Grammar Reference

1. Grammar Reference (Please remember that this grammar reference section is not a lesson plan for teachers. In fact, it is and should be designed in such a way that students can comprehend the grammar points on their own.)

a. Unreal conditionals

We use *"Unreal conditionals"* to talk about *an unreal, imaginary, or hypothetical situation and its consequences.*

Form: *If + simple past + would / wouldn't*

Example: *If she had* a passport, *she would* travel through France and into Germany.
They'd live in Argentina *if they could* live anywhere.

Note: The "*If* clause" can come first or second in the sentence. If it is first, there is a comma before the result clause.

Example: *If I had* a million dollars, *I would travel* around the world.

We use *would, could,* or *might* in the result clause.

Example: *If she had* a change of heart, *she might* forgive him.
If it rained enough, *it could* flood.
If I had lunch with my favorite actress, *I could* ask for her autograph,

When the subject is I / and the verb is *be*, say *if I was* or *If I were*.

Example: *If I were* in Paris, *I would* meet my best friends studying there.
If he were a woman, *he would* have lots of babies.

We use "**real conditionals**" to talk about possible or real situations.

Form: **If + simple present + will / won't**

Example: **If Sally is** late again, **I will** be mad.
                    If you don't hurry, **you will miss** the bus.

b. Past unreal conditional

We use "***Past unreal conditional"*** to talk *hypothetically about past situations* and *to imagine different consequences.*

Form:

                    If clause: If + subject + past perfect

                    Main clause: Subject + would have + past participle

Example: **She would have traveled** around the world **if she had had** more money.
                    If Jack had worked harder, **he would have earned** more money.
                    Sally would have gotten the job **if she had studied** Japanese in school instead of French.

To *indicate possibility, rather than certainty*, we use **might have / could have** instead of would have.

Example: **If my son had studied** harder, **he might have passed** his final examination.
                    If he had invited you, **you might have gone**.
                    If I had had more time, **I could have exercised** after work.

These unreal past situations have unreal past results.

Example: **If Dara had studied** TESOL, **he would have been** contented.
                    If they hadn't left the class early, **they might have finished** their writing tasks.

Sometimes the unreal past situation has a present result.

Form: ***If + past perfect + would + verb***

Example: ***If John had finished*** his university degree, ***he would be*** a professor now.
If I had worked harder at school, ***I would have*** a better job now.
If you had caught that plane, ***you would be*** dead now.

c. Adverbs

An adverb is usually made by adding *–ly* to the adjective.

Example: He is ***generally*** late.
The manager ***briefly*** discussed the new assignment.
The baby was gazing ***adoringly*** at the chocolate cake.
The old man walks ***slowly***.

Most adverbs are formed by ***adding -ly*** to an adjective (e.g. slow ⇒ slowly). Here is a list of irregular adverbs, i.e. adverbs which do not follow the normal rule.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
early	early
daily	daily
straight	straight
wrong	wrong, wrongly

Example: He drives too ***fast***. Not: ~~He drives too fastly.~~
My mother always worked ***hard***. Not: ~~My mother always worked hardly.~~
They arrived ***late*** for the party. Not: ~~They arrived lately for the party.~~

Some adjectives look like adverbs because they end in –*ly*, but they are not such as ***silly***, ***lovely***, and ***lively.***

Example: It was ***silly*** of you to go out in the sun without a hat.
We had a ***lovely*** time with them.
They take a ***lively*** interest in their grandchildren.

1. Adverbs of manner describe how something happens – they modify the verb. They usually come after the verb.

Example: He ran ***quickly***.
She spoke ***softly***.
James coughed ***loudly*** to attract her attention.

2. Adverbs of frequency / probability describe how often something happens or how probable it is. They usually come before the main verb.

Example: I am never ***late***.
Skype is ***occasionally*** frustrating.
They were ***always*** noisy.
We could ***possibly*** catch the last train.

3***. Adverbs of degree*** modify an adjective or a verb.

Example: The water was ***extremely*** cold.
The movie is ***quite*** interesting.
She has ***almost*** finished.

4. Adverbs may also be used as ***discourse markers*** which describe the speaker's attitude towards the information in the clause.

Example: ***Luckily***, the money was still there when I returned.
Sadly, we missed the end of the movie.
Lastly, we're going to do some writing activities.