

I wish / if only

There are three distinct types of *I wish / if only* sentences (**If only* can be more **emphatic** than *I wish*):

- 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:

Use: To express a wish in the present or in the future. The simple past here is an unreal past.

Form: **If only / I wish + simple past**

e.g. 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)
 -When you use the verb to be the form is "were". e.g. I wish I *were* a millionaire!

2) Expressing a regret: **Use:** To express a regret. The action is past.

Form: **If only / I wish + past perfect**

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

3) Complaining: **Use:** To complain about a behavior that you disapprove. Expressing impatience, annoyance or dissatisfaction with a present action.

Form: **If only / I wish + would+verb**

e.g. I wish you *wouldn't arrive* so late all the time.

(I'm annoyed because you always come late and I want you to arrive on time)

Wishes about the present

We use wish with past Tense forms (simple and continuous) to express regret about present situations:

- I wish I *was* taller = (I'm not very tall)
- I wish I *was going* with you = (but I'm not)

I wish you *were* more help. = (you are not) *I wish I were* can replace *I wish I was*.

To many people, *I wish I were* sounds more correct: I wish *I were* taller.

We use wish with *could* to express a wish for a present situation to be different:

I wish I *could* use a computer well. (X ~~I wish I would tell her about it.~~) I wish I *could* tell her about it.

Task: Write the sentences:

1. I don't know the answer. → *If only / I wish* _____
2. I'm not good at sports. → *If only / I wish* _____
3. I'm not going with you. → *If only / I wish* _____
4. I can't give you an answer. → *If only / I wish* _____
5. Your talking irritates me. → *If only / I wish* _____ (be quiet)
6. I didn't know you then. → *If only / I wish* _____
7. I wasn't able to explain that rule. → *If only / I wish* _____
8. You are constantly talking. → *If only / I wish* _____ (stop)
9. They are arguing! → *If only / I wish* _____ (stop)
10. The car is going too slow. → *If only / I wish* _____ (faster)
11. I took your advice. Now I regret it. → *If only / I wish* _____
12. She wasn't able to come. → *If only / I wish* _____
13. I haven't got much money! → *If only / I wish* _____ (more)
14. Unfortunately, I'm not going on holiday with you! → *If only / I wish* _____
15. You aren't here! What a shame! → *If only / I wish* _____
16. There is no sun! It's so gloomy. → *If only / I wish* the sun _____ (come out)!
17. I didn't listen to you. I regret it now. → *If only / I wish* the sun _____

23. You shouldn't have spoken so rudely to your father, you know.

(wish) _____

24. What a pity you didn't join us: it was a wonderful party.

I wish _____

25. What a shame she didn't leave her address!

(I wish) _____

26. He has started smoking again. How stupid!

I wish _____

27. What a pity I have to go now.

I wish _____

28. It's a pity I didn't see her.

I wish _____

29. I regret having left so early.

I wish _____

30. I'm sorry you can't play the piano.

I wish _____

31. I'm Sorry I deceived her.

I wish _____

32. Please, stop talking.

I wish _____

33. I'm sorry that I bought this car.

I wish _____

34. I regret having lied to him.

I wish _____

35. What a pity you couldn't join us: the show was great.

I wish _____

36. I regret having bought this car.

I wish _____

37. This concert is fantastic! It's a pity John couldn't come with us!

I wish _____

38. She regretted marrying him.

She wished _____

39. Why didn't they come to our party?

(wish) _____

40. I would like her to come to the concert.

I wish _____

41. What a pity I didn't buy that house.

I wish _____

42. "I have regretted I never trained."

I wish _____

43. Why didn't I convince you to continue your studies?

I wish _____

44. According to Ben, he should have called the lawyer.

She wished _____



WORD FORMATION 3B

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1 I interpreted her silence as a _____. (REFUSE)
- 2 Fifty people have _____ been injured in an explosion at the plastics factory. (REPORT)
- 3 Tom seems to be _____ to even consider the possibility that he is wrong. (WILL)
- 4 Tom denied the _____ immediately. (ACCUSE)
- 5 She has an _____ memory and can remember things that I've long forgotten. (ORDINARY)
- 6 He read a _____ from Shakespeare. (PASS)
- 7 The _____ and industry are cooperating to fight pollution. (GOVERN)
- 8 An _____ winter chill has returned to our region. (EXPECT)
- 9 It was _____ that there was no way out. (APPEAR)
- 10 It was _____ of him to say such a thing to the sick man. (HEART)
- 11 The fire caused _____ damage. (EXTEND)
- 12 It's _____ that you'll be successful if you don't study a bit harder. (LIKE)
- 13 He ruled the _____ wisely. (KING)
- 14 He was a _____ of David. (DESCEND)
- 15 This is one of the most _____ novels of the past 30 years. (INFLUENCE)
- 16 I'm glad to know that you are on the way to a full _____. (RECOVER)
- 17 These are purely _____ weapons, not designed for attack. (DEFEND)
- 18 The _____ of the river at this point is quite amazing. (WIDE)
- 19 Japan has a high population _____. (DENSE)
- 20 Can you explain it _____? (BRIEF)
- 21 I have a firm _____ in his innocence. (BELIEVE)
- 22 You have brought _____ upon the family. (HONOUR)
- 23 Do you _____ what happened last year on your birthday? (CALL)
- 24 _____ of the region must be carried out very carefully (INDUSTRY)
- 25 In _____ with yours, my car is small. (COMPARE)
- 26 With my short legs and short breath, I couldn't _____ you. (TAKE)
- 27 The new equipment _____ us to finish the work in an hour. (ABLE)
- 28 Tom _____ the balloons with helium. (FULL)
- 29 As he gets older, your son will grow more _____. (DEPEND)
- 30 With this price, your product would not be _____ in the Japanese market. (COMPETE)



Do or Make

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "do" or "make".

