

GRAMMAR V

ADVANCED

I. SUBORDINATION

A. ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

1. Expansion of adjective clause usage through the introduction of
 - a) Expressions of quantity in adjective clauses
This conference room is a disgrace.
There are thirty-two chairs in this room, most of which are broken.
 - b) Nouns followed by of which
We have only one table, the top of which is badly damaged.
 - c) Adjective clauses that modify whole sentences
There are no plans to buy new furniture, which is really a shame.
2. Introduction to reducing adjective clauses to adjective phrases
Where is the person who is responsible for this mess?
... responsible for this mess?
Who is the person who is in charge here?
... in charge here?
You want to speak to Ted Masterson, who is the maintenance supervisor.
... the maintenance supervisor.
Ted is the man who is walking in the door right now.
... walking in the door right now.
Anyone who wants to complain should speak to him.
... wanting to complain ...

B. ADVERB CLAUSES

1. **CLAUSES OF REAL AND UNREAL CONDITIONS**
 - a) Expansion of clauses of real conditions through the introduction of
 - (i) The use of the present tense in the main clause (in contrast to the use of the future tense)
If she has enough money ...
... Sara will go on an adventurous vacation this year.
... Sara goes on adventurous vacations every year.

(ii) Subordinators other than if

Sara will go bungee jumping in Mexico this year ...

... whether it is extremely dangerous or not.

... whether or not it is extremely dangerous.

... even if it is extremely dangerous.

Sara says that there will be a doctor at the resort ...

... in case anyone gets hurt.

... in the event that anyone gets hurt.

Sara will try bungee jumping this year ...

... unless someone talks her out of it.

b) Expansion of clauses of unreal conditions through the introduction of unreal conditions in the past (in contrast to unreal conditions in the present/future)

Sara does not and will not have enough money, but, ...

... if she had enough, she would go to Mexico.

Sara did not have enough money last year, but, ...

... if she had had enough, she would have gone to Mexico.

2. CLAUSES OF TIME

a) Introduction to reducing adverb clauses of time to adverb phrases

While she was walking to work, Lucy was bitten by a dog.

While walking to work, ...

Walking to work, ...

The dog ran away after it had bitten her.

... after having bitten her.

... after biting her.

When he saw that Lucy was hurt, a passer-by called an ambulance.

Upon seeing that Lucy was hurt, ...

On seeing that Lucy was hurt, ...

Seeing that Lucy was hurt, ...

3. CLAUSES OF CAUSE AND RESULT

a) Introduction to reducing adverb clauses of cause and result to adverb phrases

Because she needed medical attention, Lucy was taken to the hospital.

Needing medical attention, ...

Because she had been badly injured, Lucy did not go to work that day.

Having been badly injured, ...

Because she was unable to walk, Lucy took a cab home.

Being unable to walk, ...

Unable to walk, ...

C. NOUN CLAUSES

1. Expansion of noun clause usage through the introduction of generalizing forms of interrogative pronouns

My husband Michael always says whatever comes into his mind.

2. Expansion of the usage of the subjunctive in noun clauses following wish through the introduction of making wishes about the past (in contrast to making wishes about the present/future)

I wish that Michael did not talk about politics all of the time.
In fact, I wish that he had not talked about politics at the party last night.
I think my boss was upset at his conservative stance.
3. Introduction to reducing noun clauses to infinitive phrases

I don't know whether I should apologize to my boss or not.
 ... whether to apologize to my boss or not.

I just don't know what I should do.
 ... what to do.

II. VERBALS

A. GERUNDS

1. Expansion of gerund usage through the introduction of
 - a) Meaning changes when the verbs forget, remember, regret, and try are followed by gerunds rather than infinitives
 (Also see Infinitives.)

Mother will never forget growing up in New York City.
She remembers playing in Central Park every Sunday.
She regrets deciding to raise her own children in the suburbs.
She wants to try living in New York again to see if she still loves it.
 - b) Possessive adjectives modifying gerunds

Mother is always talking about our moving to New York City.
 - c) Base forms in place of gerunds after verbs of perception

I've seen her looking at the real estate pages in the Times a lot lately.
I've seen her look at the real estate pages in the Times a lot lately.

B. INFINITIVES

1. Expansion of infinitive usage through the introduction of
 - a) Meaning changes when the verbs forget, remember, regret, and try are followed by infinitives rather than gerunds
 (Also see Gerunds.)

I regret to tell you that I am looking for a new roommate.
I've asked you many times to try to be more responsible, but you never remember to lock the door when you leave and you always forget to take out the trash!
 - b) Verbs which are followed by indirect objects and infinitives

Sam has advised his roommate to look for a new place to live.
 - c) Adjectives commonly followed by infinitives

Sam's roommate was surprised to learn that he was unhappy with him.

