

# Grammar for Higher Level Students

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Mini-Conference

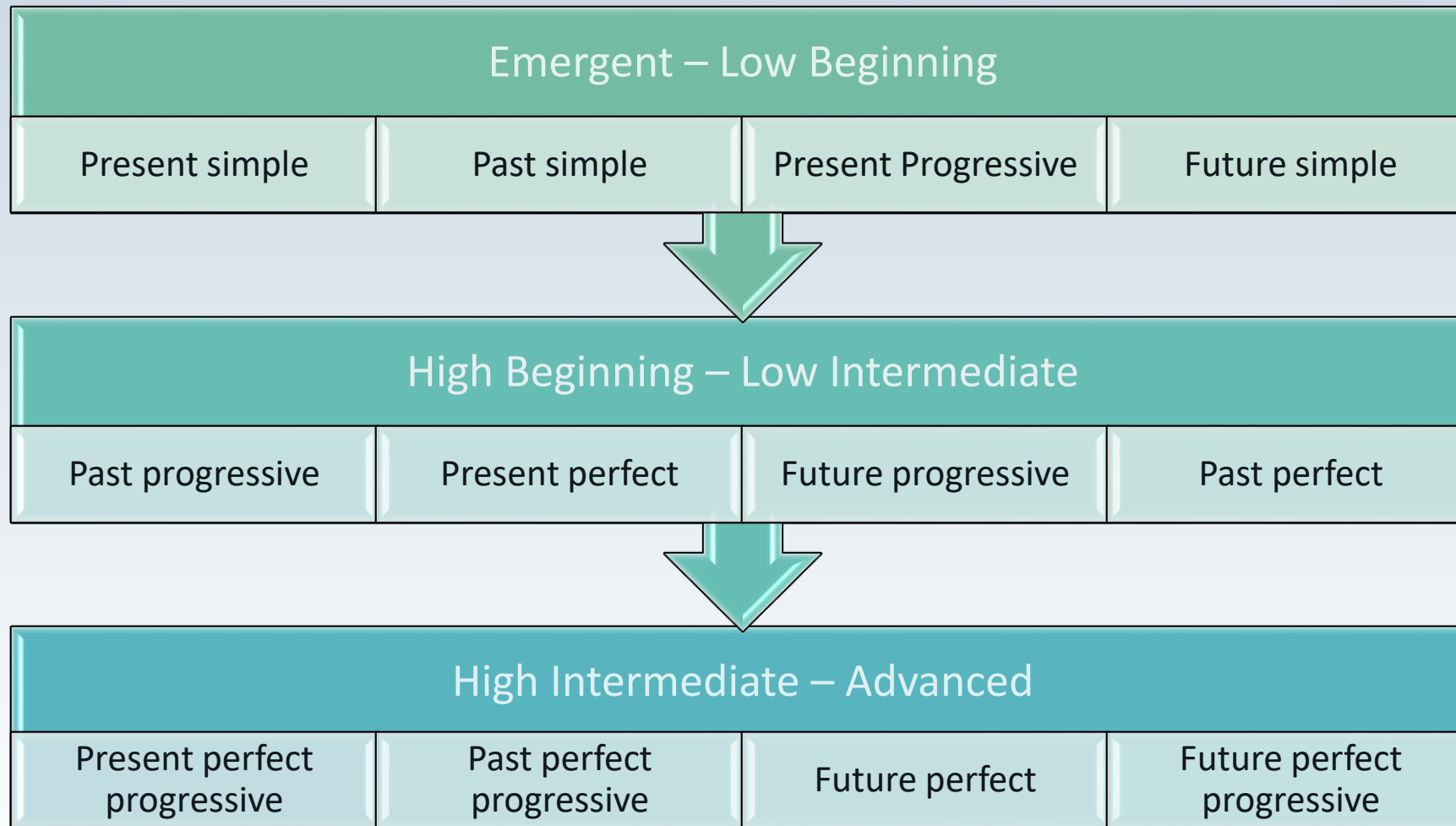
June 24, 2024

# *Agenda*

- Complex verb tenses
- Phrasal verbs
- Complexity in sentence structure
- Conditional sentences

