

Grammar

Module 8: Image

Idioms

Roll up your sleeves To prepare for hard work. It is very similar to the term 'buckle down'.
Below the belt An insulting or unfair remark. The expression comes from boxing, where it is illegal to hit an opponent below the belt.
An ace up your sleeve A secret plan, idea, or advantage that people use if and when it is needed.
Caught with your pants down To be completely surprised by something you are unprepared for.
Dressed to the nines/dressed to kill Wear nice clothes for a special occasion.
Fine-tooth comb Examining something carefully.
Kid gloves To deal with something very gently or carefully.
Birthday suit If you are in your birthday suit, it means you are not wearing any clothes. It refers to the fact that people are born naked.
Walk a mile in someone's shoes Try to understand someone before criticising them.
Tighten your belt To spend less money than you did before.
Dirty laundry Questionable activities that one wants to keep secret. 'To wash your dirty laundry or linen in public' or to 'air your dirty laundry in public' means to talk about things that should be kept private.
Hot under the collar Very angry about something.
Off the cuff You say something without having prepared or thought about your words first.
Hat/Cap in hand Being very humble, usually asking for a favour or apologising for something bad you have done.
Thinking cap If you put on your thinking cap, you think seriously about something.

Words easily confused

aisle – a passage between rows of seats
isle – an island

all together – all in one place, all at once
altogether – completely; on the whole

along – moving or extending horizontally on
a long – referring to something of great length

altar – a sacred table in a church
alter – to change

aural – relating to the ears or hearing
oral – relating to the mouth; spoken

brake – a device for stopping a vehicle; to stop a
vehicle

break – to separate into pieces; a pause

broach – to raise a subject for discussion
brooch – a piece of jewellery

cereal – a grass producing an edible grain; a breakfast
food made from grains

serial – happening in a series

chord – a group of musical notes
cord – a length of string; a cord-like body part

cue – a signal for action; a wooden rod
queue – a line of people or vehicles

currant – a dried grape
current – happening now; a flow of water, air, or
electricity

defuse – to make a situation less tense
diffuse – to spread over a wide area

dual – having two parts
duel – a fight or contest between two people

ensure – to make certain that something will happen
insure – to provide compensation if a person dies or
property is damaged

envelop – to cover or surround
envelope – a paper container for a letter

exercise – to do physical activity
exorcise – to drive out an evil spirit

forbear – to refrain
forebear – an ancestor

foreword – an introduction to a book
forward – onwards, ahead

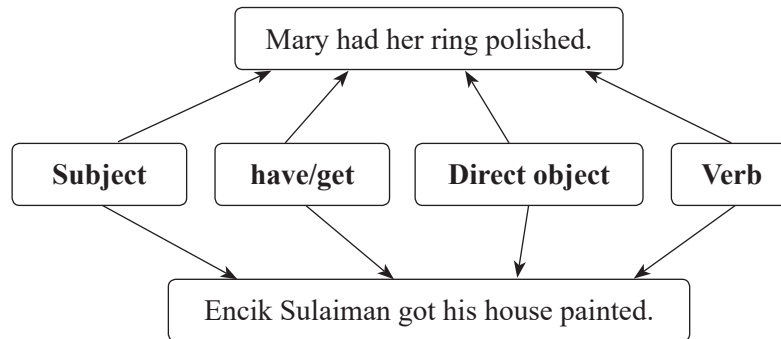
fawn – a young deer; light brown
faun – a mythical being; part man, part goat

flaunt – to display ostentatiously
flout – to disregard a rule

Causative Form

Causative form is used when we have someone else to do something for us.

Examples:

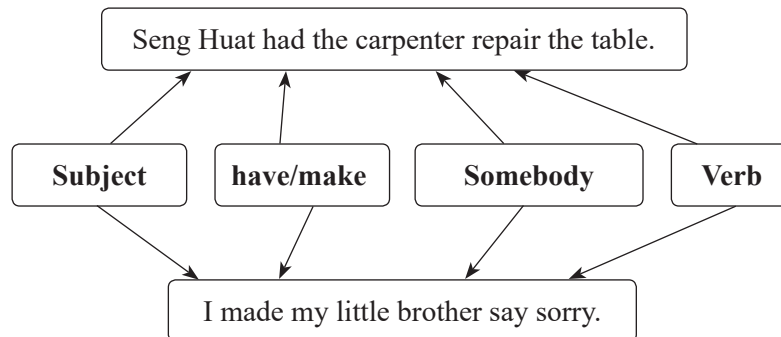


have/make somebody do or get somebody to do something

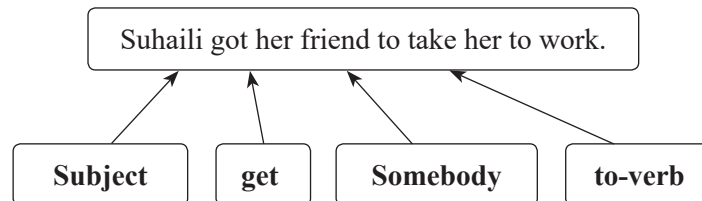
a) Subject + have/make + somebody + verb (infinitive)

b) Subject + get + somebody + to verb (infinitive)

Example A:



Example B:



Causative form used in different tenses.

	Causative form
Simple Present Tense He paints his bike.	He has his bike painted.
Present Continuous Tense He is mending the fence.	He is having the fence mended.
Simple Past Tense He watered the plants.	He had the plants watered.
Past Continuous Tense He was sweeping the floor.	He was having the floor swept.
Simple Future Tense He will repair the roof.	He will have the roof repaired.
Present Perfect Tense He has cleaned the windows.	He has had the windows cleaned.
Present Perfect Continuous Tense He has been taking photos.	He has been having photos taken.
Past Perfect Tense He had ironed his shirt.	He had had his shirt ironed.
Past Perfect Continuous Tense He had been cleaning his house.	He had been having his house cleaned.
Future Continuous Tense He will be washing his hair.	He will be having his hair washed.
Modal/Infinitive He may send the parcel.	He may have the parcel sent.

Conditional Sentence Type 3

The type 3 conditional refers to an impossible condition in the past and its probable result in the past.	
Type 3 conditional sentences are truly <i>hypothetical</i> or <i>unreal</i> , because it is now too late for the condition or its result to exist.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If he had worked harder, he would have passed the exam. (but he didn't work hard, and he didn't pass the exam). If I'd known you were coming, I'd have baked a cake. (but I didn't know, and I haven't baked a cake). 	
Note: Both <i>would</i> and <i>had</i> can be contracted to ' <i>d</i> ', which can be confusing. In the example above, "If I'd known" must be "If I had known", and "I'd have baked" must be "I would have baked."	
Examples:	
'If' clause	Main clause
If + Past Perfect	Perfect conditional
If you had worked harder	you would have passed the exam.
If it had rained	you would have got wet.

Perfect conditional

The perfect conditional of any verb is composed of two elements: would + the perfect infinitive of the main verb (= <i>have</i> + <i>past participle</i>):		
Examples:		
Subject	would	Perfect infinitive
She	would	have gone ...
We	would	have stayed ...
Forms		
1. Affirmative → I would have gone ...		
2. Negative → I wouldn't have gone ...		
3. Interrogative → Would you have gone ...?		
4. Interrogative negative → Wouldn't he have gone ...?		

Wish/If only
We use <i>wish</i> and <i>if only</i> to talk about things that we would like to be different in either the present or the past.
Use of "I wish/if only:"
1. Wish, wanting change for the present or future with the simple past.
2. Regret with the past perfect.
3. Complaints with would + verb.

1. Expressing a wish:

Form:

If only/I wish + Simple Past

Example:

If only I **knew** how to use a computer. (I don't know how to use a computer and I would like to learn how to use it.)

Use:

- To express a wish in the present or in the future.
- When the simple past here is an unreal past.
- When you use the verb 'to be', the form is 'were'.

Example:

I wish I **were** a millionaire!

2. Expressing regret:

Form:

If only/I wish + Past Perfect

Example:

If only I **had woken** up early. (I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus.)

Use:

- To express a regret.
- If the action is in the past.

3. Complaining:

Form:

If only/I wish + would + verb

Example:

I wish you **wouldn't arrive** so late all the time. (I'm upset because you always come late, and I want you to arrive on time.)

Use:

- To complain.
- To express impatience, annoyance, or dissatisfaction with a present action.