

**TO-infinitive or gerund: FORGET, REMEMBER, REGRET, GO ON, STOP, TRY**

After these verbs, a to-infinitive refers to the future, while a gerund expresses an earlier action, relative to the time of the verb in the main clause:

Don't **forget to meet** Mr Moriarty at 10 o'clock this morning. (You should meet Mr Moriarty at 10 o'clock this morning.)

I'll never **forget meeting** her for the first time. (I'll never forget when I met her for the first time.)

Did you **remember to buy** tea? (Did you remember that you should buy tea?)

I don't **remember ever visiting** this museum. (I don't remember that I have ever visited this museum.)

We **regret to inform** you that your application has been rejected. (We are sorry we have to inform you that your application has been rejected.)

I **regret spending** so much money last night. (I am sorry that I spent so much money last night.)

Whichever page you're on, **go on to read** the next chapter. (Continue with the next chapter.)

**Go on reading** the article. (Continue reading the article.)

We **stopped to drink** a cup of coffee. (We stopped in order to drink a cup of coffee.)

I **stopped smoking** years ago. (I gave up smoking years ago.)

I **tried to reach** her at work, but the line was busy. (I made an attempt to reach her at work.)

Why didn't you **try calling** her on her mobile? (Why didn't you call her on her mobile to see if you could reach her?)

In/im can also mean "to go in" (migrate, immigrate), to cause or to intensify (to inflame)

Il + words that begin with L/ Ir with words that begin with R

Mis means "in a wrong way, wrongly" (to misappropriate) -> it isn't truly a negative prefix

Unsecure (not confident)/ insecure (not safe)

A+ consonant: Words that take **a-** as a negative prefix always begin with a **consonant**. (apolitical, asexual, atheist)

dislike/ unlike : to dislike >> not to like/ unlike (prep): not similar to

Discover/uncover: the first one, you didn't look for it, the second you did look for it

Disinterested (I'm not involved)/ uninterested (I don't care)

Discomfort (pain, mradh)/uncomfortable (adj)

Disable (to disable sth, to take away the ability of sth, a disabled person)/unable (cannot)

Disorganized (person)/ unorganized (place)

Non: non payment/ non-refundable **SOMETIMES YOU4LL FIND A HYPHNE! Check your dictionary**

In or Im? Im+b/m/p (just like French)

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES	
One-syllable adjectives	long - longest      tall - tallest
	straight - straightest      large - largest
	big - biggest      hot - hottest
Two-syllable adjectives	honest - most honest      famous - most famous
	happy - happiest      crazy - craziest
	narrow - narrowest      gentle - gentlest
Three or more syllables	expensive - most expensive      dangerous - most dangerous
	popular - most popular      beautiful - most beautiful
	confident - most confident      difficult - most difficult
Irregular adjectives	good - best      many - most
	bad - worst      little - least
	far - farthest      far - furthest

# Compound Adjectives

**Adjective + Past Participle**

Narrow-minded, high-spirited, old-fashioned, short-haired, absent-minded, strong-willed, quick-witted

**Adverb + Past Participle**

Well-behaved, well-educated, densely-populated, widely-recognized, highly-respected, brightly-lit, deeply-rooted

**Noun + Past Participle**

Sun-baked, child-wanted, middle-aged

**Noun + Present Participle**

English-speaking, time-saving, record-breaking, mouth-watering, thought-provoking

**Adjective + Present Participle**

Good-looking, long-lasting, slow-moving, far-reaching

**Adverb + Present Participle**

Never-ending, forward-thinking

**Noun + Adjective**

World-famous, ice-cold, smoke-free, sugar-free

**Adjective + Noun**


Full-length, last-minute, long-distance

**Noun + Noun**

Part-time, north-west, bullet-proof

**Adjective + Adjective**

fat-free



Un-			
Able	Unable	Interesting	Uninteresting
Kind	Unkind	Fair	Unfair
Usual	Unusual	Comfortable	Uncomfortable
Happy	Unhappy	Healthy	Unhealthy
Friendly	Unfriendly	Known	Unknown
Expected	Unexpected	Predictable	Unpredictable
Tidy	Untidy	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Im- (before <b>M</b> or <b>P</b> )		In-	
Patient	Impatient	Active	Inactive
Perfect	Imperfect	Complete	Incomplete
Possible	Impossible	Correct	Incorrect
Polite	Impolite	Sane	Insane
Pure	Impure	Formal	Informal
Mobile	Immobile	Appropriate	Inappropriate
Moral	Immoral	Efficient	Inefficient
Mature	Immature	Visible	Invisible
Il- (before <b>L</b> )		Ir- (before <b>R</b> )	
Legal	Illegal	Regular	Irregular
Logical	Illogical	Rational	Irrational
Licit	Illicit	Resistible	Irresistible
Legible	Illegible	Responsible	Irresponsible
Dis-		Mis-	
Agree	Disagree	Read	Misread
Appear	Disappear	Treat	Mistreat
Connect	Disconnect	Spell	Misspell
Honest	Dishonest	Use	Misuse
Like	Dislike		
Loyal	Disloyal		
Obey	Disobey		
Order	Disorder		
Advantage	Disadvantage		
Satisfy	Dissatisfy		

# TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH



## Direct Speech

## Reported Speech

<b>Present Simple</b> She always wears a coat.	→	<b>Past Simple</b> He said (that) she always wore a coat.
<b>Present Continuous</b> I'm looking for my keys.	→	<b>Past Continuous</b> She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
<b>Present Perfect</b> She has written three letters for her friend.	→	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
<b>Past Simple</b> My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	→	<b>Past Perfect</b> He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
<b>WILL</b> I will finish my report in two days.	→	<b>WOULD</b> He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
<b>CAN</b> I can speak English.	→	<b>COULD</b> She said (that) she could speak English.
<b>MAY</b> I may invite them to dinner.	→	<b>MIGHT</b> She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.
<b>MUST</b> I must go to the bank and get some money.	→	<b>HAD TO</b> She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.
<b>HAVE TO</b> I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	→	<b>HAD TO</b> She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.



# TIME AND PLACE IN REPORTED SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then	"The children are playing outside <b>now</b> ."	He said that the children were playing outside <b>then</b> .
Today	That day	"I've got a piano lesson <b>today</b> ."	She said that she had got a piano lesson <b>that day</b> .
Here	There	"Put the box <b>here</b> ."	He told us to put the box <b>there</b> .
This	That	"I shall be very busy <b>this</b> week."	She said she would be very busy <b>that</b> week.
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day/ the day after	"I will leave for New York <b>tomorrow</b> ."	She said that she would leave for New York <b>the next day</b> .
Next week	The following week/ the next week/ the week after	"I have an appointment <b>next</b> week."	She said that she had an appointment <b>the following week</b> .
Yesterday	The previous day/ The day before	"Our English teacher quizzed us <b>yesterday</b> ."	They said their English teacher had quizzed them <b>the day before</b> .
Last week	The previous week/ The week before	"We had an awful earthquake <b>last week</b> ."	They told us they had had an awful earthquake <b>the previous week</b> .
Ago	Previously/ Before	"The letter came a few days <b>ago</b> ."	He said the letter had come a few days <b>before</b> .
Tonight	That night	"I'm going for a beer with Karl <b>tonight</b> ."	He said that he was going for a beer with Karl <b>that night</b> .

- **Might** (The verb remains unchanged)
- **Should** (The verb remains unchanged)