***verb + to + infinitive***

*I****love to****go home as soon as possible.  
We all****like to****have more English classes.*

**I want (to do) something**

*They****prefer to****start a business together.****I enjoy to****turn the lights off.*

I **hate** to do my homework before dinner.

**subject pronouns**

are those pronouns that perform the action in a sentence. They are **I, you, he, she, we, they,** and **who.** Any noun performing the main action in the sentence, like these pronouns, is a subject and is categorized as subjective case (nominative case). English grammar requires that the subject come before the verb in a sentence (except in questions).

I make cookies every Sunday for my co-workers.

* I like London.
* You have eaten the chocolate.
* He plays football.
* She hates mushrooms.
* It was cold.
* We are French.
* They are going home.

Object pronouns are those pronouns that receive the action in a sentence. They are me, you, him, her, us, them, and whom. Any noun receiving an action in the sentence, like these pronouns, is an object and is categorized as objective case.\*

* *John knows me.*
* *Amanda kissed you.*
* *The dog licked him.*
* *David hugged her.*
* *The teacher dropped it.*
* *The children love us.*
* *Luke helped them.*

*I****give they****cookies every week. Incorrect*

*I****give them****cookies every week.* *Correct*

*She****gave Jim and I****extra cookies.* *Incorrect*

*She****gave Jim and me****extra cookies.* *Correct*

She and I went to the movies. *Correct*

If you have any questions, you can ask either her or me. *Correct*

She and me are old friends. *In Correct*

I went to the movies. *Correct*

Me went to the movies. *In Correct*

She and I went to the movies. *Correct*

Her and me went to the movies. In *Correct*

In English grammar, **indefinite pronouns** are substitute words for things that **cannot** be or simply are not wanted to be named **exactly**. So, they can be used instead of them or, more precisely, they can ‘**substitute**’ them.

**Indefinite pronouns referring to persons**

If **persons** are referred to, indefinite English **pronouns** mostly end in *‘-body’* or *‘-one’*. The person to be substituted can then be **male** or **female**. All in all, there are no differences in meaning between these two variants.

* Typical pronouns that can replace a **person** are: *everybody, everyone, nobody, no one,* etc. Everybody/everyone = all the people
  + *Everybody likes chocolate.”*
  + There's nobody at the door
  + No one is happy

We use if to introduce a possible or unreal situation or condition. We use when to refer to the time of a future situation or condition that we are certain of:

You can only go in if you’ve got your ticket.

When I’m older, I’d love to be a dancer.

Compare

If Giles comes back to the office, can you tell him I’ve gone home.

The speaker does not know whether Giles is coming back to the office. It is possible, but not definite.

When Giles comes back to the office, can you tell him I’ve gone home.

The speaker is certain that Giles is coming back to the office.

To talk about situations and conditions that are repeated or predictable, we can use either if or when + present verb form:

You can drive if you’re 17.

If you don’t add enough wood, the fire goes out.

When we go camping, we usually take two tents.

She gets out of breath easily when she’s jogging.

**Q1// Join the phrases with when or if to write true sentences about yourself.**

1. have a fever/ take medicine.

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**Q2// Use simple present or present continuous from of the verbs.**

1- ---------------------------- you ---------------------- (like) to play sports?

Not really, but my wife and I ------------------------------ (enjoy) swimming every day.

The expression **be going to**, followed by a verb in the infinitive, allows us to express an idea in the near future:

**I'm going to talk to him.** Very soon I will talk to him.

**Several employees are going to be promoted next month.** Several employees will be promoted next month.

**Be going to** can also express a conviction or a certainty:

**It's going to rain.** For sure, it will rain.

**I'm not going to fail.** I definitely will not fail.

| **Subject** | **+ to be (conjugated)** | **+ going** | **+ infinitive** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| She | is | going | to leave. |
| I | am | going | to stay. |

**Using "going" for plans and intentions**

* **Is Freddy going to buy** a new car soon?
* **Are John and Pam going to visit**Milan when they are in Italy?
* I think **Nigel and Mary are going to have** a party next week.
* **We are going to have** dinner together tomorrow.

**Using "going" for predictions**

**Examples**

* **He's going to be** a brilliant politician.
* **I'm going to have** a hard time falling asleep.
* **You're going to be** sorry you said that.
* **Is it going to rain** this aftern?

Jim is going to see his friends.

Susan and Eve are going to do some shopping.

I'm going to read a book.

