Nominalization – some noun phrases are equivalent to clauses. (The start of the race means that the race starts)

He had the good fortune to train with some of the world’s top athletes = His good fortune was to train with some of the world’s top athletes.

To know you is to love you

A man’s greatest good fortune is to chase and defeat his enemy, seize his total possessions, leave his married women weeping and wailing, ride his gelding, use the bodies of his women as a nightshirt and support.

Genghis Khan (1167? - 1227), Mongol ruler and conqueror.

Man’s greatest good fortune (To fulfil a man’s greatest good fortune means a man{person, the human race=uncountable, countable = a person of either sex} to a man{male, countable }=countable)

Vocabulary

the farthest point from the sun
The first team has gone furthest in its analysis.

Farther is more often used to refer to physical distances, and further more often refers to figurative and nonphysical distances.

Idioms

2 sided options ლამაზობა მთელი შესაძლებლობა

Catch-22

ორიგინალურად ლუპ ჯგუფ

New graduates often face a catch-22 situation when they look to enter the job market: since they lack work experience, many employers won’t hire them, yet this rejection denies them the opportunity to gain this experience.

Tanker ხელით ხელით ნავი თანხები თანხები tanker ასოლი ასოლი

A Double-edged sword

რამდენიმეთვის ლამაზობა

Communicating via the internet has become a double-edged sword: on the one hand, it allows people to communicate quickly with anyone around the world; on the other hand, it opens the door to cyber-bullies and haters who can spew their negativity to a large audience, often anonymously.

Cuts both ways

რამდენიმეთვის ლამაზობა

Phil chose a salary over an hourly wage knowing that this decision cuts both ways: he’ll have a secure paycheck every month, but he won’t be paid extra for overtime or holiday work.

Between a rock and hard place

ლამაზობა შესაძლებლობა არამეტი არამეტი
The manager found himself between a rock and a hard place when he had to either lose Annette, his best salesperson, or promote her and anger most of his senior staff, who don’t like her.

Damned if you do, damned if you don’t

The manager also realized that he was damned if he did, damned if he didn’t lose Annette, as sales would certainly drop in the short term.

The lesser of two evils

So, he finally decided that letting Annette go would be the lesser of the two evils as an angry staff is a less productive staff and one person, no matter how good, can eventually be replaced.

See through rose-tinted glasses-  ဗျင်းဝတ်ဆာစိန်ဖူးရန်

Give someone the green light - တစ်ခြင်းခြင်း

With flying colors

Tickled pink – very happy(ဗျင်းဝတ်စိန်ဖူးရန်)

Paint the town red- ဆိုင်ဖျင်စေရန်

Blue / white - collar worker

See things in black and white - များတင်ပြီးနောက်စိုးစ်းခြင်း

Phrasal verb အသီးသီးဝင်ရန်အောက်ပါ:

Step –

Step down- resign ဆိုင်ဖျင်စေရန် သို့မဟုတ် a step down - ဆိုင်ဖျင်စေရန်အသီးသီးဝင်ရန်

Step up – to step up အဆင့်များတင်ပြီးနောက်စိုးစ်းခြင်း step up to the plate- ဆိုင်ဖျင်စေရန်အသီးသီးဝင်ရန်
Step in - ပေါ်လာ
Step inside - ပေါ်လာလိုလျှင်
Step around-circumvent- dance around the issue - ဖိနှိပ်ခြင်း
Step out - ချွန်ပေါ် သော့ စားခြင်း - ကြားလာခြင်း
Step on- ဖျင်ပြေး/ step on (the gas )/one's toes -
Step back - အမှားများကို စားခြင်း
Step aside - မှန်ကန်နေသော စားခြင်း
Step forward - အမှားများကို စားခြင်း

Hold

On - သွေးကြိုးသို့အများပြည်သူများ
Off- သွေးကြိုးမှာင်ငြင်းနေသော စားခြင်း
Up-သဒ္貂နှင့်ပါးသည်
Out-သွေးကြိုးမှာင်ငြင်းနေသော စားခြင်း
Over-သွေးကြိုးမှာင်ငြင်းနေသော စားခြင်း
Against- သွေးကြိုးမှာင်ငြင်းနေသော စားခြင်း
Onto-keep သွေးကြိုးမှာင်ငြင်းနေသော စားခြင်း
Back-restain သွေးကြိုးမှာင်ငြင်းနေသော စားခြင်း
Down-သွေးကြိုးမှာင်ငြင်းနေသော စားခြင်း
To သွေးကြိုးမှာင်ငြင်းနေသော စားခြင်း

- big words, idioms, long complicated sentences
The CEO’s tenure at the company was abbreviated due to his reluctance to integrate more females into upper managerial posts, thereby drawing the ire of the Board who consequently relieved him of his duties.

The CEO’s time was cut short because he wouldn’t promote women to top positions, which angered the board who then fired him.

"Parents make the best teachers"

Firstly, parents know their child best, including what he likes and doesn’t like, such as books he likes to read, or favourite science topics. Parents can also talk to the child’s teachers and find out from them how to help him at home. They can also monitor how much TV he watches. Cutting down on this might help his concentration.

Every parent is first and foremost teachers of their children because they have been teaching their children since the time of start recognizing the environment.

As with their teaching progress, parents are always learning about how to bring up their children and apply well these techniques practically. Depending on matching of these techniques with their children’s requirements, and completeness of all necessary steps will give the good foundation of shrewdness to their children.

Furthermore, parents are model of future image for their children because all children look up to their parents. Parents perform as best teachers by various methods of orally teaching and characteristically representation. They may oversee their children habit and take restrict control on some matter to avoid happening bad fortune of their kids. They may equip their children with some necessary knowledge these are achieved by learning from some educational learning center or somewhere depend on their money matter availability.

Sometimes their teaching techniques are tough as senior marine teaching techniques and sometimes soft as a storyteller.

As per above facts, parents make the best teachers by using various marvelous methods including teaching, modeling, storytelling, not to mention giving security, giving love, giving financial support.
Know vs meet

I knew mg mg last week

I met mg mg last week.

I met up with mg mg last week.

I met with mg mg last week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meet / met</th>
<th>Know/knew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nice to meet you.</td>
<td>Friend forever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use to met with stranger.</td>
<td>I've known ken for 6 year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By or with

How do you learn English.

I learn English by watching ENGVID.

I learn English with watching ENGVID.

I write with a pen.

I write by a pen

I turn on the computer by pushing the on button.

I keep healthy by exercising.

By verb+ ing

By – communication/transportation/other exceptions

I will contact you by email.

I will message you by text.
I will go by bus.

**With-body parts, tools, instrument**

Italians talk with their hands.

I point with my fingers.

I cleaned the floor with a mop.

I ate dinner with a fork.

**So,**

So - to agree/to refer to/ quantifier(very) / so much/ conjunction(because)/

So that – purpose I am so tired that I might pass out.

So that = purpose, adverb clause marker. I worked overtime this week so that I could take time off next week.

I am so tired that I might pass out. ( အိုပ်ပါတယ်မှု့ များသောအခြေခံ)

Bill worked so hard that he had to be promoted.

Jill is smart, so all the boys like her.

Jill studies regularly so that she can beat the boys. ( studies နေသည် past ရိုက်ပေးရန်)

A lot/allot/lot/

A lot – large number of/ often/ many/much

I have a lot of furniture/ book (noun). ( lot of)

I swim a lot( I swam often)

A whole lot - greater – a whole of books- more than enough

Allot-to assign/ divide/ distribute

She allotted five pieces of chocolate to me and two to you.

I allot most of my time to teaching English.
Technology and the technology

Technology has made our live better.(general)

I saw a lecture on the technology of storytelling.( specific)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technophile- someone who loves technology</th>
<th>Technophobe- someone afraid of technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tech- savvy – knowing a lot about tech/shrewd in techno</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting – edge (adj)- lead / forefront</td>
<td>Obsolete- no longer used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of the art-most recent/best</td>
<td>Outdated- very old/ obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The latest- adj</td>
<td>Bulky/ massive/ clumsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compact-small</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User friendly-easy to use</td>
<td>Glitch- a defect/ problem/ error/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditional sentence

**Conditional 0**

If + present simple ------------------- present simple

If you heat ice, it melts.( when you heat ice, it melts အစိုးရပါဝင်မှု)

**Conditional 1**

If + present simple ----------------------- future simple

If အစိုးရပါဝင်မှု, ရှေ့ပြောင်မှုမှာ
I see her quite often.

If I see her tomorrow, I will speak to her.

If you join the library, you can borrow books.

**Conditional 2**

I don’t often see her.

If I saw her tomorrow, I would speak to her.

If I were a lawyer, I wouldn’t take this case.

If I had lots of money, I would/should travel round the world.

Past simple  

If the sun was shining, everything would be perfect.

If I had a light, I could see what I’m doing.

If we could roll the car down the hill, we might/could be able to start it.

**Conditional 3**

I don’t see her yesterday.

If I had seen her, I would have spoken to her.
If you hadn't talked on the phone for two hours yesterday, you could have spent those two hours on your homework.

If you'd arrived ten minutes later, we would have been closed.

**Formal ფაქტურული განთქმული**

I'm not expecting any calls, but if anyone should ring, could you take a message? If you should fail ill, we will pay your hospital expense.

If the picture was/were genuine, it would be worth thousands of pounds. If it wasn't/weren't for Emma, I'd have no friend at all.

If the decision were to go against us, we would appeal.

Should or were უნდობლობა Should anyone ring, could you take a message? Were the picture genuine, it would be worth thousands of pounds. Had you taken a taxi, you would have got here on time.

Short clause – (if clause without verb) – if (you are) in difficulty, ring this number.

**How to use auxiliary verbs for emphasis**

I like chocolate. I do like chocolate.

I like going swimming. I do like going swimming.( really like going swimming)

Present simple—add do/does, past simple---- add did

I work--- I do work. I worked----I did work. she tidied up—she did tidy up. She didn't tidy up--- she did not tidy up.( არ თავდაპირველად არ გააიგო)

Show you feel strongly about something

Correct something which someone else said

Contrast two different idea მსგავსების გამსხვილებამ

Other tense გაბუცისათვის aux verb დეკომო სტრეს უცდინა აღწერა emphasis შივა
I saw a ghost------ I did see a ghost.

It was a ghost(that) I saw.

What I saw was a ghost.

What caused the delay was a technical fault.

What the guests played after tea was mini-golf.

Who played the mini-golf were the guests.

Who The people who played mini-golf were the guests.

It was you who told me.

It was England who won the World Cup in 1966.

The ghost I clearly saw.

The next moment it has disappeared.

I saw it myself.

What on earth did you see?

I really saw it.

I was so scared.

It seems that the problem solved itself.

It seems that she can’t come.

Ken seems nice.

He’s 16, but he often seems to be younger.
Ken seems to know a lot. (Ken နောက်ထက် သာဖော်မော်ပါသည်) Seem to do - သောက်ဖော်မော်ပါသည် Seem to be - လေ့လာဖော်မော်ပါသည်
They seem to be taking a long time to decide.

I seem to know more about him than anyone else.

It seems as if that Ken can do no wrong. (Ken နောက်ထက် သာဖော်မော်ပါသည်)

The children seemed (as if/ as though/ like they were) tired.

I did meet him in high school. But it seems like yesterday. (နောက်ထက် သာဖော်မော်ပါသည်)

Thank you for your advice. That seems like a good idea. (နောက်ထက် သာဖော်မော်ပါသည်)

It seems to me that (= I think that) he isn’t the right person for the job.

There seems to have been a mistake- my name isn’t on the list.

Seem is a linking verb. We can use it to link a subject to a description. (I’ve only spoken with Ken over the phone, but he seems nice.)

Seem can be followed by the infinitive. (Ken seems to know a lot about the industry)

Seem – to appear to have a quality or be in some condition; to appear to be true.

Ken seems nice (Ken နောက်ထက် သာဖော်မော်ပါသည်). Ken seems to know a lot. (Ken နောက်ထက် သာဖော်မော်ပါသည်)

The boss seems unaware that Ellen has too much work for one person. (= The boss may not realize that Ellen can’t handle the workload by herself.)

It seems that ---- (= used to describe a situation or condition that appears to exist or be true)

It seems that many people ask Ken for his advice. He’s very knowledgeable, and he’s always ready to help.

Seem + like + noun clause

Seem + as if + noun clause
It seems like/as if/that Ken can do no wrong. Everyone loves him but you. You seem like/as if/ you have something against him.

Seem + like + noun phrase

Used to describe how someone or something gives the appearance or impression of having a certain quality. (there is the possibility that it is the wrong impression)

Thank you for your advice. That seems like a good idea.

I did meet him in high school. But it seems like yesterday.

Frank didn’t come in to work today. That’s strange because he (seemed/seemed like) fine last evening when we went out to dinner.

It (seems to be/seems that) my co-worker says no every time someone asks her for help.

Carl (seems like/seems) cold at first, but if you get to know him, you’ll learn he’s just quiet and calm by nature. He’s really a very nice guy.

You don’t (seem to/ seem like) mind that your boss didn’t give you a raise. Aren’t you mad?

Joan and I were college roommates many years ago. Now we work together and it (seems/seems like) old times.

One old song that I love is “like a kid”. Whenever I hear it, it seem as if I haven’t grown any older since the first time I heard it. The song makes me feel like a kid again.

When you look at famous people such as movie stars, they seem to have everything a person could want in life. That can’t be true, though. No one is completely happy.

It seem that most people my age want to be calm.

It seems like only yesterday when I lived at home.

My English is better than it was a year or so ago. For example, Speaking seemed difficult at one point, but now it’s not really a problem.
I can’t seem (appear that I am unable to learn) to learn the new software on the computers at work. I’ve tried and tried, and it makes no sense.

There seems (to be) no reason (appear that there is no reason) to complain to my boss.

**Modal verb အခြေခံအား**

**Finite verb phrase ကြောင်း စာကြောင်းအစား**

**Must အခြေခံအား**

Must not (အက်ဒ်ကီးဖူးထားသောဖျင်) သို့မဟုတ် mustn’t ဖျင် ဗျင်သူ ဗျင်သူ့ အက်ဒ်ကီးဖူးထားသောဖျင်

Must (prohibition) opposite --- mustn’t, can’t

He isn’t allowed to do it. Smoking isn’t allowed. (can’t allow)

Passengers must (negative စား ဗျင်သူ ဗျင်သူ့) place bags above the seats.

Past tense ကြောင်း စား --- we couldn’t smoke. Passengers couldn’t place bags above the seats.

**Mustn’t (obligation)----- must, have to**

Past tense ကြောင်း စား --- we had to be there

Must (strong advice)------- shouldn’t

Must (deduction)----------- can’t, couldn’t, must not

**Strong advice ကြောင်း စား**

You must read this book, it’s amazing.

We must hire some new staff as soon as possible.

If you go to Paris, you must take a walk by the river at night.

**Logical necessity- deduction ကြောင်း စား**
They must be rich. Their house is huge.

Assumption (affirmative)  ძალიანყულ

You must be tired after your very long day.

He must be awake. (can’t/must not)  ძალიანყულ

Strong feeling, formal, sign  ძალიანყულ

He is very ill. You must call a doctor now.

Pessengers must have a valid ticket before boarding.

I must remember to call her it’s her birthday. (strong feeling)

Mustn’t – forbidden

Passenger mustn’t smoke on the train.

Have to  ძალიანყულ

You don’t have to be here before ten. (strong feeling)

Must past tense  ძალიანყულ

He must have been right (you are almost sure but not absolutely). He must have made several mistakes.

Must & have to  ძალიანყულ

I need to finish this tonight, because I want to take tomorrow off.

(Do I need = need I finish, I don’t need to finish = I needn’t finish)

Should – opinion/advice/expectation/regret  ძალიანყულ

I shouldn’t have said that. (strong feeling) Criticize past mistake

If I should ever go back there, I will not make the same mistake again. (strong feeling) Criticize past mistake

(should (not) + have+ past participle)
You should have asked me for help. (你应该向我求助)

I shouldn’t have told her. (我不该告诉她)

He should arrived any minute now. (他应该很快就会到)

He shouldn’t make a rushed decision. (他不应该匆忙做决定)

I believe nurses should have higher salaries. (我认为护士应该有更高的薪水)

You should can 你应该能...

He will/might must 他将/可能必须...

Probability 有50%的几率...

It should take about thirty minute to get there by bus. (乘公共汽车到那里大约需要30分钟)

It can take thirty minute to get there by bus. (乘公共汽车到那里大约需要30分钟)

It could take you thirty minute to get there by bus. (乘公共汽车到那里大约需要30分钟)

Ought to = should 应该...

You ought to / should see that film. (你应该去看这部电影)

You’d better finish everything today. (你应该今天把所有事情都做完)

Can/could/may/might/should could

Will – a real situation in the future( I’ll be there at 6:00 tomorrow) (我明天6:00会到那儿)

It’ll be cold tomorrow. (明天会很冷)

She won’t be happy when she finds out. (当她知道后，她不会高兴的)

I should be there at 9 pm. I’m supposed to be there at 9 pm. (我应该在9点到达。我应该在9点到达)

You’ll be there at 9 pm. I’m supposed to be there at 9 pm. (你会在9点到达。我应该在9点到达)
Will do / I will--- will not, won’t, will you – future 阆ွန်ဖြင့်ဖြစ်သည်။

Might- real world အောက်ဖြင့်possibility in present or future/ It might/may/ could happen again./

Will အောက်ဖြင့်will might အောက်ဖြင့် will ဖြစ်သည် will အောက်ဖြင့်

I’ll finish it by Friday.(နှစ်စဉ်ကိုဖြစ်သည်) I might finish by Friday. (နှစ်စဉ်ကိုဖြစ်သည်)

She won’t/might not/wouldn’t tell you. Wouldn’t အောက်ဖြင့် အခြေခံချက်အောက်ဖြင့်

Would – an imaginary situation or present

It would be nice if it wasn’t so cold -

She’d be happier living in smaller city.-

We’re going to have a barbecue.—Oh, that’ll be nice.(အောက်ဖြစ်သည်)

We’re thinking of having a barbecue.— Oh, that would be nice.(အောက်ဖြစ်သည်)

I want a drink.(direct/impolite). I’d like a drink.(less direct/polite)

I like to climbing that mountain.(အောက်ဖြစ်သည်). I’d like to climb that mountain.(အောက်ဖြစ်သည်)

Would like/ would rather

I’d rather walk than hang around for a bus. Would you rather eat now or later?

I would rather not take any risks.

Would love/hate/enjoy/mind

( can အောက်ဖြစ်သည်) I will can-- I will be able to, I would have to – I will must

I will be able to finish everything on time.

Was/were able( ability-once) She was able to help us.အောက်ဖြစ်သည်

What would you like/prefer – what do you like
I can sing - ability or lack of ability in the present or future/ giving or not giving permission

Could - possibility/ability or lack of ability in the past/making a request - could you open the door? (always in question form)/affirmative making a suggestion- we could meet next week. /

Would - habit in past (=used to) / would have + past participle

May- ask for permission/strong possibility

May be = could, maybe- perhaps

Might - possibility in present or future/ It might/may/ could happen again./

Possibility in the past- if I studied more, I would/may have passed my test.

If we had renewed the gudgeon pin of 1st stage piston with new spare, we would have circumvented the breakdown of m.a.c no -1.

Present/ future 有可能

可能 - general possibility-------Summers can be really hot.

具体可能性----This summer might be really hot.( may/ could

過去有可能

過去有可能---if I studied more, I would/may have passed my test.

Past 有可能

could/may/might + have+ past participle

If we could roll the car down the hill, we might/could be able to start it.

Driving so fast, he might have had a nasty accident.( accident might have had happened / could have had happened)

could/might have + past participle----You were luckily -- if you’d been one minute later you could have missed the train.( accident would have happened. could have missed)

Let’s – Let’s do it, shall we? Let’s learn English on this channel, shall we?
We must do a test yesterday----we had to do a test yesterday.

I want to be allowed to take part. I want to may take part

Being able to see properly is important. Canning to see

You will have to hurry. I might be able to do a little revision. We ought to be allowed to decide for ourselves. People used to have to wash clothes by hand. You aren't going to be able to finish it in time.

You will must hurry. There’s no chance of everything being ready on time. It’s essential/vital you keep me informed. They’ll probably give us our money back. The passengers managed to scramble to safety.

_active

Active 

have/get ( tense องค์ประกอบ) + agent(องค์ประกอบ) + infinitive + object องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม

Have/make(องค์ประกอบ)/let(องค์ประกอบ) องค์ประกอบ bare infinitive องค์ประกอบ get(องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม) องค์ประกอบ to-infinitive องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม

I had the gargage service my car. I got the gargage to service my car. John got Mary to clean up the kitchen.(องค์ประกอบ). Mary(subject) had John(agent) vacuum the carpets(object). I made both of them take a break from the housework.

Active pattern องค์ประกอบ have องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม

Passive องค์ประกอบ – have /get + object + passive participle + (agent) -องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม agent องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม

I had my car serviced. I got my car serviced. องค์ประกอบ องค์ประกอบ องค์ประกอบ

You should have/get the job done professionally. I had/got the machine repaired only last week. Where did you have/get your hair cut? We’re having / getting a new kitchen fitted. I was made to write the test again.

Active pattern องค์ประกอบ have/get องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม tense องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม aux verb(do) องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม get องค์ประกอบ informal องค์ประกอบอนุภาคที่สาม

Had something done – We had a burglar alarm fitted (by a security company) some time ago.
Past perfect – We had fitted a burglar alarm (ourselves) some time before that.

I must get my homework done. We finally got everything packed into suitcases.

Have meaning ‘experience”

We had a window broken in the storm. My sister has had some money stolen.

WORD ORDER --- WHO ---- WHAT ----- WHERE------ WHEN ------ HOW ----- WHY  စိတ်ချောင်မှု

Sam ate slowly his meal စိတ်ချောင်မှု

Sam (who) ate his meal (what) slowly( how). စိတ်ချောင်မှု

They (who) contract everyone(what) by phone (how) because it is easier(why).

The bus (who) returned(what) to the station (where) to drop off the passengers(why). စိတ်ချောင်မှု

To drop off the passengers safely, the bus returned to station.

They live in a flat in a big city in India.

Frequency adverb  စိတ်ချောင်မှု always, often စိတ်ချောင်မှု main verb စိတ်ချောင်မှု

I always watch the news.
Aux (do, does, ...) + modal verb (can, must, ...) + main verb (always, hardly, rarely, seldom, already, just, soon, almost)

I could hardly receive a message.

**Adjective**

Strong black Italian coffee

Opinions go first – fact go second

Nice/beautiful/useful/delicious – opinions

Old/purple/new/Korean – fact

General ideas go before specific ideas

A long wooden table

She bought a beautiful (opinion) long(size) warm(other quality) new(age) black and white(color) striped(pattern) Italian(nationality) silk(material) scarf.

Opinion/size/other qualities/age/color/pattern/nationality/material

**Ordinary**

Which was the first country to win the World Cup at rugby?

The last person to leave will have to turn out the lights.

Maxi corp were the only company to reply to my letter.

William Pitt was the youngest person to become Prime Minister.