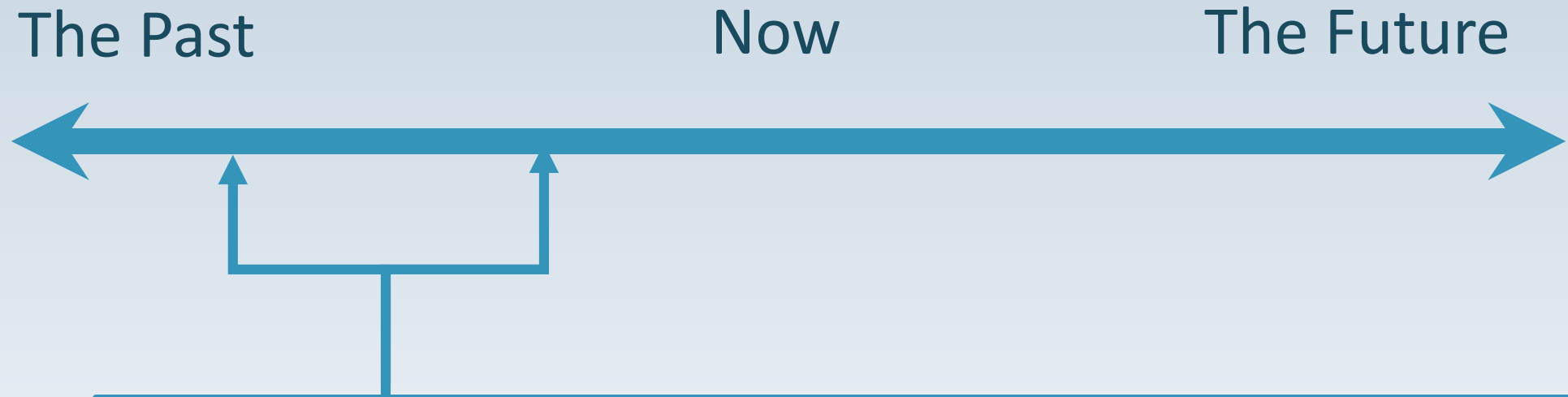
# Complex Verb Tenses

# Verb tenses



*Intermediate verbs*

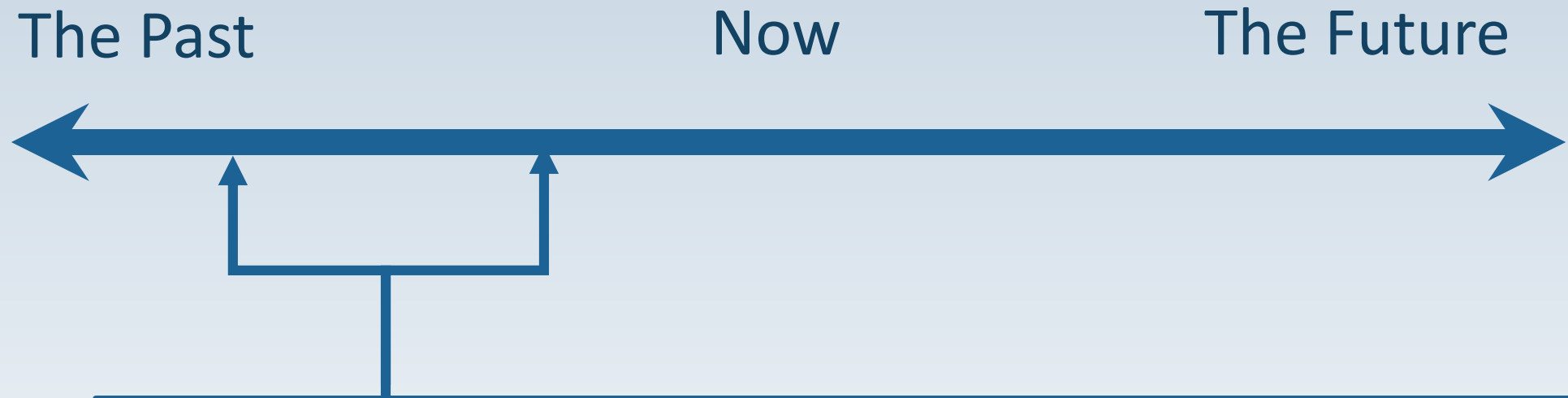
# *Verbs on a timeline*



## Past progressive – Usage

- A continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past
- Something that was happening continuously in the past when another action interrupted it
- It can also refer to a habitual action in the past

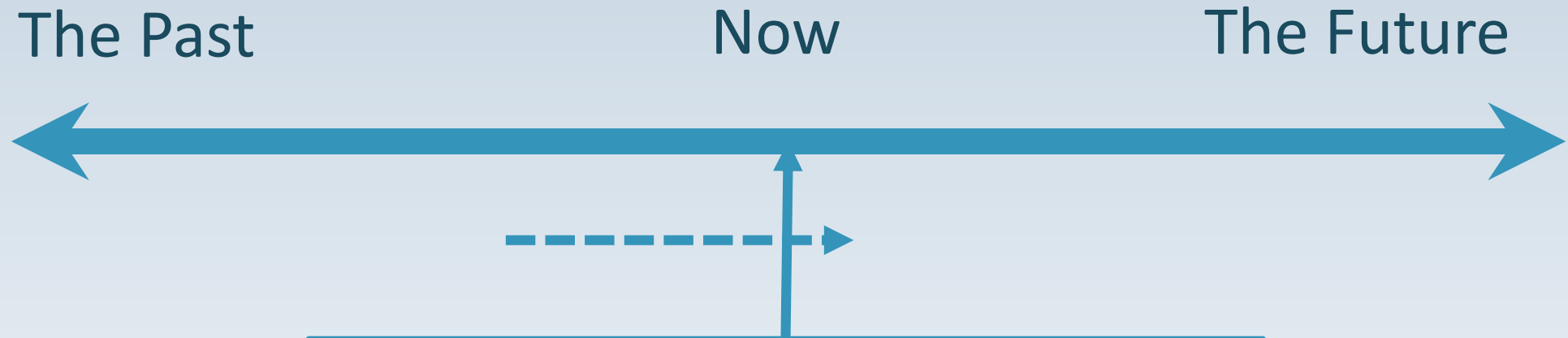
# Verbs on a timeline



## Past progressive – Examples

- *We were relaxing on the beach.*
- *She was driving home when she had a flat.*
- *During summer vacation, they were usually swimming or riding their bikes.*

