

### Defining relative clauses:

Ellos se usan para decir exactamente de qué o de quién estamos hablando.

The boy was friendly. The boy who told me that joke was friendly.

Para hacer este tipo de cláusulas usamos palabras como who/which/that/where.

Who or that for people

Which or that for things and animals

Where for places

### Exercises

Make one sentence by changing the sentence in italics into a defining relative clause.  
The relative pronoun can be the subject or the object of the relative clause.

1. The man was late. Julie invited the man.

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2. The doctor was sick. I wanted to see the doctor.

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3. The accountant was arrested. The accountant works for my father's company.

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4. I wrote to the friend. You met the friend last week.

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5. The mobile phone can't be fixed. The mobile phone is broken.

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6. John made a copy of the photo. I took the photo.

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7. I met a girl. The girl was a doctor.

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8. We called a doctor. The doctor works at a hospital in London.

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9. We like the actor. The actor was in a famous film.

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10. I went to the restaurant. I read about the restaurant in the newspaper.

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### Answers

1. The man (who / that) Julie invited was late.
2. The doctor (who / that) I wanted to see was sick.
3. The accountant who / that works for my father's company was arrested.
4. I wrote to the friend (who / that) you met last week.
5. The mobile phone which / that is broken can't be fixed.
6. John made a copy of the photo (which / that) I took.

7. I met a girl who / that was a doctor. 8. We called a doctor who / that works at a hospital in London.

9. We like the actor who / that was in a famous film.

10. I went to the restaurant (which / that) I read about in the newspaper.

### USED TO

Se usa cuando queremos hablar sobre una acción que sucedió regularmente en el pasado, pero que no sucede nunca más.

My father used to smoke: my father smoked in the past, but he doesn't smoke anymore.

Rules:

1. Used to es seguido por una forma base del verbo principal.

Example: Our town is used to be much smaller than it is now

2. La forma negative de used to es didn't use to

Example: I didn't use to eat vegetables (en el pasado no comía vegetales, ahora si lo hago)

3. Se hacen preguntas con used to usando DID + SUBJECT + USE TO?

Example: Did you used to live in London?

Exercises:

Make an affirmative sentence, negative sentence or question using 'used to + infinitive':

1. I / live in a flat when I was a child.

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2. We / go to the beach every summer?

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3. She / love eating chocolate, but now she hates it.

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4. He / not / smoke.

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5. I / play tennis when I was at school.

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6. She / be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all.

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7. He / play golf every weekend?

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8. They both / have short hair.

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9. Julie / study Portuguese.

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10. I / not / hate school.

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Answers:

1. I used to live in a flat when I was a child.
2. Did we use to go to the beach every summer?
3. She used to love eating chocolate, but now she hates it.
4. He didn't use to smoke.
5. I used to play tennis when I was at school.
6. She used to be able to speak French, but she has forgotten it all.
7. Did he use to play golf every weekend?
8. They both used to have short hair. 9. Julie used to study Portuguese.
10. I didn't use to hate school.

### **SECOND CONDITIONAL**

Se usa el Segundo condicional para hablar sobre situaciones no reales in el presente o futuro.

If I were a film star, I would live in a house in Hollywood. (No soy una Estrella de cine y no vivo en una casa en Hollywood).

If clause

Main Clause

If + past simple

Would/wouldn't + main verb

If my brother had more time

He'd help me with my homework

If jenny was older

she'd leave school and get a job

Podemos cambiar el orden de las dos partes si queremos: My brother would help me with my homework if he had more time.

Cuando ponemos el "if" al principio, se escribe una coma después de este. Si ponemos el "would primero", no hay que escribir con coma.

La palabra "would" se puede abreviar ('d), y la forma negativa sería "wouldn't"

### **PAST PERFECT**

Se usa este tiempo cuando se quiere hacer notar que una acción pasó antes que la otra en el pasado.

When I **arrived** at Jim's house, the party **had started**. (La fiesta comenzó antes que yo llegara).

El pasado perfect ose forma con "had/ hadn't (hadn't)". + e l pasado participio del verbo principal (tercera columna de verbos).

Cuando usamos palabras como "before" y "after" en el pasado no es necesario usar pasado perfecto porque ellas dejan a la vista qué acción sucedió primero.

The party started before I arrived or We got to the train station after the train left.

**REPORTED STATEMENTS**

Se usa para reportear lo que alguien dijo en el pasado. Se usan principalmente verbos como "said and told".

"I'm hungry", my sister said. My sister said she was hungry.

Podemos usar la palabra "that" entre said or told (me) y el resto de la oración o podemos sacarla.

I said that I didn't want a hamburger. OR I said I didn't want a hamburger

Direct speech	Reported statements
Present simple	Past simple
Past simple	Past perfect
Present perfect	Past perfect
Am/is/are going to	was/were going to
Can/ can't	could/couldn't
Will/won't	would/wouldn't

**Exercises**

Change this direct speech into reported speech:

1. "He works in a bank" She said  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. "We went out last night" She told me  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. "I'm coming!" She said \_\_\_\_\_
4. "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived" She told me  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. " I'd never been there before" She said  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. "I didn't go to the party" She told me  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. "Lucy'll come later" She said  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. "He hasn't eaten breakfast" She told me  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. "I can help you tomorrow" She said  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Answers

1. She said (that) he worked in a bank.
2. She told me (that) they went (had gone) out last night (the night before).
3. She said (that) she was coming.
4. She told me (that) she had been waiting for the bus when he arrived.
5. She said (that) she had never been there before.
6. She told me (that) she didn't go (hadn't gone) to the party.
7. She said (that) Lucy would come later.
8. She told me (that) he hadn't eaten breakfast.
9. She said (that) she could help me tomorrow.

## THIRD CONDITIONAL

Es usado para hablar sobre cosas imaginarias en el pasado, para arrepentimientos y críticas.

If you had told the teacher, she wouldn't have been angry. (No le dijiste a la profesora, y ella se enojó)

Este condicional tiene dos partes.

If clause

Main Clause

If+ past perfect

would have/wouldn't have + main verb

If my brother had told me,

I'd had known

If the team hadn't played so badly

they wouldn't have lost

También se puede cambiar el orden de las cláusulas si quieres.