Past time expressions

In English, we use the simple past to talk about when things happened. There are a number of words and phrasesthat are often used to show when an action or situation happened in the past.  We call them time adverbials. Here are some of the most common ones.

Time adverbial: *ago*

We use **time reference + *ago*** to show how far back in the past something happened:



Examples:

* The movie **ended** **five minutes ago**.
* The plane **landed** **two hours ago**.
* My son **was born** **six months ago**.
* Her husband **died** **ten years  ago**.
* I **took** that photo **many years ago**.
* I **came** to this city **a long time ago**.

Time adverbial: *last*

We use ***last*** + **time reference** to mean the most recent or nearest to the present day time:

Examples:

* I **saw** a game on TV **last night**.
* My parents **traveled** to Japan **last month**.
* Michael **arrived** in Mexico **last January**.
* **Last Christmas** I **got** a lot of presents.
* My girlfriend and I **met** at the beach **last summer**.
* **Last year** Jake and Jill **got**married.



**NOTE:** We say ***last night*, *last month*, *last year***, etc. NOT the last night, the last month, the last year, etc.

Time adverbial: *yesterday*

We use***yesterday****or****yesterday + morning / afternoon / evening***to talk about the day before today:



Examples:

* Charles **wore** a suit to work **yesterday**.
* We **got up** early **yesterday morning**.
* She **left** the hospital **yesterday afternoon**.
* **Yesterday evening** Joel **called** me.

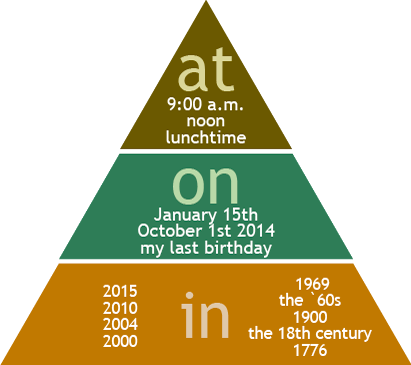
**NOTE:** We use ***last night*** NOT yesterday night.

We also use the expression ***the day before yesterday*** to mean **"two days ago".**

**Example:**I **played** soccer **the day before yesterday**.

Prepositions: *in / on / at*

We also use the prepositions ***in***, ***on*** and ***at***to say when something happened.



Click on each button to display the content

* *in*

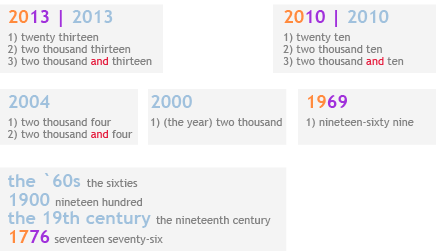
We use ***in***with **years**, **decades**, and **centuries**.

Examples:

* + Nelson Madela **died** **in 2013.**
  + Mario Vargas Llosa **won** the Nobel Prize of Literature **in 2010**.
  + Mike Zuckerberg **started** Facebook **in 2004**.
  + **In 2000**, Sydney **hosted**the Summer Olympics.
  + The first man **walked** on the moon**in 1969**.
  + The Beatles **were** a popular band **in the 60's and 70's**.
  + Oscar Wilde **died** **in 1900**.
  + The Industrial Revolution **began** in Great Britain **in the 18th century**.
  + The U.S. **declared** independence from Great Britain **in 1776**.

**Saying years in English (English Number, 1900)**

We tend to read four-digit years as a pair of two-digit numbers. For example, 1969 is ***nineteen sixty-nine***, but there are other ways to say them:



We use ***on***with **specific dates**.

Examples:

* Martin Luther King **was born** **on January 15**.
* Martin Luther King **was born** **on January 15, 1929**.
* **On my last birthday** I **had** the best party ever.

We use ***at*** with **times**.

Examples:

* We **had** breakfast **at 9:00 a.m.**
* We **went** for a walk **at noon**.
* We **talked** about the problem **at lunchtime**.

***FOR***

***“For” is used in time expressions to talk about the duration of an action***. “*I have worked in this company for 11 years*”

*Until* as a preposition means ‘up to (the time that)’:

*We played chess****until****midnight.* (up to midnight)

*The film didn’t end****till****eleven o’clock.*

We use *from* with *until* or *till* to talk about when something begins and when it ends:

*I worked out at the gym****from****6 pm****till****7.30 pm.*

*The road outside our house will be closed****from****6 am****until****6 pm tomorrow.*

We use***long*** as an adverb in questions and negative clauses to talk about duration:

*Marco didn’t stay****long****at the party.*