# *Verbs on a timeline*

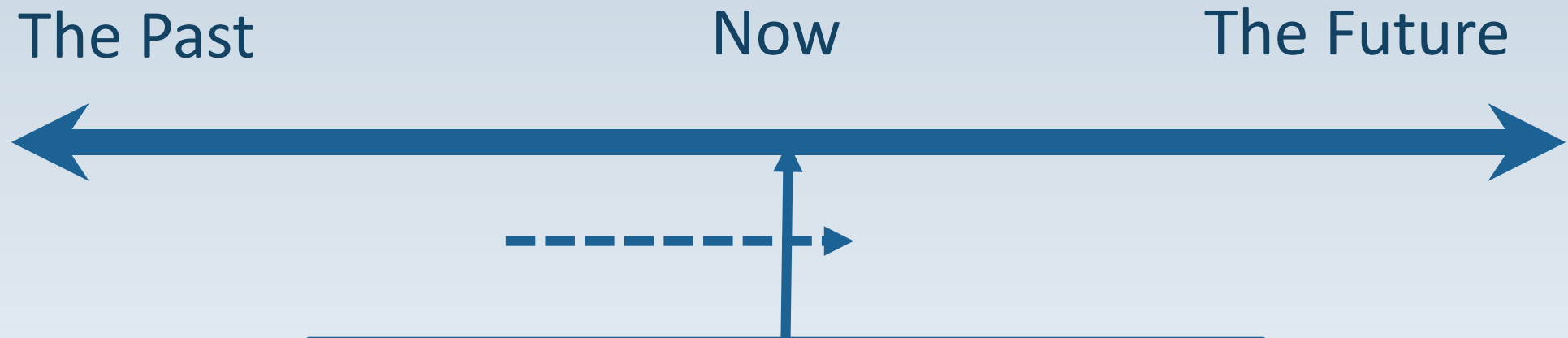


## Present perfect – Usage

- An action or state that either occurred at an indefinite time in the past (e.g., we have talked before)
- An action that began in the past and continued to the present time (e.g., he has grown impatient over the last hour)



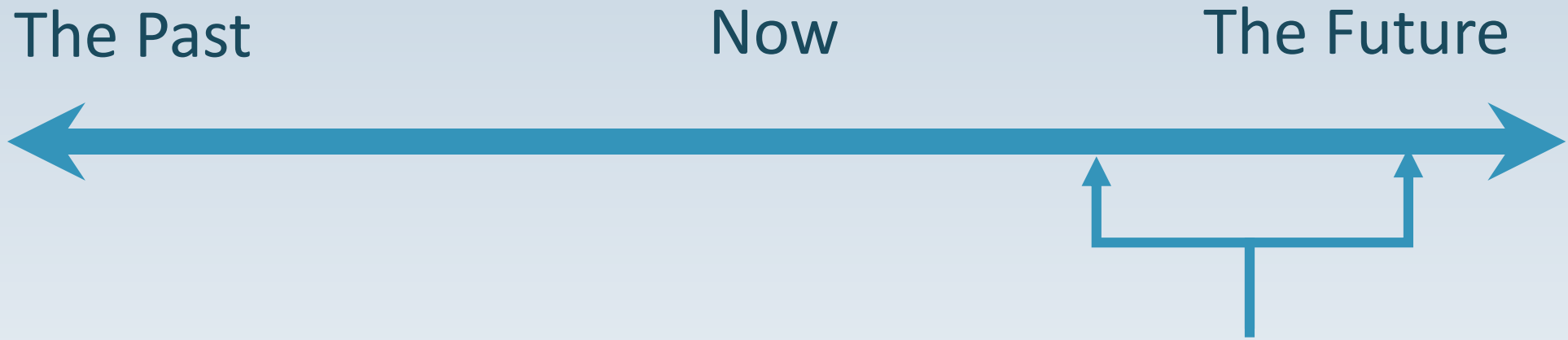
# Verbs on a timeline



## Present perfect – Examples

- We have talked before.
- He has grown impatient over the last hour.

