PUC SPEL Online Center RINEUSRIA

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Grammar Reference

1 Expressions with the present perfect

To refer to a **period** of time that is **not yet over** ('today', 'this week', 'this year', etc.) or **ends at present**, ('already', 'lately', 'in the last two months', 'all my life', 'so far', etc.), a verb in the **present perfect** is used.

<u>Example</u>:

He's been in a bad mood all day. This is the first time I've met Jenny. I haven't heard about it so far.

Note: 'So far' is at times omitted in questions like: How many times have you met?

2 'The more . . . the more'

To express parallel progression,

'the' + comparative . . . , 'the' + comparative

is used. The comparative is always preceded by 'the', which begins each clause.

<u>Example</u>:

The younger you are, the easier it is to learn a language.

The more I learn, the more I know, the more I know, the more I forget, the more I forget, the less I know.

'To be' or a clause that would normally contain 'to be' is at times omitted but understood in such cases.

<u>Example</u>:

The nicer the weather (is), the happier I am. The sooner (it is), the better. 3 A use of the comparative

Sometimes a **comparative** may express an **opposition** between **two** elements without actually stating both elements, when a second element is implied.

<u>Example</u>:

The **younger** generation. (as opposed to 'the **older** generation') The **upper** classes. (as opposed to 'the **lower** classes') **Sooner** or **later**.