

## Phrasal verbs (two-word verbs)

### Separable

(transitive): Noun objects can go after the particle or between the verb and the particle.

e.g: He turned on the TV / He turned the TV on.

\* object pronouns MUST go between the verb and the particle.

e.g: He turned it on.

Pro.

\* Direct objects as a part of a long phrase go after the particle.

e.g: She tried out an unusually complicated new device.

long phrase

\* A small group of phrasal verbs must be separated:  
Keep sth on (not remove)  
talk sb into: (persuade)

### Inseparable

→ can be

Nouns and pronouns always go after the particle.

Transitive: He looked for his book.

He looked for it.

Noun object

Intransitive: He went on.

His idea caught on.

Pronoun

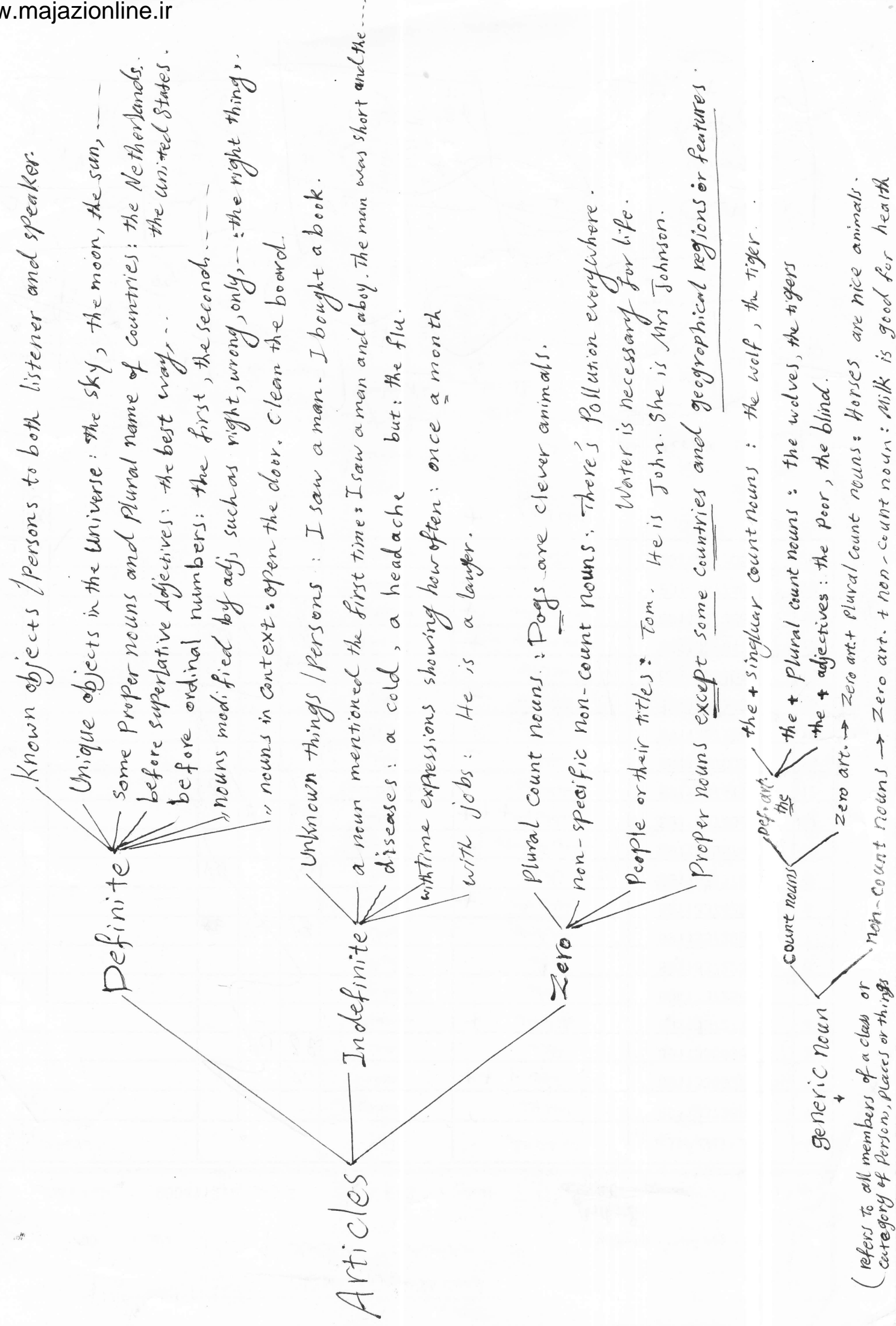
\* Sometimes we have Phrasal verb + Prepositions (three-word verbs).