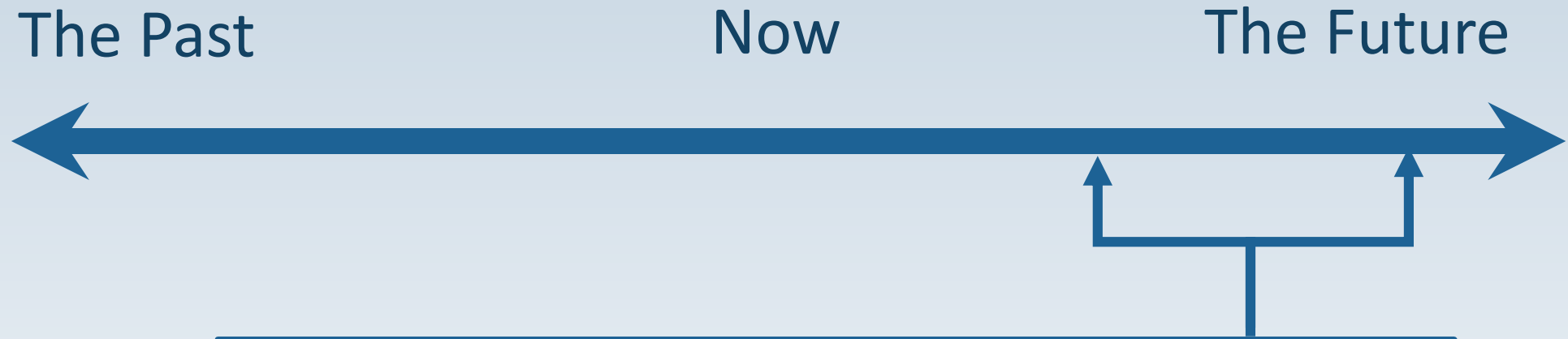
# *Verbs on a timeline*



## Future Progressive – Usage

- Indicates that something will occur in the future and continue for an expected length of time
- Predicting or guessing about events in the future
- In question form, polite inquiry about future events

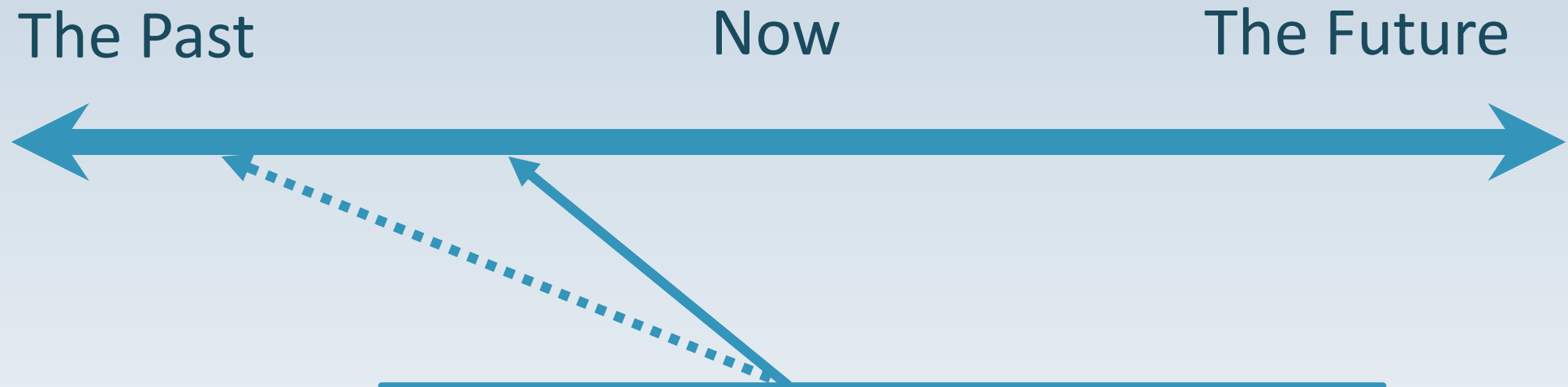
# Verbs on a timeline



## Future Progressive – Examples

- *He'll be having dinner with Samantha at 6:00.*
- *I guess you'll be relaxing on the beach a lot during your trip to Hawaii.*
- *Will you be bringing your new girlfriend to the family dinner on Sunday?*

