

Modals Verbs: (Can, should, Must, Neet to,)

Wrong:

I cannot to eat now.

I should to sleep now.

You must to study now.

We need to to go now.

Correct:

I can cook now.

I should run today.

You must swim.

We need to sleep now.

Prepositions (to and for)

To (think of 'to' as an arrow) To= ==>

Prepositions מילת יחס

At On In

- 1.) I work ____ the library.
- 2.) I saw you walking ____ the road last night.
- 3.) Let's study ____ Sunday ____ 9:30.
- 4.) We will go to China for our vacation ____ 2022.

'Ing' Words (Called Gerunds שם פעולה)

Wrong: "Eat and put makeup..."

Correct: "Eating and putting on makeup."

Subject + verb = The Golden Rule

When to use 'ing' without (am is are) ?

When you need to talk about an action like it is a thing.

Examples: What do you love doing?

Noga loves watching tv,

The Rule of Shit --- (when to use 's' and no 's')

Ryan (he) loves running

Noga loves watching T.V.

She loves cooking

You love reading

I love reading too.

We both love reading.

They love cooking

Her friends love cooking

It (my dog) loves eating.

She = S

He

I

T

Your Mom is sleeping

Infinitive To + Verb = Infinitive

To go, to eat, to drink

When to use words with 'to' ?

Only use words with 'to + verb' after these words: need, want, love, like,

The words 'to ____' always come after a verb, usually specific.

Wrong: "To eat is funner than to to read." (no verbs so it's wrong!)

Correct: "Eating is funner than reading" (If there are no verbs I must use 'ing'.)

Correct: "I prefer to eat, rather than to read" (because I have the verb prefer, this one is correct)

Infinitive always is 'to + verb' never with 'ING'!

Wrong: "To eating" (No! This is wrong!)

Correct: "To eat"

First Conditional + Zero Conditional

If I eat well, I feel well. (Zero conditional) = present simple + present simple

(use usually for science or matters of fact) If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.

If I eat well, I **will** feel well. (First conditional) = present simple + future simple

If I sleep well, I **will** have a great day at school.

Form: If + present simple + future simple

Where's the Mistake?

If I **will** go on a nice vacation, I will be happy. :-)

Will never goes after 'if'.

I will be stronger if I go to the gym. (CORRECT)

YOU CAN SWITCH THE ORDER OF IF AND FUTURE IN ALL CONDITIONALS

Second Conditional - HYPOTHETICAL SITUATION

Form: If + past simple + future past (would/could/should)

If I won the lottery, I would sail around the world.

You can switch it around:

I would sail around the world, If I won the lottery.

If I **would** win the lottery, I would sail around the world.
(WRONG!)

Passive Voice

Form:

SUBJECT + **BE: AM IS ARE WAS WERE, BEING** + **V3**

Subject + be + V3

Present Simple: **The pizza is made**

Past Simple: **The pizza was made**

Past Progressive (ing): The pizza **was being made**.

Present Progressive (ing): The pizza **is being made**.

Present Perfect: The pizza **has been made**

Note: If the verb is not irregular, just use 'ed'

If it's not on your list use 'ed'

Active: People want jobs.

Passive: Jobs are wanted.

1.) The **shark ate** the man (ACTIVE)
the subject does the action

2.) The **man** was eaten... PASSIVE

a) The shark is eating the man active
The man is eaten by the shark.
The man is being eaten by the shark

Oh.. my! The cake was eaten! - PASSIVE

It has been claimed (we use this in your essay opening)

Why do we use passive?

- a) Politicians and everyone uses it to avoid responsibility:
'Mistakes were made...' (but by whom?)
- b) It's more formal and official (lawyers, scientists, managers)
- c) In science to be objective...

This causes **to** adolescents **to think** that they **are not** good enough.

Present Perfect:

(it's present and past together/ it's connected to the present somehow/ there is no specific time reference)

- 1.) I have just finished my coffee (no time mentioned). Can you bring me some more? (present past-- the past is connected)
- 2.) Nir was in Paris last weekend. Really? I have never been there. (It's relevant now)
- 3.) I have lived in Hod Hasharon for 5 years, and I still like it here. (I still live there) I've lived Tel Aviv for 2 years. I have = I've
- 4.) This morning I have eaten breakfast. (It's still the morning)

This morning I ate breakfast... (Right now it's evening)

(past actions connected to the present)

The Form:

Subject + Have/ Has + V3

She He It = has

I have lived in Hod Hasharon for three years.

X _____ Now

We have studied now for 35 minutes.

We have been studying since 9:35. (until now)

Past Simple:

I went to sleep late last night. (these specific times are not connected the present)

Yesterday we saw a movie.

When do we use it?

When something is in the past but we don't say that it is in the past.
Or it is clearly connect to the present

Form:

Subject + have/has + V3

I have eaten

She has eaten

We have eaten

Has = she, he, it
shit

The Past Perfect

Question: which thief below is the smart thief? (stealing is dumb obviously!)

Thief A:

The thief left and the police arrived.

Thief B:

The police arrived and the thief had left. (He left BEFORE the police arrived)

HAD = FIRST!

Form

Whenever we use 'had + V3' it is the past perfect.

For example: I **had** eaten. He **had** slept late.

He, She and It = had (no changes!) Easy-peasy lemon squeezy!

What does it mean?

Past perfect means that one event happened **before** another.

The verb with '**had**' is the action that **happened first**.

HAD + v3 = FIRST

So the smart thief '**had left**' and the police arrived.

This is because the word 'had' tells us that he left before the police arrived.

Advanced Understanding

It's like the present perfect but in the past...

In present perfect we are looking at an earlier event that is connected to the present

In past perfect we are looking at an earlier event related to a later past event.

Explanation:

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What does it mean?

Past simple means that one event happened **before** another.

The verb with 'had' is the action that happened first.

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