


EXPRESS OPINIONS IN ENGLISH

PERSONAL POINT OF VIEW	GENERAL POINT OF VIEW
STRONG <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I bet that• I dare say that ...• I'm sure that...• I have no doubt that...• I strongly believe that...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some people say that...• Many/Most people think/believe that...• It is often said that...• It is generally accepted that...• Everybody knows that...
NEUTRAL <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In my opinion...• As far as I'm concerned...• I suppose that...• It seems to me that...• I am not sure/certain, but...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• According to scientists...• It is thought that...• Some people say that...• It is considered...
SUBJECTIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In my experience...• To my mind, ...• As far as I am concerned,...• As far as I understand...• As for me, ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is generally accepted that...• The research seems to suggest...• Apparently...• I've heard that... 

CONNOTATION

I bet that ...

you are certain that it is true or will happen:

I dare say that ...

used to say that you agree or think that something is true:

I gather that ...

to deduce from, to work out from, to understand

In my opinion...

to indicate that it is what you or someone else thinks, and is not necessarily a fact.

In my experience...

used for saying that something is what usually happens, according to what someone has experienced in their own life or career:

As far as I am concerned, ...

to indicate that you are giving your own opinion (used to dismiss people)

As far as I know...

used to say what you think is true, although you do not know all the facts

As far as I understand...

express that you are trying your best to understand the subject matter

As for me / As to me, ...

When you are adding your own opinion when you have heard someone else's

From my perspective

a way of regarding situations, facts, etc, and judging their relative importance.

From my point of view, ...

a way of considering something and/or how it affects someone or something:

I (strongly) believe that...

Academic way to share your beliefs and thoughts

I am not sure/certain, but...

You are sharing information that you had not yet validated

Common Conjunctive Adverbs and Their Functions

Function	Examples			
Cause and Effect	accordingly	consequently	therefore	then
Sequence	first/next	finally	furthermore	in addition
Time	before	meanwhile	since	now
Contrast	however	instead	in spite of	rather
Emphasis	indeed	of course	certainly	definitely
Summarize	in conclusion	in summary	briefly	quickly
Illustrate	for example	for instance	namely	typically
Comparison	like/as	likewise	similarly	alternatively

Prepositions of Media



IN

PRINT MEDIA

- books
- notebooks
- diaries
- magazines
- journals
- dictionaries

ONLINE PLACES

- chat rooms
- groups
- search bar
- window
- a message
- online meetings
- a Skype meeting

ON

ELECTRONIC MEDIA

- the internet
- social media
- Facebook
- Instagram
- Twitter
- Threads
- web pages

OTHER MEDIA

- on TV
- on the radio
- on the phone
- on a laptop
- on webcam
- on camera
- on a sign
- on a skype call
- *In a movie

TO

ONLINE MOVEMENT

- post TO
- send TO
- drag TO
- reply TO
- forward TO
- download TO
- upload TO
- go TO
- a website

Other

COMMANDS

- click on
- zoom in on
- Zoom out
- log into
- log out of
- scroll up
- scroll down
- mouse over
- copy to
- delete from

AT
Email addresses
@



Prepositions of Transportation



IN

PRIVATE

- a car
- a taxi
- a minivan
- a wheelchair
- a canoe
- a truck
- a small boat
- helicopters
- an SUV

SEATING

- in the front
- in the middle
- in the back

ON

PUBLIC

- a plane
- a ship
- a train
- the bus
- the subway
- the trolley

1-PERSON RIDE

- a bicycle
- a motorcycle
- a horse
- a surfboard
- a skateboard

AT

LOCATIONS
(Where are you?)

- a stop sign
- a crosswalk
- an intersection
- the bus stop
- the taxi stand
- the airport
- the train station

TO

MOVEMENT
(Where are you going?)

TO

- school
- work
- cities
- nations

TO THE

- beach
- park, store...
- U.S., U.K.

ZERO PREP.

- home
- downtown



Perfect Tense Breakdown

The perfect tense is a grammatical tense used to **describe actions that have been completed at some point in the past, present, or will be completed in the future**. It often emphasizes the **result or impact** of the action rather than the action itself.

1. Present Perfect:

- **Structure:** *has/have* + past participle (e.g., "I have eaten.")
- **Usage:**
 - **Unspecified Time Before Now:** Use it to describe actions that happened at some point before now, but the exact time is not important or not mentioned.
 - *Example:* "I **have visited** Italy." (It doesn't matter when.)
 - **Actions Continuing Into the Present:** Use it for actions that started in the past and are still relevant or true now.
 - *Example:* "She **has lived** here for ten years." (She still lives here.)
 - **Completed Actions with Present Relevance:** Use it to indicate that the result of a past action is relevant now.
 - *Example:* "They **have finished** the project." (The project is complete, and the result is relevant now.)

Common Indicators: *just, already, yet, ever, never, recently, for, since*

Common Verbs: *have, do, go, see, visit, live, be, work*

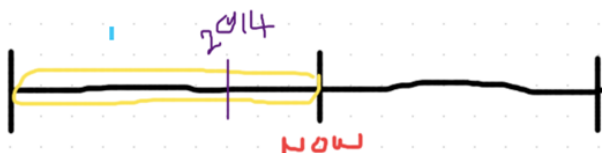


:: 1. Past experience:

I have visited China (Present perfect tense) meaning is in the past
Not concerned about when, just that it has happened in my past life
VS

I visited china in 2014 (when we know when, we use past simple)

Time reference we use past simple but just refer to past action we can use present perfect



2. Present Perfect Continuous

- **Structure:** *has/have been* + present participle (verb+ing)
- **Usage:**
 - **Ongoing Actions:** Use it to describe actions that started in the past and are still continuing, with an emphasis on the duration or ongoing nature.
 - *Example:* "I **have been studying** for three hours." (The studying is still happening or just stopped.)
 - **Recently Stopped Actions:** Use it when an action has recently stopped but has a clear connection to the present.
 - *Example:* "She **has been crying**." (She may have just stopped, but the effects are visible.)
 - **Temporary Actions:** Use it for actions that are temporary or may not be permanent.
 - *Example:* "He **has been living** in New York for the summer." (Temporary stay.)