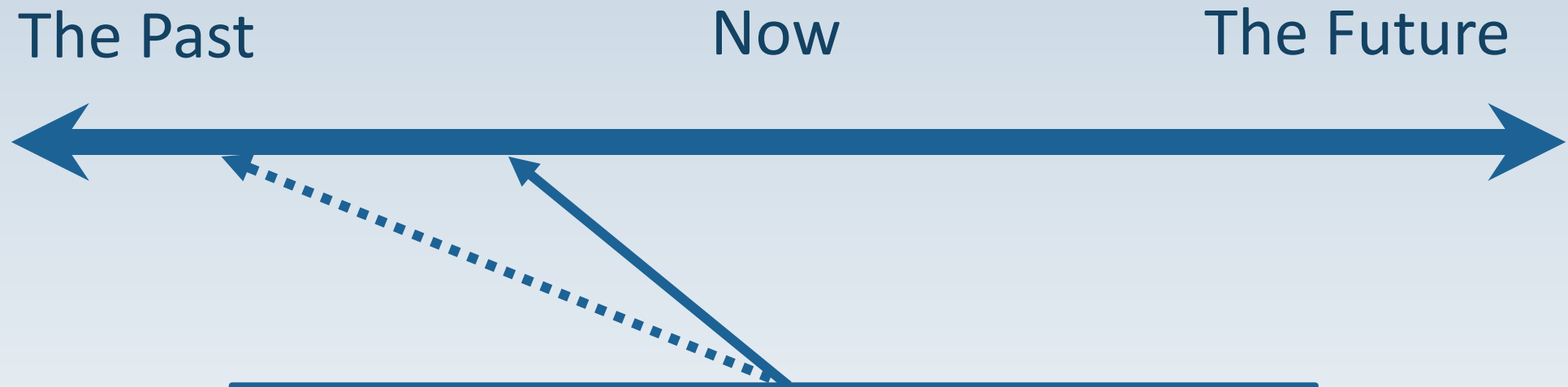
# *Verbs on a timeline*



## Past perfect – Usage

- An event that happened prior to another event.
- A condition and a result

# Verbs on a timeline

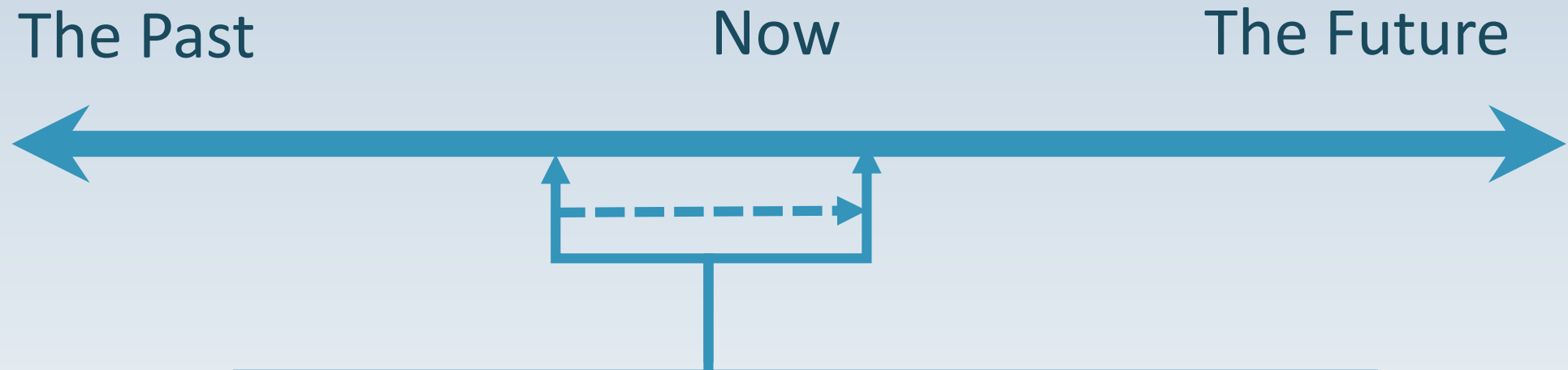


## Past perfect – Examples

- The train had just left when she arrived at the station.
- If my alarm had gone off, I wouldn't have been late.

# *Advanced Verbs*

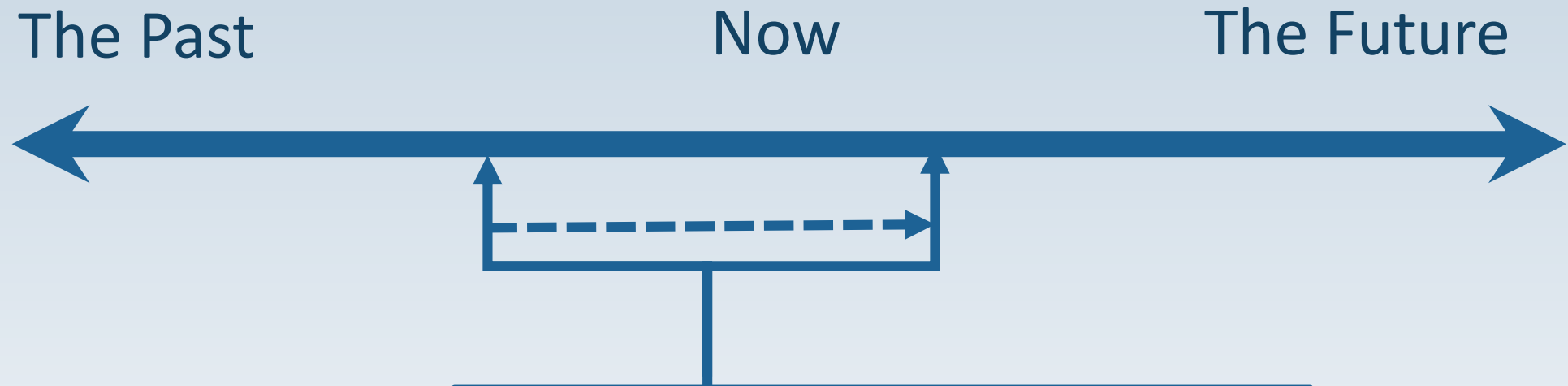
# *Verbs on a timeline*



## Present Perfect Progressive – Usage

- An action that started in the past and continues in the present
- An action that has just finished but we are interested in the results