**ING FORM**

Which was the first country to win the World Cup at rugby?

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**ING FORM**

Cycling is good for your health.

**Adjective**

Cycling is good for your health.
He's afraid of going by plane

Before going to bed he turned off the lights.

I enjoy cooking

I am looking forward to seeing you again.

We had problems finding our way back home.

Did you have any problems getting here?

She's keen on (playing) tennis. I'd be very interested in knowing more about the services your firm offers. He never tires of playing games. I've always been afraid of flying/heights/spiders. The company's financial situation is looking rather bad at the moment. She's busy writing out the wedding invitations. He was too busy talking to notice us come in. There is nothing worth reading in this newspaper. It's worth remembering that prices go up on February 1st. If you are a young, inexperienced driver, it is worth having comprehensive insurance. I don't like upsetting people. He likes his steak well-done. He likes to spend his evenings in front of the television. Experienced in marketing

Evenings- adverb- I work evenings. What time do you get home evenings?
You shouldn’t drive for more than three hours without taking a break. Before leaving he said good-bye to each of them. He managed to eat a big lunch despite having eaten an enormous breakfast. He learned English by listening to the radio.

verbs

Enjoy, admit, advise, allow, appreciate, avoid, can’t help, can’t stand, consider, delay, deny, dislike, enjoy, escape, fancy, finish, go (go swimming), imagine, involve, keep (delay/continue doing), mention, mind, miss, permit, postpone, practice, reject, resist, risk, stop, suggest, understand, waste time/money,

I enjoy meeting people and seeing new places. I couldn’t stop laughing. I suggested putting the matter to the committee. It’s always a risk starting up a new business. She admitted making a mistake. I’d advise waiting until tomorrow. I appreciate your making the effort to come. His written French is very good but he needs to practice speaking it. She imagined herself sitting in her favourite armchair back home. My wife mentioned seeing you the other day. The operation involves putting a small tube into your heart. I only just missed being run over by a bus this morning. I haven’t missed regretting smoking like I’d expected to. I don’t mind having a dog in the house so long as it’s clean. Do you mind me smoking? The campaign has certainly succeeded in raising public awareness of the issue. Richard succeeded in offending just about everybody in the room! I couldn’t resist laughing at him in those clothes. I’m so sorry to keep you waiting. I hope I’m not keeping you up (= preventing you from going to bed). She kept me talking on the phone for half an hour. He keeps trying to distract me. I keep on thinking I’ve seen her before somewhere. I kept hoping that he’d phone me. Try to keep the children from throwing food all over the floor.

5- verb with preposition

Accuse of, adjust to, agree with, apologize for, approve of, ask about, ask for, begin by, believe in, be used to, blame for, carry on, complain about, concentrate on, congratulate on, consist of, cope with, decide against, decide for, depend on, die of, dream about/of, escape from, feel like, forgive for, give up, insist on, keep on, look forward to, object to, pay for, prevent sb from, protect from, put off, rely on, spend money on, spend time on, succeed in, suspect of, take part in, talk about/of, thank for, think of, use for, warn against, worry about
I can’t adjust to living on my own. You can’t always depend on the trains arriving on time. The police suspect him of carrying out two bomb attacks. Thank you for helping me. I’m interested in learning English. Judge Judy objects to lying. You will get used to living here. I resorted/confessed to stealing. I’m opposed to living in Antarctica.

…- noun

Advantage of, alternative of, chance of, choice between, danger of, difficulty in, doubt about, experience in, fun, hope of, idea of, interest in, opportunity of, place for, pleasure in, point in, possibility of, problem, reason for, trouble, trouble in, use, way of, waste of money, waste of time,

Is there any hope of getting financial support for the project? Did you have any problems getting here? Ways of solving. Opportunity of going to college. Do you have any experience of working with kids.

Gerund in passive sense- Need, require, want – follow to make as passive sense

The house wants repainting.----Need to be repainted

Participle

Present participle, need to be repainted

(o) present participle, need to be repainted

1-present progressive, need to be repainting

2- adjective form, need to be repainted

3- as a gerund (gerund need noun +ing verb +ing adjective form)

(,) adjective form, need to be repainting

Participle

Perfect tense – I have spoken.

2- Passive voice- The letter was written.

3- Adjective form- I was bored to death.

The boy was given an apple. He stopped crying. ---- Given an apple, the boy stopped crying.
Perfect participle

Action subj + past participle

Perfect participle - She bought a bike and cycled home --- Having bought a bike, she cycled home.

He had been living there for such a long time that he didn’t want to move to another town.--------- Having lived there for such a long time, he didn’t want to move to another town.

Active voice - -- having + past participle (having cooked, he set the table)

Passive voice ---- having + been + past participle (having been cooked, the food looked delicious)

I heard him playing the guitar.( I heard someone calling my name.)

Mrs Jones went to New York. Mr Smith took up her position.

(with) Mrs Jones going to New Yourk, Mr smith took up her position.
I was driving on the motorway, when the baby started to cry.

Driving on the motorway, the baby started to cry.

Standing near the window, Mary could see the entire village.

Standing near the window, the entire village was in view.

The man is riding a bike = riding the bike

Wearing ( gerund) loose pants while riding ( participle) a bike is dangerous.

The actress who was wearing a blue backless dress = wearing a blue backless dress

As the actress was wearing a blue backless dress. The actress created quite a stir at the party.

Wearing a blue backless dress, the actress created quite a stir at the party.

The Marine who was dressed in class A uniform, the marine look like a recruitment poster.

Dressed in his class A uniform, the marine look like a recruitment poster.

<table>
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I don’t expect to get/be invited to the wedding. Let’s not risk getting/being caught in a traffic jam.
To –infinitive – I expect to be invited to the wedding. It’s awful to be criticized in public. I’d like this rubbish to be cleared away as soon as possible.

Decide ငှ safeguards ကျင်း finite clause with should ကျင်း We decided that the rubbish should be cleared away. အတွက် arrange ကျင်း for ကျင်း to –infinitive ကျင်း We arranged for the rubbish to be cleared away.

Perfect to-infinitive ငှ- I’d like this rubbish to have been cleared away when I get back.

Gerund- Being searched by customs officers is unpleasant. Let’s not risk being caught in a traffic jam. I was afraid of being laughed at. The government tired to stop the book being published.

Let(suggest) let’s= let us စားစွဲစ စားစွဲစ subject စားစွဲစ let’s go out to dinner

It’s always a risk starting up a new business. (စားစွဲစစနစားစစနစားစ)

Suggest, propose, recommend and advise we use a finite clause with should. The Minister proposed that the book should be banned.

Perfect gerund – I’m annoyed at having been made a fool of.

Active form with a passive meaning

I expect to be invited to the wedding. (= I expect that I shall be invited to the wedding.)

Active form with a passive meaning

Gerund - Active gerund စားစွဲစ need, want(=need), require, deserve စားစွဲစ passive meaning စားစွဲစစာ

These windows need painting. (= These windows was needed to paint.) The cupboard wants tidying out. (စားစွဲစ passive gerund = being painted စားစွဲစ)

400 mts of Fuel oil in 2 port tank need dosing with combustion improve unitor chemical.
The singer’s latest record is selling like hot cakes. This sentence doesn’t read quite right. This sweater has washed Ok.

To – infinitive

We’ve got these window to paint. I have some homework to do.

These windows have to be painted. The homework was to be done by the next day.

There are a lot of windows to paint/to be painted. There was some homework to do/to be done.

There are lots of exciting things to do here.

This machine isn’t safe to use. The piano is too heavy to move. That box isn’t strong enough to sit on.

The piano is too heavy to be moved by one person. (=the piano is too heavy for one person to move)

The meal was ready to serve/to be served at eight. The meal was due to be served at eight.
Overview: active and passive verb forms

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<td>The match is played.</td>
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<td>They play the match.</td>
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<td>Present continuous</td>
<td>The match is being played.</td>
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<td>The match has been played.</td>
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<td>Past perfect</td>
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<td>Future</td>
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2 Modal verbs • 106

- Modal + infinitive
  - They should play it.
  - They ought to play it.
  - Modal + perfect infinitive
  - They should have played it.
  - They ought to have played it.

3 To-infinitive and gerund • 112

- To-infinitive
  - I wanted them to play the match.
- Perfect to-infinitive
  - They expect to have played the match by then.
- Gerund
  - They left without playing the match.
Perfect gerund
They left without having played the match. ---------They left without the match having been played.

Gerund clauses
1-gerund object or adverbial
No one likes washing the car.

Going on holiday always makes me feel uneasy.

2-subject gerund possessive
I dislike people asking me personal questions.

It's a bit inconvenient you/your coming in late. — Your coming in late is a bit inconvenient.

3-gerund clause subject
Keeping a copy of your letters is a good idea.

To choose the colour / choosing the colour won't be easy.

It won't be easy choosing the right colour / it won't be easy to choose the right colour.

Heating a big house is expensive / it's expensive to heat a big house.

4- It, there, have gerund
(a) It might be worth taking the guided tour. It's great fun skiing down a mountain.
(b) There won't be any problem parking.
(c) You won't have(experience) any problem parking.

5- Gerund as complement
What I suffer from is not being able to sleep.

6-verb + gerund
(a) I can't help feeling depressed sometimes.

7-verb+obj+gerund
I hate people laughing at me.

How can they justify lives being put at risk?

8-verb+preposition, adj+preposition, Noun+preposition
We believe in giving people the freedom to choose.

My husband isn't very good at cooking.

It's just a matter of filling in a form.

Than, as, like

A holiday is nicer than sitting at a desk. Walking isn't as good for you as swimming.

9-gerund after propositional verb
Jake is thinking of selling his motor-bike.

10-verb + obj+ preposition
I'd like to congratulate you on breaking the world record.

The article accuses the government of concealing important information.
This constant arguing gets on my nerves.

I could hear a scratching under the floorboards.

The hostages suffered several beatings.

The playing of ball games is prohibited.

Participles

Active participle--- playing
Passive or past participle--- written, played

Kate fell asleep watching television last night.

I waited, my heart beating fast.

I saw you talking to the professor.

I stepped on some broken glass.

They wanted the snow cleared away.

I saw the snow being cleared away. (continuous)

Having waited an hour, the crowd were getting impatient.

Having been delayed for an hour, the concert started at nine o'clock.

In negative, not come before the participle

He hesitated, not knowing what to do.

Not having been informed, we were completely in the dark.

Participle clause

Everyone just stood there talking.

We saw a policeman chasing someone. (policeman-someone-chasing)

Cut above the right eye, the boxer was unable to continue.

The lights having gone out, we couldn't see a thing.

The men sat round the table playing cards. (same subject)

Following (=after), considering (=in view of), regarding (=about) 严格说来 subject 严格说来 subject strictly speaking, having said that, talking of 严格说来 subject 严格说来 subject
Following the lecture, we were able to ask questions. Considering the awful weather, our Open Day was a great success. No action has been taken regarding your complaint.

Active - Boiling water turns to steam. Passive - I had a reserved seat.

12- Properly trained staff, fast – growing economy, at the top of their voices cheering crowds

13- The whole family stood waving in the road.

14- The girl lay trapped under the wreckage for three days.

15- go swimming, went riding, come cycling, goes jogging, done the ironing, do the washing

Participle clauses of time and reason

Mike hurt his hand playing badminton.

Coming up steps, I fell over.

Opening the file, the detective took out a newspaper cutting.

Having filled / filling his glass, Max took a long drink.

Having dug a hole in the road, the men just disappeared.

I don’t want to stay out here being bitten by insects.

16- conjuction + participle

You should wear gloves when using an electric saw.

Opening the file, the detective took out a newspaper cutting.

Having filled / filling his glass, Max took a long drink.

Having dug a hole in the road, the men just disappeared.

I don’t want to stay out here being bitten by insects.

Be Vs Being

1- The boy is naughty. - The boy is being naughty.

2- I was careful when I drove. -- I was being careful when I drove.

3- Jack is stupid. ------------------- Jack is being stupid.

Noun clause အပြင်သည် (အပြင်ပြင်းထန်ထန်ပြင်းထန်)

After adjective - I was ashamed that I’d my friends down. I was surprised how upset Tom seemed.
Noun clause As object- I noticed that the door was open.

Adjective clause as object- It's the same actor who/that we saw at the theater.

As complement- The idea is that we take it in turns. (နောက်ထက်မှာထပ်သွက်လိုက်ပါ)

Noun clause As subject- That he could be mistaken didn't seem possible.

Adjective clause Adj clause as subject- The young man who/that lives on corner rides a motor-bike.

Whether I'll be able to come depends on a number of things.

it was a great relief that everyone got back safely.

After noun-You can't deny the fact that you received the message.

Empty subject it – It didn't seem possible that he could be mistaken.

After preposition- that ကြီးကြပ် We had a discussion about who should be invited.

Sarah should not be held responsible for what her brother does.

Preposition in relative clause – I'll introduce you to the man who/that I share a flat with.

Adjective clause

Adjective clause defining (no comma) modifying (comma) ကြီးကြပ် relative clause

Which was the dream that came true. Einstein, who failed his university entrance exam, discovered relativity.

Participle relative clause- The bus coming now is ours. The player injured in the leg had to leave the field.

Infinitive relative clause- United were the first team to score.

Which relating clause- United won easily, which pleased their fans.

Relative adverbs- That's the stop where we get our bus.

Relative pronoun what- United's fans got what they wanted

Whoever/whatever/ whichever- whoever used this pan should wash them up.

Those people who are taking photos over there come from Sweden.

Police are trying to identify a body which has been recovered from the river.

Which clause modify ကြီးကြပ်- The team has lost all its matches, which doesn't surprise me.

Adverb clause (subordinate clause or relationship clause နောက်ထက်မှာထပ်ကြီး) ကြီးကြပ် subordinat clause ကြီးကြပ် main clause ကြီးကြပ်

Conjunction ကြီးကြပ်ကြီးကြပ်

Reason- because, since, so

Because there was a lot of traffic, I showed up late. You should stay home because if you go there will be trouble.

Contrast- although, whereas, eventhough, while

Although I love pizza, I rarely eat it because it's unhealthy.
Conditional - if, as long as, only if, even if
I shall lend you the money as long as you return it next month. Only if we reduced its price, will more people buy it.

Time – when, while, before, after, once
Purpose - so that
Joe took a week off work so that his wife could take a training course.

Comparison - as, -er than, Skin as soft as a baby’s.
Place - where, anywhere, everywhere, wherever - We can go wherever you like.

(adverb clause) In an effort to upgrade the zoo’s operational structure and to ensure the best possible care for both its animals and their handlers, the management team, (participle adjective clause) comprising not only the Chief handler but also the CEO, CFO and a group of senior managers, was sent to San Diego’s facilities for specialized training in modern husbandry and to participate in seminars on the business of zoo, theme park operation and logistics.

in their effort to reduce crime the government expanded the police force.

Comma linking adverbs, thruth adverbs and comment adverbs დამაკვიდლია დასაქმებით
yes, I have received your letter.

All of us, as a result, were feeling pretty tired.

There wasn’t much to eat, however.

On the whole, the party was a success.

Nothing got broken, luckily.

A / an ნივთიზები countable noun ფიქრობს countable noun უნარ countable noun იყენებს uncountable noun ძაფი კიდევ uncountable noun ფასტ უყენებს a period წლის meaning აწინადრების დრო uncountable noun მოქალაქე პირი uncountable noun ურთიერთობი collectible meaning მინსური uncountable noun ურთიერთობი specific meaning მინიჭები

- My friend Jacob has a long hair. ზოგიერთ მისი ხალხები ყოველი ხალხებს სისხლის სისტემა long hair ზღვა ცეცხლის სისხლის სისტემა
police, scissors, trousers  singular noun  plural noun

collective noun  singular noun plural verb  The staff aren’t (uk)/isn’t (us) happy with the new uniform.

uncountable noun  countable noun

a piece of advice, a piece of bread, a piece of furniture, a sum of money,

Give me an apple.  Give me the red apple.

Do you like tea.  Do you like the tea.

Sugar is bad for your teeth. (sugar in general) (uncountable  singular)

Pass the sugar, please. (sugar in general) (uncountable  singular)

I play the piano. I don’t own a piano.  I play the piano.  I don’t own a piano.

The dishwasher, the oven/ physical object  there’s no room for a refrigerator.

Nobody knows who invented the wheel.

Blackbirds have a lovely song. Airports are horrible places. People expect good service. Time costs money.

A blackbird has a lovely song.  An oar is a thing you row a boat with.

The blackbird has a lovely song.  The Black Molly is a sensitive fish. (formal) = Black Mollies are sensitive fish. (informal)
The twin tower is a building in Malaysia.

My sister is a doctor.

*I thought your were a socialist.*

*Mr O’Donnell, a Catholic, was injured in the incident.*

*The author of the report is a Scot.*

*My son wanted a hamster at first. Then I did some reading. I learned that hamsters are active at night and rest during the day. They can also bite and escape their cages. So I convinced my son that fish make good pets.*

*On Monday, an unarmed man stole 10000 sgd from the bank. The thief hasn’t been caught yet.*

*We went on a walk in the forest yesterday.*

*The man who wrote this book is famous.*
The Sun rose at 6:00 this morning.

Before superlative and ordinal number – This is the highest building in New York. This is the third time I have called you today.

The French enjoy cheese. The elderly require special attention.

Only clause – this is the only day we’ve had sunshine all week.

Hiking across the Rocky Mountains would be difficult. They are travelling in the Arctic. The Black Sea, The Mississippi River.

The Great Lakes = group of five lakes – Lake Erie, Lake Michigan

Plural name – Do you know anyone who lives in the Phillipines.

Republic, Kingdom, States - James is from the Republic of Ireland.

Newspaper name – The New York Times

Musical instrument – I play the piano. (USA)- I play piano. (English)

By go by train. Take the train

Chinese history/ the history of China, town planning/ the planning of towns, European architecture/ the architecture of Europe.
Life in those days wasn’t easy.
Silk from Japan was used to make the wedding dress.

**Zero article**

Cities, towns, village — the in Sydney Kingswood,

All continents – Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America

Roads, street, parks — along the Broadway ( the Edgware Road the Edgware

Bridge — over Brooklyn Bridge

Transport facilities, religious, educational & official building — the university

Outer space — the sun, the moon

She’d move heaven and earth for her children’s happiness.

- before uncountable nouns ( Candles are made of wax. Leaves were pressed into the wax. ).

- before plural nouns ( I use the vase for bookmarks ).

- proper noun ( Levis)

Collective nouns

Staff, police, audience, family

My family are going to be citizens soon.

My family was invited to a wedding.

Police officers are / staff members are

phrase of time — The concert is on Thursday.
I lie awake night after night.

The whole thing has been a fiasco from start to finish.

As complement or after as Elizabeth was crowned Queen.

As (the) chairman, I have to keep order.

Instruction

Insert plug in hole in side panel

bed ———in bed, go to bed (to sleep); get out of bed, sit on the bed, make the bed
church ———in/at church, go to church (to a service)
class ———do work in class or for homework
court ———appear in court, But explain to the court
home——— at home; But in the house; go/come home
hospital ———in hospital (as a patient) (USA: in the hospital); taken to hospital (as a patient); But at the hospital,
market ———take animals to market; But at/in the market; put a house on the market (= offer it for sale)
prison———- in prison, go to prison (as a prisoner); released from prison; Also in jail etc
school ———in/at school, go to school (as a pupil)
sea ———at sea (= sailing), go to sea (as a sailor); But on the sea, near/by the sea, at the seaside
town——— in town, go to town, leave town (one’s home town or a town visited regularly); But in the town centre
university———(studying) at university, go to university (to study); But at/to the university is also possible and is normal in the USA. Also at college etc
work ———go to work, leave work, at work (= working/at the workplace); But go to the office/the factory

NOTE
We do not leave out the before other singular nouns for buildings and places, e.g. the station, the shop, the cinema, the theatre, the library, the pub, the city, the village.
**Conjunction**

Coordinating conjunction: FANBOYS

CONJOINING (FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO)

Subordinating conjunction: FANBOYS

FANBOYS: FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO

S+V+O, COORDINATING CONJUNCTION + S+V+O

FANBOYS: FOR, AND, NOR, BUT, OR, YET, SO

Mary fed her dog, and I drank tea. Mary feeds and walks her dog everyday, but the dog is still hyperactive.

My heart is like a cup of Lapsang Souchong tea; it’s bitter and smoky.

Mary’s dog is hyperactive; it won’t stop barking or sit still.

Coordinate conjunction: subordinating conjunction

After, although, as, as if, as long as, as much as, as soon as, because, before, even, even if, even though, if, if only, if when, if then, inasmuch, once, provided, provided that, rather than, since, so that, supposing, than, that, though, till, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, where if, in order that, just as, lest, now, now since, now that, now then, why, whoever, who, while, which, whether,

Subordinating conjunction: clause or adverb clause

Everywhere I go, I take my camera.

While she’s good at math, I’m good at history.

If she’s going to the party, I won’t go.

Whether or not – Anyway, it’s a good story, whether or not it’s true.
Inasmuch as you are their commanding officer, you are responsible for the behaviour of these men. She’s enjoying the job now that she’s got more responsibility. The company lost the order though (= as a result of) production delays. She succeeded by virtue of (= because of) her tenacity rather than her talent. He’s always asked to these occasions by reason of his position. The concert has been cancelled owing to lack of support. I took the job out of (= because of) necessity because we had no money left. I agreed to her suggestion in order not to upset her. He died of (= through) cancer. That’s not necessarily (= in every case) true. He doesn’t drink alcohol on account of his health. They were tired, but not any less enthusiastic on that account. I’m not very hungry so please don’t cook on my account (= don’t cook just for me). Did the conservatives win courtesy of the division of the opposition vote between Labour and the Liberal Democrats? As it was getting late, I decided to book into hotel. The train was delayed because of / due to bad weather. How are you? Fine, and all the better for seeing you. Stand over there and then you’ll be able to see it better.

Phrases: on the other hand, on the contrary, as opposed to, in contrast, in opposition to this, that (being)said

Linking terms – nevertheless/nonetheless/ notwithstanding/however/conversely

Prepositions- unlike/ despite/ in spite of

Though / although/ even though - adverb clause  (contrast)

Even though-expectation  emphasis even though 

Although the exam was difficult, I think I did well.

I think I did well, though the exam was difficult.

The exam was difficult. I think I did well, though.

Although the sun was shining, it was very cold.

The house is lovely, although/ though the garden is a bit small.
He disagreed with us. He didn’t tell us, though.

It sounds as though/as if you had a nice holiday. He acted as though/as if nothing was wrong.

Even though Arsenal played well, they lost the game.

I took my coat, even though it wasn’t cold.

Even though the exam was easy, I failed.

Despite/ in spite of – preposition- Phrase Despite [phrase] (contrast)

Despite his best efforts, the man just couldn’t succeed.

In spite of his best efforts, the man just couldn’t succeed.

Despite being(gerund) on time to the lecture, we were not admitted.

The passengers got off the plane as soon as it landed.

She began to laugh as if (as (as if)) she was crazy.

She speaks as though (as (as if)) she knew everything.

He will play the match even if his father forbids him.

I cannot tell you even if (even if) you are my best friend.

