

Unit 16

FUTURE TIME CLAUSES

(podrad'ovacie súvetia s vedľajšou vetou príslovkového určenia času, budúci čas)

Conjunction (spojka)	+	subordinate clause, (vedľajšia veta)	+	main clause. (hlavná veta)
When / As soon as /	+	subject & verb ,		subject & verb.
After / Before / Until		(present simple)	+	(will +infinitive)

As soon as	we arrive to the hotel,	we will call you.
When	I finish my work,	I'll go home.
After	I finish my work,	I'll go home.

It is possible to change the order of the sentences. Remember, there is **NO comma before the conjunction.**

I'll go home after I finish my work.

She'll bring all the material before she goes to the meeting.

CONDITIONALS

(podmienkové vety)

Conditional sentence = conditional clause + main clause (separated by comma)

cc , **mc**
Eg. If you finish earlier, you can go for lunch.

Conditional sentence = main clause + conditional clause (not separated by comma)

mc **cc**
Eg. You can go for lunch if you finish earlier.

The most common conjunction: **IF**

If can be substituted by: *on condition that, provided (that), in case, unless, assuming, as long as, so long as, suppose, supposing, even if, only if*

ZERO CONDITIONAL

- what is always true, eternal truths, general validity:** both clauses have present tenses
(**present + present**)
If I work late, I get tired.
If you heat ice, it melts.
If it is raining, we go to the indoor swimming pool. (*it means that every time it is raining, you go swimming inside*)
- what was always true in the past:** past tenses (simple, continuous)
We went swimming to the indoor swimming pool, if it was raining.
If I didn't behave well, I didn't get any pocket money.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

- describes **real or likely situation**, there is **a real possibility that this will happen**
- the time referred is **the future**
- **present tense in the conditional clause, future in the main clause**

If you drive like this, you'll have an accident.

If it's nice tomorrow, we'll go hiking.

Unit 17

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative pronouns: *that, who, which, when, where, whose, whom*

TYPE 1: DEFINING R.C.

Study these examples:

- The man *who lives next door* is friendly.
- Where are the eggs *that were in the fridge*?

- these are examples of a **defining relative clause** and they tell (**define / specify**) us which thing or person the speaker means.

- they cannot be left out because the sentence would not make sense

- there are **no commas** (,)

- **relative pronoun:** for people – **WHO, THAT**
for things – **WHICH, THAT**

- *who* and *which* are more formal and more common in written English

When who/that/which is the object of the relative clause, it can be left out/ omitted:

- The man (who) I wanted to see was away.
- The dress (that) Ann bought does not fit her.

Not possible in:

She's the teacher **who** used to teach me Maths.

It's a thing **which** helps you to count numbers.

WHAT = the thing that

- Did you hear **what** I said?
- I won't tell anyone **what** happened.

COMMON MISTAKE!!!:

Everything **what** he said was true. (NOT WHAT but THAT!!!) → Everything (that) he said was true.

Other pronouns: WHOSE, WHERE, WHEN

We saw the people **whose** car had broken down.

The hotel **where** we stayed was horrible.

Autumn is the time of year **when** leaves fall from the trees.

WHOM

- is a more formal alternative to who in sentences where it is the object:

Subject: **He** did it. He's the man **who** did it.

Object: I saw **him**. He's the man **whom** I saw.

TYPE 2: NON-DEFINING R.C.

Study these examples:

- Tom's father, *who is 78*, goes swimming every day.
- The house at the end of the street, *which has been empty for years*, has just been sold.

- these are examples of a **non-defining relative clause** and they give us some **extra information** about the thing or person mentioned in the sentence.

- they do not tell us which person or thing speaker means, we know it.

- they can be left out.

- there are **commas** (,)

relative pronoun: for people – **WHO**
for things – **WHICH**

Other examples:

- She told me her address, **which** I wrote down.

- Last night we went to Ann's party, **which** we enjoyed very much.

- these **refer to something mentioned in the first part of the sentence, they comment on the whole situation**

Martin, **whose** mum is Spanish, speaks English and Spanish fluently.

I stopped in Tesco, **where** my sister works.

Unit 17

CONDITIONALS

SECOND CONDITIONAL

- describes *unreal or imaginary situation*, there is a small possibility that this will happen
 - unreal situation for the present and future time
 - hypothetical situations
 - past tense is used in the conditional clause and would in the main one
- IF + past tense , ...WOULD + infinitive**

If I **knew** the answer, I **would tell** you. (*but I don't know it, so I can't tell you*)
If I won the lottery, I would travel the world. (hypothetical)

Were

Were is used for all the persons, was is used in everyday speech

If I were you, I would see the doctor. (**always were in this situation!!!**)

If I were/was richer, I could buy a new car.

If she were/was more clever, she could study at university.