- It's hard to _____ friends when you are abroad and you don't know the language.
- All right. I'll _____ you a promise. If you _____ an effort this term at school, we will _____ an awesome trip to London this summer. Doesn't it _____ you happy?
- Did you _____ sure you locked the front door before leaving?
- You've _____ such a mess! I'll have to _____ my best to work it out!
- I didn't _____ my homework yesterday so my teacher is really annoyed.
- Believe me, you wouldn't _____ so many spelling mistakes if you read more!
- My grandfather _____ a lot of money when he found oil at the backyard.
- I felt scared when something or someone _____ a hideous noise in the middle of the night.
- My English is improving! I've _____ great progress since I started watching V.O. movies.
- Please, leave me alone. I have to _____ a phone call.
- Yesterday I _____ the spring-cleaning and now my house is spotless and neat.
- Let's _____ a deal, right? _____ your chores and I'll _____ you your favourite pizza for dinner!
- I'm afraid this is not going to be a snowy winter to _____ snowmen.
- _____ a revision of your essay, please. This paragraph doesn't _____ sense at all!
- Uh, oh! You'll have to _____ a good excuse for being late. Mum is furious...
- Everything is ready for tomorrow's party. My hairdresser is _____ my hair this afternoon and my friend Lucy has _____ me a fantastic dress.
- The president _____ a really touching speech against terrorism on TV last night.
- Paul _____ a very rude comment about her sister and he had to _____ the washing-up the whole week.
- It _____ no difference to me if you leave or stay at home.
- Ms. Martin has punished us for _____ faces at Alex during the lesson.
- I used to _____ nice drawings at school. Drawing _____ me happy when I was younger.
- I had just _____ a complaint at the reception desk when I realised everything had been my fault. How embarrassing!
- You should _____ more questions when you have doubts. Otherwise, you'll _____ wrong in the exams.
- What's your nephew Tom doing, Sam?
- He's _____ an endless list for Father Christmas!
- You look tired, dear. So _____ nothing. Just _____ yourself comfortable and I'll _____ you some hot chocolate.
- I hope our governments will _____ a profitable agreement for everybody in the summit in Paris this weekend.
- Bryan is _____ an interview for a new job this afternoon, so cross fingers!
- Who's _____ a hole in my new sweater?
- Sam is tired of his boring life and has decided to _____ a move.
- I want to _____ it clear to you, so ask questions if you want.
- I'll _____ an exception and I'll let you eat a second ice-cream.
- Why do you _____ a fuss over a problem like that? It's ridiculous!
- _____ peace with your brother or you won't use your phone for the whole week!
- My mother loves Saturdays. After _____ yoga, she always _____ her nails. And then, she leaves home to _____ some shopping.
- You have to _____ your own way. No matter if you _____ wrong or right.



Must / Have to

MUST

subject + must + main verb

The speaker thinks
it is necessary.

I must buy flowers for my mother.
(It's her birthday and I decide
to do that.)

I must stop smoking.



HAVE TO

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subject + auxiliary verb + have +
infinitive (with to)

Someone else thinks
it is necessary.

I have to buy flowers for my
mother-in-law.
(It is not my decision -
my husband asked me to do it.)

If you're in the army,
you have to get your hair cut.



USED TO, BE USED TO, GET USED TO

USED TO + INFINITIVE

is used : for **ACTIONS** that we did regularly in the **PAST**, but that we don't do anymore

for **STATES** in the past that aren't true now

Eg. We used to travel a lot when we were younger, but we don't do now (ACTION)

I used to have a dog (STATE)

BE CAREFUL: We make the **NEGATIVE** and **QUESTIONS** forms with **USE TO** instead of **used to**

Eg. **Did** she **use to** have long hair? (QUESTION)

No, she **didn't use to** have long hair (NEGATIVE)

BE USED TO + GERUND OR A NOUN

Is used to talk about **SITUATIONS** which are **NO LONGER NEW OR UNUSUAL**. We can use it in **ALL TENSES** but only **BE** is conjugated.

Eg. He comes from Alaska so **he is used to cold weather** (BE USED TO + NOUN)

She is English. **She is used to driving** on the left (BE USED TO + GERUND)

They weren't used to studying alone until they went to secondary school (BE USED + GERUND)

GET USED TO + GERUND OR A NOUN

Is used to talk about **NEW SITUATIONS** which are **BECOMING FAMILIAR**. We can use it in **ALL TENSES** but only **GET** is conjugated.

Eg. I had a lot of problems at first with my new job, but now **I'm getting used to the company rules** (GET USED TO + NOUN)

She hasn't got used to speaking Spanish yet, but she's making progress (GET USED TO + GERUND)

BE CAREFUL: **BE USED TO** and **GET USED TO** **DON'T CHANGE** in the **NEGATIVE** and **QUESTION** FORMS

Was he used to getting up so early when HE in lived in Chicago? (QUESTION)

They weren't getting used to their new school (NEGATIVE)