e.g: Come up with

drop out of sth

Keep up with

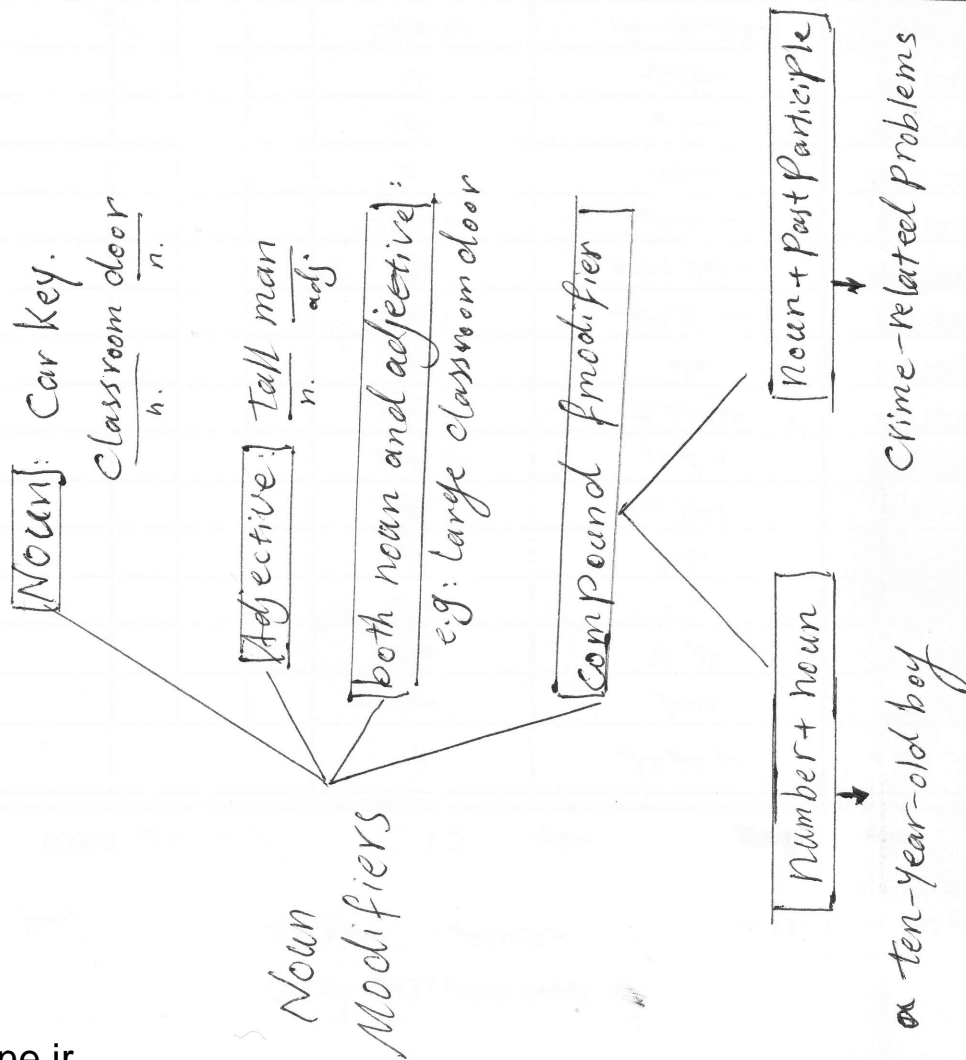
# UNIT TWO



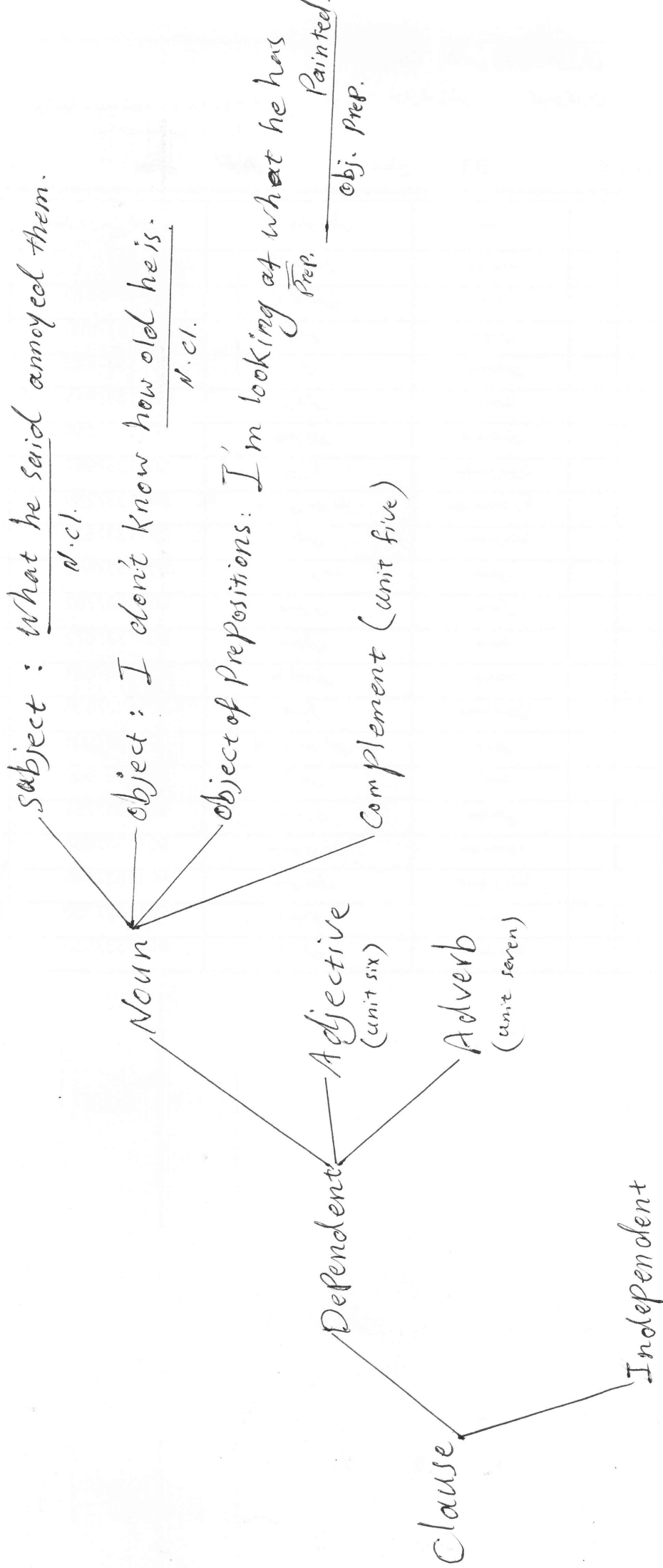
# UNIT THREE

## The order of modifiers (if there are more than one)

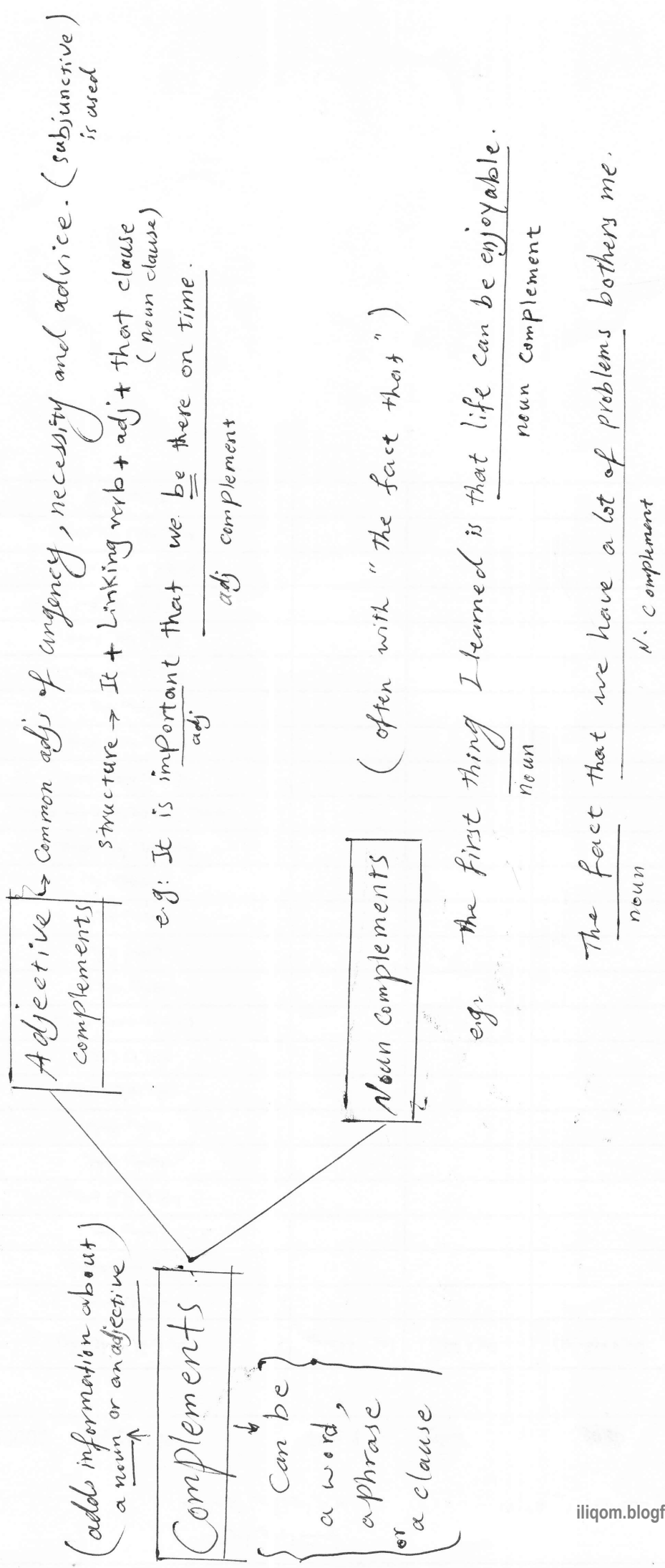
1. determiners: a/an/the this, that, --- my, his, ---, Tom's, ---
2. Possessive amplifier "own":
3. Sequence words: first, second, next, last, ---
4. quantifiers: one, two, few, a little, some, a lot of
5. opinion or quality: ugly, beautiful. ---
6. size, height, length: big, tall, long.
7. age, temperature: old, young, hot, cold, ---
8. shape: square, round, ---
9. color: blue, ---
10. nationalities, social class, origins: Japanese, lower class, historic, ---
11. material: wood, gold, cotton, ---



# UNIT FOUR



# UNIT FIVE



# UNIT SIX

Reducing adj clauses

with be verb: (-be verb)  
 - The man who is speaking is my brother.  
 - The man speaking is my brother.

with no be verb: (-relative Pronoun)  
 (+ing form of the verb)  
 - The people who live here are very kind.  
 - The people living here are very kind.