I shall lend you the money provided that you return it next month. (provided that)

I shall lend you my camera on condition that you return it by Sunday. (provided that)

As long as (as long as) = provided that = on condition that

I don’t mind what you wear so long as it’s not that awful pink shirt.

I’ve lost my timetable. Well, in that case I’ll give you another one.

In case of difficulty, ring this number. (if you have any difficulty,---)

The knife with which I cut bread is very sharp.
He doesn’t talk about anything else but computers.

At some time in the future, we will eat pills instead of food.

In future, you’ll have to be more careful.

She is so skinny. He drives so fast. This movie is so long.

She is such a beautiful woman.

The children were so quiet that I didn’t even know they were in the room!

The cake was so good that we couldn’t stop eating it!

My uncle, who was born in Hong Kong, lived most of his life overseas.

Unless = if---- not

We’re going to have a picnic (unless it rains)/ if it doesn’t rain.

The horse fell. If it hadn’t fallen, it would have won the race.

Unless it had fallen, it would have won.

The horse won easily. No one could have overtaken it, unless it had fallen.

You should insure your belongings in case they get stolen.
He will agree with you in case you persuade him. (if)

I won’t do it until he is here.

Would rather/would sooner/had better- when we give some advice

You’d rather listen to her. I’d sooner choose the second variant. You’d better listen to these lessons one more time.

Even if you take a taxi, you’ll still miss your train. (whether or not)

As soon as I saw her, I knew there was something wrong. (at the same time)

Even if/only if

As long as its price is reduced, a greater number of people will buy it.

No one will buy it unless we reduce its price.

**Prefer to & rather than –.**

**Rather အသေးစိုး base verb သို့မဟုတ်**

**Prefer အသေးစိုး infinitive, gerung, noun အသေးစိုးနှစ်စyllable**

I would rather see a movie than watch TV. (I'd rather not ဝါ negative form အသေးစိုးနှစ်စyllable)

I would prefer a walk to a nap. (I prefer taking a walk)

Would you rather watch a talk show or a movie?

would you prefer taking a nap or going for a walk?

would you prefer a trip to Australia or a cruise to Alaska?

Would you prefer to play chess or a game of cards?

**The brighter the sun, the happier I feel.**
The more there are, the merrier it is.

**Even if- something will happen regardless of condition**

Even if we had reduced its price, not many more people would have bought it.

More people will buy it only if we reduce its price.

You must use an inversion in the main clause if you start with the subordinate clause:

**Only if we reduce its price, will more people buy it.**

As long as, so long as, providing that, provided that, on condition that

So long as its price is reduced, a greater number of people will purchase it.

A greater number of people would purchase it provided that its price were reduced,

A greater number of people would have purchased it on condition that its price had been reduced.

As long as and providing that are semi-formal and more appropriate in speaking.

More people will buy it as long as we reduced its price.

Unless replaces if not, therefore it’s always followed by positive verb.

No-one will buy it if we do not reduce its price.

No-one will buy it unless we reduce its price.

Unless is used both in speaking and writing.

You cannot use ‘unless’ for something that did not happen:

We reduced the price and many people bought it.

If we had not reduced the price, no-one would have bought it.

Unless we had reduced the price, no-one would have bought it.

Because of this, ‘unless’ is not often used in third conditional sentence.

We can use the Third Conditional to talk about ‘impossible’ conditions, impossible because they are in the past and we cannot change what has happened.
• If I had worked harder at school, I would have got better grades.
• If I had had time, I would have gone to see him. But I didn't have time.
• If we had bought that house, we would have had to rebuild the kitchen.
• If we had caught the earlier train, we would have got there on time but we were late.

Notice that the main clause can contain 'would', 'could' or 'might.'

• If I had seen him at the meeting, I would have asked him. (But he wasn't there so I didn't.)
• If I had seen him at the meeting, I could have asked him. (But he wasn't there so it wasn't possible.)
• If I had seen him at the meeting, I might have asked him. (But I'm not sure. Perhaps if the opportunity had arisen.)
• If I had paid more attention in class, I would have understood the lesson.

Also notice that sometimes the 'if clause' is implied rather than spoken.

• I'd have done it. ("if you had asked me but you didn't.")
• I wouldn't have said that. ("if I'd been there.")
• He wouldn't have let him get away with that. ("if he had tried that with me.")

In case that, in the event that

If clause expresses the possibility of an action taking place rather than a specific condition, you cannot use the conjunctions listed previously. ( in case that, in the event that)

But you can use as below example

I'll catch a taxi if I miss the last bus.

I'll catch a taxi as long as I miss the last bus.

I'll catch a taxi in case that I miss the last bus

Whereas/while- газ ရဲ့ comparative tool စားလျင်းကြက်စွမ်းေစ ideas, things, action, fact ဗြိ စ်ေညီေပါဵေက်လိုင်းေစ.

Whereas/while/(although) capitalism(1) favours a free market, socialism (2) advocates more government intervention.

whereas နှင်း ဗျားျဖား ဗျားျဖား where as ဗျားျဖား ( ဗျားျဖားေထိုးေလာ်းေပါဵေက်လိုင်းေစ )
Capitalism favours a free market while making allowances for limited assistance to those unable to compete. While it makes allowances, it recognizes the fact that some members of society might be disadvantaged in this competitive environment.

The students understood the professor clearly while he was demonstrating the process, but in the lab they all seemed confused. Even though the test results proved negative, the doctors prescribed an intensive diet regimen for Jim. Although the candidate has the qualification, although he lacks interpersonal skills.

Even though the students worked hard, but they failed the test. Those who do their homework regularly tend to perform better on tests and other evaluation; yet this does not guarantee a better fundamental understanding of the core subject.
Inversion – No sooner had+ subject+ past participle than subject+past simple

No sooner had I left home than I got a call.

Hardly had I left home when I got a call.

Under no circumstances will I do it. No way will I consider it.

Not only is she clever but she is also very beautiful.

Negative meaning  

subject  auxiliary  inversion

(no/never/neither/nor/seldom/rarely/hardly)

At no time did the company break the law. Under no circumstances should you travel alone. Seldom did we have any time to ourselves. Only in summer is it hot enough to sit outside. No way am I going to let this happen. Barbara can’t drive, and neither/nor can her husband. I saw the man and so did Paul.

In question – what did the man want? Have you heard the news?

Some conditional clause – Had you signed the form, you would have lost all your rights.

Subject – verb inversion

After an adverbial of place in front position

On the doorstep stood an old man. Here is the news.

After direct speech

Are you ready? Jane asked/ asked Jame.

Conjunction ( ကြက် )

Use to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences

Subordinating conjunction – join dependent clause to independent clauses

-essential part of complex sentence with include at least two clauses, with one of the clauses being main(independent) and the other being subordinate(dependent)
2 functions- 1-illustrates the importance of the independent clause./ 2-provides a transition between two ideas in the same sentence. Transition always indicates place, time, cause and effect relationship

Most used subordinate conjunction to emphasis previous sentence

After/ although/ as/ as soon as/because/before/by the time/even if/ even though/every time/if/in case/now that/once/since/so that/than/the first time/unless/until/when/whenever/whether or not/while./why

We looked in the metal canister, where Ginger often hides her candy.

As Sherri blew out the candies atop her birthday cake, she caught her hair on fire.

The police asked me to explain why I hadn’t reported the accident sooner.

It all depends on whether or not she’s got the time.

Anyway, it’s a good story, whether or not it’s true.

I’m going, whether she likes it or not.

At the same time = I thought I heard him come in while we were having dinner.

Although= while I accept that he’s not perfect in many respects, I do actually quite like the man.

While I fully understand your point of view, I do also have some sympathy with Michael’s.

After – ( =despite)after everything I’ve done for you, is this the way you treat me?

After(=because of) what she did to me, I’ll never trust her again.

She walked home by herself, although she knew that it was dangerous.

He decided to go, although I begged him not to.

As soon as I saw her, I knew there was something wrong.( at the same time)

Even if you take a taxi, you’ll still miss your train.( whether or not)

Even though he left school at 16, he still managed to become prime minister.( although)

Bring a map in case you get lost.
Now what (give an explanation of a new situation)

Now I’ve get a car, I don’t get as much exercise as I used to.

She’s enjoying the job now that she’s got more responsibility.

Once I’ve found somewhere to live I’ll send you my address (as soon as)

Leave the keys out so that I remember to take them with me (explanation)

Than

The first time

I fell in love with him the first time I saw him.

Unless-You can’t get a job unless you’ve got experience (except if)

Unless you call me to say you’re not coming, I’ll see you at the theatre

It’s time/ it’s high time past simple – it’s (time/high time) we went to the party. (we need to hurry)

**Coordinating conjunction** – join two or more sentences, main clauses, words, or other parts of speech which are of the same syntactic importance.

Use to give equal emphasis to a pair of main clauses

They have only 7 words

Fanboys = for/and/nor/but/or/yet/so

This batch of mushroom stew is savory and delicious.

Normally don’t start sentence with these 7 conjunction

But - you can start – coordinating conjunction is immediately follow by a main clause

You can eat your cake with a spoon or fork.
**Correlative conjunction**  – working in pair to join phrases or words that carry equal importance with sentence.

- Ensure verbs agree so your sentence make sense.
- Every night, either loud music or fighting neighbors wake John from his sleep.
- Be sure pronouns agree
- Neither Debra nor Sally expressed her annoyance when the cat broke the antique lamp.
- Keep parallel structure intact
- Not only did Mary grill burgers for Michael, (but) she also fixed a steak for her dog, Vinny.
- Not only did he turn up late, he also forgot his book.
- As/as, both/and, either/or, hardly/when, if/then, just as/so, neither/nor, not only/but also, no sooner/than, not/not, rather/than, scarcely/when, what with/and, whether/or
- Neither my mother nor my father went to university.
- You’ve got just as many toys as your brother.
- Things turned out just as I expected.
- The children arrived at school just as the bell was ringing.
- As/as – Skin as soft as a baby’s.
- He can run as fast as you.
- I can hardly expect a pay rise, when you have worked for few weeks.
- Both men and women have complained about the advertisement.
- I felt both happy and sad at the same time.
- Either you leave now or I call the police!
- We can either eat now or after the show.

I’m very tired, what with travelling all day yesterday and having a disturbed night.

**Conjunctive adverbs**  – connect on clause to another, to show sequence, contrast, cause and effect and other relationships

Always use a period or semicolon before the conjunctive adverb when separating two independent clauses

- use comma if a conjunction such as and, but, or, so appear between the conjunction adverb and first clause
- conjunction adv is middle of a clause, should be enclosed in commas (except short clauses)

- use comma after conjunctive adv when they appear at the beginning of a sentence's second clause.

Jeremy kept talking in class; therefore, he got in trouble.

Your dog got into my yard; in addition, he dug up my petunias.

Henceforth, the said building shall be the property of Ba Mg.

His mother was Myanmar, hence his name - Mg Ba.

Additionally/again/almost/anyway/as a result/in addition/further/furthermore/elsewhere/hence/henceforth/however/besides/certainly/comparatively/cons equently/contrarily/comparatively/conversely/elsewhere/equally/eventually/finally

Conjunction rules

- conjunction are used for connect – actions, ideas, nouns, clauses, (Mary went to the supermarket and bought oranges.)

- use for making list --- we made pancakes, eggs and coffee for breakfast.

- when using conjunction --- make sure all parts of your sentences are agree.

I work busily yet carefully.

( wrong ---- I work busily yet am careful ) adv & adj

Conjunction list

And/as/because/ but/for/just as/or/neither/nor/not only/so/whether/yet

Neither the black dress nor the grey one looks right on me.

Conjunction წილი წყალი თავის სახლში მისცემთა მოდეებზე.

1 – Today (This) morning I woke up late.

2- What’s the different? (difference)
3- I met John two years before (ago).
4- This is a six-months (six-month) course.
5- Thank you, I really enjoyed (enjoyed myself/meeting people).
6- Did you lose your cellphone?
7- Yes, I have a free time (free time).

**Present simple (I do, she does)***

Fact (permanent state)

Food gives you energy.

State - Silicon is a chemical element. York lies on the River Ouse. 

Permanent state

present simple

temporary state

present continuous

She is an author. She writes books.

Habit (always)

She always writes in the morning.

Repeated action, Regular action (always)

She writes two books a year.

**Permanent routine** – I work late most days.

**Present continuous** – I’m doing, he/she is doing

- middle of an action, I’m watching this comedy.

- a temporary routine - I’m working late this week.

She is currently writing a new book.

They’re always giving parties, those people next door. I’m always losing things. I can never find anything. (always = very often or too often)

Our teacher always gives us a test. (every lesson) Our teacher is always giving us tests. (very often)

The children would always play in the garden. We used to go to Austria. (repeated action in the past) I wish I had more money. (unreal)
Hacker passes the ball to Short. Short moves inside, but Burley wins it back for United.

United are playing really well now. Their crowd are cheering them on.

*Present simple*  

**timetable** The ferry gets into Rotterdam at six o’clock tomorrow morning.

*Present perfect continuous – have/has been doing*  

She has been writing books for over 20 years.

*Series repeated action*  

David has been writing letters to the hospital. David has written to the hospital three times now.

Tina has been writing her report since two o’clock. She’s written twelve pages.

*Present perfect ( have/has done)*  

Action verb আচরণবোধক ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́ ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́ ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́ ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  

eat খাওয়া, state verb আচরণবোধক ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́ ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́ ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  ধারণপ্রতিনিধি́  

physically start /stop অনুভূত অনুভূত অনুভূত অনুভূত অনুভূত অনুভূত 

*Understand*  

state verb অবশ্য অবশ্য অবশ্য অবশ্য অবশ্য অবশ্য অবশ্য অবশ্য অবশ্য অবশ্য 

present continuous form অবশ্য

U Kyaw Hein has acted in more than fifty films. (His career has continued up to now)

U Win Oo acted in more than fifty films. (he is dead)

I’ve already heard the news. (before now). I already knew before you told me. (before then)

Have you ever visited our showroom? Did you ever visit our old showroom?
I’ve seen a lot of television this week. I saw an interesting programme this week.

She wrote that novel many years ago. (past simple) yesterday/last year/a week ago/when I was young

The shop has just opened. (so it’s open now)

The shop opened last week. It’s doing very well.

The shop opened last week. Then it closed again two days later.

I have lost my book. (past simple) He’s eaten too much. (past simple)

She has already written 40 books.

She has been a writer for 15 years. I have known her since 2010.

Past continuous (was doing) action at a precise moment precise moment

Past perfect (had done)

Past perfect continuous (had been doing)
She had been writing that novel for a few months when she became ill.

Having lived there for such a long time, he didn’t want to move to another town.

**Future simple (will do)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr brown called earlier. He want you to call him back.</td>
<td>ကြေညာချက်များ ကြည့်ရှု မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>ကြေညာချက်များ ကြည့်ရှု မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ok. I’ll call him as soon as I can.</td>
<td>အောက်ခြေ ဖျင် မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>အောက်ခြေ ဖျင် မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will I will probably call him this afternoon.</td>
<td>အောက်ခြေ ဖျင် မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>အောက်ခြေ ဖျင် မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I won’t put up with this nonsense.</td>
<td>မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offer – I’ll hold the door open for you.</td>
<td>Offer – မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>Offer – မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promise- I’ll do my best to help you.</td>
<td>Promise- မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>Promise- မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invitation- Won’t you sit down?</td>
<td>Invitation- မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>Invitation- မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request- Will you do something for me.</td>
<td>Request- မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>Request- မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prediction- It’ll rain, I expect. It always rains at weekends.</td>
<td>Prediction- မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>Prediction- မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s going to rain. Look at those clouds.</td>
<td>It’s going to မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
<td>It’s going to မိုးမိုးပါ။</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At halftime we thought Scotland would win.</td>
<td>At halftime we thought Scotland would win.</td>
<td>At halftime we thought Scotland would win.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I am going to call Mr Brown after lunch.

I know he is going to invite me out.

Present continuous: going to, be doing

I am having dinner with my boyfriend tonight.

Will you be home at 9 o'clock tonight?

No, I will be having dinner with Dan at that time.

The crowd will cheer when the Queen arrives.

Are you going to pay for the meal?

Yes, I will be paying because he paid last time.

- Routine or arrangement: I'll be phoning my mother tonight. I always phone her on Fridays. The Queen will be arriving in ten minutes’ time. The postman will be coming soon.
- Specific moment: I'll be working all day Saturday.
- Decision: I think I'll have lunch in the canteen today.
- Arrangement: I'm having lunch with Alex.
- Routine: I'll be having lunch in the canteen as usual.

Future perfect: will have been doing

We will have left the restaurant by midnight.

Future perfect continuous: will have been doing

We will have been drinking for a few hours by the time we leave.
Mr Brown is about to retire. He might retire soon. He plans to retire in November.

The Prime Minister is to visit Budapest. The two leaders are to meet for talks on a number of issues.

Phase – word group (sentence fragment with a verb or a noun)/ does not contain a finite verb and behaves like a part of speech (act as adjective)

A taxi with a smoking exhaust jerked away from the garage in the middle of the day.

The pizza with the extra cheese is mine.

Adverbial phrase- he threw the pizza box into the dust bin.

Students in our English class find grammar confusing. English student find

Behind the sence, once upon the time

Clause – a sentence fragment with verb and noun

I will eat bananas (clause) and (I will) drink juice (verb phrase) sub verb not complete = phrase

Countable and uncountable nouns -  the countable noun is singular or plural e.g. house(s), telephone(s), problem(s), plural noun is any cassettes, three weeks,

Uncountable nouns - singular, plural e.g. a/an a pound of butter a butter

Pair noun – These trousers need cleaning. (plural verb) This pair of trousers needs cleaning. (singular verb)

Singular verb or plural verb

Uncountable nouns e.g. singular verb is The grass is getting long. The French have a word for it.

Bread and butter was all we had.

Two hours is a long time to wait. A number of problems have arisen. Every cloud has a silver lining. We all wrote down our names. The dead are not forgotten. The French have a word for it.

One of these letters is for you.
A Large Number of, majority of, a lot of, အလိုလျော်သော အရာအရောင်းအမျိုး အစား A lot of people have complained.

A large number of letters were received.

Large amounts of money were collected

Almost half the plants were killed.

All the pupils have to take a test. Some people were waiting at the door. What/which days are convenient?

The number of letters we receive is increasing.

A large amount of money was collected.

Three quarters of a potato is water.

Every pupil has to take a test. Each day was the same as the one before. Everyone has to take a test. Someone was waiting at the door. Nothing ever happens in this place. Who knows the answer?

There was an accident. There were some accidents.

No pupil has failed. No pupils have failed the test. None has/have failed the test. I don’t know if either is /are any good.

**Type of nouns**

**Group nouns** – The company is/are building a new factory.

**Concrete noun** – person/place/thing – man/river/dog ပြင်သည်မှာ အခြေခံနေသော စာကြောင်း

**Abstract nouns** – name /idea/concepts/emotion – love/happiness ပြင်သည်မှာ အခြေခံနေသော စာကြောင်း

** Compound noun construction**

⊙ Nouns + adjective - Let’s watch the full moon come up over the mountain

⊙ Nouns + nouns - Let’s just wait at this bus stop

⊙ Verb + nouns. Be sure to add bleach to the washing machine.

⊙ Verb + preposition - Checkout is at noon.
5-Noun and a prepositional phrase—My mother-in-law is the kindest person I know.

6-Preposition and noun—Do you believe in past lives?

The hyphen  two words  

gale-force winds, a no-strike agreement, a record-breaking performance, the long-awaited results, Anglo-Irish talks, out-of-date attitudes, a ten-mile walk, a thirty-year-old mother of four

Hyphen  verb  

winds reaching gale force, attitudes that are out of date

hyphen  compound numbers below 100 and in fractions  

forty-seven five hundred and eighty-nine one and three-quarters

One word: motorway Hyphen: motor-scooter Two words: motor car , He always gets up before sunrise

phone card/phone-card/ phonecard.

 Compound noun  

Compound noun  hyphen  

Verb + adverb, e.g. take-off, a walk-out

Letter + noun, e.g. an X-ray

Prefix  

a non-violent protest a pre-cooked meal

antisocial attitudes sit in a semicircle

1-single word-haircut/toothpaste, 2-Two words-rain forest/ice cream, 3-Hyphenated- self-esteem/ brother-in-law

Two-word proper nouns—Nelson Mandela, Eiffel Tower, Atlantic Ocean

Common noun(JEANS)/ proper noun(LEVIS)— Common nouns— boy/river/car/doctor— Proper nouns — James/ Mississippi River/Ford/Doctor Jefferson/

I really want a new pair of jeans. I really want to buy a new pair of Levis

Refer to general things rather than specific examples. Common nouns are not normally capitalized unless they are used as part of a proper name or are placed at the beginning of a sentence.

Be sure to pick a top university.

My dog won’t stop barking.
**Possessive nouns** – Dog’s collar/Sister’s backpack/Car’s engine (Possessive 
Determiner
Adjective possessive of)
Bess’s dress, bus’s tires

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>possessive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td>plural</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My, mine</td>
<td>Our, ours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Your, yours</td>
<td>Your, yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>His, her, hers, its</td>
<td>Their, theirs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dogs’ collar/sisters’ backpacks

I wrote a story about my cat and me. (not me and my cat)

(When using the 1st person pronouns I or me, we generally put these pronouns last.)

Sometime for clarity or emphasis, writer use a pronoun and a noun together/

We writers enjoy writing fiction. The teacher explained the lesson to us students.

Diana is a better speller than I. He knows a lot more than she. We grew as much as they. She plays basketball just as well as I. (If use than or as to compare) but – she likes him as much as (she likes) me. She likes him as much as I (do).

**Gerund** – Gerunds are formed with verbs but act as nouns. Swimming in the ocean has been Sharon’s passion since she was five years old. Let’s go dancing at the club tonight.

**Collective noun** (singular verb appended) – family/team/choir/jury/committee/heard/pod

Our class took a field trip to the natural history museum.

Flock- a group of birds/swarm- a group of insects, crowd-group of people, mob- group of people, staff, crew,

Every morning, the herd follows its leader to the watering hole for a drink.

(Herd arrives at the watering hole at the same time.)
After eight hours sitting in the stuffy courtroom, the jury stretch, look at their watches, and head to their cars for the commute home.

AN EXPENSIVE TRAP

Worried that ground staff were stealing miniature bottles of whisky from a Pan-Am aircraft, security guards set a trap. In the summer of 1978 they wired up a cuckoo clock inside the drinks cabinet so arranged that it would stop whenever the door was opened. This, they said, would reveal the exact time of the theft. They omitted, however, to tell the plane’s crew, with the result that a stewardess, Miss Susan Becker, assumed it was a bomb. She alerted the pilot of the Boeing 727 who made an emergency landing at Berlin where eighty passengers left in a hurry through fire exits.

A Pan-Am spokesman said afterwards that the miniature bottles of whisky on the plane cost 17 pence each. The cost of the emergency landing was £6,500.

