**GRAMMAR NOTES**

REVISION GRADE 9 (2nd semester)

1/ **Adverb clauses of reason (as, because, since)**

**S + V + because/ as/ since + S + V**

Main clause adv clause of reason

Ex: We watch TV all evening **as** we had nothing better to do.

**Since** you won’t help me, I must do the job myself.

2/ **Adj. + that clause** (is often used after some adjectives: pleased, sad, excited, disappointed, delighted, glad, afraid, sorry, relieved, worried, surprised, amazed, happy, thankful, certain, sure… and in the structure: It’s + adj. + that-clause)

Ex: We’re surprised *that he failed the exam*.

I’m pleased *that you are working hard*.

It’s important *that everybody should feel comfortable*.

3/ **Conditional sentence : type 1**

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| --- |
| **If clause Main clause** |
| Verb in present tense will + bare- infinitive |

Ex: **If** it doesn’t rain**,** we’ll have a picnic.

I’ll phone you **if** I hear the news.

**If** you jog regularly, you may lose weight. You feel cold **if** the sun doesn’t shine.

**Conditional sentence : type 2**

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| --- |
| **If clause Main clause** |
| Past subjunctive (S + V2/V-ed) S + would/ should/ could + bare- infinitive |

Ex: **If** he were here right now, he would help us.

**If** I had lots of money, I would travel around the world.

I’d tell you the answer **if** I knew what it was.

**If** I were you, I would accept their invitation.

4/ **Connectives**

\***and** is used to add a similar or another idea. (Alice is kind **and** generous.)

\***but, however** are used to add an opposite idea.

I learnt French easily, **but** I didn’t like my teacher.

I learnt French easily. **However**, I didn’t like my teacher.

\***because** is used to give a cause (reason).

We stopped playing tennis **because** it started to rain.

\***so, therefore** are used to give an effect.

It started to rain, **so** we stopped playing tennis.

It started to rain. **Therefore**, we stopped playing tennis.

\***or** is used to introduce another possibility.

In my spare time, I enjoy reading novels **or** watching TV.

5/ **Making suggestions**: **Suggest + V-ing**

**Suggest (that) + S + should / Suggest + that clause**

Ex: I suggest having a party. / going to Dam Sen Park.

I suggest that we should go to Dam Sen Park.

\_Another suggestions:

**+I think we should + V-bare**

**+Let’s + V-bare**

**+Shall we + V-bare …?**

6/  **Adverb clauses of concession:**

**+Why don’t you/ we + V-bare …?**

**+Why not + V-bare …?**

**+How about / What about + V-ing …**

**Though/ although/ even though + S + V,** S + V

Ex: **Even though** I’m tired, I keep on working.

I arrived on time **although** it rained heavily.

**In spite of / Despite + N / Pronoun / -ing,** S + V

Ex: **In spite of** the rain, we enjoyed our holiday.

She wasn’t well, but **despite** this she went to school.

I didn’t get the job **in spite of** having the necessary qualifications.

\*Compare:

I couldn’t sleep **although** I was very tired.

I couldn’t sleep **despite** being very tired.

7/ **Phrasal verbs**:

\***turn on**: switch on / start (Ex: It’s dark here. Can you turn on the light?)

\***turn off**: switch off / stop (Ex: Please turn off TV when you finish watching.)

\***look for**: try to find (Ex: It’s important to look for a job after graduation.)

\***look after**: take care of (Ex: My sister looks after the pet when I am away.)

\***go on**: continue (Ex: He goes on talking about himself.

8**/ Relative clauses:**

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|  |  | **Defining** | **Non-defining** |
| SUBJECT | People | who / that | who |
| Things | which / that | which |
| OBJECT | People | who(m) / that / Ø | who(m) |
| Things | which / that / Ø | which |
| POSSESSIVE | People | whose | whose |
| Things | whose / of which | whose / of which |

Ex: The woman is a doctor. She lives next door. = The woman *who/ that lives next door* is a doctor. Ex: The man was Mr. Jones. I saw him. =The man *who/ whom/ that/ Ø I saw* was Mr. Jones.

Ex: She is the woman. I told you about her. = She is the woman *about whom I told you*.

=She is the woman *who/ whom/ that/ Ø I told you about.*

Ex: I know the man. His bicycle was stolen. = I know the man *whose bicycle was stolen*.

Ex: Jane, *whom you saw last night*, wants to go for a walk with us.

My car, *which is very large*, uses too much gasoline.