## Relative Pronouns

subject/object Who → People  
 object Whom  
 subject/object Which → things  
 animals  
 whose → possession; He is the boy whose bicycle was stolen.  
 where → place; This is the classroom where we study.  
 when → time; Summer is the time when we go camping.  
 in which

\* "That" can replace who, whom, which

## Adjective Clause

\* All the above relative Pronouns can be used except "that".

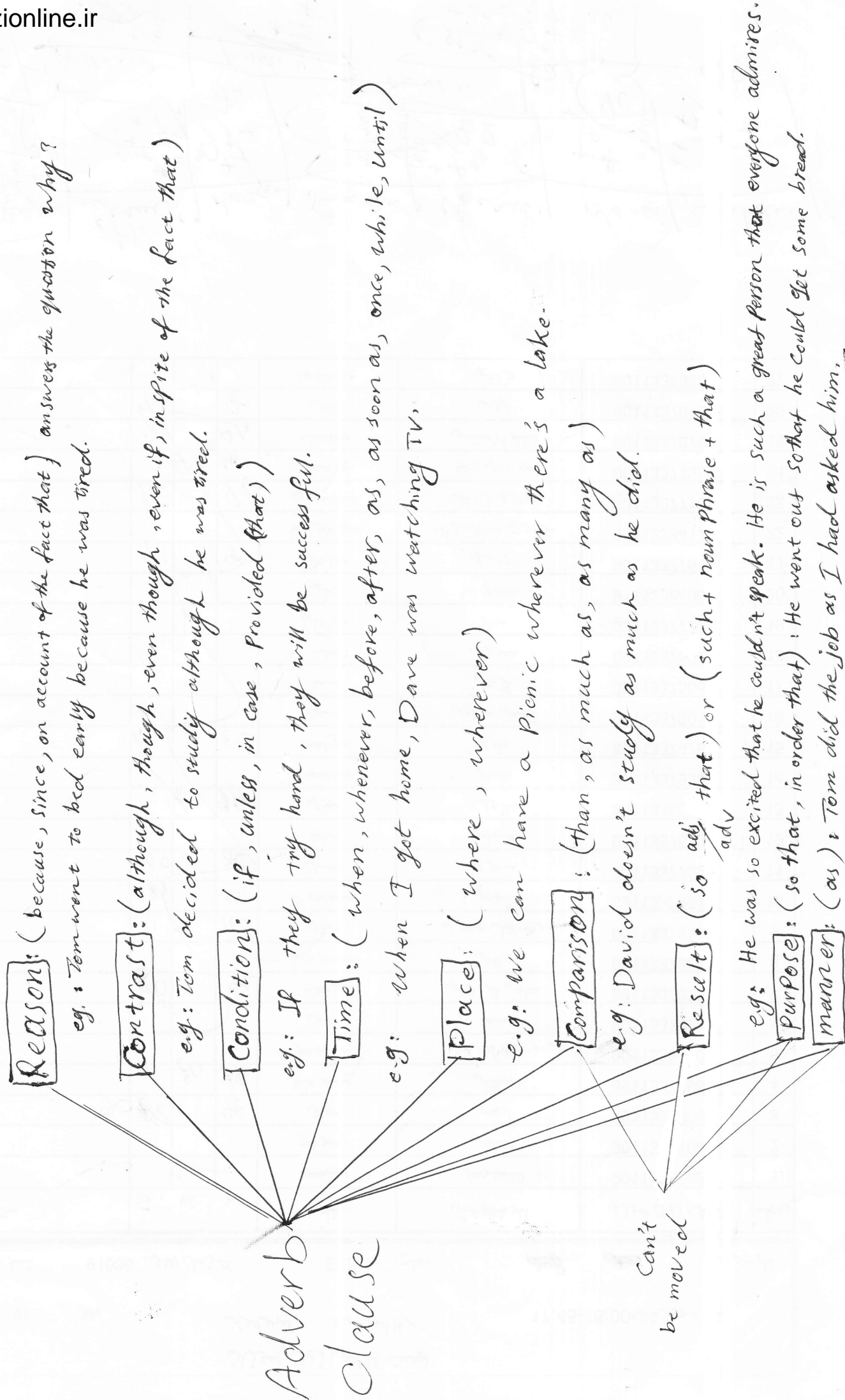
↑

Non identifying (Non essential)  
 \* gives additional information.  
 \* is placed between commas.  
 \* In speaking we make Pauses.

eg: Tom, whose bicycle was stolen yesterday, is very upset.  