(from Stephen Pile The Book of Heroic Failures)

Noun phrases – cup, deomocracy,etc= noun , the cup,our democracy,etc =noun phrases

Gerund verb ing modifiers object noun

Gerund phrases are always subjects, objects, or subject complements in sentences

Blowing bubbles on a windy day is a fun activity for children.

Piling too much laundry into a washing machine will cause it to malfunction.

Ethan narrowly avoided driving off the cliff.

Jessica really enjoys bothering the neighbors with loud music.

Phrases after a noun – noun phrase clause noun phrase

The man in the brown suit. Information about the course. That sign there.

The start of the race = race start. The landscape is beautiful = the beauty of the landscape.

The residents’ protests were ignored. (the residents’ protests = the residents protested)
AN EXPENSIVE TRAP noun ဗြိတိန် ကျက်စွာ နှစ်စဉ် စိန်စိန်သော်}


Noun phrase စားကိုင်မှုများ ---- Noun phrase အရာ determiners, quantifiers, modifiers, noun အရာအဖြစ်အနေအထားများ

Determiners – a bomb, the result, this idea, my bag (articles a, the), demonstratives (this, that, these, those) possessive (my, your etc). next, last, first, second, determiner တစ်ဖက် စားကိုင်မှုများ။ your next job, most of the second week, this third anniversary, one, two, three လော် စားကိုင်မှုများ။ my next two jobs, the first six weeks

Quantifiers - a lot of money, two people, every photo, half the passengers, many, much, a few, every, each, all, most, both, half, some, any, fifty passengers, no etc. adverb စားကိုင်မှုများ အရာ ချက်များ+ adjective စားကိုင်မှုများ. almost all the time, quite a lot of money, very many bottles, everywhere+ adjective = a very expensive trap

Modifiers – noun စားကိုင်မှုများ adjective or အယောက် စားကိုင်မှုများ modify စားကိုင်မှုများ adjective – small bottles, the exact time, noun-glass bottles, an emergency landing,

Quantifier and determiner – all that whisky, both the doors

Determiner and quantifier – those few people left, the three brothers, the many rooms of the house

Determiner after a quantifier + of – a lot of my time, one of these magazines

Prepositional phrase or adverb phrase စားကိုင်မှုများ နှစ်စဉ် စိန်စိန်သော် နှစ်စဉ် စိန်စိန်သော်

Gerund and participle as modifier – gerund – some cooking oil, a flying lesson – participle – a ticking clock, some stolen bottles of whisky

Noun clause as a modifier – a plan to catch a thief, a clock hidden inside the drinks cabinet, the stewardess who was serving drinks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantifier(+of)</th>
<th>determiner</th>
<th>Adjective modifier</th>
<th>Noun modifier</th>
<th>noun</th>
<th>Other modifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bomb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td></td>
<td>meal</td>
<td>For two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Door
all these bottles Here
A lot of empty Bottles
A lot of her Friends
enough Exits
some nice soup Dishes
Each of The heavy Glass doors Of the building

Subject- security guard set a trap, object- The stewardess alerted the pilot. Complement-The cost of a bottle was 17 pence. Adverbial- That day something unusual happened. Prepositional object- The passengers left in a hurry through fire exits.

Phrase –

Prepositional phrase- when will I meet the girl of my dreams? The period just after lunch is always quiet.

Adverb phrase – We don’t talk to the people upstairs?

Adjective phrase – The police found parcels full of cocaine.

Noun phrase – The weather that day was awful.

Either Thursday or Friday is OK. Either My sister or the neighbours are looking after the dog.

Not only but also Not only George but also his friends are buying the horse.

The house between the two bungalows is empty.

Through the trees is the quickest way.

A great attraction are the antique shops in the old part of the town.

Ten miles is too far to walk.

As well as or with George, together with some of his friends, is buying a race-horse.

Noun clause
**Noun clause**: that, question word or if/whether & noun clause

**conjunction**

*That (subject or object)*

*which (subject)*

*who (subject)*

*whose (subject)*

*what (subject)*

*if, whether, where, how, why, where, what (subject)*

*n-whoever, whenever (subject)*

*which-ever (subject)*

*Noun phrase & noun clause*

*Phrase - We didn't know the time.*

*Clause - We didn't know that time it was.*

1- That clause = statement

We would be late. ฉันเข้าไม่ได้ that we would be late.

2- wh- clause = wh-question

What time was it? รู้ไหม what time it was. (we didn't know what time was it.)

3- if/weather clause = yes/no question

Can we afford it? ฉันเข้าไม่ได้ if/weather we can afford it.

*If – conditional, whether – 2 alternatives*

Do you know if/whether Dan is coming. (or not)

I don't know if /whether the exam is on Friday or Saturday.

Let me know if /whether you’re coming. (การจัดทำหรือไม่) / let me know whether you’re coming or not. (การจัดทำหรือไม่)

I’m coming over whether you like it or not. (หรือไม่) – regardless of whether you like it or not

I’ll come over if you want me to.

*The problem was how to contact everyone. (to infinitive ที่จะ去做 wh- or whether อยู่ไม่ได้)*

*think/ believe อยู่ไม่ได้ --- negative suffix main clause อยู่ไม่ได้ noun clause อยู่ไม่ได้*
I don’t think we’ve got time. *I think we haven’t got time* is less usual.

Support, imagine, expect  Either clause  I don’t suppose you’re used to this weather. I suppose you aren’t used to this weather.

To phrase verb  noun clause

*We explained (to the driver) that we hadn’t any money (direct object).*

In this pattern we can use announce, complain, confirm, declare, demonstrate, explain, imply, indicate, mention, observe, point out, pretend, propose, protest, prove, recommend, remark, report, reveal, show, state, suggest, swear, write.

*We told the driver that we hadn’t any money.*

In this pattern we can use advise, assure, convince, inform, notify, persuade, promise, reassure, remind, show, teach, tell, warn. With most of these verbs we cannot leave out the indirect object.

**Noun clause**

_noun clause commas _

( This rule includes indirect speech. )

We know the earth goes round the sun.

Everyone was wondering what to do.

Relative clauses-  Identifying relative clause  People who write plays sometimes act in them too.

Shakespeare, who wrote many famous plays, also acted on the stage.

Phrases which explain - dash or colon  Phrase missing information

Only one American President has been unmarried- James Buchanan.

The product is available in three colours: white, green and blue.
The official languages of the United Nations are Chinese, French, Spanish, Russian (,), and English.

Recognition by this organization can make or break a career.

What she wore to the party really turned some heads.

Whoever wants to know should ask me.

Please ask mom (what we’re having for dinner).

Some verbs, like give and bring can have two different patterns after them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Phrase (Subject)</th>
<th>Verb Phrase</th>
<th>Noun Phrase (Direct object)</th>
<th>Prepositional phrase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>some money</td>
<td>to the old man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>a lot of food</td>
<td>for the animals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Phrase (Subject)</th>
<th>Verb Phrase</th>
<th>Noun Phrase (Indirect object)</th>
<th>Noun Phrase (Direct object)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>the old man</td>
<td>some money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>brought</td>
<td>the animals</td>
<td>a lot of food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These verbs are called double object verbs. When we have two noun phrases after the verb the first noun phrase is the indirect object and the second noun phrase is the direct object.

Some transitive verbs can have a noun phrase as an object:

I asked when the train would leave.( when the train would leave ask object clause

Do you know if she’s coming?
If she's coming to object noun clause if conjunction know to adjective verb

Paul isn't what is generally considered handsome. linking verb verb adjective phrase complement isn't = linking verb

" isn't = linking verb

Verb adjective phrase complement 

I am feeling hungry.

Everyone looked very happy.

The milk has gone sour.

Our neighbour was a strange man. He became a geologist. She seems a nice girl.

Our neighbour was a strange man. He became a geologist. She seems a nice girl.

Paul isn't what is generally considered handsome.

(what is generally considered handsome) complement isn't link verb what conjunction isn't what complement

afraid convinced impatient amused delighted pleased annoyed determined proud anxious eager sorry aware glad sure certain happy surprised confident horrified willing conscious -- adj adjective wh- clause adjective verb how, what adjective verb how, what

I was ashamed that I'd let my friends down.

As object- I noticed that the door was open

As complement- The idea is that we take it in turns.
A subject - That he could be mistaken didn't seem possible. That everyone got back safely was a great relief (sub that Everyone got back safely was a great relief). Which route would be best isn't obvious.

Clause = subject whether (but not if) Whether I'll be able to come depends on a number of things.

Empty subject It was a great relief that everyone got back safely. It isn't obvious which route would be best. It's hard to say if it's going to rain (or not). It's nice (that) you've got some time off work. I thought it obvious which route would be best. It seem (that) I've made a mistake. The fact that everyone got back safely was a great relief.

After noun You can't deny the fact that you received the message. The news that the plane had crashed came as a terrible shock. You can't get around the fact that it's against the law. Whatever gave you the idea that I can sing? I heard a rumour that there's been a leak of radioactivity.

Empty subject it - It didn't seem possible that he could be mistaken.

Noun clause as complement after (be) - The thruth is (that) I don't get on with my flat-mate. The difficulty was how Emma was going to find us in the crowd.

After a preposition We had a discussion about who should be invited.

Wh-clause or whether preposition The government is looking into what needs to be done.

He made no comment on whether a decision had been reached. (if) No one told me about Nicola's illness/about Nicola being ill. No one told me (that) Nicola was ill. I was surprised (at) how cold it was. There's the question of whether we should sign the form. of/about preposition to ask (about), aware (of), to care (about), certain (of/about), conscious (of), curious (about), to decide (on/about), a decision (on/about), to depend (on), to inquire (about), an inquiry (about), to report (on/about), sure (of/about), to think (of/about), to wonder (about).
There was a discussion about when we should leave. Confused about, difficulty over/about, an effect on, an expert on, an influence on/over, interested in, a report on/about, research into, worried about.

Sarah should not be held responsible for what her brother does.

He held me personally responsible whenever anything went wrong in the project. It’s more a question of whom she said it to than why she said it. It’s more question of whom she said it to than why she said it.

That she might be right is what frightens me.

How you go about doing your work should not effect when you get it done.

Noun clause  adjective, adjective phrase adjective clause  adjective clause

4 USES OF -ING  adjective clause, adverb clause

(Gerund) wearing(activity) loose pants while riding( participle) a bicycle is dangerous.

Adjective clause  ( actress, marine, Jazz musician) adjective clause relative clause

The man is riding a bike = riding a bike

Wearing a blue backless dress, the actress created quite a stir at the party.

Dressed in his class A uniform, the marine look like a recruitment poster.

The Marine who was dressed in class A uniform,
The jazz musician, **who was** known for his tendency of daydream, got into a zone and played for 1 hour.

Station chief was fired, **meaning** there’s an open position. (which means = **meaning**)

**adverb clause** (arrived, choose)

Not wanting to miss our flight, we arrived at the airport 3 hours early.

As we didn’t want to miss our flight = **not wanting to miss our flight**

(If they were given the choice =) Given the choice, most people would probably choose good health over good fortune.

While delivering his speech to the council, John had a heart attack.

**adjective clause, adverb clause**

Given the choice, most people would probably choose good health over good fortune.

While delivering his speech to the council, John had a heart attack.

**Position of adjective**

**Adjective ဆွဲဖော် ရန်**

1-adj phrase ကြား နေထိုင်ရန်** adj ဆွဲဖော်ရန်**

A large, empty stadium

2-adv of degree ကြား နေထိုင်ရန်** adj ဆွဲဖော်ရန်**

A very large, almost empty stadium

**Adv (enough)** ကြား နေထိုင်ရန်** adj ဆွဲဖော်ရန်**

**- linking verb (be, seem, get) complement ဆွဲဖော် complement** (be/seem/get + predicative adj)

- **before noun ကြား နေထိုင်ရန်** ဆွဲဖော် (attributive adj + noun)

Attributive – It is a large stadium. (b/4 noun)

Predicative- The stadium is large (as complement)

a-predicative adj ကြား word complement ဆွဲဖော် (complement complement ဆွဲဖော် adj)

I’ve got (link verb ကြား) a friend (who is ဆွဲဖော်) keen on (predicative adj) fishing.

b-Could you let me know as soon as (it is ဆွဲဖော်) possible?,

c-Pick the fruit when (it is ဆွဲဖော်) ripe. If (it is) possible, I should like some time to think it over. Although (we are ဆွဲဖော်) confident of victory, we knew it would not be easy.

13- **Adj ကြား noun phrase ဆွဲဖော် comma ဆွဲဖော်**

Uncertain, the woman hesitated and looked round. The weather, bright and sunny, drove us out of doors.
That was the main reason. (that reason was main) attributive chief, elder, older, eldest, oldest, eventual, former, earlier, indoor, inner, main, mere, only, outdoor, outer, (main=) principal, sheer (complete), sole (only), upper, utter (complete) แสดง attributive วัตถุประสงค์

Same อย่าง the same จริงใจ predicative ในตัวอย่าง I have the same experience. My experience was the same.

6-predicative only- The children were soon asleep. The manager seemed pleased with the sales figures. One person was ill and couldn't come. (prefix asleep, awake, alive, afraid, ashamed, alone, alike, asleep, awake, alive, pleased, glad, content, upset, well, fine, ill, unwell แสดง predicative ตัวอย่าง)

The wide awake children. An extremely please customer. Asleep, alive อยู่ Prefix แสดง attributive ในตัวอย่าง a sleeping child, a living person, a frightened animal (not afraid animal)

7-adj อยู่ prepositional phrase ในตัวอย่าง People were anxious for news. The field was full of sheep. อยู่ noun อยู่ ตัวอย่าง People were anxious for news. The field was full of sheep. (link verb อยู่)

People anxious for news kept ringing the emergency number. We walked across a field full of sheep.

8-position of adj อยู่ ตัวอย่าง meaning อิง ตัวอย่าง It's a rather involved story. (=complicated). The amount of money involved is quite small. (=relevant). The person concerned is at lunch, I'm afraid. (=relevant). A number of concerned people have joined the protest. (=worried). There were ten members of staff present. (=there).

Our present problems are much worse. (=now). Judy seems a responsible person. (=sensible). The person responsible will be punished. (=who did it)

9-adj อยู่ every, some, any and no ตัวอย่าง compound อยู่ ตัวอย่าง somewhere quiet, anything silly

10-attributive adj อยู่ ตัวอย่าง beautiful golden sands

opinion + size + quality + age + shape + colour + participle forms + origin + material + type + purpose
Opinion: nice, wonderful, excellent, lovely, terrible, awful, etc
Size: large, small, long, short, tall, etc
Quality: clear, busy, famous, important, quiet, etc
Age: old, new
Shape: round, square, fat, thin, wide, narrow, etc
Colour: red, white, blue, green, etc
Participle forms: covered, furnished, broken, running, missing, etc
Origin: British, Italian, American, etc
Material: brick, paper, plastic, wooden, etc
Type: human, chemical, domestic, electronic, money (problems), etc
Purpose: alarm (clock), tennis (court), walking (boots), etc

Order of adj – 1-quantity or number/2-quality or opinion/3-size/4-age/5-shape/6-color/7-proper adjective (often nationality, other place of origin/material, purpose or qualifier)

Example- I love that really big old green antique car that always parked at the end of the street.

The chair was soft and comfortable. The city is old and beautiful.

11-adj ing form ed form

The show made us laugh. It was very amusing.--- The audience laughed. They were very amused. I talked to a very interesting man. ---- I was interested in what he was telling me.

12-The adjective ( a/an/the group of people in society especially in society plural verb the or the)

The old are greatly respected. This rule was done to help the poor. (the rich, the strong, the weak, the hungry, the under privileged, the disadvantaged, the unemployed, the homeless, the blind, the deaf, the sick, the disabled, the handicapped, the living, the dead, the young, the middle-aged, the elderly, the old,)
The new drives out the old. The unexpected happened. Have you heard the latest? Fear the worst, hope for the best.

It was an amusing sight, but the annoying thing was that I don’t have my camera with me. (the + adj + thing)

Adjective 3

1-forming adjective 2-denominal adjective 3-compound adjective

Forming adj – able/ible/al/ful/ic/ive/less/ous

Denominal adj- made from noun

Comparing adj-example- long/longer/longest

Compound adj-6-page document/two-year-old cat

Compound adjective

I heard a girl (who was) speaking English. I have an English-speaking friend. (who speak English)

A strong healing lotion, Fast-healing cut, A man eating lion, A man-eating lion

My nephew is 10-year-old/ I have a ten-year-old nephew., Adj+participle( fast – talking, good-looking, blue-eyed, well-known). She is a good-looking girl. He is good-looking.

Body parts= hair(ed)/ eye(d)/nose(d)/lip(ped), body(ed)

Record-breaking sales, Blood-sucking leech

Number + noun=10-storey building(= building have 10 storey)--5,10-page essays----10-year-old boy

Number + time – 8-hour shift

A five-foot wall, Five-foot – high wall

Adjective clause = who is the most famous baseball player in the world. Adjectives clause

Adjective clause of defining (no comma) & modifying (comma)
A man lives next door.
The man who lives next door is a doctor.

Dr Smith, who lives next door, is a retired surgeon.

Adjective clause relative pronoun { that, which, who, (both conjunction and subject) whom, (object) whose, when, where, (why) }

Jerry went to the same store where Jennifer bought her couch.

Frank went to study in Boston, where some of the world’s best universities are based.

The only effort that matters is that which leads to a win.

Many students in Mrs Reynold’s class, who went on the field trip, are home sick with the flu that’s going around.

Larry failed his test, which means he’ll have to go summer school.

The eccentric billionaire, about whom the public knows little, donated millions to charity.

The knife with which cut the cake is very sharp.

Pronouns  ( adjective clause relative pronouns whose, when, where, (why) )
A pronoun can act as a subject, direct object, indirect object, object of the proposition, and more.

He/she/they/it/ we/ who

Pronoun can stand in for certain adverbs, adjectives, and other pronouns.

Pronoun သည် adverbs,adjectives,other pronouns ကိုစွဲခြင်းသည်( stand-in = စွဲခြင်း)

Types of pronoun

1-Indefinite pronouns – referring to one or more unspecified objects, places

2-Personal pronouns-associated with a certain person, thing, or group

Judy isn’t coming with us. She isn’t very well. I’m coming, Wait for me.

3-Reflexive pronouns- preceded by the adverb, adjective, pronoun, or noun, (self or selves ကိုစွဲခြင်း)

Helen looked at herself in the mirror.

Helen did the wallpapering herself.

Helen and Tim write each other long, passionate letters.

I bought these chocolates for myself.( ကိုစွဲခြင်း)

If you’re going to succeed in life, you must believe in yourself.

Idiom ကြားမှု အင်း စိုး- I hope you enjoy yourself.(have a good time). Help yourself. Behave themselve.

Wash,bath,shave,undress,change your cloth ကိုစွဲခြင်းမှု ကြားမှုစိုးကြခြင်း၌အင်းစိုးကြခြင်း

The old man was unable to dress himself.

Emphatic pronouns – noun phrase ကိုစွဲခြင်း စိုးကြခြင်း- Walt Disney himself was the voice of Mickey Mouse.

ဗိုလ်ချူမှုကြားမှုစိုးကြခြင်း၌ We built the garage ourselves.( ကိုစွဲခြင်း စိုးကြခြင်း)

4-Demonstrative pronouns- used to point to something specific within a sentence ( this, that, these, those ကိုစွဲခြင်း)
5- Possessive pronouns: ownership

6- Relative pronouns: acting to introduce an adjective clause

Subject—We got on the first bus that came.
Object—We got on the first bus that we saw.
Object of a preposition—Next came the bus that we were waiting for.

Adding clause or connective clause: The first bus, which came after five minutes, was a seven.

The player whose goal won the game was Jone.
The body is that of a man. He disappeared in January.
The body is that of a man who disappeared in January.

7- Interrogative pronoun: introduce a question

They don’t know how to swim.

(An interrogative sentence is a type of sentence that asks a question. (Compare with sentences that make a statement, deliver a command, or express an exclamation.))

8- Reciprocal pronouns: expressing mutual actions or relationship

9- Intensive pronouns: ending with self or selves

10- Pronouns: at the beginning of sentence (we did a great job)

11- Subject pronouns: used as rename the subject (it was she who decided we should go to Hawaii)

12- Object pronouns: are used as direct object, indirect objects, and object of prepositions. (you, me, him, her etc) David talked to her about the mistake.

Possessive pronoun don't need apostrophes (possessive pronoun  glyph apostrophe  glyph)
The cat washed its whiskers.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>place</th>
<th>Thing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>Everyone</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part(positive)</td>
<td>Someone</td>
<td>somewhere</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part(negative)</td>
<td>Anyone</td>
<td>anywhere</td>
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<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>No one</td>
<td>nowhere</td>
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**Some, few, a few, little, no, every, some (limit pronoun)**

**Affirmative**

In affirmative sentences, indefinite pronouns using **some** are used to describe an indefinite quantity, the indefinite pronouns with **every** are used to describe a complete quantity, and the pronouns with **no** are used to describe an absence.

Indefinite pronouns (limit pronoun) with **no** are often used in affirmative sentences with a negative meaning, but these are nevertheless not negative sentences because they are lacking the word **not**.

**Everyone** is sleeping in my bed.

**Someone** is sleeping in my bed.
No one is sleeping in my bed.

*Any* and the indefinite pronouns formed with it can also be used in affirmative sentences with a meaning that is close to *every*: whichever person, whichever place, whichever thing, etc.

They can choose anything from the menu.

Fido would follow you anywhere.

Negative sentence can only be formed with the indefinite pronouns that include *any*.

I don't know anything about it. (neutral)

I know nothing about it. (defensive)

I have nobody to talk to. (hopeless)

There was nothing we could do. (defensive/angry)

Negative question

Is there anything to eat?

Didn't you go anywhere last night?

Some in question – we think we already know the answer

Are you looking for someone? Yes.

I've got an appointment at the dentist's at eleven o'clock.

A stone's throw away. For God's sake!, at death's door, in my mind's eye.

A day's work, a month's pay, today's newspaper, in a year's time

John's patience is running out.

* A few (countable nouns) a little (uncountable nouns)

I've got a few friends = I have enough friends.

I have a little free time on Thursdays = I have enough free time.

Few & little
Few people visited him in hospital = almost no visitors or perhaps no visitor at all(မြင်ခွင်းမရှိ)

I've seen few birds around here= there are almost no birds or perhaps not a single bird

Some can be used in descriptive sentences

I have some rice for lunch. There is some butter in the fridge.

Some is also used in interrogative sentences when you think you already know the answer.

Did he give you some tea?- I think he did.

Could I have some book, please?= ask for something

Any

Used in interrogative sentence when you don't know the answer

Do you have any friends in London.

Any emphasizes the negativity to make it more absolute

She doesn't want any kitchen appliances for Christmas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantifier</th>
<th>Comparative grade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With plural countable nouns</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Many</td>
<td>More</td>
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<tr>
<td>Few</td>
<td>Fewer</td>
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<td>With uncountable nouns</td>
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<td>Much</td>
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<td>Little</td>
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The most people/the fewest people/the least opportunity

Adverb clause သည် သို့မဟုတ် အရာဝါးတစ်ခု ချိုး သည် စာသားစာဝူတစ်ခု ဖြစ်သည်

Adverb clauses 3 rules

1-always contains a subject and verb, 2-subordinate conjunctions that prevent them from containing complete thoughts and becoming full sentences, 3- this answers one of the classic " adverb question: when? Why? How? Where?
While adverb clauses are slightly more complicated than simple adverbs, they are worth learning about.

