

The paste past perfect simple and continuous

The paste past perfect simple	The paste perfect continuous
<p>Form: subject + had + past participle the main Verb Use: to talk about two actions in the past one happening before the other. Example: when the police arrived the thief had already escaped.</p>	<p>Form: subject + had + verb –ing Use: it is mostly used to refer to an action in the past which continued until another took place. Example: he had been driving fast before the tire exploded.</p>

The passive voice

We use the passive voice when what happened is more important than who does it.

The object of active sentence becomes the subject of the passive voice

We form the passive voice with the auxiliary verb Be (always in the same tense as the verb in the active voice)

And the past participle of main verb followed by -phrase the agent .when we know who or what performed the action.

Examples

Jane ate the apple

The apple was eaten by Jane

Passive constructions

To say what people in general feel or believe we use the following constructions

Example

It is believed /thought/said that ghosts exist

Or

Ghosts are believed /thought / said to exist

The future perfect

Form: Subject + will have +the participle the main verb

Use: For actions that will be completed by a certain time in the future

Examples: - By 2023 Qatar will have organized the world cup of football

- Hopefully, in ten years time: most of today’s bacculaureate students will have secured good jobs

Phrasal verbs

- A. A phrasal verb consists of a verb and a particle (a preposition or an adverb) : the meaning of the verb alone is not the same as the meaning of the verb + the particle
- B. The meaning of some phrasal verbs is easy to understand as they are literal. But the meaning of an idiomatic phrasal verbs is to be guessed from the context

Some of them are separable which means that we put a noun or pronoun between the verb and the particle but most of them are inseparable.

The verb should be conjugated according to the specified tense and in agreement with the subject

Verb	particle
Hand, lock, drop, cut, ask, log, fill, come...	In
Hand, lock, find, check, log, carry, let, knock, figure, watch, come, ask, try...	Out
Break, give, eat, speak, build, cheer, hurry, call, hold, go, get, wake bring, set, keep, make, speed, check, show, stay.....	Up
Calm, cool, settle, turn, go, break, cut, get, take...	Down

Conditional type III

If clause: If + subject + past perfect (=had + the past participle of the verb)	+ Main clause : subject would/could/should/+ have + the past participle of the verb
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NB. You can start with either the main or the if – clause just remember to add a comma if you put the if clause first

Examples:

-If she had waken up early, she wouldn't have missed her train
 = she wouldn't have missed her train if she had waken up early.

We can also express regret using

Subject + wish/wished	+subject + past perfect...
If only	

Examples:

If only I had worked harder
 If only I had worked harder
 I wish I had been more careful

Relative clauses

A relative clause is part of a sentence that describes the person or thing we are talking about using a relative pronoun see the table bellow

	Human	Non-human
Subject	Who	Which
Object	Whom	Which
Possessive	Whose	
Time	When	
Place	Where	

NB. The relative pronoun should always be close /next to the word it identifies

Examples:

I met the girl who won the reading contest
 The teacher whom you told me about is there
 They have painted the house which they had just bought
 The man whose car was stolen is our neighbour
 Dusk is the time of the day when the sun goes down
 The house where they live is beautiful

Reported speech

We use the indirect or reported speech to report what people said in a previous occasion usually by introducing what they have said with reporting verbs in the past tense. And when we do certain changes should occur in terms of tenses modals and the adverbial of time and place

Direct speech	Reported speech
Now, today, yesterday	Then , that day , the previous day
Last week	The week before
Here, This, these	There, That, those
Will, may, can, must/have to shall, ought to	Would, might, could, had to, should, ought to

Tenses

The simple present	The simple past
The present continuous	The past continuous
The present perfect	The past perfect
The simple past	The past perfect
The past perfect	The past perfect
The past continuous	The past perfect continuous