# *Verbs on a timeline*

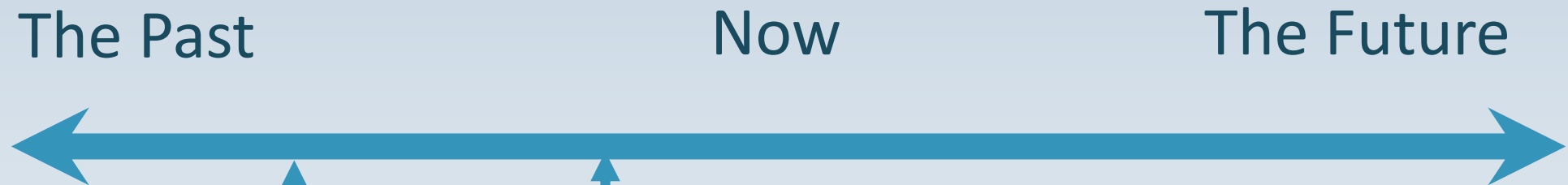


## Present Perfect Progressive – Examples

- *I've been working on this project all morning.*
- *It's been raining.*



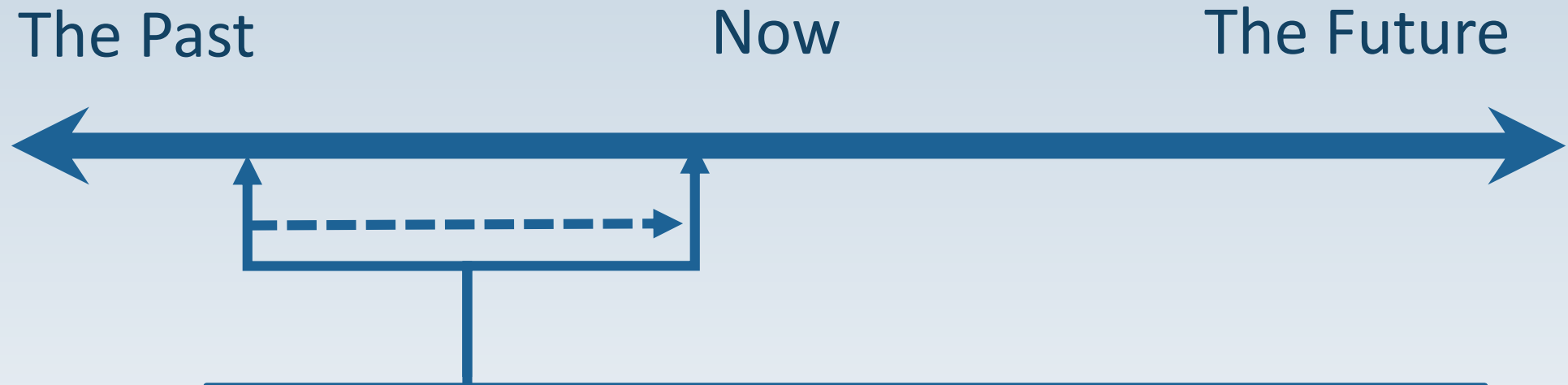
# *Verbs on a timeline*



## Past Perfect Progressive – Usage

- Actions taking place before a certain time in the past
- Interest in the process, duration, or course of action

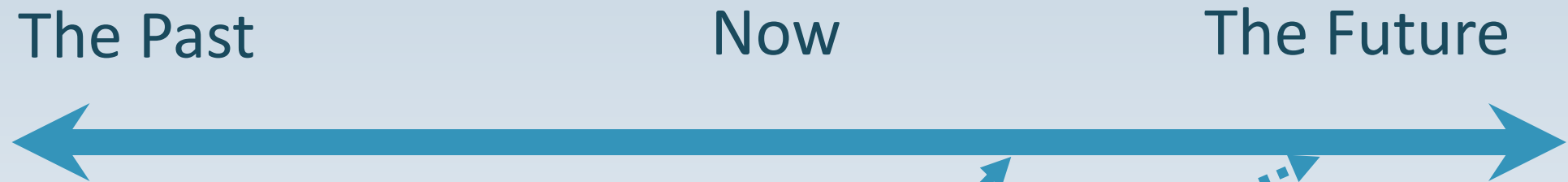
# Verbs on a timeline



## Past Perfect Progressive – Examples

- *I had been waiting all day.*
- *She had been leading the team in points-scoring before her injury ended the season.*
- *He had not been talking when the teacher demanded silence from the class.*