Jennifer scrubbed the bathtub until her arms ached. (how Jennifer scrubbed)

The dogs started chasing my car once they saw it turn the corner. (when did the dogs start chasing)

After having my wisdom teeth out, I had a milkshake for dinner because I couldn’t chew anything. (why I had a milkshake for dinner)

Position of adverbials – modify verb or whole clause

Today the train actually left on time.

Luckily the money was on my desk when I arrived this morning.

Types of adverbial

Adverbs of manner - slowly, with a smile (How?)

Place and time – here, at the post office (where?), yesterday, next week (when?), ages, for three weeks (how long?)

Adverbs of frequency - often, every week (how often?)

Adverbs of degree - very, a bit (how?)

Focus and viewpoint - only, especially, medically, from a political point of view

Truth adverbs - probably, on the whole

Comment adverbs - luckily, to our amusement

Linking adverbs - also, on the other hand

Adverb can modify a verb (an action), an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence

We progressed slowly. (describing a verb)

He is an incredibly amazing cook. (describing an adjective)

He cooks really amazingly. (describing an adverb)
Interestingly, he comes from England.

Quick---quickly

Lovely/friendly/lonely/orderly/silly/lively/deadly/timely

We received a friendly greeting. They greeted us in a friendly manner.

That isn't very likely.---------- That probably won't happen.

Both adj and adv –weekly, monthly, fast, long, early

Louise caught the fast train. --- The train was going quite fast.

Shortly = soon

I'll call you back shortly

He cut his speech short.

Get there as quick/quickly as you can.

Yesterday, I finished work very late. I've been unwell lately.

This bread smells good. Roger sings well.

This is absolutely true.

Can you see anything? No, I can hardly see anything.

I was fascinated by the image.

This is a monthly report.

Yesterday's meeting was tiring.

She spoke to the child lovingly.

I have worked hard on this project.
They welcomed us in a friendly fashion.

STOPPED BY THE POLICE

Liz: It was at about eleven o'clock at night, and at that sort of time the police are always looking for people who've been drinking. And I can remember very well that we were in a hurry to get home because Catherine was with a babysitter, but she wasn’t at home, she was in someone else's house, and we wanted to get back before they were ready to go to bed. Do you remember?

Tony: We'd been to the cinema.

Liz: Mhm. And I can remember...

Tony: Hadn't had a drink for days.

Liz: No. I can remember distinctly that you were going very very slowly as you saw the police car in front of you, and then you said in a very impatient fashion, 'Oh, they're doing this on purpose. They're going very slowly. I will overtake them.' You overtook them, and sure enough they thought that that was worth stopping you for. So they did.

Tony: So they got out, and they inspected the car thoroughly in a very officious manner.

(from M. Underwood and P. Barr Listeners)

Adverb phrase – You were going very slowly. We wanted to go back.

Prepositional phrase – catherine wasn’t at home. You saw the police car in front of you.

Noun phrase – We wanted to get home. It happened last week.

We’d been to the cinema. adverbial ადზრე Adverb of manner and adverbs of time გაიხსნენ (adverbial ხედით)

I can remember very well. You saw the police car in front of you.( adverbial ხედით)

Adverbs აღმოჩენა Modified შეჯამება ადვერბი Adverb of manner and adverbs of time გაიხსნენ (adverbial ხედით)

Adverb of manner = answer of How—She was happily singing.

He walked slowly up the stairs. I saw her yesterday.

Adverb of frequency and adverb of degree აწაკშტა Adverb of manner and adverbs of time გაიხსნენ (adverbial ხედით)

I often come here for coffee. He’s really tall! She has just come back. We both arrived late.
She is always here. The bus is rarely on time. August was even hotter than July.

Noun modified noun noun adverbial modification

The shop on the corner is closed.

Adjective or adverb modify verb adverbial modification

That’s very kind of you. We heard the signal fairly clearly.

Verb or whole clause modify verb phrase modification

Really, I can’t say. I can’t really say. I can’t say, really.

You were getting impatient. And then you decided to overtake.

Mid position aux verb, verb be adverbial modification simple tense verb adverbial modification

This stereo is definitely faulty. I usually enjoy maths lessons. Adverbs of frequency (often, always, etc) adverbial adverbial modification every time phrase adverbial modification

I hadn’t had a drink for days. The police were driving very slowly. adverbial adverbial modification prepositional phrase adverbial modification #prepositional

Sentence adverb obviously adverbial adverbial modification

Obviously we need to do something about this. It’s easier than you’d think, actually. Sometime, he has to work late.

Negative adverbs verb object prepositional phrase inversion (aux verb subject adverbial modification)

They will never do it again. = Never will they do it again. Rarely can she have a rest. Seldom does it rain here.

Object adverbial adverbial modification

I wrapped the parcel carefully. (I wrapped carefully the parcel.)

Information subject object adverbial modification

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There was a police car in front of us. It was going very slowly.

They inspected the car thoroughly in a very officious manner.

I go to work by bus.

Adverb of manner – He ate quickly. Try to reply sensibly.

Manner, time and place are often frequency I can find my way around quite easily, usually.

Truth, comment or linking adverb Phil’s had to stay late at work, perhaps. Someone handed the money in at the police station, incredibly. /Wendy is a member. She doesn’t go to the club very often, however.

The inspector was polite. She listened politely.

Propositional phase is a group of words that lacks either a verb or subject, and that functions are a unified part of speech. It normally consists of a preposition and a noun or a preposition and a pronoun.

With care, on purpose, in an officious manner, (preposition (with/on/in) + noun (care/purpose/an officious manner)

Rule of thumbs

Propositional phases always consist of two basic parts at minimum: the object and the preposition

For formal English, propositions are almost always followed by objects

Adjective can be placed between the prepositions and objects in propositional phrases.

With great care, an extremely officious manner

Prepositional phrases can act as adverbs or adjectives.
When they are used as **adjectives**, they modify nouns and pronouns in the same way single-word adjective do.

When prepositional phases are used as adverbs, they at the same way single-word adverbs and adverb clauses do, modifying adjectives, verbs and other adverbs.

- **Prepositional phase** - preposition and object modifies adjective or adverb
- **Adverb of manner, Preposition of manner**

We continued our labours in silence. She said anxiously.

The cupcake **with sprinkles** is yours

The cupcake with **colorful sprinkles** is yours.(adjective)

The rabbits hopped **through the garden**.

The rabbits hopped **through the perfectly manicured garden**.(adverb)

**Proposition of time and place**

- At – at night
- In – in the past
- On – on new year’s Day

My birthday falls **in January**.

We always have a huge celebration on **New Year’s Eve**.

At/in/on – preposition of place

We spent a quiet evening **at home**.

_A Norwegian ferry was being repaired last night after running aground in the Thames._

**Adverbial of the place or time** modifies noun

_The radiator in the hall is leaking. Exports last year broke all record._
Adv in frequency

To discuss how often something happens, indicate routine or repeated activities, if a sentence has only
one verb, place the adverb of frequency in the middle of the sentence so that it is positioned after the
subject before the verb.

Tom never flies. He always takes the bus. (verb 0զձթաղագել verb ձայնագրում)

When more than one verb, place it before main verb.

They have often visited Europe.

Using in the negative or in forming a question, place it before the main verb.

Do you usually get up so late?

Always, normally, generally, usually, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, seldom, rarely, never

I don’t often have breakfast. (I seldom have breakfast) I often don’t have breakfast. (I often go without
breakfast). You sometimes can’t get a table here. I haven’t ever felt so embarrassed. No one ever said
that to me before. Nothing ever happens in this place. I never ever want to see that awful man again.
James swam faster than he’d ever done before. If ever you feel like a chat, just drop in.

Normally/generally/usually/frequently/sometime/occasionally - Normally I tip taxi-drivers. My sister comes
to see me sometimes. Doctors get called out at night quite often. We go out a lot at weekends. Every
summer we all go sailing together. The dog has to have a walk every day. The postman calls most days.
The committee meets once a month.

An adverb of degree – used to discuss the degree or intensity of an adj, an action, or another adverb.

Some common example

These are rather expensive. It’s very cold. I’m so tired. (adj)

I saw her fairly recently. I come here quite often. (adv) we hardly ever go out. (adv)

Almost/absolutely/barely/completely/deeply/enough/enormously/extremely/fairly/fully/greatly/hardly/incre
dibly/practically/quite/scarcely/somewhat/terribly/virtually

Full degree- completely, totally, absolutely, entirely, quite

Large degree- very, extremely, really, awfully, terribly
Medium degree- rather, fairly, quite, pretty, somewhat  
Small degree- a little, a bit, slightly  
Negative- hardly, scarcely, at all  
Other- so, as, too, more, most, less, least  
Fraction or percentage – half full, eighty percent accurate  
Very or extremely - amazed, amazing, appalled, appalling, awful, complete, delighted, dreadful, essential, false, fascinated, horrible, ideal, impossible, incredible, magnificent, marvellous, perfect, terrible, terrific, useless (Absolutely --- Absolutely)  
Very - indeed - It's very cold indeed today.  
These photos aren't very good.  
Somewhat, a little, a bit, slightly  
The carriage was somewhat crowded. I felt a bit sick. I felt a bit better/somewhat more cheerful.  
I know just as quick a way.  
Favorable comment – quite- It's quite pleasant here. It was quite a good party.  
Unfavorable comment- It's rather depressing here. It was rather a dull party.  
The test paper was rather easy.  
Quite – medium degree- I feel quite tired./ full degree- I feel quite exhausted.  
Quite means 'completely' before these adjectives --- very --- Absurd, brilliant, disgusting, fascinated, perfect, alone, certain, dreadful, fascinating, ridiculous, amazed, dead empty horrible right amazing delicious extraordinary impossible sure appalled determined exhausted incredible true  
appalling different exhausting magnificent useless awful disgusted false marvellous wrong  
Adverb of time  
Adverb that change or qualify the meaning of a sentence by telling us when things happen are defined as adverbs of time.
When, for how long, or how often a certain action happen

Adverb of time end of sentences

Robin hood swindled the Sheriff of Nottingham yesterday.

Change position to lend emphasis to a certain aspect of a sentence

Later Robin Hood stole the king’s crown.

Robin Hood later stole the king’s crown.
Robin Hood stole the king’s crown later.

How long an action occurred. (end of a sentence)

My father was up with heartburn for hours.

Exact number of time

The newspaper arrives daily.

Ordering adverb—how long/how often/ when

She volunteered at the hospital for three days every month last year.

Adv of place— normally placed after a sentence’s obj or main verb

Show direction = up, down, around, away, north, southeast

Can refer distance = nearby, far away, miles apart

Can indicate an obj position in relation to another object = below, between, above, behind, through, around and so forth

Adverb of place indicate movement in a particular direction = end in the letter “ward” or “wards”. Toward, forward, backward, homeward, onwards.

After a long day at work, we headed homewards.

Focus adverbials— I don’t like alcohol, especially beer. Emily works every day, even on Sundays.
Everyone laughed, even the teacher. Everyone includes the teacher. We’ve invited the whole class, and also the teacher.

**Viewpoint adverbials**

-  particular aspect or point of view

Financially, things are a bit difficult at the moment.

As far as insurance is concerned, we can fix that up for you. Can you manage transport-wise, or do you need a lift?

As far as I’m concerned, feng shui is a load of rubbish.

**Truth adverb**

-  statement

Perhaps/Maybe Mandy has missed the bus. You’ve certainly/undoubtedly made a good start. I agree with you basically. Clearly the matter is urgent. Of course I’ll pay you back. We get on quite well together on the whole.

**Comment adverb**

-  I’m afraid/ Unfortunately we didn’t win anything. Luckily no one was killed.

**Linking adverb**

-  clause or sentence

If you pay the bill in full within 25 days you won’t be charged interest. **Otherwise** you are charged interest on any balance outstanding.

Ordering: **Firstly**, I’m not interested, and **secondly**, I haven’t got the time.

*Summing up* – **finally** / **In conclusion**, I’d like to say a few words about future prospects.

*In the final analysis*, it is the drug companies that are going to profit from this policy.

*If all other methods fail*: British police are supposed to use guns only as a last resort.

*Rephrasing* - The matter is under consideration. **In other words**, they’re thinking about it.

*Correcting* - I’ll see you tomorrow then. **Or rather** on Monday.

*Giving example* - We’ve got lots of things we could sell. There’s the car, **for example**.

*Picking up a topic* - I think I’ll have the sausages. **Talking of** sausages, did you know there’s a barbecue on Saturday?

*Change the subject* - I had a lovely lunch. **By the way**, where did you put that file?

*Supporting a statement* - I think I’d better be going. It’s past midnight, **after all**.

*Dismissing something* - I don’t know whether we did the right thing. **Anyway**, it doesn’t matter now.

*Comparing* - The government sold the telephone service to private investors. Gas and electricity were privatized **in the same way**.

**Preposition**
Used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence.

In some case, you’ll find prepositions in front of gerund verbs.

Most prepositions are interchangeable but only to a certain extent.

If not follow by gerund, followed by nouns.

I prefer to read in the library.

He climbed up the ladder to get into the attic.

**Position**

1-Adverbial of place and time

The match will be played at Villa Park. The president made the comment to reporters yesterday.

2-

I've got two meeting tomorrow. And on Thursday I have to go to London.

3- short adverbials of time

I've just seen Debbie. We'll soon be home.

4-adverbial of place or time noun

The radiator in the hall is leaking.

No longer and any longer – no longer Mrs Hicks no longer works at the town hall.

Any longer I’m not going to wait any longer.

Any more Barbara doesn't work at the town hall any more.

Have you been waiting long? It isn’t far from here to the motorway. (question and negative)

I had to wait a long time. It’s a long way to Vladivostok.

The speech went on too long. I’m annoyed because I’ve had to wait so long/such a long time. Let’s go back now. We’ve walked far enough.

**Two objects**
When the verb has two objects, the first is the indirect object and the second is the direct object.

You give the customs officer the form.

Instead of an indirect object, we can use a prepositional phrase with to or for.

I give the form to the Customs.

When there is a pronoun, it usually comes before a phrase with a noun.

We send you a cheque.

With to: award, bring, feed, give, grant, hand, leave (in a will), lend, offer, owe, pass, pay, post, promise, read, sell, send, show, take, teach, tell, throw, write. With for: bring, buy, cook, fetch, find, get, keep, leave, make, order, pick, reserve, save, spare.

Verb + object + complement

They called the dog Sasha.

The court found him guilty of robbery.

Here are some verbs in this pattern.

With adjective or noun phrase: believe, call, consider, declare, find, keep, leave, like, make, paint, prefer, prove, think, want

We painted the walls bright yellow. I prefer my soup hot.

With adjective: drive, get, hold, pull, push, send, turn

With noun phrase: appoint, elect, name, vote

Verb + object + adverbial

The man put the coat over his arm. He casually put the coat over his arm.

We keep the car in the garage. He got the screw into the hole. The path led us through trees.

He stole a hat and a coat. He stole a hat and coat.

Two noun phrases are in apposition when one comes after the other and both refer to the same thing.
Joseph Conrad, the famous English novelist, couldn't speak English until he was 47. (When the second phrase adds extra information, we use a comma.)

When the second phrase identifies the first one, we do not use a comma.

The novelist Joseph Conrad couldn't speak English until he was 47.

Pretty 25-year-old secretary Linda Pilkington has shocked her friends and neighbours

Sometimes we use a modal verb or similar expression. This usually makes the statement less direct and so more tentative, more polite.

Advising: I'd advise you to see a solicitor.

Insisting: I must insist we keep to the rules.

Informing: I have to inform you that you have been unsuccessful.

In the most basic kind of negative statement, not or n't comes after the (first) auxiliary. We write the auxiliary and n't together as one word. Some people have not read the book. The monster wasn't called Frankenstein.

There must be an auxiliary before not. In simple tenses we use the auxiliary verb do.

I don't like horror films. NOT I like not horror films.

The hero did not study medicine. NOT The hero studied not medicine.

Be on its own also has not/n't after it.

East London is not on most tourist maps.

These shoes aren't very comfortable.

Not can come before a word or phrase when the speaker is correcting it.

I ordered tea, not coffee.

Not - can also come before a noun phrase with an expression of quantity (many) or before a phrase of distance or time.

Not many people have their own aeroplane.
There's a cinema not far from here.

The business was explained to me not long afterwards.

We do not normally use not/n't or never with another negative word.

I didn't see anyone. NOT I didn't see no one.

That will never happen. NOT That won't never happen.

We've hardly started. NOT We haven't hardly started.

At no time did the company break the law. Compare: The company did not break the law at any time. Under no circumstances should you travel alone. Compare: You should not travel alone under any circumstances. Never in my life have I seen such extraordinary behaviour. Compare: I have never seen such extraordinary behaviour in my life. The telephone had been disconnected. Nor was there any electricity. Compare: There wasn't any electricity either. Seldom did we have any time to ourselves. Compare: We seldom had any time to ourselves. Only in summer is it hot enough to sit outside. Compare: It's only hot enough to sit outside in summer.

Let's sit outside means that we should sit outside.

Let's (= let us) + base form of the verb expresses a suggestion.

It's a lovely day. Let's sit outside.

Let me means that the speaker is telling him/herself what to do.

Let me think. Where did I put the letter?

After let we can put a phrase with a noun.

Let the person who made this mess clean it up.

We can use either a dash or a colon before a clause which is an explanation.

The theatre was full - there were several school parties there.

The theatre was full: there were several school parties there.

The rules about commas with sub clauses and phrases are not very exact. In general, we can use commas around an adverbial phrase or clause. Commas are more likely around longer phrases.
Adverbials We can use a comma after an adverbial clause or phrase at the beginning of a sentence.

After the guests had all left, we had to tidy up.

The comma is more necessary if the adverbial is long. After a short phrase there is often no comma.

Afterwards we had to tidy up.

_We do not normally use a comma before an infinitive clause of purpose._

Lots of people come here to look round the market.

But commas are usual with linking adverbs, truth adverbs and comment adverbs.

Yes, I have received your letter.

All of us, as a result, were feeling pretty tired.

There wasn't much to eat, however.

On the whole, the party was a success. Nothing got broken, luckily.

There were so/very/too many/much/few/little people there. There were such/rather/quite a lot of people there.

We've had quite a few/a bit of complaints. Almost/nearly all/every the pudding had been eaten. There was hardly any pudding left. Would you like a bit/much/a lot/a little /any/no more/less pudding?

_coordinating conjunction ↕ subordinating conjunction ᴛ ᴛ subordinating conjunction ᴛ adv clause_

The difference between conjunctions in this list and FANBOYS is expressed in the words _coordinating_ and _subordinating_. To coordinate is to bring things into balance or equality. To subordinate is to make less important. When we use coordinating conjunctions to combine independent clauses in a sentence, each clause is equal in importance:

_Hla Hla vacuumed the hedgehog, and Mya Mya polished the artichoke._

_Hla Hla vacuumed the hedgehog after Mya Mya polished the artichoke._
Adverb clause – subordinate / relationship clause ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါသည်

Adverbial phrase- I listen to music in the car.  Adverbial clause – I listen to music while I'm driving.

1-နောက်ဆုံး adverb or prepositional phrase ပေါ်တွင် part of main clause ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါသည် We could play cards after the meal. We could play cards after we've eaten.

2- ထို့ပြင် clause ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါသည် I arrived about ten minutes after the start of the meeting. I was late because Don was telling me his problem.

3-ပိုလိုပေါ် information ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါသည် I arrived about ten minutes after the start of the meeting. I was late because Don was telling me his problem.

4-non finite adverbial clause ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါသည်-

‰- infinitive or participle clause Check it again to make sure. Dave lay in bed thinking.

Conjunctin + participle or preposition + gerund ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါသည် While waiting, Colin paced up and down. You can't go all day without eating.

Because there was a lot of traffic, I showed up late.

Reason ---------------- because, since, so --- I bought this coat because it was cheap.

You should stay home because if you go there will be trouble.

because =(conjunction) if if you go there will be trouble ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ပါသည်

Contrast------------ although, whereas, even though, although, while
I love pizza. I rarely eat it. It’s unhealthy.

Although I love pizza, I rarely eat it because it’s unhealthy.

I rarely eat it, although I love pizza, because it’s unhealthy.

Condition----------if, as long as, only if, even if

Time--------------when, while, before, after, once—It hurts when I laugh.

When(subordinate conjunction) I finish my work, I called you.

Purpose------------so --- that--- He wore dark glasses so that no one would recognize him.

Joe took a week off work so that his wife could take a training course. (so that independent clause)

Comparison--------as, -er than

Place(where, everywhere, anywhere, wherever)

Used to join a subordinate dependent clause to a main clause.

Usually come at the beginning of the subordinate clause.

Sam went swimming(main clause) although it was raining(subordinating clause).

Although it was raining, Sam went swimming.

Sue parked the car where she had the day before.

No one else spends money the way you do.

Conjunctions have 3 basic forms

1- Single word( and, but, because, although), He came and knocked at the door. Although he studied well, he has not able to come first.

2- Compound (often ending with as or that) provided that, as long as, in order that--- He is an actor as well as director. As far as I am concerned, money matters a lot.
3- Correlative (surrounding an adverb or adjective) for example: so ---- that

He is a graduate where as his brother is a high school drop out.

I will come by the end of this month, so that we will meet then.

Conjunction €

fact € ƒ	Š
ˆ
sentence €
	
Š
Modifier ( meaning ˆ
	
…€


) …	
I call only my mother when I’m sick.

I only call my mother when I’m sick.

People who whistle quickly become annoying.---- I become annoying people who whistle quickly.

Covered in dirt, I didn’t want to eat the apple. 覆盖在泥土上，我不想去吃苹果。

I went to see a movie(---) last night with my friend, which was really boring.

On the way to the park, She saw dark rain clouds. 在去公园的路上，她看见乌云密布。

He ran away from the bear in his underwear.

Sentence type € © ကြည့်နှုတ်ရန်

1-simple – Independent clause ကြည့်နှုတ်ရန်

2-complex- one independeant clause & at least one dependent clause ကြည့်နှုတ်ရန် (conditional 0,1,2,3 ရှိ)

3-compound – at least two independent clause ကြည့်နှုတ်ရန် ( FANBOYS ကြည့်နှုတ်ရန်)

4-compound-complex- at least 2 independent clause ကြည့်နှုတ်ရန် ( FANBOYS ကြည့်နှုတ်ရန်)
Simple (S VO)

The economy has recovered.

The economy has regained its upward momentum.

Complex (Which had been stagnant = modified adjective clause)

The economy, which had been stagnant, has recovered.

Compound (SVO + FANBOYS + SVO)

The economy has recovered, but job listings have remained stagnant.

Compound – complex (S, modified adjective clause, V + O, FANBOYS + independent clause)

The economy, which had been stagnant for some time, has finally shown signs of growth, but job listings nevertheless remain flat.

