

Sentence Structure Learnenglish British Council

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These are called ergative verbs.. There are other kinds of verb patterns. For example: link verbs have the structure Noun + Verb + Adjective (She looks happy) or Noun + Verb + Noun (He became a teacher).; some two-part verbs can have the structure Noun + Verb + Particle + Noun (She gave back the money) or Noun + Verb + Noun + Particle (She gave the money back).

Clause structure and verb patterns - British Council

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually: if/when + present simple >> will + infinitive. It is also common to use this structure with unless, as long as, as soon as or in case instead of if. I'll leave as soon as the babysitter arrives. I don't want to stay in London unless I get a well-paid job.

Conditionals 1 - Learn English Online | British Council

Relative pronouns 3. GapFillDragAndDrop_MTU4OTE= Relative pronouns 4. GapFillTyping_MTU4OTI= Level: intermediate. whose and whom. We use whose as the possessive form of who:. This is George, whose brother went to school with me. We sometimes use whom as the object of a verb or preposition:. This is George, whom you met at our house last year. (whom is the object of met) ...

Relative pronouns and relative clauses - British Council

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complex sentences | LearnEnglish - British Council

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Click on the words in the right order to make a sentence. Check your score and speed at the end of the game.

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Look at the exam question and answer and do the exercises to improve your writing skills.

A more formal email | LearnEnglish Teens - British Council

Hello Santinder, As presented and without any other context, neither sentence is correct. The present perfect (have seen) is not used in a finished time context (yesterday).The past perfect (had seen) is only used when there is a second past reference, not a present time reference (want).The most natural way to form this sentence is with a past simple verb:

Past tense | LearnEnglish - British Council

Level: intermediate. Often a noun phrase is just a noun or a pronoun: People like to have money. I am tired.. Premodifiers. But noun phrases can also include:. determiners: Those houses are very expensive. quantifiers: I've lived in a lot of houses. numbers: My brother owns two houses. adjectives: I love old houses.

Noun phrases | LearnEnglish - British Council

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Grammar: word order in sentences - British Council

Keep sentences short and clear. Sometimes very long sentences can be difficult to understand. Use linking words and phrases to organise and connect your ideas. Linking words show you know how to write a text, not just sentences. Use reference pronouns to refer back to things in earlier sentences.

Sentences and paragraphs - British Council LearnEnglish Teens

Grammar Rule Examples. I played football. We ate lots of cake! She didn't watch a film.. Remember! For regular verbs, we add -ed. For irregular verbs, there is a special past tense form. regular verbs: play – played, watch – watched, want – wanted irregular verbs: eat – ate, write – wrote, go – went Be careful!

Past simple - sentences | LearnEnglish Kids | British Council

Sentence one is complete. Sentence two is incomplete. You have to complete sentence two so that it means the same as sentence one. For example: Steven Spielberg directed Jurassic Park. Jurassic Park ____ Steven Spielberg. Answer: Jurassic Park was directed by Steven Spielberg. Here are our tips for doing sentence transformation exercises well.

Sentence transformation | LearnEnglish Teens - British Council

In this conditional sentence, the present tense after if refers to the future, not the present. And can you change the order of the clauses round? Yes, and we leave out the comma in the middle of the sentence if the order is changed round.

Conditionals | LearnEnglish Teens - British Council

Do you want to practise your English grammar and learn new words? In this section you can learn about grammar rules, play word games and watch fun videos. Watch the grammar videos, play the grammar games and print the grammar worksheets. You can also print activities, tests and reference cards and post comments!

Grammar and vocabulary - British Council LearnEnglish Kids

Well in reported speech or indirect questions, question words come in the middle of sentences. In these types of sentence, the word order does not change. We don't put the verb to be before the subject or use an auxiliary to form a question, as in a normal question: I asked her what she was doing at the weekend.

Question words | LearnEnglish Teens - British Council

Grammar Rule Examples. I can swim. They can speak English. She can ride a bike.. Remember! You need to add the infinitive after 'can'. I can swim. You can run fast. She can ride a bike. We can speak English. They can play the guitar.. Be careful! For negatives you can add 'n't' or 'not'. I can't drive a car. I cannot drive. Can they speak French?

Modals - 'can' and 'can't' - British Council LearnEnglish Kids

Have a look at this page about may and might on LearnEnglish - that might help. Let us know if that answers your question. Let us know if that answers your question. You can also write sentences on here in comments to practise using the verbs.