

GRAMMATICAL CORRECTNESS							
tenses	present perfect They <b>have known</b> for days / <b>since</b> Easter / <b>so far</b> / <b>up to now</b> / <b>yet</b> / <b>never</b> / <b>ever</b> ☀						
	past tense We <b>met</b> / <b>yesterday</b> / <b>last month</b> / <b>then</b> / minutes ago, when I was thirteen ☀						
aspect	<b>simple</b> (for what happens again and again) <b>every day</b> / <b>sometimes</b> / <b>always</b> / <b>never</b> / <b>often</b> / <b>usually</b> I go to school <b>every day</b> .						
	<b>progressive</b> (for what is going on for a time) <b>now</b> / <b>at the moment</b> (with a limited period of time) <i>They are sleeping <b>now</b>.</i>						
auxiliaries		<b>must</b>	<b>needn't</b>	<b>can</b>	<b>may</b>	<b>mustn't</b> ☀	
	<b>substitutes</b>	to have to	do not have to	to be able to	to be allowed to	not to be allowed to	
adjective / adverb	<i>This is an <b>easy</b> task.</i>		<i>She is a <b>good</b> speaker.</i>		But: This / looks / sounds / tastes <b>good</b> . ☀		
	<i>We can do it <b>easily</b>.</i>		<i>She speaks <b>well</b>.</i>				
word order	Usually <b>SVO</b> (subject – verb – object), e.g.: I read a book.						
position of adverb	<i>Victory was <b>easy</b>. They won <b>easily</b>. / They could <b>easily</b> win. / They would <b>easily</b> have won.</i> (⇐ adverb after the first auxiliary)						
		Adverbs of	(front ⇐)	<b>subject</b>	(⇐ middle ⇒)	<b>verb (+ direct object)</b>	(⇒ end)
	1	<b>manner</b>		<b>Jane</b>	<i>quickly, carefully</i>	<b>shot</b> (the ball)	well, beautifully
	2	<b>indefinite time</b> <b>definite time</b>	<i>today, yesterday</i>		<i>always, often, never, usually</i>		<i>tomorrow, three times</i>
	3	<b>place</b>	<i>here, there</i>				<i>everywhere</i>
quantifiers	for <b>uncountable</b> nouns (e.g. water)		⇐ for both ⇒		for <b>countable</b> nouns		
	<i>(too) <b>little</b>, not <b>much</b>, very <b>much</b> (water)</i>		<i>a <b>lot of</b> / <b>some</b> / <b>any</b></i>		<i>not <b>many</b>, how <b>many</b>, (too) <b>few</b>, <b>a few</b> (books)</i>		
singular / plural	<b>singular only</b>			<b>plural only</b>			
	<i><b>news, vocabulary, information</b> (No <b>news is good news</b>.) ☀</i>			<i><b>clothes, glasses, trousers, police</b> (The <b>police</b> have arrived.) ☀</i>			
gerund	after verbs like: <b>stop</b> smoking, (not) <b>mind</b> starting / I <b>suggest going</b> out / <b>avoid</b> falling / <b>imagine</b> flying, we <b>finish</b> working after prepositions: They <b>succeed in</b> winning. / She is good <b>at</b> leading. / He looks forward <b>to</b> coming here.						
conditional	<b>probable</b>		<b>improbable</b>		<b>impossible</b>		
	<i>If she fights, she will win.</i>		<i>If she fought, she would win.</i>		<i>If she had fought, she would have won.</i>		
prepositions	nouns, verbs and adjectives take different prepositions verbs can mean different things with different prepositions			<i>spend money <b>on</b> / be interested <b>in</b> / go <b>down</b> to take <b>up</b> / to take <b>over</b> / to take <b>in</b> / take <b>off</b></i>			
articles	(indefinite) (definite)	<b>a</b> house <b>the</b> house	We live in <b>a</b> house This is <b>the</b> house that we live in.				
reported speech	<i>He says he feels sick.</i>	<i>He said he <b>felt</b> sick.</i>	<i>I wonder if I will be lucky. ⇐</i>	<i>I wondered if I <b>would</b> be lucky.</i>			
	<i>I told him: "Buzz off."</i>	<i>I told him to buzz off.</i>	<i>He asked her: "Can <b>you</b> help <b>me</b>?"</i>	<i>He asked her if <b>she could</b> help <b>him</b>.</i>			
rel. pronoun	(for people) This is the man <b>who</b> / <b>that</b> sells the food.			(for things ⇒) We need a tool <b>which</b> / <b>that</b> bores holes in the wall.			