STORY or english newspaper

Jeff bought a car with his father’s gift money. (simple)

Jeff bought a car with the gift money that his father gave him. (complex)
Elaborate- Before deciding on the most suitable school for his chosen course of study, Trevor weighed all the positives and negatives of each school according to several criteria, including their professors, national rankings, and rates of graduate employment, not to mention the tuition and living costs.

He's one of the kindest and most intelligent, not to mention handsome, men I know.

Basic- The zoo's management team was sent to the San Diego Zoo.

The team comprised not only the Chief Handler, but the CEO, CFO, and a group of senior managers. They were sent there in an effort to upgrade the zoo's operational structure and to ensure the best possible care for both its animals and their handlers.

They were sent to San Diego’s famed facilities to undergo specialized training in modern husbandry. As well, they participated in seminars on the business of zoo and theme park operations and logistics.

In an effort to upgrade the zoo’s operational structure and to ensure the best possible care for both its animals and their handlers, the management team, comprising not only the Chief Handler but also the CEO, CFO, and a group of senior managers, was sent to San Diego’s famed facilities for specialized training.
training in modern husbandry and to participate in seminars on the business of zoo and theme park operation and logistics.

Adverb clause - In an effort to upgrade the zoo’s operational structure and to ensure the best possible care for both its animals and their handlers

The management team- object

Modify adj clause - comprising not only the Chief Handler but also the CEO, CFO, and a group of senior managers

Adverb clause, WHO( the management team + adjective clause )---- WHAT (was sent) ---- WHERE (to San Diego’s famed facilities )---- WHEN ---- HOW ---- WHY (for specialized training in modern husbandry and to participate in seminars on the business of zoo and theme park operation and logistics.) -

In an effort to upgrade the zoo’s operational structure and to ensure the best possible care for both its animals and their handlers, the management team was sent to San Diego’s famed facilities for specialized training.

The team, comprising not only the Chief Handler but also the CEO, CFO, and a group of senior managers, learned about modern husbandry and to participate in seminars on the business of zoo and theme park operation and logistics.

Complex

Basic- The author, whose bestselling book The Garden has been on the New York Times Best Sellers list for over 18 months, has announced the release date for her upcoming memoir.

Elaborate- The author, whose bestselling book The Garden has been on the New York Times Best Sellers list for over 18 months, has announced that the release date for her upcoming memoir, which many critics have already hailed as the must-read book of the summer, will be delayed until the fall.
Compound (compound 俄elaborate 俄balance 俄compound – complex basic

Basic- Regular exercise helps build muscles, and a proper diet provides these muscles with the nutrients for this growth.

Elaborate – Exercising regularly helps a body build muscles, and eating properly allows these muscles to get the nutrients necessary for sustained growth, so a person needs to do both in order to maintain a fit physique.

Basic – Many legal experts believe her story and they think that the Attorney General has a duty to investigate.

Elaborate – Although many legal experts believe that her story is credible and that the Attorney General has a duty to investigate, most of them also understand that if the details of this story were made public it would ruin the careers of many of the nations’ top politicians, many of whose names have been linked to the scandal, so they want this investigation to be conducted in private and handled internally.

**Sentences with more than one clause**

Main clause 俄 finite verb 俄an, or, but 俄and so 俄It was late, and I was tired.

Sub clause 俄It was late when I got home.

Sub clause 俄I was too tired to do anything else. I was tired after working all day.

I tell you the truth, I was terrified. He regrets now having jumped. The people watching the show were astonished. (non – finite clause 俄subject 俄subject 俄sub 俄The show having finished, the man left the studio.

Clause combinations –

Main clause & sub clause 俄same tense 俄The show having finished, the man left the studio.
They found an interpreter who spoke all three languages.

Conditional expression - I wish the expression past simple or past perfect unreal I wish the climate here was warmer. Natalie looked as if she’d seen a ghost.

Subjunctive - They requested that the ban be lifted. We’d rather there were a doctor present.

Type of clause

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE
A New York painter decided to end it all by throwing himself off the Empire State Building. He took the lift up to the 86th floor, found a convenient window and jumped. A gust of wind caught him as he fell and blew him into the studios of television on the 83rd floor. There was a live show going out, so the interviewer decided to ask the would-be suicide a few questions. He admitted that he'd changed his mind as soon as he'd jumped.
(from J. Reid It Can't Be True!)

The man went up to the 86th floor and he jumped. A gust of wind caught him and blew him back into the building. He admitted that he'd changed his mind. He took the lift up, found a convenient window and jumped. He admitted that his mind had changed. A gust of wind caught him on the way down. He admitted (his mistake)/(that he'd changed his mind). A man who had money problems threw himself off the building.

Finite and non-finite clause –
The wind caught him and (it) blew him through the window.

Which was the first country to win the World Cup at rugby?

The last person to leave will have to turn out the lights.

Maxi corp were the only company to reply to my letter.

William Pitt was the youngest person to become Prime Minister.

To tell you the truth, I was terrified. He regrets now having jumped. The people watching the show were astonished.

A non-finite clause  is the subject of the sentence.

The show having finished, the man left the studio.

Clause combination  - 1- Sentence is the main clause, sub clause  is the subject. I feel tired if I stay up, but I can't sleep if I go to bed. The main clause  but  the subject  of the sentence  if  the main clause  of the sentence  if  the sub clause  of the sentence.

Sub clause  and, or, but, so  is the subject. George knew that Amy was very ill and wouldn't live much longer. Sub clause  the subject  she wouldn't live much longer.

2-  is the subject. He admitted that he'd changed his mind as soon as he'd jumped. Although it was hard work, I enjoyed the job because it was interesting. Jane met the artist who painted the picture that caused all the controversy.

- non finite clause  is the subject. He admitted having changed his mind after jumping. The gallery intends to buy more pictures painted by local artists.
4-'Eventually we took off, but instead of landing at Zurich, we had to go to Basle, which meant a longer, and an added train journey. Well, we hung about/hung around (等候) waiting for a representative to come and tell us what to do, and after an hour and a half, nobody came, so we took a taxi and went into Basle, and because we'd missed the train we decided to stay the night there.'
(from M. Underwood What a Story!)

Main clause – eventually we took off,

Main clause- but we had to go to Basle, sub clause-instead of landing at Zurich, sub clause- which meant a longer, and an added train journey

Eventually we took off, we had to go to Basle.

Sentence 2

Main clause – well, we hung about, sub clause- waiting for a representative, sub clause- to come, sub clause- and tell us, sub clause- what to do.

Main clause- and after an hour and a half nobody came, main clause- so we took a taxi, main clause- and went into Basle, main clause-and we decided, sub clause-to stay the night there, sub clause- because we'd missed the train

Even some people who have tickets aren't able to get into the stadium.

When Jemima appeared I saw immediately that something was wrong.

Conditional 1 I'll ask Jemima when she gets here.

Wish – would I wish people wouldn't leave this door open. I wish Simon would reply to my letter. I wish you wouldn't smoke.

Wish-past tense/could –Recently, I have no spare time.-----I wish I had more spare time. ( ) Bob don't know what is going on.----------Bob wishes he knew what was going on. (I can't ski)------I wish I could ski. I am hopeless at it.

Past simple – I wish I were rich. I was hoping I were/ he were
Wish-past perfect/could have- I wish I had never bought this toaster. It’s always going wrong.

Angela wishes she could have gone to the party, but she was away.

If only = I wish If only Simon would reply to my letter. If only you’d told me you had a spare ticket for the show. I’d have loved to go.

conditional sentence  if past --- would present, if past perfect—would have done

Supposing, if only, would rather, as if/as though

Past simple - Suppose we were rich, Imagine you wanted to murder someone.

Past perfect-I wish I had reserved a seat. I’d rather you’d asked me first.

Suppose/Supposing something goes/went wrong, what then? What if you don’t / didn’t have enough money to get home?

The subjunctive

The committee recommended that the scheme go ahead. The Opposition are insisting that the Minister resign. It is important that an exact record be kept. The subjunctive  verb or adjective that clause  should go (or) normal form of verb

The committee recommended that the scheme should go ahead. The Opposition are insisting that the Minister resigns.

It is important to keep an exact record.

Unreal condition  Suppose the story was/were true. The man looked as if he was/were drunk. If I were you, I’d accept the offer.

And, or , but , so etc
Main clause 2 Tom had no food, and he had to pay the rent.

Adverb or prepositional phrase meaning Tom had no food, and he also had to pay the rent. Tome had no food. He also had to pay the rent.

And and, too, as well as, either, also, in addition, besides, furthermore, moreover, both—and, not only—but also

Or or, either—or, neither—nor

But but, though, however, nevertheless, even so, all the same, although, even though, in spite of, despite, whereas, while, on the other hand

So therefore, as a result of, in consequence of

Gene tunny was a boxer, and he lectured on Shakespeare.

Gene Tunny was a boxer. He lectured on Shakespeare, too/as well.

I haven’t got a car, and I haven’t got a bike either.

Too/as well negative either–or I haven’t got a car, and I haven’t got a bike either.

Also as well as, in addition to, besides Gene Tunny was a boxer, and he also lectured on Shakespeare.

I’ve got all my usual work, and in addition I’ve got to write a report. The material is very strong. Besides, it is cheap to produce. It’s raining quite hard. What’s more, I have no umbrella.

The country had suffered greatly during the war. Furthermore/moreover, it had no money.

These matters are giving cause for concern. Further, I must draw your attention to a recent press report.

I’m too busy to travel all that way. And then there’s the expense.

We’ve got workmen in the house. On top of that, my sister is staying with us.

As well as, in addition to, besides noun or gerund Gene Tunney was a university lecturer as well as a boxer. In addition to doing all my usual work, I’ve got to write a report.
Together with, along with  noun  တွေကြားတွေကြား  

I’ve got my sister to look after along with the workmen. Together with a film crew, they are walking towards the South Pole.

Gene Tunney was both a boxer and a Shakespeare scholar. He was not only a boxer, but he also lectured at Yale University.

**Words meaning “or”**

Either --- or --- You can go right or left. You can go either right or left. I’ve either left my bag on the bus or at the office. Either you do the job yourself, or we pay someone to do it. (alternatively နည်းလမ်းမှာချိန်ချိန်) We can cancel the meeting. Alternatively, we can find somewhere else to hold it. (or=if not) We’d better hurry, or (else) we’ll be late/otherwise we’ll be late.

Neither nor --- The road was closed. I could go neither right nor left. Neither the post office nor the bank was/were open.

**But** --- but သော့  though ကြား  We found an Information Center, but it was closed.

We found an Information Center. It was closed, though. (but clause ကြား  though ကြား)

However/nevertheless(little formal) --- The Great Fire destroyed much of London. However/Nevertheless, only six people lost their lives. ကြား  sub ကြား အောင် ကြား  position ကြား  Only six people, however, lost their lives.

Still သော့ - I know flying is safe. Still, you won’t find me on an aeroplane.

Yet သော့ - There was widespread destruction, yet only six people died.

I didn’t want the beer, but I drank it. = I drank the beer although I didn’t want it.

My father runs marathons, even though he’s sixty.

in spite of / despite + Noun or gerund ကြား  သော့  In spite of the Great Fire destroyed much --)

The family always enjoy themselves in spite of having/ despite having no money.

I am right-handed but/whereas/while my brother is left-handed
Adverbial  on the other hand 悔するわれしりょうしん 悔するわれしりょうしん 悔するわれしりょうしん 悔するわれしりょうしん
Birmingham is a big city. Warwick,  on the other hand, is quite small. ( mid  after subject 悔するわれしりょうしん)

So  apologize( clause お詫びする subject お詫びする お詫びする お詫びする お詫びする )

It hasn’t rained for ages, (and) so the ground is very dry.

There has been no rainfall for sometime. The ground is therefore very dry.

Adverials – as a result, consequently, in consequence --- The computer was incorrectly programmed, and as a result/in consequence the rocket crashed.

Prepositions- as a result of, in consequence of --- The rocket crashed as a result of/ in consequence of a computer error.

The ground is so dry that the plants are dying. = ところによると ところによると ところによると ところによると ところによると ところによると {There was so much steam that we couldn’t see a thing. The place looked such a mess that I couldn’t invite anyone in. } = degree ところによると

Bill worked hard, so he was promote.

Bill worked hard so that he would be promoted

Bill worked so hard that he had to be promote.

Jill is so smart that all the boys are afraid of her. ( ところによると ところによると ところによると ところによると ところによると ところによると)

VERB - ところによると ところによると ところによると ところによると ところによると ところによると

MODERN CRIME DETECTION
If you leave valuable articles in a changing room, it is quite likely that someone will steal them while you are playing tennis or whatever. A few years ago, police in a Yorkshire town were informed by a local sports club that all kinds of things kept disappearing from the men's changing room, and the club were anxious to stop it. 'This has gone on for too long,' said the club chairman. The police took immediate action. They installed a secret video camera so that they could find out what was happening, and a few days later they played back the video at police headquarters, eager to see the thief filmed in the act. All it showed, however, was a naked policeman, a member of the club, looking for his clothes, which had been stolen.
Finite and non-finite verbs

1- finite verb phrase  ตั้งค่า ตื่นเต้น main verb ต่อเนื่อง ตื่นเต้นหรือไม่

2- non-finite verb ตั้งค่า infinitive, gerund or participle ตื่นเต้นหรือไม่

Finite and Non-finite

you leave (finite)
kept disappearing (non-finite)
it is (finite)
anxious to stop (non-finite)
someone will steal (finite)
see the thief filmed (non-finite)
you are playing (finite)
the police were informed (finite)
ed ตื่นเต้น verb form ตื่นเต้น context ตื่นเต้น finite or non-finite ตื่นเต้น
They filmed the thief. (past tense - finite)
They saw the thief filmed in the act. (participle - non-finite)

finite verb phrase ตั้งค่า main clause ตื่นเต้น sub clause ตื่นเต้น

The police took action.
We were pleased when the police took action.

non-finite verb ตื่นเต้น sub clause ตื่นเต้น ตื่นเต้น
We wanted the police to take action.
We approved of the police taking action.
We approved of the action taken by the police.

finite verb + non-finite verb ตื่นเต้น

The police wanted to take action.
Things kept disappearing from the changing room.
infinitive verb - verb to verb to infinitive verb to infinitive verb to verb infinitive verb to infinitive verb to verb infinitive verb to verb infinitive verb

aux verb (have, has, be, do, etc), modal verb (can, could, shall, should, etc)

tense action verb, state verb action verb, state verb action verb, state verb

I love holiday (permanent attitude), I’m loving every minute of this holiday (active enjoyment). How are you liking the play? We were expecting visitors. I’m hoping to get a job. You’re looking pleased with yourself.

state verb belong to, consist of, depend on, deserve, desire, matter, own, possess, prefer, seem I know the town quite well now. (I’m getting to know the town quite well) At the moment the building contains some old machinery.

Smell, taste, feel action verb deliberate action (when people arrived, people were already tasting the wine. Judy was feeling her way in the dark. Steve picked up the bottle and smelt the milk. (feel = believe)

Empty verb - a verb of which meaning a verb of which meaning

We often swim in the pool. = We often have a swim in the pool (have a swim meaning)

Have a walk/go for a walk/have a run/go for a run/take a seat/take a rest/have a sleep/have a meal/a snack/have a drink/take a bath/take a shower/have a chat/have a talk/have a argument/make a suggestion/take action/make a decision/take a trip/give a smile/take a look/make a attempt/pay someone a visit/(have a swim meaning)

form of infinitive verb

- to be
- to have
- to hold
- to sleep
• to dream
• She went from kissing him to slapping him in no time.  

Infinitive Verb vs. Base Verb

• Base verb is infinitive verb when verb is 

  • Base verb, bare form: play, perfect have played, continuous be playing, 

  • perfect continuous have been playing 

  • to-infinitive: bare infinite form to infinitive

  • have

  • to

  • err

  • For

  • النوع

  • Subject

  • To

  • Break

  • your

  • promise

  • would

  • be

  • wrong.

Infinitive verb function of infinitive verb

- subject of a sentence: to err = subject
- To err is human; to forgive divine.
- To break your promise would be wrong.

The object of the game is to score the most points. It would be wrong to break your promise.

2-Adjective, adverb: (intent & purpose) to score the most points

My instructions are to press this button every hour.

I came here to get some information. We got home to find visitors on the doorstep. To get a good seat, you need to arrive early.

I'll go and fetch a hammer. Come and have a look at this. USA- I'll go fetch a hammer.

3-indirect object: He told me to give this to you.

My parents have invited us to visit them.

afford – We can't afford to eat out every night.

agree – Let's agree to disagree.

aim – I aim to please.

appear – She appears to have the chicken pox.

arrange – I'll arrange to meet you at 3:00.

attempt – We attempted to contact him several times.

determined – They are determined to finish the race.

beg – She begged to stay up past her bed time.

care – Would you care to dance?

choose – He'll always choose to eat pizza if given the choice.

claim – They claim to have been home all night.

dare – Do you dare to approach me?

decide – We decided to get married in a hot air balloon.

demand – I demand to know who said that!
• deserve – You deserve to have all you want in life.
• expect – Do you expect to see her any time soon?
• fail – She failed to achieve any of her goals.
• happen – I happen to have all the things you need.
• help – It would help to be able to swim.
• hesitate – He hesitated to ask for the day off.
• hope – She hopes to be engaged by the end of the summer.
• learn – We’re learning to communicate better.
• long – Oh! how he longed to hold her in his arms!
• manage – Have you managed to complete your work on time for once?
• mean – I didn’t mean to hurt you.
• need – You need to think before you speak.
• neglect – He neglected to tell his parents about the accident.
• offer – Jim offered to help me pack.
• plan – What do you plan to do after college?
• prepare – I’m preparing to run away.
• pretend – Don’t pretend to sleep when I’m talking to you.
• proceed – Then we proceeded to drink until we blacked out.
• promise – I promise to love you forever.
• refuse – She refused to sign the documents.
• resolve – He has resolved never to fight again.
• seem – They seem to be having some sort of argument.
• stop – We stopped to use the restroom and stretch.
• swear – Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?
• tend – I tend to laugh when I’m nervous.
• threaten – He threatened to shoot me if I didn’t give him my wallet.
• use – She gave MacGeyver her cigarettes and an earring, which he used to make a bomb.
• volunteer – They volunteered to paint kids’ faces at the fair.
• vow – We vowed to love and cherish one another.
• want – Do you really want to hurt me?
• wish – Do you wish to see me cry?
• would hate – I would hate to be in his shoes.
• would like – The gentleman would like to accompany the lady home.
• would love – I would love to dance!

I haven’t got anything to wear.

4-Noun phrase + to – infinitive
5-question word + to – infinitive

I don't know what to do.

6-for and of with to – infinitive

It's usual for guests to bring flowers.

It was kind of you to help.

7-patterns with the bare infinitive

You could walk round the earth in a year.

I'd better put this cream in the fridge.

The ride made me feel sick.

8-simple infinitive әә main clause ёжุ

I'm pleased to meet you. (pleasure & meeting are both in the present) You were lucky to win. (ж

Perfect infinitive әә main clause ёжу I'd like to have seen that programme yesterday. (әә) You're lucky to be winning. (ж

not to infinitive әә

I'd rather not sit at the front. I'd prefer not to sit at the front.

10-To infinitive clause әә I have to go out, but I don't to.

11-good news әә bad news әә I found my keys only to lose them again. Charles arrived for the concert only to find it had been cancelled.

12-comment әә I'm a bit tired of sightseeing, to tell you the truth.

It's better to do it now than (to) leave it to the last minute.

And I'm going to go out and have a good time.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive Verb</th>
<th>Example</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use and Word Lists</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>as the subject of a clause</strong></td>
<td>To know you is to love you. To defrost this fridge takes ages. To turn down the invitation seems rude. Not to take a holiday now and then is a great mistake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>after certain expressions</strong> (without 'to')</td>
<td>Why not go to the cinema?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>after certain verbs</strong> (without 'to')</td>
<td>I can swim.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>after certain verbs</strong> (with 'to')</td>
<td>He wants to swim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>after certain verbs with interrogatives (infinitive constructions)</strong></td>
<td>They don't know how to swim. (An interrogative sentence is a type of sentence that asks a question. (Compare with sentences that make a statement, deliver a command, or express an exclamation.) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>after certain verbs with objects (without 'to')</strong></td>
<td>He made her swim.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### after certain verbs with objects (with 'to')

<table>
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<th>After Certain Verbs</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They wanted him to swim.</td>
<td></td>
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### after certain adjectives and their comparisons

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<th>After Certain Adjectives</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It’s easier to swim downstream</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### after nouns deriving from the verbs mentioned above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>After Nouns Deriving from the Verbs Mentioned Above</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We made a promise to swim. (derived from the verb ‘to promise’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Be a complement:** The important thing is not to panic. The idea was to surprise everybody. My ambition is to go to Australia.

### v-ing form

- **ordinary number (first, second, etc), next and last:** only superlative adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V-ing Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
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</table>

### Which was the first country to win the World Cup at rugby?

**The last person to leave will have to turn out the lights.
Maxi corp were the only company to reply to my letter.
William Pitt was the youngest person to become Prime Minister.**

- **ing FORM**

<table>
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<th>Ing Form</th>
<th>Example</th>
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### Words followed either by Infinitive or Ing-Form

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Use and Word Lists</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>same meaning</td>
<td>I started to read. / I started reading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>same meaning but different use</td>
<td>She forbids us to talk. / She forbids talking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**different meaning**

He stopped to smoke. / He stopped smoking.

**infinitive or present participle**

I saw him go up the stairs. / I saw him going up the stairs.

Used to – habit or a fact in the past, which is no longer true.

I used to play tennis. Now, I only play occasionally.

Did you use to play tennis more often? Where did you use to live? He didn’t use to smoke.

Nowadays, I use to play tennis twice a week.

When I was a little boy, I used to go to the seaside with my friends every day. We would spend hours there. We would look for crabs in rock pools, and we would build sand castles.

Use to smoke

Use to work for you

Use to (not correct – no present form)

I usually play twice a week

She used to smoke. (she would smoke)

Be used to something

She’s used to high temp.

Attitude towards something: be / get + used to something
I am/get used to / I wasn’t used to /( V + ing)- familiar with recent situation

Has he got used to

She comes from a hot country. She’s used to high temperatures.

I’m not used to spicy food. It upsets my stomach.

I couldn’t eat spicy food, but I have got used to it.

I am used to/ I wasn’t used to/ they were getting used to/

If you use with action verb, you need to use the gerund form of verb -  I’m not used to eating spicy food.

She must get used to living in this cold climate.

Jane was used to be a nurse before she got married.(past fact)

Verb  ဗိုလ်ချုပ် V+ing 必须得 assess

She is gradually getting used to getting up early.

We didn’t use to get so much junk mail before.

Peter’s family used to (would) own a farm, which they have now sold.

Get used to playing

What a fantastic present! I am not used to being spoilt like this.

He obliged me with sharing some all-important spare to solve an exigent machinery problem.

Reporting verbs with that clauses

ကျင်း ကျင်း report, idea, summary စေရာ၊ အခြေခံအကြောင်းမှု အပ်ချက်မှုတွေ နှင့်စောင်း form သတိထောင်

N + V + (that) + clause

စက်မှတ်ချက်မှု ကို တူညီအောင် ဆိုင်ရာတွင် အခြေခံအကြောင်းမှုတွေ စိတ်ဝင်စားမှုအောင်ချက်
He said that I had to see a doctor.
I thought that he was being silly.