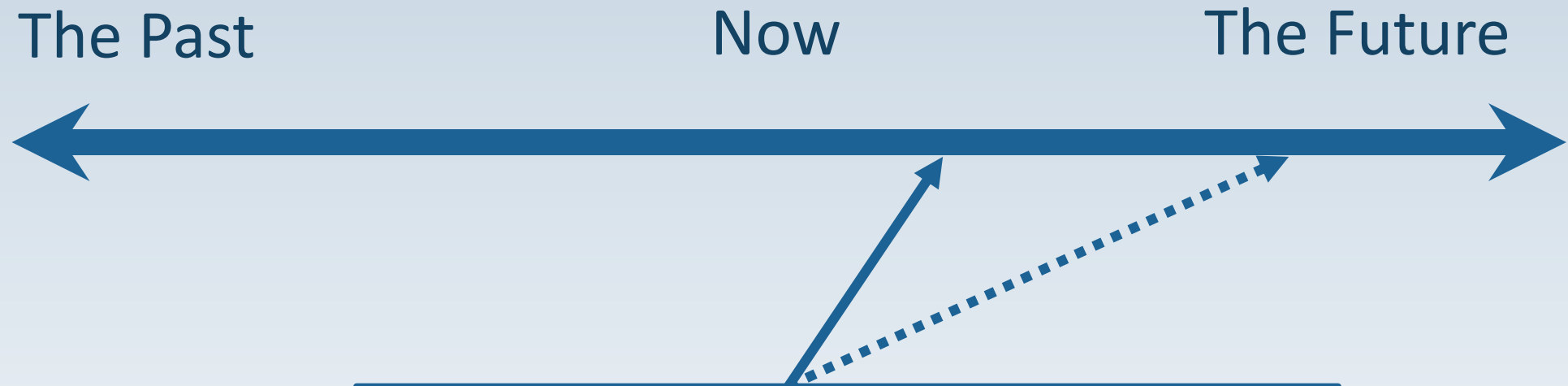
# *Verbs on a timeline*



## Future Perfect– Usage

- A completed action in the future
- Often connected to another event in the future

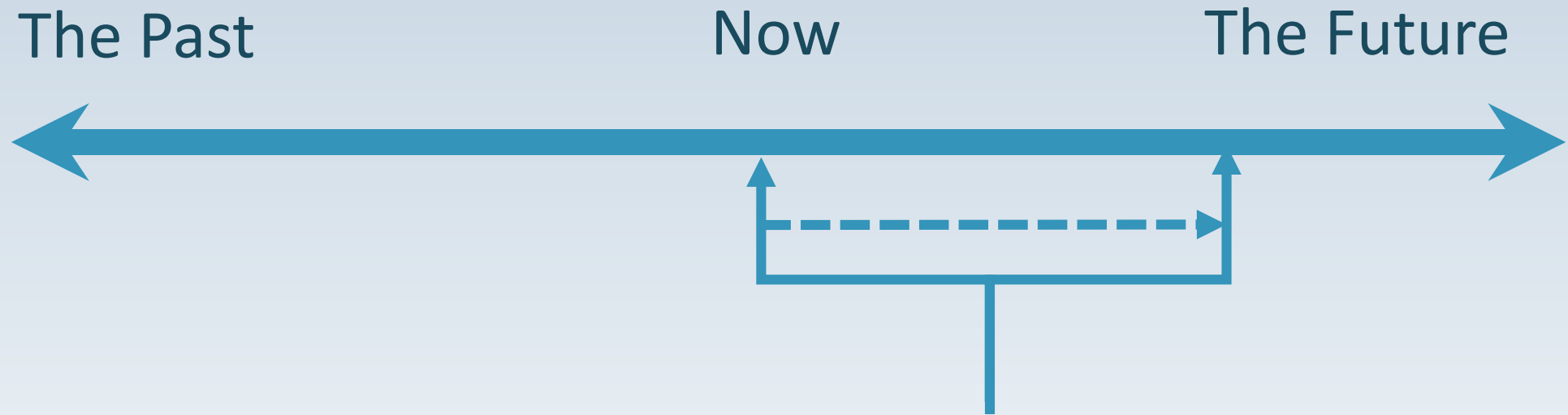
# *Verbs on a timeline*



## Future Perfect – Examples

- ▶ *The game will have ended by the time you get here.*
- ▶ *We will not have finished the project before it is due.*
- ▶ *Will you have eaten breakfast before the meeting starts?*