Unit 18

PAST PERFECT

PAST PERFECT = HAD + past participle

When I came home last night, I found that somebody **had broken** into my house.

= *while I was away, a burglar got into my house and stole some things.*

*It happened **BEFORE** I came home.*

When we talk about the past and we want to say that something happened before the time we talk about.

Eg. I didn't want to go to the cinema because I had already seen the film.
She wanted to speak to her boss but he had already gone home.
They were very nervous because they had never flown before.
When I arrived at the party, all the food had been eaten. (passive)

Unit 19

USED TO DO

USED TO DO

- Dennis gave up smoking two years ago. He no longer smokes. He **used to smoke** 40 cigarettes a day.

Used to + infinitive = to say that something **regularly happened in the past** but no longer happens.

- about past situations or habits that no longer exist

eg.: I **used to play** tennis a lot, but now I'm too lazy.
We **used to live** in a small village. We moved to a town five years ago.
Did you use to smoke?
I **didn't use to** smoke.

It is used only for the past. There is no present form!!!!

<i>past</i>	<i>present</i>
he used to live	he lives
they used to play	they play

Exercises

Ex.1 Time clauses. Combine the pairs of sentences using the words in brackets.

Eg. I'll pay you back. I'll get some money. (as soon as) – *I'll pay you back as soon as I get some money.*

1. I'll get in touch. I'll get back. (as soon as)
2. I want to speak to you. You're going out. (before)
3. I'm going to read a lot of books. We'll be away on holiday. (while)
4. Would you like a cup of tea? You're going to work. (before)
5. I'll tell you all the news. I'll see you. (when)
6. I won't speak to her. She'll apologise. (until)
7. Let's phone Jack now. It'll be too late. (before)
8. Don't go without me. Wait. I'll be ready. (until)
9. I'll give you a ring. We'll get back from holiday. (after)
10. Can you feed the cats? We'll be away on holiday. (while)

Ex.2 Zero and First Conditionals. Complete sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

1. If you/heat/ water, it/boil/.
2. If I/find/ your keys, I/give/ them back to you.
3. You/not, pass/ the exams if you/not, revise/.
4. If I/find/ a T-shirt that suits you, I/buy/ it for you.
5. If it/rain/ tomorrow, we/stay/ at home and/watch/ TV.
6. If you/put/ food in a fridge, it/last/ longer.
7. If you/fill/ a balloon with hydrogen, it/float/ in the air.
8. What/you, do/ if you/get/ lost in Vienna?
9. I think I/finish/ this work today if I/have/ time.
10. If she/arrive/ late, he/not, wait/ for her.

Ex.3 Zero and First Conditionals. Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same.

Eg. They should study hard, or they won't pass the test. – *If they study hard, they'll pass the test.*

1. You shouldn't speak to teachers like that or you will get into trouble.
2. You should go to the training tonight or you won't play on Sunday.
3. He should go to bed early tonight or he will feel tired tomorrow.
4. She should get good results or she will not find a job.
5. We should go now or we'll be late for the start of the show.
6. You should hand in your work on time or you will lose points.
7. You should wear a coat or you will catch a cold.
8. You should apologise or she will never forgive you.

Ex. 4 Relative clauses. Complete these relative clauses with *that, who, what, which, whose, whom*, or *_* and use commas (,) where necessary.

1. I know the woman _____ owns the hotel.
2. I've got a friend _____ mother is a famous actress.
3. Sue's house _____ is in the centre of town is 100 years old.
4. What's the name of the company _____ you worked for last year?
5. That's the girl _____ we met last night in the bar!

Ex.5 Relative clauses. Make relative clause out of these sentences. Use appropriate pronoun and commas if necessary.

1. Tom's father is 80. He goes swimming every morning.
Tom's father
2. A week ago we met one couple. They died in a car accident yesterday.
The couple
3. I have got a sister. She lives in Switzerland. She works for a bank.
My sister.....
4. My uncle's cottage has been damaged by floods. We usually spend our holiday there.
My uncle's cottage
5. I'm using an office at the moment. It's very small.
The office
6. My parents have a friend. His wife is a school inspector.
My parents
7. My father bought a new car last week. It has already been stolen.
My father's car
8. We stayed in a hotel. It wasn't very clean.
The hotel
9. She fell off the bike. It made her cry.
She
10. There is a house at the end of the street. It has been empty for years. It has just been sold.
The house at
11. Yesterday we met one couple. They work for the ministry of defence.
Yesterday
12. My office is on the second floor. It is very small.
My office.....
13. I've got a brother. He lives in Austria. He is a ski instructor.
My brother
14. He fell in love with a girl. She left him after a few weeks.
The girl
15. We wanted to travel on a flight. It was fully booked.
The flight
16. The postman was late this morning. He is nearly always on time.
The postman
17. I saw a girl. We met her at the party on Friday.
I saw