She reminded him that it was time to go.
He told me he was a friend of yours.

These verbs have the pattern;

\[ N + V + N + (\text{that}) + \text{clause} \]

*Reporting verbs with wh- and if clauses (wh-{what,where,when} ---- if {somebody, something})*

She explained what we had to do.
He asked if I was ready
I didn’t know what to do.

or

\[ N + V + \text{wh-} + \text{clause} \]

She wondered where she was.

or

\[ N + V + \text{if} + \text{clause} \]

Ken asked if we wanted to go.

These verbs have the pattern:

\[ N + V + N + \text{wh-} + \text{clause} \]

I told them what he was doing.

or

\[ N + V + N + \text{if} + \text{clause} \]

Ken asked us if we wanted to go.
Two part verbs

verb and a particle (p).

Peter came in. (N + V + p)
He took out his diary. (N + V + p + N)
He gave the money back. (N + V + N + p)

Phrasal verbs

transitive two part verbs phrasal verbs two different patterns

N + V + N + p
She gave the money back
He knocked the vase over
We will be leaving our friends behind

or

N + V + p + N
She gave back the money
He knocked over the vase
We will be leaving behind our friends.

object pronoun N + V + N + p
She gave it back
He knocked it over
We will be leaving them behind

Three part verbs

three parts a verb and two particles

N + V + p + p + N:

His girl friend walked out on him.
She soon caught up with the other runners
Children should look up to their parents.

Direct and Indirect speech

direct speech – 'I like football,' Emma said.
Indirect speech - Emma said she likes football.

Verb of reporting - say, tell, ask, answer  

Tell of indirect object  Emma told me she likes football. Ask of indirect object  

Say + wh- clause negatives or question report  

Did your brother tell you/say where he was going? Celia didn’t tell me / didn’t say that was wrong. What did the boss say to you?

Debbie told us about her new boy-friend. Debbie talked about her new boy-friend.

Indirect speech of  

Jenny: “I can’t, I’m watching the world Cup final!”--- Jenny said that she couldn’t come because she was watching the World Cup final.

Matthew: “I live in London”--- He told me he lives in London. (Matthew still lives in London now)

Nick coffee  I won’t be at the club next week.

Indirect – Nick said he won’t be here this week.  

statement Out of date (or) untrue present tense past tense report The forecast says it’s going to rain. Present tense  

I hope it doesn’t rain---- It might. The forecast said it was going to rain.

Robert said he’s / he was hungry, so we’re going to eat.

'I feel ill.' -----------------------------Kay said she felt ill.  

'You’re crazy.' -------------------------You said I was crazy.  

'We’re losing.' -------------------------We thought we were losing.  

'I’ve got time.' ------------------------Simon said he had time.  

'We haven’t finished.' ------------------They said they hadn’t finished.  

'She’s been crying.'  

Who said Ann had been crying?
Past tense past perfect bought had bought, were had been,

Past perfect Matthew: “I watched every episode of Game of Thrones in one week!”

Matthew told me he’d watched every episode of Game of Thrones in one week.

Jenny: “I was calling you, but I couldn’t get through.” She told me she was calling me, but she couldn’t get through.

Jenny: “I’m going to Mordor next year. I’ll bring you back a present”. Jenny told me she was going to Mordor next year, and that she’d bring me back a present.

“ I must do better in my grammar studies!” She said that she must do better in her studies of grammar. (could play = could play)

Emma said she liked football, but she never watches it. Leon said he was tired, so he had a rest.

Reporting question- question word or if/whether

I’ll ask the assistant how much it costs. Vicky wants to know if Emma likes football.

Reporting orders, requests, offers, etc – to infinitive

‘Could you fill in the form, please?’ They told/asked us to fill in the form.

‘I can lend you some money’ Sue offered to lend me some money.

‘I’ll go and heat some milk’, said Agnes. Agnes said she would go and heat some milk.

Gould was the first to admit ‘we were simply beaten by a better side’ Gould admitted that his team were beaten by a better side. Gould admitted having lost to a better side. (non-finite clause)

Report speech/indirect speech said/talk noun clause that

Louise thought Wayne was a complete fool. We all wondered what was going on.

Direct speech
But Brian believes watching the kids grow up and learn new things is the biggest joy a dad can experience. ‘Some people think it’s a woman’s job, but I don’t think that’s relevant any more.’

Prosecutor David Andrews said Wilson had stolen a gold wedding ring and credit card and had used the card to attempt to withdraw money from a bank.

In the second offence Wilson had burgled premises and taken a briefcase containing takings from a shop. Police had later recovered the bank notes from his home.

verbs of reporting.

accept confess guarantee pray snap add confirm hear predict state admit consider imagine promise suggest

advise continue inform propose suppose agree cry inquire read swear answer decide insist reassure tell apologize declare instruct recommend thank argue demand invite record think ask deny know refuse threaten assure doubt learn remark understand beg enquire mention remind urge believe expect murmur repeat want to know blame explain mutter reply warn call feel notify report whisper claim forbid object request wonder command forecast observe say write comment groan offer scream complain growl order shout conclude grumble point out smile
tell, inform, remind, notify, persuade, convince and reassure we informed everyone that the time had been changed.

announcement, opinion, remark, reply, statement The statement that no action would be taken was met with disbelief. Polly is sure we’ll enjoy the show.
tell/ask + object + to-infinitive.

'Please wait outside.' The teacher told us to wait outside.

'I want you to relax.' She’s always telling me to relax.

'Could you help us?' We asked James to help us.

'Would you mind not smoking?' Our hostess asked Alan not to smoke.

'Sue offered to lend me some money.' Sue offered to lend me some money.
Sue said she could lend me some money.

| a - A single clause | The man apologized.  
| 'I'm sorry.' | I thanked the driver.  
| 'Thank you very much.' | Jeff insisted on a break.  
| 'I really must have a break.' | He warned us about the path.  
| 'Be careful. The path is slippery.' |  

| b - Verb + to-infinitive | Gary refused to walk.  
| 'I'm not going to walk all that way.' |  
| Also: agree, offer, promise, threaten |  

| c - Verb + object + to-infinitive | Mark advised us to get some help.  
| 'You really ought to get some help.' | Your friends have invited me to stay at their house.  
| 'Would you like to stay at our house?' |  
| Also: recommend, remind, warn |  

| d - Verb + gerund | Someone suggested sharing the cost.  
| 'Why don't we share the cost?' | Lorna admitted losing the photo.  
| 'I'm afraid I've lost the photo.' |  

| e Verb + preposition + gerund | Roland apologized for messing up the arrangements.  
| 'I'm sorry I messed up the ---------------------------Roland apologized for messing up the arrangements.' |  
| Also: complain about, confess to, insist on, object to |  

| f - Verb + object + preposition + gerund | They blamed James for not telling them.  
| 'It was your fault. You didn't tell us.' |  

| g - Verb + that-clause | Jeff insisted (that) we had a break.  
| Lorna admitted (that) she had lost the photo. |  
| Also: agree, complain, confess, object, promise, suggest, threaten, warn |  

NOTE
After agree, insist, promise and suggest we can use a clause with should. ------Jeff insisted that we should have a break.
**Relative clauses**

- Prepositional phrase & adjective clause noun modify relative clause
- *He warned us that the path was slippery.*

Also: advise, promise, remind

**Identifying clause and classifying clause**

- *It was Jones who was injured, not Brown.* (it)

**Identifying clause**

- *Two cars had to swerve to avoid each other. One car left the road and hit a tree, and the other one ended up on its roof. The driver of the car which hit a tree was killed.*

**Adding clause**

- *A car had to swerve to avoid a horse and left the road. The driver of the car, which hit a tree, was killed.*

**Connective clause**

- *I can’t think of any good films at the moment that I’d like to see.*

**Emphasis clause**

- *The train was just pulling out of the station that we were supposed to connect with.*
**Relative clause ပညာရေး**

Participle relative clause
The bus coming now is ours. The player injured in the leg had to leave the field.

Infinitive relative clause
United were the first team to score.
Which relating to a clause
United won easily, which pleased their fans.
Relative adverbs
That’s the stop where we get our bus.
The relative pronoun what
United’s fans got what they wanted.
Whoever, whatever and whichever
Whoever used the pans should wash them up.

Noun modify
Adj: a dead body
N: a Midlands man
Ph: a body in the river
a man from the Midlands

Participle relative clause: a body recovered from the river, a man speaking in a Midlands accent
Finite relative clause: a body which was recovered from the river, a man who disappeared from the Midlands

**Without comma ပညာရေး**

Who or which? – who=a person, which=a thing or an idea
Who was the girl who arrived late? It was a dream which come true.
That နိုင်ငံကြည် လူ နိုင်ငံကြည်တော် နိုင်ငံကြည်တော်
Who was the girl who/that you came with?
It was a dream which/that came true.
Relative pronoun as subject
The young man who/that lives on the corner rides a motor –bike.(who/that=he ). I’ve got a computer program which/that does the job for me.( it =that/which)
Relative pronoun as object
It’s the same actor who/that we saw at the theater.(we saw him at the theatre) = it’s the same actor we saw at the theatre.
Preposition in relative clause
I’ll introduce you to the man who/that I share aflat with.( I share a flat with him) =I’ll introduce you to the man I share a flat with.

**Formal English ပညာရေး**
The topic in which Michael is most interested is scientific theory. The person with whom Mr Fletcher shared the flat had not paid his rent.

People

Things
the music which was playing
the music that was playing
the music which we heard
the music that we heard
the music we heard
Einstein, who failed his university entrance exam, discovered relativity.
The new manager is nicer than the old one - whom the staff disliked.
The cat (whose name was Molly) was sitting on the window-sill.
The drugs, which were hidden in bars of chocolate, have a street value of £20 million.
Tim's hobby is photography, on which he spends most of his spare cash.
Tim's hobby is photography, which he spends most of his spare cash on
The police received a number of bomb warnings, all of which turned out to be false alarms. (All of them turned out to be false alarms.)
In the chair lift were two people, one of whom was slightly injured.
There are dozens of TV channels, some of which operate 24 hours a day.
He presented the flowers to Susan, who burst into tears.
Mike dropped a box of eggs, all of which broke.
Whose
The people whose cars were damaged complained to the police. (Their cars were damaged)
Tania is someone whose courage I admire. The friend whose dog I’m looking after is in Australia.
Someone whose the courage I admire of is Madame Tussaud, whose waxworks are a popular attraction, died in 1850.
I wouldn't fly with an airline whose safety record is so poor.
The others were playing a game whose rules I couldn’t understand.

Phyllis is the woman whose cottage we once stayed at. The President, in whose private life the newspapers are so interested, has nothing to hide.

Participle relative clauses

**Active participle**

- active participle 
  - Those people taking photos over there come from Sweden. (= those people who are taking photos). The official took no notice of the telephone ringing on his desk. (= the telephone which was ringing on his desk)

To Robin, sunbathing on the beach, all his problems seemed far away. (= participle (v+ing) of present or past tense are taking or was ringing.

Repeated action – People travelling into London every day are used to the hold-ups. (= people who travel into London every day)

**Passive participle**

Applications sent in after 23rd March will not be considered. (= applications which was sent)

Police are trying to identify a body recovered from the river. (= a body which has been recovered from the river)

**Infinitive relative clauses**

Which was the first country to win the World Cup at rugby? (= the first country which won the World Cup)

The last person to leave will have to turn out the lights. (= the last person who leaves)

Passive – The first British monarch to be filmed was Queen Victoria.

For I’ve got some letters to write.

Which of the team has lost all its matches, which doesn’t surprise me. (= The fact that the team has lost all its matches doesn’t surprise me.)

Relative adverb – where, when, why
The house where I used to live has been knocked down. (where  house, street, etc) Do you remember the time when we all went to a night club? (when  time, summer etc) The reason why I can’t go is that I don’t have time. (why  reason)

Where and when noun  Where I used to live has been knocked down. Do you remember when we all went to a night club?

Adding or connecting clause - We walked up to the top of the hill, where we got a marvellous view.

Relative pronoun - what

We’d better write a list of what we need to pack. (what we need to pack = the things that we need to pack)

I was going to buy a new coat, but I couldn’t find what (the thing that) I wanted.

Indirect speech - I told you what we need to pack.

Whoever, whatever, whichever

Whoever designed this building ought to be shot. (= the person who designed this building - whatever)

I’ll spend my money on whatever I like. (= the thing that I like - whatever)

Whichever date we choose will be inconvenient for some of us. (= the date that we choose - whichever)

Whoever designed this building ought to be shot. (= the date that we choose - whoever)

I don’t change my mind no matter what you say. (= I won’t change my mind whatever you say)

Relative pronoun

Use after noun

Follow the relative pronoun – relative clause

Who-whom-whose-which-that

The man who lent me the book. (= the man that I lent the book to - who)

The man from whom I borrowed the book.

The man whom I borrowed the book from.

The man who I borrowed the book from.

The book which/that I borrowed.
The book the title of which is “peace”.
The book of which the title is “peace”.

The library where we met. The library at which we met.

The day when/that we met. The day on which we met.

The reason why/that I was at the library. The reason for which I was at the library.

The man who/that lent me the book.
The man (who/whom) I borrowed the book from.
The man from whom I borrowed the book.

Whose, of which, where

The book the title of which is “peace”.

What and how

What = the thing which – What I read in the book surprised me.
How = the manner in which – I still remember how we met.

Non-defining clauses who or which

The man who/that lent me the book was the author himself, who/that you may have heard of.

The book which/that I borrowed, which/that you may have read, is entitled “Peace”.

The man who/that lent me the book was the author himself, which (that) was totally amazing.

1- Let’s buy those wine glasses.
2- Public transport is rarely adapted to the needs of the disabled.
3. Christopher is taller than any other boy in his class. He is taller than any other boy in his class. He is taller than any other boys in his class. (any other boy S  S  S)

4. He is happier for his poverty.

5. He cannot speak French, still less English.
   (much)/ still less - used to introduce something as being even less likely than something already mentioned.
   "what woman would consider a date with him, much less a marriage?"

6. I like black coffee so much because the stronger it is, the more I like.

   We use a reduced clause in each part of a The more..., the... expression. The correlative comparative is a paired construction. Each part is syntactically alike. A comma separates the two clauses.

   The louder it became, the more we saw things falling down.

   As/Because it became louder, we saw things falling down.

7. The more Jonathan tried to help her, the less she seemed to appreciate it.

8. It is none the better true because it sounds strange.

   none the worse/better etc (for something) not any worse, better etc than before

9. The good tale is none the worse for being twice told.

10. She made the beds East night.

    to restore a bed to an unslept condition. I make my bed every morning. The maid goes to all the rooms to make the beds. Please make up all the beds early today.

11. I’ll do shopping tomorrow.

12. Both windows were wide open.

13. Neither of his parents speaks English.

14. There were six or seven ties but none of them suited me.

15. She neither wrote a letter nor gave us a ring. When using either/or and neither/nor, note the following rules: 1. If both elements are singular, then the verb is singular too. Either the father or the mother has to attend the meeting. (father and mother are singular; so the verb has is singular too) Neither Leila nor Nancy is going to write the report. (Leila and Nancy are singular; so the verb is singular too) However, if one of the elements is plural, then use a plural verb. Either Sue or the girls are going to prepare dinner tonight. (the girls is plural; so the verb are is plural too) Neither the teacher nor the students were in the classroom this morning. (the students is plural; so the verb were is plural too)

16. The dead were taken away.

17. Of course, the French are famous for their wines and cooking. (the French=the people of French)
18- She did me a good favour last year.
19- How beautifully that lady sings! I have never heard a better voice. I have never heard a better voice than her voice. Heard her so good voice. Please look at the following similar examples: He is fine, better than ever before. I've never seen a finer bird. I've never seen a bird better than this (that's the most beautiful bird I've ever seen). This is the best job I've ever found. I have never drunk better beer. (= This is the best beer I drank.)

20- He had never spent a troublesome day. This is the most annoying day I've ever had.
21- Compare the following questions, the situation is roughly the same (www.yygrammar.com):
22- (1) Boris has brains. In fact, I doubt whether anyone in the class has _____ IQ.
23- A. a high    B. a higher   C. the higher    D. the highest
24- The answer is B, the sentence means "... I suspect that there is no person in the class who is higher than his IQ", that "I think he may be the highest IQ teacher."
25- (2) "Are you satisfied with his answer?" "Not at all. It could not have been ___."
26- A. better    B. worse       C. more       D. less
27- The best answer to this question is B, the key is to understand the meaning of Not at all. According to the above context, Not at all for I am not satisfied at all with his answer. The omission, that "I am not satisfied with his answer," that is the case, his answer will of course be could have 't have Is not worse.

28- How did you find your visit to the amusement park? "I thoroughly enjoyed it. It was far more exciting than I expected.

*Much more comfortable* is more popular in all contexts, from spoken to academic

far more (interesting): much more, a lot more (interesting)

29- The more adventurous it is, the more I like it. (NOT The more it is adventurous, the more I like it.)
30- The less I see him the more I like him.
31- The more I look at the tie, the less I like it.
32- I tried two jackets but neither was the right size.
33- She hired a number of people on my say-so.
    Say-so= instruction
I see fatherhood as a chance to turn over a new leaf.

We need to make certain that (it is going to fit) first.

Make certain that our paths would never cross again.

The countryside is gradually being swallowed by new development.

The countryside

I see fatherhood as a chance to turnover a new leaf.

The book gives us a snapshot of life in the middle ages.

I didn’t know who it was – with a mask on she was completely unrecognisable.

How much does membership of this club cost?

What about a small gift to Mary after her presentation?

There are more than 50 competitors taking part in the competition.

I don’t know why they call him a liar.

Lier – person who inclined

Liar- person who give false statement

He is completely unemployed. Not only is he lazy but he is dishonest too.

The trouble with Mr Brown is that he is so inconsistent. One minute he goes mad when you come late: the next he says nothing. You never know where you are!

Although he was inexperienced, he got a good salary. Despite his inexperience, he got a good salary. Even though their team played well, they lost. Despite the team’s good performance, they didn’t win.

Practice 1/ Although it was very noisy, we continued to study our lesson. Despite the great noise, we continued to study our lesson.

2/ Mary went to the party though she felt depressed. In spite of the fact that Mary felt depressed, she went to the party.

3/ Despite living in the same street, we hardly ever see each other. Though we are living in the same street, we hardly ever see each other.

Practice 4/ Although both his legs were broken in the crash, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded. Despite his broken legs in the crash, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.
spite of Mary’s sadness at losing the contest, she managed to smile. Although Mary was sad after losing the contest, she managed to smile.

With whom or with who - You can remember when to use "who/whom" by substituting "he/him" in the sentence. You wouldn’t say "I'm doing the project with he," you would say "I'm doing the project with him." So it's obvious that whom is the pronoun you would use here, not who.

The bicycle was sold at profit.

In spite of Mary’s sadness at losing the contest, she managed to smile.

Our century has seen great changes in the life and living conditions of people.

We must get enough sleep to do plenty of physical exercises.

How long have you been in the United States?

When and where will the next exam take place?

I have straightened out more or less everything in the new house and going to celebrate a party on this Friday, June 2nd.

Sanford Meisner founded and directed the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York City.

Sanford Meisner, who founded and directed the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York City, died on Sunday at his home in Sherman Oaks.

Richard Nixon had been a lawyer and an officer in the Navy before he entered politics.

Farmers look forward to participating in the country fairs every summer.

Look forward to = to feel pleased about something that is going to happen (phrasal verb)

1. The children were happy .................. the show began.

2. This is the place .................. the accident occurred.

3. .................. he worked hard, he couldn't win the first prize.

4. I will go .................. he forbids me.

5. She will not come .................. you invite her.
6. .................. she is pretty, I don't like her.

7. It is surprising .................. she didn't invite you.

8. Will you wait here .................. I come?

9. I couldn't go ..................... it was raining.

10. .......................... the sky is overcast we will cancel the picnic.

11. They say a silent prayer ................. they start the class.

12. Do ....................... you have been directed.

Answers 1. The children were happy when the show began. 2. This is the place where the accident occurred. 3. Though he worked hard, he couldn't win the first prize. 4. I will go even if he forbids me. 5. She will not come unless you invite her. 6. Though she is pretty, I don't like her. 7. It is surprising that she didn't invite you. 8. Will you wait here until I come? 9. I couldn't go because it was raining. 10. Since the sky is overcast we will cancel the picnic. 11. They say a silent prayer before they start the class. 12. Do as you have been directed.

**sentence Building 1**

Dear Bill,

1. I/ write/cancel/our meeting/tennis club/Wednesday
   *I write to cancel our meeting at the tennis club on Wednesday*

2. As you can see/this note paper/I be/still Madrid
   *As you can see by this note paper that I am still in Madrid*

3. I/arrive/Monday/4th/expect/return/London/Thursday/7th/July
   *I arrived on Monday the 4th and expected to return to London on Thursday, July the 7th*

4. Things/not go/according/plan/I have/stay/several more days
   *Things did not go according to plan and I had to stay for several more days*

5. I meet/Mr. Martin/Tuesday/10th/July/visit his factory inspect new products
   *I met Mr. Martin on Tuesday, July 10th to visit his factory and inspect new products*
6. However, we not/yet/reach/agreement/prices/delivery date
However, we haven’t yet reached an agreement on prices and delivery date

7. The contract/not sign/yet/I must stay/until/It/be
The contract hasn’t been signed yet, and I must stay until it is.

8. Despite/difficulties/I enjoy visit/Prado museum/eat excellent restaurants/here
Despite these difficulties, I enjoy visiting the Prado museum and eating at excellent restaurants over here

9. I/phone/you/i/back/London
I’ll phone you when I am back in London

10. I/ forward/ see/ you soon.
I’m forward to seeing you soon.

Dear Mum and Dad,

1. You/ be/ gald/ hear / I / arrive / safely
You must be glad to hear that I have arrived safely.

2. Train / delay / I / get / here/ late
The train delayed so I got here late.

3. Camp / be / fantastic / everybody/ be/ kind / far
The camp was fantastic and everybody was kind by far.

4. Tomorrow/ I / climb / mountain / if/ weather / be good
Tomorrow I will climb a mountain if the weather is good.

5. If / rain / we/ go / swim/ indoor pool
If it rained, we would go swimming at the indoor pool.

6. I / not / think / I/ have / enough / money
I don’t think I have enough money.
7. You / send / me / more / soon / possible?
Could you send me more as soon as possible?

8. I / tell / you / rest / news / next time / I / write
I will tell you the rest news next time I write.

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Sentence Building 3

Dear Clara,

1. I write / tell / how much / I / enjoy / few hours / I spend / you / your family / yesterday evening.
I am writing to tell you how much I enjoyed the few hours I spent with you and your family yesterday evening.

2. I be / England / since / beginning / October / and this be / first invitation / dinner / English family.
I have been in England since the beginning of October and this was my first invitation to dinner with an English family.

3. I / find / conversation / most interesting / and / glad / practise / English
I found the conversation most interesting and I was glad to practise my English.