 \* Which as a clause introducer modified an entire preceding idea.  
 eg: Tom is a hard-working student, which makes him an outstanding person.  
 [Formal] → Tom is a hard-working student, a fact which makes him an outstanding person.

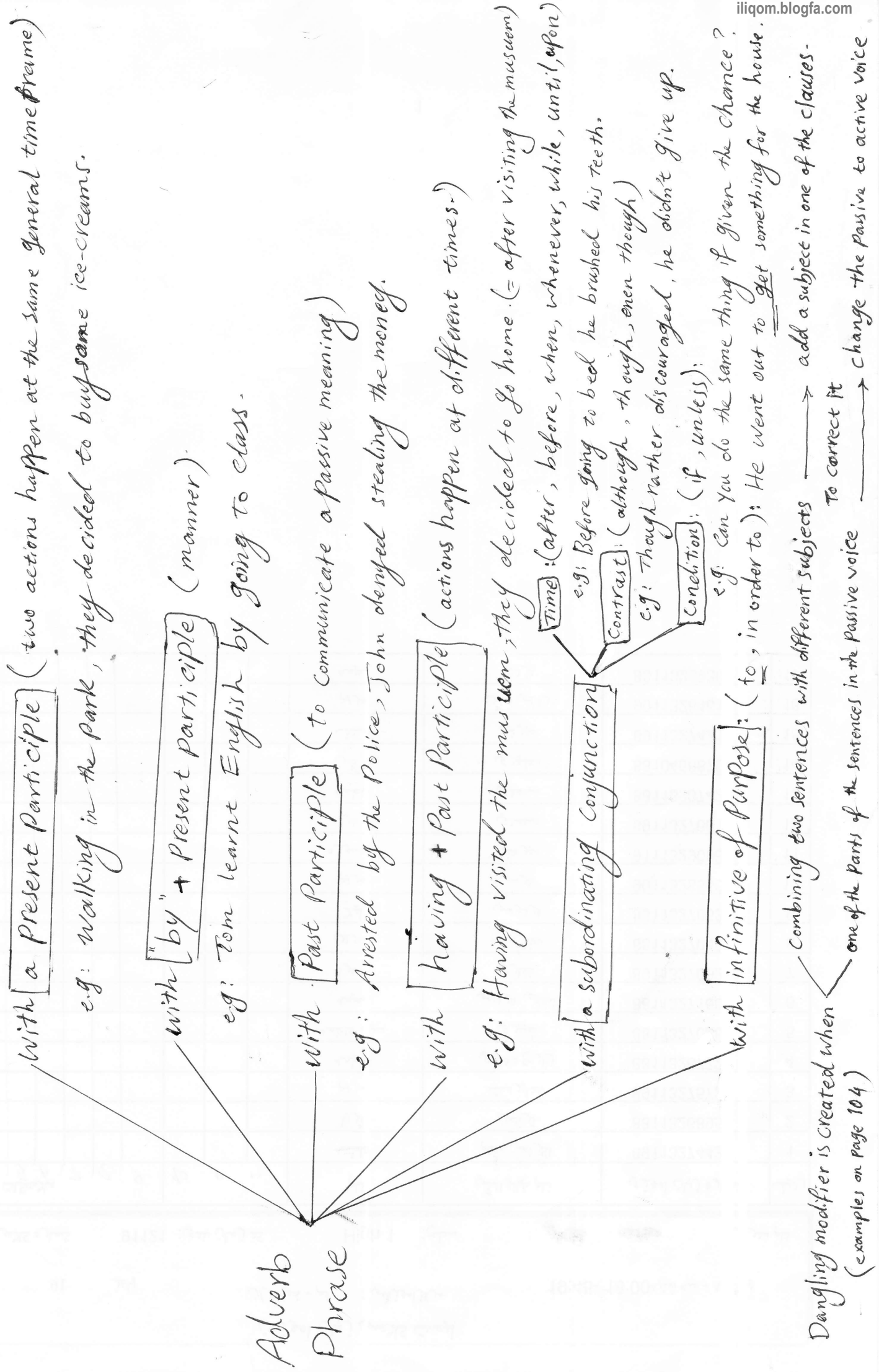
\* quantifier + Preposition + relative Pronouns whom or which  
 eg: I met many people at the Party some of whom weren't so friendly.  
 \* another type → only a preposition and a relative Pronoun.  
 eg: He wrote a book, in which he discusses social problems.  
 Tom and John met each other at a club, of which they had <sup>been</sup> members for many years.

