Grammar 4
Midterm Exam Study Guide

The midterm exam will be given on Tuesday, June 18. The test will include all the units we studied: 1-10, 13, 14, and Phrasal Verbs #1-#4.
(See also Units 11 and 12.)

Parts I and II  Units 1-6 English Tenses and Time Expressions

1. Simple Present: general statements / timeless tense
   Water freezes at 0° C

2. Present Progressive: Something is going on now. A temporary situation. The scope is limited in time.
   He’s playing the piano now.
   I’m taking a physics class this semester.

3. Simple Past: Something started and ended. Focuses on one specific point of time in the past.
   I took the mid-term exam yesterday.
   He lived in Provo for 5 years. (He’s not living in Provo now.)

4. Past Progressive: Something was going on at a specific time in the past. Past progressive is often combined with simple past.
   He met her while he was traveling around in the U.S.
   I was walking down the street when it started to rain.

5. Present Perfect: Something happened before now. You see something or have something now. -- The result of an action, experience, etc.
   The present perfect includes two points of time: past and present.
   I have practiced the piano before.
   (I know how to play the piano now).
   He has taken the exam 3 times so far.

6. Present Perfect Progressive: Something that continues up to now.
   Jan has been living here for 10 years.

7. Past Perfect: Something that happened before a point of time in the past. You need ‘the time of reference’. (for example, by the time .....)
   He had already gotten married by the time he graduated from university.

8. Past Perfect Progressive: Something that continued up to a point of time in the past.
   She had been working at the company for 10 years by the time she got married.
9. Future Perfect: Something that will happen before a point of time in the future. Like past perfect, you need ‘the time of reference’.
   Mae will have finished her homework by the time her friend arrives.

10. Future Perfect Progressive: Something that will continue up to a point of time in the future.
   He will have been working for the company for 35 years before he retires.

Part III
Unit 7 Tag questions

Just remember that if you use an affirmative sentence, the tag will be negative, and if you use a negative sentence, the tag will be affirmative. Use the same pattern (form) as the main verb.

He is a student, isn’t he?
You won’t (will not) come, will you?

Unit 8 Use of so, too, either, not either, and but.

So and too are used with sentences with affirmative meaning.
Either and neither are used with sentences with negative meaning.

So and neither are used in a similar way.

Ken is tall, and so is Ted.
Chris doesn’t smoke, and neither does Mary.

Too and (not) either are used in a similar way.

Ken is tall, and Ted is too.
Chris doesn’t smoke, and Mary doesn’t either.

Part IV
Unit 9 Gerunds and Infinitives

0. Gerunds and infinitives are often used as noun forms of verbs.

1. Gerunds can be the subject of a sentence.
   Playing tennis is fun.

2. Infinitives can usually be the subject of a sentence in the following way.
   It is fun to play tennis.

3. Certain verbs allow only gerunds as their object. (See appendix 3)

   I enjoy swimming.
   We finished working at the office at 6:00 p.m.
4. Certain verbs allow only infinitives as their object.  

I hope to pass the test this time.  
She promised to be honest.  

(see appendix 4)

5. Certain verbs can be used with both gerunds and infinitives as their objects. However, the meaning might be different. 

I love to play basketball.  
I love playing basketball. (The meaning is almost the same.)

I remember locking the door.  
I always remember to lock the door. (The meaning is different).

6. Gerunds often express ‘completion’, or ‘past’. Infinitives often express ‘future’ or ‘hypothesis’. 

7. The infinitive is sometimes used to explain the purpose.  
A lot of students learn English (in order) to study at a college in the USA.

8. The infinitives is also used with certain nouns. 
I don’t have time to eat now.  
I have a lot of books to read this term.

Unit 10 Let, Have, Get, Make, and Help

Remember the forms and the meaning of each.

My parents let me come here. (I wanted to come here. -- permission)  
My parents made me come here. (They ordered me to come here.)
My parents had me come here. (They asked me to come here.)  
My parents got me to come here. (They persuaded me to come here.)
My parents helped me (to) come here.
Part VI
Unit 13 Adjective Clauses with Subject Relative Pronouns

1. Use who or that as the subject relative pronoun if the noun right before the adjective clause is a person or people. Who is the more common choice.
   A friend is someone who cares about me.
   Those who want to participate in the activity must fill out this form.

2. Use that or which as the subject relative pronoun if the noun right before the adjective clause is a thing or things.
   I have a car that was made in Japan.
   He came from a city in South Africa.

3. Use whose to refer to a person’s or people’s possessions. (His, her, Mr. Smith’s, etc.)
   I have a friend whose father is a movie star.

4. Be careful about the use of commas “,”.
   Compare the following sentences.
   
   He has a young daughter who works at a hospital. (identifying adjective clause)
   He has a young daughter, who works at a hospital. (non-identifying adjective clause)
   
   She’s from Seoul, which is the capital city of Korea.
   She’s from a city that is located in northern Europe.
   
   Mr. Smith, who is one of the best teachers there, teaches Math.
   The man who is wearing a white shirt is one of my teachers.
   
   Do NOT use that with non-identifying adjective clauses.

Unit 14 Adjective Clauses with Object Relative Pronouns or When and Where

1. Use who(m), that, or nothing as the object relative pronoun if the noun right before the adjective clause is a person or people. It is common not to use the object relative pronoun.
   That’s the man I met at the party yesterday.
   That’s the man who(m) I met at the party yesterday.
   That’s the man that I met at the party yesterday.
   
   Mr. Jones, whom I admire very much, teaches at the university.
2. Use *that*, *which*, or nothing as the object relative pronoun if the noun right before the adjective clause is a thing or things.

   *This is the car my father bought for me.*
   *This is the car that my father bought for me.*
   *This is the car which my father bought for me.*

   *Salt Lake City, which we visited in February, hosted Winter Olympic Games in 2002.*

3. Be careful about the use of a preposition with an adjective clause.

   *That’s the guy I work with.*
   *That’s the guy who(m) I work with.*
   *That’s the guy that I work with.*
   *That’s the guy with whom I work. (very formal)*

   *This is the restaurant I told you about*
   *This is the restaurant that I told you about.*
   *This is the restaurant which I told you about.*
   *This is the restaurant about which I told you. (very formal)*

4. Use *where* to substitute there (at/in/on/… the place).

   *This is the apartment where we used to live.*
   (= This is the apartment. We used to live there. / We used to live in the place.)

   *Compare: This is the apartment we used live in.*
   *This is the apartment that/which we used to live in.*
   *This is the apartment in which we used to live. (very formal)*

   *The ELC, where students from a lot of countries study, is one of the best places where you can make friends.*

5. Use *when* to substitute *then* (at that time, on the day, in the month, etc.)

   *I will never forget the day when we met for the first time.*
   (=I will never forget the day. We met then for the first time. / We met on the day for the first time.)*

**Part V Units 11-12 Phrasal Verbs**

Make sure you understand the meaning of the phrasal verbs listed in phrasal verbs worksheets #1 - #4. Review how to use them too. It’s a good idea to review the grammar points you find in Units 11 and 12 too.