4. I also like / congratulate you / excellent cooking
I would also like to congratulate you on your excellent cooking.

5. I / very grateful / all / helpful / information / you give / course / English
I was very grateful for all helpful information you gave me about the courses in English.

6. I / hope / find / suitable school / next few days
I hope to find a suitable school within the next few days.

7. And / English courses / will not / too hard / we study
And the English courses will not be too hard for me to study.

8. You give / best wishes / husband / children?
Would you please give my best wishes to your husband and children.
9. Thank you again / extremely / pleasant evening
   Thank you again for an extremely pleasant evening.

10. I look forward / see / you / next month
    I am looking forward to seeing you next month.

Maria.

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**Sentence Building 4**

Dear Julia,

1. Thank you / lovely letter, which / wait / me / I / return / holiday yesterday.
   Thank you very much for your lovely letter, which was waiting for me when I returned from my holiday yesterday.

2. I / be / glad / hear you / your family / be / well and enjoy / live / new house.
   I am glad to hear that you and your family are well and you are enjoying living in your new house.

3. I / just have / wonderful holiday / some friends / Northern Ireland.
   I have just had a wonderful holiday with some friends from Northern Ireland.

4. We / fly / London / Belfast and / visit lots / interesting places.
   We flew from London to Belfast and we visited lots of the interesting places.

5. We / spend most / time / fish and / walk / mountains.
   We spent most of the time fishing and walking in the mountains.

6. Now I / be / ready / go back / work / Monday.
   Now I am ready to go back to work next Monday.

7. I look forward / see both / you / my birthday / September 16th.
   I am looking forward to seeing both of you at my birthday on September 16th.

8. I/ tell you/ plan/ in years’ time.
   I will tell you all my plan in 5 years’ time.
9. We/ have / dinner/ seafront / restaurant

We will have dinner at a seafront restaurant

10. Let’s hope / weather / be / fine!

Let’s hope that the weather will be fine.

With best wishes.

Both they and you will work in the lab at tomorrow.

As per payment terms, there will be better condition by which I am turn your offer over.

I'm writing to cancel our meeting at the tennis club on Wednesday 13th.

The teacher had made the students' parents sign lease forms before he let the students jump on the trampoline.

I / everything / more / less / straightened out / new house / and / celebrate / this / I / have / party / Friday / June 2nd.

I've gut everything more or less straightened out in my new house and to celebrate this. I'm having a party on Friday. June 2nd.

I have gut everything more or less straightened out in my new house and to celebrate this. I'm having a party on Friday. June 2nd.

I've gut everything more or less straightened out in my new house and to celebrate this. I am having a party on Friday. June 2nd.

I have gut everything more or less straightened out in my new house and to celebrate this. I am having a party on Friday. June 2nd.

How long have you been in the United States?

The attack of Fever again become violent so that I neither ate nor drank and lay in bed all day.

Both they and you will work in the lab at tomorrow.

1. I/ write/cancel/our meeting/tennis club/Wednesday

   I write to cancel our meeting at the tennis club on Wednesday
Walter ran quickly very.

Very- adjective modify to adverb quickly.
4. The green box fell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The green box fell.</th>
<th>sentence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>subject (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The, green</td>
<td>adjectives (modifying box)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fell</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Cathy is my mom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cathy is my mom.</th>
<th>sentence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cathy</td>
<td>subject (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mom</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The flowers in the garden are growing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The flowers in the garden are growing.</th>
<th>sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flowers</td>
<td>subject (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are growing</td>
<td>verbs (This is a verb phrase.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The</td>
<td>adjective (modifying flowers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the garden</td>
<td>prepositional phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden</td>
<td>object of the preposition (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the</td>
<td>adjective (modifying garden)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When, in the course of human events, (it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature’s God entitle them), a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

In the course of human events, When it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the law of nature and nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind (subject clause) requires that they should declare the causes which impel (force to do) them to the separation (object clause).
She was right, of course, but having mama stand there watching her suffer was just as upsetting for Destiny.

This question surprised me very much; for I had not the faintest recollection of having had it read to me. Having heard that Count Mamonov was furnishing a regiment, Bezukhov at once informed Rostopchin that he would give a thousand men and their maintenance. He could not bear the idea of letting the enemy even reach Smolensk, still less could he contemplate the burning of Moscow, and when our armies did unite he was displeased that Smolensk was abandoned and burned without a general engagement having been fought under its walls.

Napoleon having cut our armies apart advanced far into the country and missed several chances of forcing an engagement. Despite his seniority in rank Bagration, in this contest of magnanimity, took his orders from Barclay, but, having submitted, agreed with him less than ever. This general, hating Barclay, rode to visit a friend of his own, a corps commander, and, having spent the day with him, returned to Barclay and condemned, as unsuitable from every point of view, the battleground he had not seen. The same evening that the prince gave his instructions to Alpatych, Dessalles, having asked to see Princess Mary, told her that, as the prince was not very well and was taking no steps to secure his safety, though from Prince Andrew's letter it was evident that to remain at Bald Hills might be dangerous, he respectfully advised her to send a letter by Alpatych to the Provincial Governor at Smolensk, asking him to let her know the state of affairs and the extent of the danger to which Bald Hills was exposed. Having received all his orders Alpatych, wearing a white beaver hat--a present from the prince--and carrying a stick as the prince did, went out accompanied by his family. Having baited the horses twice on the way, he arrived at the town toward evening on the fourth of August. Having written this and given the paper to Alpatych, he told him how to arrange for departure of the prince, the princess, his son, and the boy's tutor, and how and where to let him know immediately. Having gone round the corner of the hothouse to the ornamental garden, he saw that the carved garden fence was broken and branches of the plum trees had been torn off with the fruit. I am sure that a great many people would like to come to the tea, and help me do something to brighten the lives of little blind children; but some of my friends say that I shall have to give up the idea of having a tea unless we can find another house.

First, First of all, then, next , after that, last, lastly, finally,

First of all/to begin with you have to read the recipe. Next you have to buy the ingredients. Then you should preheat the oven. While the oven is preheating, mix the ingredients together and put them in a pan. After that, let the cake bake of 20 second. Finally , take the cake out of oven and ice it.

Noun + preposition
There is a big demand for this kind of service.

We got an invitation to the party.

I’m in search for love

Do you remember that time when Anna and Amy fell into the swimming pool? I (have+a) question

Consonate to vowel –

final consonate sound o vowel sound

Attach it -- o vowel sound (əʊ əʊ) atta-chit oʊʊ

Increase energy --- increa - senergy

Walk over --- wal - kover

Listen again--- liste – nagain

Let’s catch up – let’s cat- chup You look amazing---You loo- kamazing

Vowel to vowel

(e əʊ əʊ vəʊl əʊ vəʊl) vowel sound 2 əʊ vəʊl əʊ vəʊl (y) ίʊ ʊəʊ vəʊl ίʊ ʊəʊ vəʊl ίʊ ʊəʊ vəʊl radio--- radəeɪo ίʊəʊ ləeɪo ίʊəʊ ləeɪo ίʊəʊ ləeɪo I (e əʊ əʊ əʊ ləeɪo) long e əʊ ləeɪo e əʊ ləeɪo o əʊ e əʊ vəʊl ίʊəʊ əʊ vəʊl ίʊəʊ əʊ vəʊl ίʊəʊ əʊ vəʊl (o) əʊ veɪl ίʊəʊ əʊ veɪl ίʊəʊ əʊ veɪl ίʊəʊ əʊ veɪl I (e əʊ əʊ əʊ veɪl) Y ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl I (e əʊ əʊ əʊ vəɪl) med i u m, video ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl

I even smile I yeven smile You look amazing---You loo- kamazing

How (ow-ow) ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl I know it’s true. I knowit’s true ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl I know it’s true ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl How (ow-ow) ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl I know it’s true. I know it’s true ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl I know it’s true ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl ίʊ vəɪl two apple – two/w/apple

See/ Y / Andrew, go/wa/out

There’s an elephant in the garden ------There za neleph tin the garden.

I ate an apple and two pears --------I ey tan app land two pear -

These are the best tomatoes I’ve ever had--------Thee zare the best tomato zi never had.
Consonant to consonant

Red dress --- re(d)ress d /d/ t /t/

/d/ and /t/

I need two kilos of shrimp.

/k/ and /g/

The water was a kind of dark green color.

/p/ and /b/

I sleep better if the room's really dark.

Glottal stop -- T T T T one minute, can you wait?

Pause -- Sit, please

Consonant --- pot belly won't you join me?

Unstressed N sound -- fountain, button, importance

Group leader --- Grou-pleader, clock radio-clo-ckradio keep your chin up keep your chin up she dances smoothly she dances(z) smoothly

Cheese sandwich --- cheese(z)-sandwich

A hovercraft flying at 40 mph was halted in rough seas when a stowaway was discovered - on the outside.

He was seen hiding behind a liferaft to avoid paying the 5$ fare from Ryde, isle of Wight to Southsea.

The captain was tipped off by radio. He stopped the craft and a crewmember brought the stowaway inside. A Hovertravel spokesman said: "I was a very dangerous thing to do. The ride can be bumpy and it would be very easy to fall off".

There was a furniture van outside the house.

I'm afraid there's a problem.
There's far too much traffic on the roads.

There will be a number of tasks to carry out.

There isn't enough memory in the computer.

There was a van blocking the road.

There was a van packed outside the house.

There was a noise that woke me up.

There's a small matter which we need to discuss.

There's a letter --- which we need to send/in the pocket/put inside the bag/

It’s difficult to make new friends (To make new friends is difficult.)

Making new friends is difficult./ It’s difficult making new friends.

I find it difficult to make new friends.

It was a pity so few people came. (that so few people came was a pity)

We all thought it a pity so few people came.

It amazes me how much money some people earn. (How much money some people earn amazes me.)

The government has made it clear that no money will be available.

Seem/appear/happen/chance/ turn out/ prove

It seems the phone is out of order. (the phone seems to be out of order)

It looks as if we’re going to get some snow.

It’s the phone that’s out of order.

It’s getting dark. It was cold yesterday. Is it five o’clock yet?

There --- identified---a young lady, something

It ---definite---- the young lady,
There’s a young lady at the door. (a young lady) ––– It’s Lorraine. (the young lady is Lorraine)

There isn’t any truth in the story. ––– It isn’t true what they say.

Finite (come in main or sub clause) and non-finite verb (come only at sub clause)

We were pleased when the police took action. (both finite verbs)

We wanted/approved of the police to take/taking action. (finite verb and non-finite verb)

We approved of the action taken by the police.

**Been and gone**

Tom has gone to town. (he won’t be back for a while)

Tom has been to town. (He’s just got back)

Have you ever been to Amsterdam? (just for visit = use been)

I want to play some records now.

**To break your promise** would be wrong.

The object of the game is to score the most points.

I came here to get some information.

I hope to see you again soon.

I wanted to play/ I enjoyed playing.

My parents have invited us to visit them.

It’s nice to see you.

I haven’t got anything to wear.

I didn’t know what to do.

It was kind of you to help.

It’s usual for guests to bring flowers.
I’d better put this cream in the fridge.

I have to go out, but I don’t want to.

A ride on a London bus is the best way to see the city.

To defrost this fridge takes ages.

To turn down the invitation seems rude.

Not to take a holiday now and then is a great mistake.

Defrosting this fridge takes ages.

The important thing is not to panic.

The idea was to surprise everybody.

To get a good seat, you need to arrive early.

I’m writing to enquire about activity holidays.

Laura came home to find her house on fire.

He grew up to be a handsome young man.

I’m a bit tired of sightseeing, to tell you the truth.

We hope to be moving into our new flat soon.

We expect to have completed the work by the summer.

Seem/appear/happen/tend/came/grow/turn out/ prove

The plane seemed to be losing height.

It seems that plane was losing height.

Someone seems to have stolen the computer.

The computer seems to have been stolen.

We happened to meet in the street. (we met by chance in the street)
The debate turned out to be very interesting.

I decided to take a taxi.

I suggested taking a taxi.

We intend to take/intend taking immediate action.

Begin/bother/can’t bear/cease/commence/continue/hate/intend/like/love/prefer/propose/start—both to infinite & gerund

We regret to inform you that your application has been unsuccessful.(giving bad news)

I regret wasting/regret having wasted so much time last year. (regret about past)

I dread to think/imagine what might happen to you all alone in a big city.

I always dreaded being kissed by my aunts.(cause fear)

I’m trying to light a fire, but this wood won’t burn.(attempt to do)

Why don’t you try pouring some petrol on it?(solve the problem)

At the next services he stopped to buy a newspaper.

You’d better stop dreaming and get on with some work.(end of action)

I’m sorry. I didn’t mean to step on your foot.(intend to)

I have to be at the airport by nine. It means getting up early.(result)

After receiving the award, the actor went on to thank all the people who had helped him in his career.(to do something different)

The band went on playing even after everyone had left.(continue)

I need to leave at eight.

The typewriter needs/wants cleaning.(passive meaning)

Your landlady wants you to post these letters.

We asked the teacher not to give us any homework.
Verb meaning (order) or (request)---
advise/ask/beg/command/encourage/instruct/invite/order/persuade/recommend/remind/request/tell/urge /warn

The doctor told Celia to stay in bed.

We persuaded our neighbour to turn the music down.

Our neighbour were persuaded to turn the music down.

The crisis has forced the government to act.

This portable phone enables me to keep in touch with the office.

I want everyone to enjoy themselves.

I’d like you to hold the door open for me.

Want/wish/would like/would love/would prefer/would hate/can’t bear

It was easy to write the letter

It was marvellous to visit the Grand Canyon.

It is difficult to solve the problem.

It felt very strange to be watched by so many people.

Adjective usage--- Good/Bad --- marvelllous, terrific, wonderful, perfect, great, nice, pleasant,lovely,terrible, awful, dreadful, horrible,

Interesting,exciting, depressing, confusing, embarrassing, amusing,

Easy, difficult, hard, convenient, possible, impossible, safe, dangerous, cheap, rare

Necessary, vital, essential, important, advisable, better/best,

Usual, normal,common,rare,

Strange,odd,incredible,natural, understandable,

Good,nice,kind,helpful,mean,generous,clever,intelligent,sensible,right,silly, stupid, foolish, careless, wrong, polite,rud
The letter was easy to write

The Grand Canyon was marvellous to visit.

The problem is difficult to solve.

It was an easy letter to write

It was a marvelous experience to visit the Grand Canyon.

It's a difficult problem to solve.

It's too difficult to work the figures out in your head.

The coffee was too hot to drink.

This rucksack isn't big enough to get everything in.

I was happy to write the letter

We were sorry to hear your bad news.

I'm quite prepared to help.

Happy, glad, pleased, delighted, amused, proud, grateful, surprised, interested, sad, sorry, angry, annoyed, ashamed, horrified,

Willing, eager, anxious, keen, impatient, determined, ready, prepared, unwilling, reluctant, afraid

It is likely to happen

The peace talks are likely to last several weeks.

The party is sure to be a great success.

The need to write

I need to write a letter.

Is there really any need to write a letter?

We shall never lose our determination to succeed.

Our decision to oppose the scheme was the right one.
Letters to write

I’ve got some letter to write. (letters that I have to write)

Take something to read on the train.

**Question word + to infinitive (cannot use why)**

I just don’t know what to say. (what should I say)

Have you any idea how to open this packet?

We’ll have to decide whether to go (or not)

I’ll wait for you to finish your breakfast.

It’s important for you to finish the course and get a qualification.

It can be difficult for young people to buy their own home.

Difficult/important/anxious/awful/better/best/convenient/silly/terrible/willing/necessary

**Too / enough with quantifier/adj/adv**

There’s too much work for you to finish today.

The kitchen is too small for the whole family to eat in.

The light wasn’t shining brightly enough for anyone to notice it.

It’s a nuisance for tourists to have to get visas.

Nuisance/ Advantage/demand/disaster/idea/mistake/plan=Noun

It’s a good idea for you to finish the course and get a qualification.

It’s nice of you to finish the job for me.

Adj= brave/careless/clever/foolish/generous/helpful/intelligent/kind/sensible/polite/silly

It’s was rude of your friend not to shake hands.

It was clever of Tina to find that out.
For expressing purpose - For plants to grow properly, you have to water them regularly.

There are telephones for drivers to call for help if they break down.

Verb of perception can take an object + bare infinitive - Someone saw the men leave the building.

I thought I heard someone knock on the door.

You've done nothing but grumble all day.

As for the housework, I do everything except cook.

The only thing I can do is to apologize.

What the police did(noun clause =subject) was to charge into the crowd.

Gerund - Finding the money wasn't easy.

It wasn't easy finding the money.

We practised catching the ball.

I don’t like people bossing me around.

Preposition + gerund

I apologized for being late.

Are you interesting in buying this car?

Perfect gerund – Sarah remembered having visited the place before.

Sarah remembered visiting the place before.

In the negative, (not) come before the gerund--- It’s difficult not smoking for a whole day.

I can’t help not being amused by these silly jokes.

Going on holiday always makes me feel uneasy.

We rely on our neighbours watering the plants while we’re away.

It’s a bit inconvenient you / your coming in late.
Your coming in late is a bit inconvenient.

Sarah’s laughing at my accent is getting on my nerves.

Heating the big house is expensive.

It’s expensive to heat a big house.

It might be worth taking the guided tour.

It’s great fun skiing down a mountain.

It was quite an experience going camping.

There won’t be any problem parking.

What I suffer from is not being able to sleep.

Someone suggested going for a walk.

Do you mind waiting a moment?

Verb + obj + gerund

I hate people laughing at me.

The arrangements involve you/your giving everyone a lift.

How can they justify lives being put at risk?

Preposition + gerund --- It is just a matter of filling in a form.

Sue insists on reading the letter.

Verb + obj + preposition + gerund == I’d like to congratulate you on breaking the world record.

The article accuses the government of concealing important information.

Accuse --- of, blame --- for, deter--- from, discourage --- from, prevent--- from, remind --- of ,

Alison’s story is a reminder of how vulnerable women can be in what is still essentially a man’s world.

This notice is a reminder of how vulnerable anchoring at rough weather can make the unwanted damage at windlass.
I don't agree with (think that is right) cutting down trees.

We all agreed to meet the next day. (make a decision)

I told you about losing my credit card. This reminds me of climbing Ben Nevis years ago.

I told you to keep that card safe. (to do something reports an order)

Simon is keen on / interested in cycling.

Simon is keen to go on the trip. (wish to do)

We shall be pleased to accept your offer. (polite statement)

Many old people are afraid of / to having an accident when they across the road.

I’m anxious to get (wanting to get) this business settled quickly.

I’m anxious about (worried about) making a mistake.

I’m sorry for / to have caused all that trouble yesterday. (apology for an earlier action)

I’m sorry to have to say this, but your work is far from satisfactory.

I was sorry to hear your bad news.

The / this / some / no / a lot of / a little / a bit of / much + gerund

This constant arguing get on my nerves.

I’ve got a bit of shopping to do.

I’d like to find time of some fishing at the weekend.

The driving makes her tired. (driving in her job)

Driving makes her tired. (all driving)

Participle forms

I heard you laughing. We sat there waiting patiently. (this form same as gerund)

Although covered by insurance, Tom was annoyed about the accident.
There were two parcels left on the doorstep.

**Passive participle** – They wanted the snow cleared away. We saw the snow being cleared away.

**Active Perfect participle**- Having waited an hour, the crowd were getting impatient. *(active perfect)*

**Having been delayed** for an hour, the concert started at nine o’clock. *(passive perfect)*

Negative participle – He hesitated, not knowing what to do. Not having been informed, we were completely in the dark.

Everyone just stood there talking.

We saw a policeman chasing someone. *(adverbial usually comes after the participle)*

Fanatically cheering crowds, properly trained staff. *(adverb before the participle)*

**Cut above the right eye**, the boxer was unable to continue.

The light having gone out, we couldn’t see a thing.

**Subject should be same**

The men sat round the table playing cards. *(the men were playing cards)*

Sitting at a table, the band played for them. Sitting at a table, they listened to the band.

**Unnecessary for subject same**

Knowing how little time she had, this new delay infuriated her. *(because she knew--- she was infuriated)*

When adjusting the machine, the electricity supply should be disconnected.

The subject don’t need to be same when we use *(following(=after), considering(in view of), regarding (about))*

Following the lecture, we were able to ask questions.

Considering the awful weather, our open day was a great success.

No action has been taken regarding your complaint.
Participle + noun

Active – Boiling water turns to steam. (water which is boiling)

The team was welcomed by cheering crowd.

Passive – I had a reserved seat. (a seat which had been reserved)

The terrorists used a stolen car. (The terrorists used a car they had stolen)

The terrorists’ car was stolen. It wasn’t theirs. (state)

The car was stolen two days before the incident. (action)

Two actions happen at the same time – Karen sat at the table reading a newspaper.

The whole family stood waving in the road. The girl lay trapped under the wreckage for three days.

Angela was busy doing the accounts.

Go/come + active participle – activities away from the home, especially leisure activities

I’d love to go swimming. We went riding yesterday. Come cycling with us.

Do the gerund – house work – I usually do the washing at the weekend. Have you done the ironing yet?

Both house work & leisure – I once did some surfing in California. Jeff does a lot of cooking, doesn’t he?

At same time – use active participle – Mike hurt his hand playing badminton. (while playing badminton)

Two actions are close in time – Opening the file, the detective took out a newspaper cutting.

Coming up the steps tired the old woman out. (gerund clause as subject)

One action comes before another action – Having dug a hole in the road, the men just disappeared.

In the passive – The old woman walked slowly to the lift, assisted by the porter. I don’t want to stay out here being bitten by insects. A hole having been dug, the men just disappeared.

You should wear gloves when using an electric saw. Once opened, the contents should be consumed within three days. Although expecting the news, I was greatly shocked by it.

Crowds were waiting at the airport, hoping to see Madonna arrive. (because they were hoping to see her)
Not feeling very well, James decided to lie down. Having lost my passport, I have to apply for a new one.

With prices going up so fast, we can’t afford luxuries.(with + participle clause)

Result --- they pumped waste into the river, killing all the fish.

Condition---- All being well, we should be home about six.(if all is well---)

Taking daily, vitamin pills can improve your health.

Verb+obj+participle--- I saw you doing it-----I saw two men cutting down a tree.

We heard you arguing with your brother.

See/watch/notice/observe/hear/listen to / feel/smell ---- can use at above pattern

Have/get/start/keep/leave/find/catch + obj+active participle

The trainer had the players running round the field.

We soon got the machine working again.

Passive participle --- we had/got the machine repaired.

Police found a body buried in the garden.

They caught a student cheating in the exam.

Rory suddenly realized he had two dogs following him.

I’ve spent half an hour looking for that letter.

The company wasted millions of pounds investing in out-of-date technology.

The men were seen cutting down a tree.

We were left standing at the side of the road.

Pamela wanted the carpet (to be) cleaned.

I’d like this drawing (to be ) photocopied.

We prefer the lights turned down.
Use obj+passive participle after want/need/(would)+ like/love/prefer/hate

Singular – A shelf was put up.

Plural- Some shelves were put up.

Uncountable- Some furniture was brought in.