# UNIT SEVEN





# UNIT EIGHT





# UNIT NINE

## UNIT NINE

Common verbs of urgency, necessity and advice such as:  
demand, suggest, insist, recommend, ask  
e.g: Fred suggested that we go to the park.

Common adjectives of urgency, necessity and advice such as:  
essential, necessary, vital, important, advisable  
e.g: It's essential that we be informed.

base form  
of the verb

Subjunctive

Past form

after commonly used expressions

It's time we went.  
as if / though: He behaves  
as if he were the boss.  
would rather: I'd rather  
they left a bit earlier.

TYPE one: Should I see John, I'll give him your message.  
TYPE two: Were I a bird, I could fly.  
TYPE three: Had I known your address, I would have visited  
you.

Inverted

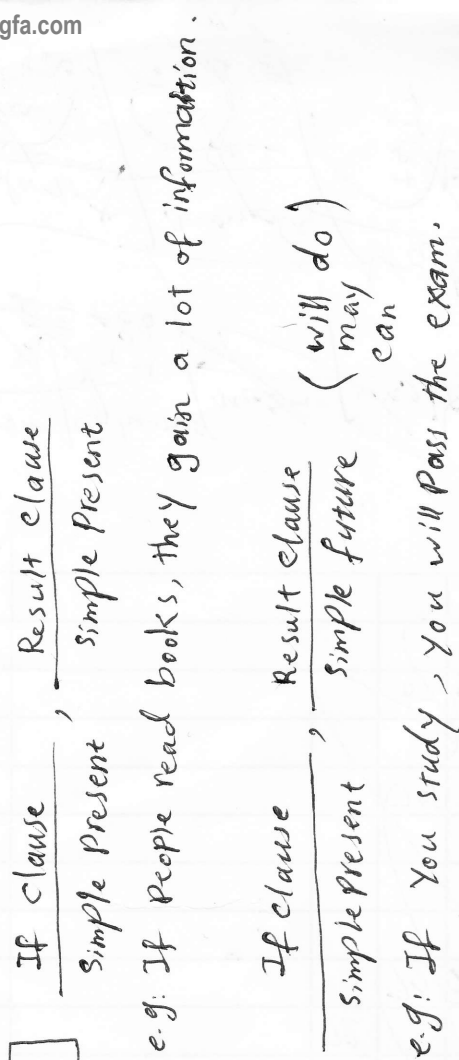
Conditionals

Implied

(if yes, if no, if so, if not, otherwise, with it,  
without it, what if)

eg: You should drive carefully, otherwise you'll be fined.  
You must have a driver's license. If so, then you can drive.

# UNIT TEN



## Conditionals