Common Indicators: *for, since, lately, recently, all day, all week*

Common Verbs: *work, study, live, wait, rain, exercise*

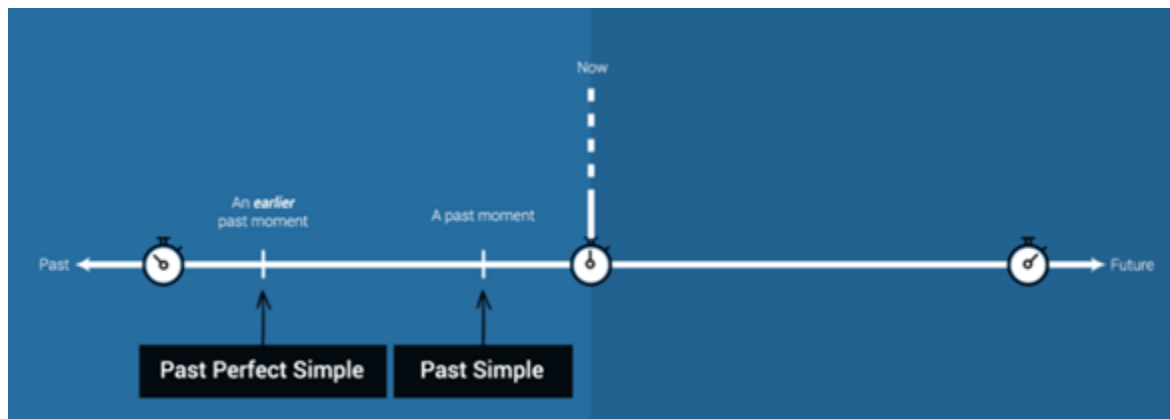


3. Past Perfect Simple

- **Structure:** *had* + past participle
- **Usage:**
 - **Earlier Actions in the Past:** Use it to describe an action that was completed before another action in the past. It sets the scene for what happened before something else.
 - *Example:* "I **had eaten** dinner before they arrived." (Eating happened first.)
 - **Reported Speech:** Use it in reported speech when talking about something that had happened before the point in time you're discussing.
 - *Example:* "She said that she **had met** him before." (The meeting happened before she mentioned it.)
 - **Conditions and Hypotheticals:** Use it in conditional sentences (third conditionals) and hypothetical situations in the past.
 - *Example:* "If I **had known**, I would have acted differently."

Common Indicators: *before, after, when, by the time*

Common Verbs: *leave, eat, finish, decide, complete, do*



4. Past Perfect Continuous

- **Structure:** *had been* + present participle (verb+ing)

Usage:

- **Ongoing Actions:** Use it to describe actions that started in the past and are still continuing, with an emphasis on the duration or ongoing nature.
 - **Example:** "I have been studying for three hours." (The studying is still happening or just stopped.)
- **Recently Stopped Actions:** Use it when an action has recently stopped but has a clear connection to the present.
 - **Example:** "She has been crying." (She may have just stopped, but the effects are visible.)
- **Temporary Actions:** Use it for actions that are temporary or may not be permanent.
 - **Example:** "He has been living in New York for the summer." (Temporary stay.)

Common Indicators: *for, since, lately, recently, all day, all week*

Common Verbs: *wait, work, live, study, drive, rain*

5. Future Perfect

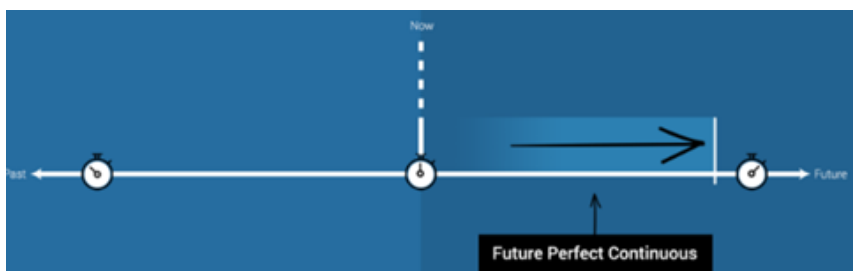
- **Structure:** *will have* + past participle

Usage:

- **Completed Actions Before a Specific Future Time:** Use it to describe an action that will be completed before a certain point in the future.
 - *Example:* "By next month, I **will have finished** my thesis." (The thesis will be completed before the next month.)
- **Setting Deadlines:** Use it when talking about something that needs to be done before a specific future deadline.
 - *Example:* "She **will have submitted** the report by Friday." (The report will be submitted by the end of Friday.)
- **Predicting Future Completion:** Use it when making predictions about actions that will be complete in the future.
 - *Example:* "In two years, they **will have built** the new bridge." (The bridge will be completed within that timeframe.)

Common Indicators: *by, by the time, before, in* (e.g., "in two years"), *already*

Common Verbs: *graduate, finish, complete, achieve, write, build*



The future perfect continuous describes something that **will happen** as a **temporary situation** that will last for a **duration in the future**.

Example: Anne **will have been** walking to the park **for 15 minutes** when she arrives