- d) Base forms versus infinitives after certain verbs
- (i) Causative verbs make, have, and get
Sam made his roommate promise to move out soon.
Sam had his roommate promise to move out soon.
Sam got his roommate to promise to move out soon.
- (ii) Let
Sam is going to let his roommate live with him until he finds a new place.
- (iii) Help
Sam is going to help him look for a new apartment.
Sam is going to help him to look for a new apartment.

III. VERBS: MODALS AND AUXILIARIES

A. ABILITY

1. Forms
could
2. Functions
 - a) Expressing a past ability
When I was in high school, I could get A's without studying.
Now that I am a university student, I have to study to get A's.

B. ADVICE

1. Forms
should have and ought to have
2. Functions
 - a) Suggesting that a past action would have been advisable
There was a big test yesterday. I didn't study at all. I went to a party.
I should have stayed home and studied.
I ought to have realized that I would fail.

C. DEGREES OF CERTAINTY

1. Forms, in descending order of certainty
must have, may have/might have, and could have
must not have and may not have/might not have
2. Functions
 - a) Indicating the speaker's degree of certainty that a situation existed or that an action took place at some point in the past
Where was Tom last night?
I was supposed to help him study for a test.
He must have been at the library.
He usually studies there.
He may have/might have been at the library.

*He sometimes studies there.
He could have been at the library, but I doubt it.
He hates the library.*

- b) Indicating the speaker's degree of certainty that a situation did **not** exist or that an action was **not** taking place at some point in the past

*I tried to call Tim to tell him I was not coming to his party.
He must not have been home. I let the phone ring ten times.
He may not have/might not have been home, but he's usually home at this hour. He was probably in the shower.*

D. DESIRE (UNFULFILLED)

1. Forms
would have loved to and would have liked to
2. Functions
 - a) Expressing that a past action would have been enjoyable or pleasant
*There was a party at Tim's house last night.
I did not go because I had to study.
I would have liked to have gone to Tim's party.
I heard that his sister was there.
I would have really loved to have met her.*

E. EXPECTATION (UNFULFILLED)

1. Forms
be supposed to
2. Functions
 - a) Expressing that a past action was expected or required to happen but did not
I was supposed to go to Tim's party, but I had to tell him that I couldn't come because I had to study for a test.

F. HABITUAL ACTIONS

1. Forms
would/used to
2. Functions
 - a) Expressing an action which recurred in the past
When I was in high school I would/used to get all A's even though I never studied.

G. HABITUAL SITUATIONS

1. Forms
used to
2. Functions
 - a) Expressing a habitual situation which existed in the past

When I was in high school I used to be an honor student.

H. IMPOSSIBILITY

1. Forms
cannot have and could not have
2. Functions
 - a) Indicating disbelief that a past situation or action occurred
Tom went to the library with Clara to study for that big test last night. What!! He can't have! With Chris's girlfriend? He couldn't have been that stupid! Chris is going to kill him!

I. INTENTION (UNFULFILLED)

1. Forms
be going to
2. Functions
 - a) Indicating that an action or an event had been planned to take place but did not occur
Tim was going to have a party last night. He had already invited everybody, but he had to cancel it.

J. NECESSITY

1. Forms
had to
2. Functions
 - a) Indicating that a past action is obligatory or necessary
I must get an A on the test tomorrow in order to pass the class.

K. PREFERENCE

1. Forms
would rather have
2. Functions
 - a) Indicating an alternative which would have been preferable to a past action or situation
Well, I would rather have gone to Tim's party last night, but I had to study instead.

L. COMBINING MODALS AND PHRASAL MODALS

1. Forms
be able to and have to
2. Functions
 - a) Used in conjunction with other modals to express ability or necessity in addition to any other modal function
If I will have to start studying, or I will not be able to graduate.

IV. VERBS: TENSES, ASPECTS, AND VOICE

A. TENSES AND ASPECTS

Verb tenses and aspects from previous levels should be reviewed and integrated where appropriate. These include simple present, past, and future; present and past progressive; present, past, and future perfect, and present and past perfect progressive.

B. VOICE

1. Expansion of the passive voice through the introduction of
 - a) Indirect objects as passive subjects
Somebody gave Martha a new puppy for her birthday.
Martha was given a new puppy for her birthday.
 - b) Past passive forms of modals
I really think someone should have asked Martha's mother if she wanted Martha to have a puppy.
I think Martha's mother should have been asked first.