

I. Tenses

1. Present Simple *infinitive*; he/she/it: *infinitive + s*

Every day, sometimes, always, often, usually, seldom, never, first ... then. • something happens repeatedly • how often something happens • one action follows another • things in general • with verbs like (to love, to hate, to think, etc.) • future meaning: timetables, programmes

2. Present continuous *be (am/are/is) + infinitive + ing*

Now, at the moment, Look! Listen! • something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it • future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date)

3. Past simple regular: *infinitive + ed*; irregular: (2nd column of table of irregular verbs)

Last..., ...ago, in 1990, yesterday. action took place in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present)

4. Past continuous *was/were + infinitive + ing*

While. • an action happened in the middle of another action • someone was doing sth. at a certain time (in the past) - you don't know whether it was finished or not

5. Present perfect simple *have/has + past participle*

Just, yet, never, ever, already, so far, up to now, since, for, recently.

• you say that sth. has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present • action started in the past and continues up to the present (can happen again)

6. Present perfect continuous *have/has + been + infinitive + ing*

All day, the whole day, how long, since, for. • action began in the past and has just stopped • how long the action has been happening (emphasis: length of time of an action)

7. Past perfect simple *had + past participle*

Already, just, never. • mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into Past Perfect, the other action into Simple Past • the past of the Present Perfect

8. Past perfect continuous *had + been + infinitive + ing*

How long, since, for. • how long something had been happening before something else

9. will - future *will + infinitive*

• predictions about the future (you think that sth will happen) • you decide to do sth. spontaneously at the time of speaking

10. going to - future *be (am/are/is) + going to + infinitive*

• when you have already decided to do sth. in the future • what you think what will happen

11. Future continuous *will + be + infinitive + ing*

• An action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. This action has begun before the certain time. • Something happens because it normally happens.

12. Future perfect simple *will + have + past participle*

• sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future

13. Future perfect continuous *will + have + been + infinitive + ing*

• sth. will already have happened before a certain time in the future (emphasis: length of time of an action)

II. Conditionals

1. A possible condition and its probable result.

If clause: *Present simple*; Main clause *will future*

If it rains today, you will get wet.

2. Hypothetical condition and its probable result

If clause: *Past simple*; Main clause *would + present simple (continuous)*

If it rained, you would get wet.

If I spoke Italian, I would be working in Italy.

3. An unreal past condition and its probable result in the past

If clause: *Past perfect*; Main clause *would + present perfect simple (continuous)*

If it had rained, you would have gotten wet.

If I had accepted that promotion, I would have been working in Milan.

4. *Mixed type A possible condition and its probable result.

If clause: *Past perfect(past simple)*; Main clause *would + present (present perfect)*

III. Articles, Prepositions

1. A, An. singular, countable nouns • begin with consonant sound \implies A (a teacher) • begin with vowel sound \implies An (an actor, an hour) • means one/single • pointing to employment (He is a teacher.) • quantity indication (once a year, a little)

2. The. specific - sth. what is already known to the listener/has been previously mentioned • you know the position of the object (THE BOOK on the table) • plural • unique things (in the world, at home) • superlatives (the best) • direction follows a preposition (to the north) • group of people (the Robinsons, the elderly "startsi ludia", the French "francuzi") • countries which name contain "States", "Union", "Republic", etc. (The Northwest Territories) • with the names of seas, oceans, rivers, mountains, buildings

3. Without article. days, months • first mention of plural (I have books.) • if a direction directly follows a verb (walk south) • languages (French) • states

(France, Italy) • streets, cities, individual lakes/islands • bond with prepos. (at night)

4. of: belonging to, relating to, connected with, or to indicate reference (page of the book, summer of 2000) • to indicate an amount (three cups of milk)

5. to: indicate the place sth. moves toward (walking to the entrance) • a limit or an ending point (up to the roof) • indicate relationship (answer to question) • time/period (nine to six months)

6. for: indicate the use of something (place for shows) • for = because of/reason (happy for you) • time/duration (for decades)

7. on: surface of sth. (on the table) • days, dates (on Wednesday, on the 14th day of June) • part of the body (hit me on my shoulder) • state of sth. (on sale, on fire) • device (movie is on TV, He is on the phone.)

8. at: specific time (at 12 p.m.) • a place (at the club) • email (email me at sheets@gmail.sk) • an activity (good at drawing)

9. in: unspecific time (in the morning/summer, in March, in the end) • location (in a hotel) • shape/color/size (in four different sizes) • in doing sth. (I'm good in marketing.) • to indicate a belief, opinion, interest, feeling (interested in math)

10. Quantifiers. Countable: few, many • **Uncountable:** little, much • **A lot of:** countable+uncountable, can be used without noun as a lot (I watch TV a lot.) • In positive uncountable notification sentence use a lot of instead of much (I drink a lot of coffee.)

IV. A lot of other stuff

1. Stylistic inversion

I had never seen such.. => **Never had I seen** such..

If I had known sth, I'd ... => **Had I known** sth, I'd ...

2. *Verb patterns (two verbs together)

verb + infinitive: agree aim appear arrange ask attempt be able beg begin care choose condescend consent continue dare decide deserve detest dislike expect fail forget get happen have hesitate hope hurry intend leap leave like long love mean neglect offer ought plan prefer prepare proceed promise propose refuse remember say shoot start stop strive swear threaten try use wait want wish

verb + ing form: admit advise appreciate avoid can't help complete consider delay deny detest dislike enjoy escape excuse finish forbid get through have imagine mind miss permit postpone practice quit recall report resent resist resume risk spend (time) suggest tolerate waste (time)

V. Writting

1. Essay - For & against 4 parts: Introduction, For, Against, Conclusion • **Use:** As a result.., On the other hand.., Furthermore.., On balance...

2. Essay - Opinion 5 parts: Intro, Main idea, supportive idea/s, Facts against, Conclusion • **Use:** First and foremost.., Moreover.., For example.., All things considered...

3. Formal list title (Dear Sir / Madam / Dear Mrs Samson) • the reason of list • Only formal frazes • list end with (Yours faithfully - if u used Dear Sir / Madam; Yours sincerely - if u used Dear Mrs Samson/exact person) • signature & name under signature

4. Almost everything else. Use basic structure: intro, core, conslus.