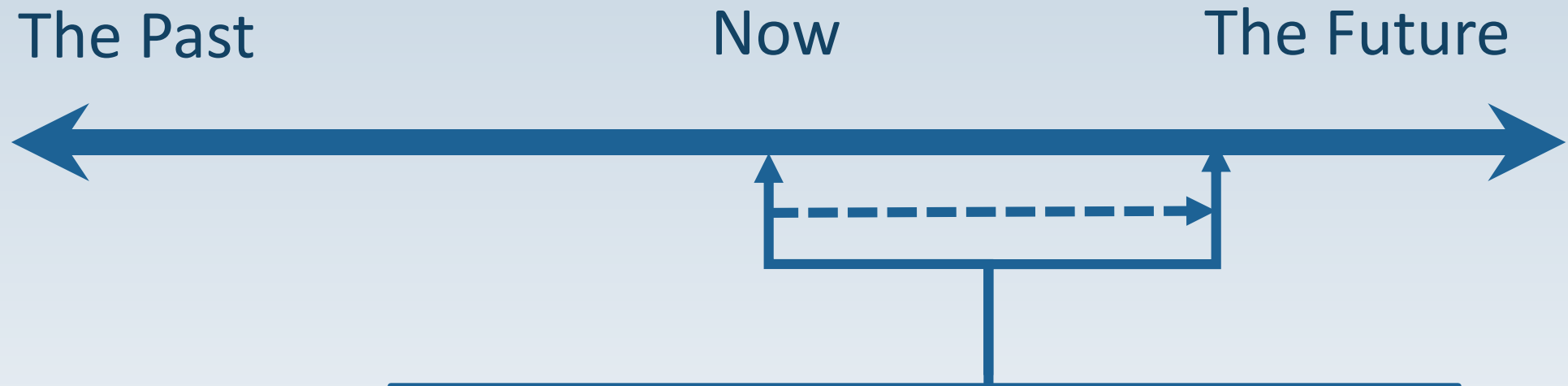
# *Verbs on a timeline*



## Future Perfect Progressive – Usage

- Actions or events that are currently unfinished, but will be finished at some point in the future
- The time expression is almost always used

# Verbs on a timeline



## Future Perfect Progressive – Examples

- *In June, I will have been living in Charlottesville for four years.*
- *She will not be finishing her Master's degree until 2020.*
- *When I arrive at 6:00pm, will you have been practicing long?*

# *Phrasal verbs*

# *What are phrasal verbs?*

- A regular verb + particle (either a preposition or an adverb)
- Creates a “new” verb when combined



# Break

To smash, split, or divide into parts violently; reduce to pieces or fragments

Break up

to end a relationship

to start laughing

Break in

to force entry

to interrupt

Break out

to escape from prison

to develop a skin condition

# *Types of Phrasal Verbs*

## Transitive

- An action verb that transfers the action to another noun
- Uses a direct object
- *She came across some old **photos** when cleaning out her **attic**.*

# *Types of Phrasal Verbs*

## Intransitive

- An action verb that stands alone and does not transfer the action
- Does not use a direct object
- *After years of neglect, the old building has fallen down.*

# *Types of Phrasal Verbs*

## Separable

- Some transitive phrasal verbs can put the direct object between the verb and the particle

• *I can pick you up at the airport.*

# *Types of Phrasal Verbs*

## Separable (continued)

- Sometimes that separation is required:

- *John never let his friends down.*
- *John never let ~~down~~ his friend.*

# *Types of Phrasal Verbs*

## Separable (continued)

- If the phrasal verb is separable and the direct object is a pronoun, separation is required
- *He can pick **her** up after school.*

# *Types of Phrasal Verbs*

## Inseparable

- All intransitive phrasal verbs are inseparable (no direct object)

- *The rain never let up all day.*

# *Types of Phrasal Verbs*

## Inseparable

- Some transitive phrasal verbs cannot be separated

- *get on/off*
- *come between*
- *run into*
- *run out of*
- *look after*
- *put up with*



# *Teaching Phrasal Verbs*

In context:

- As they come up in readings
- Look at the collocations
- Explain how the verb + preposition has a unique meaning

# *Teaching Phrasal Verbs*

## In lists

look after	take care of
look down on	think less of
look into	investigate
look out	be careful
look over	review, examine
look up	check, find
look up to	admire

take after	resemble
take away (from)	learn
take off	leave
take on	start
take out a date	take on
take over	replace

# *Complexity in Sentence Structure*

One independent  
clause

One subject & one  
verb

Simple  
Sentences

Provide basic  
information, usually  
with little elaboration

*She went to the store.*

Two (or more)  
independent clauses

Linked by a  
coordinating  
conjunction

Compound  
sentences

*and, or, but, yet, so, for,  
nor*

*She went to the store,  
and she bought some  
bread.*

One independent  
clause and one  
subordinate clause

Linked by a  
subordinating  
conjunction

## Complex Sentences

*if, when, while,  
because, since, etc.*

*She went to the store  
because she needed  
bread.*

# *Conditional Sentences*

# Conditional sentences

An “if” clause, and  
its result clause

Verbs get tricky in  
conditionals

Keep in mind they  
are almost never  
the same verb in  
the two clauses

There are 5  
variations on  
conditionals



# *Zero conditional*

Deal with  
general truths or  
scientific facts

Both verbs are  
in the present  
tense.

*If ice gets hot, it  
melts.*

Also used for  
instructions

*Ask Sarah if you  
don't know what  
to do.*

*Call Bill to see if  
he can help.*

## *First conditional (open conditional)*

A real situation in  
the future

Result clause: *will*  
+ infinitive;  
Condition clause:  
present simple

*If you drop that  
glass, it will break.*

## *Second conditional (half-open conditional)*

An unreal  
(hypothetical)  
situation in the  
present

Result clause:  
*would* + infinitive;  
Condition clause:  
past simple

*We would stay  
home if it snowed.*

*I would buy a  
house if I won the  
lottery.*

## *Third conditional (closed conditional)*

An unreal situation in the past with results in the past

Result clause: *would* + past perfect or past perfect progressive;  
Conditional clause: past perfect

*We would have stayed home if it had snowed.*

## *Mixed conditional*

Variations on the previous three:

Hypothetical past event with current theoretical results

Result clause:  
*would* + present simple; Conditional clause: past perfect

*If I had learned how to cook as a child, I would be a chef today.*

*Questions?*