



English Grammar Rehab 2.0



English
grammar
REHAB 2.0

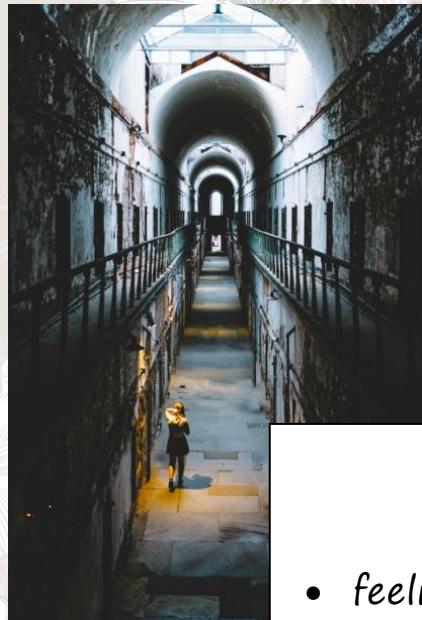


Szaknyelvi Oktatás

GRAMMAR
BOOKLET

2019.08.15.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR REHAB – 2.0



GRAMMATICAL HORRORS

- feeling trapped and confused?
 - can't find your way out?
 - addicted to the same false grammatical patterns?

LET ME SHOW YOU THE WAY OUT!

JOIN US IN REHAB!

- 20 pages of grammar explanation
- 5 pages of final grammar test with key – to be sent via email at the end of the course
- 12 free online activities on our facebook page
- with key to each activity – one day after posting

Starting on 21 August

Contents and schedule:

Lesson	Topic	Page	Facebook activity post
Bevezetés	- igeidők	-p. 4	
Lesson 1	- present vs. future	-p. 7	Aug 21
Lesson 2	- other future tenses	-p. 8	Aug 22
Lesson 3	- past vs. present	-p. 10	Aug 23
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Lesson 5	- modals 1	-p. 12	Aug 27
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Lesson 10	- gerund vs. infinitive	-p. 19	Sept 3
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Final Test	- COMPLETE test		Sept 9

Igeidők

Bevezetés – Mivel az angol nyelvben 12 igeidő van, szemben a magyarral, ahol csak három, így gyakorlatilag bármilyen pontos megfeleltetés nehézsége ütközik vagy egyszerűen lehetetlen a két nyelv között.

Ezért van az, hogy kontextus nélkül sokszor lehetetlen egy kiragadott magyar mondatot angolra fordítani. Vagyis, lehetséges, de az eredeti beszélő szándékát nem mindig fogja visszaadni.

1. SZABÁLY: Ezért a legfontosabb alapszabály az angol igeidők használatánál:

mindig ahhoz a jelentésárnyalathoz választjuk az igeidőt a mondatban,
amit HANGSÚLYOZNI szeretnénk!

Nem a magyar igeidők között keressük az angol „párrját”, hiszen nagy eséllyel nincs neki. A magyar nyelv igeidők tekintetében rendkívül szegényes a maga 3 idejével: múlt, jelen, jövő – amelyekből ráadásul a jövőt elég ritkán használjuk.

Amíg az angolban tökéletesen elég egy igeidő választás arra, hogy meghatározzuk a cselekvés relatíve pontos időpontját, a magyar mondatba sokszor kiegészítésre van szükség: szórendi változtatásra vagy időhatározó használatára stb. ahhoz, hogy a hallgató megértsse a pontos üzenetet.

Tárgyalásra megyek. Majd tárgyalásra megyek. Fizetést kaptam. Már megkaptam a fizetésemet.

2. SZABÁLY: És itt jön a második fő szabály:

Az igeidőt a SZÖVEGKÖRNYEZET határozza meg.

A helyes igeidő választásnál az angol nyelvben nagyon nem mindegy, hogyan folytatódik a történet.

- Megkaptam a fizetésemet. I got my salary. De elköltöttem az egész Karib tengeri nyaralásra, így nem maradt semmi. But I have spent all of it on a Caribbean holiday!
- Megkaptam a fizetésemet. I have received my salary. Van egy csomó pénzem. I have a whole lot of money.

Természetesen amit ebben a röpke 20 oldalnyi füzetecskében találsz, az a választékos angol nyelvre és az üzleti angol nyelvezetre igaz. Élőszóban vagy az interneten nemzetközi angolban gyakorlatilag minden szabályt fel lehet rúgni – csak maradjon érthető az üzenet, amit át akarsz adni.

A kérdés, hogy **SZÁMODRA** mennyire fontos, hogy helyesen és választékosan beszélj és írj?

LESSON 1 – PRESENT VS. FUTURE

JÓ TUDNI: A folyamatos jelennek (present continuous) az angol nyelvben sokkal szűkebb a használata, mint azt a magyarok hiszik. Általános, szokásos események kifejezésére nem használjuk. Pont. Ha ennek a szabálynak ellent akarunk mondani, akkor az kivétel, amivel valamit hangsúlyozni szeretnénk – akkor viszont pontosan tudnunk kell, hogy milyen eseten használható a kivétel. Pl. My boss is always shouting with me. (kivétel mert: nem most történik. túlzok, zavar, idegesít)

Egyszerű jelent (present simple) főszabályként: kizárolag szokásos, rendszeresen ismétlődő cselekvésekre, vagy általános igazságok, tények kifejezésére használunk. Folyamatos cselekvés kifejezésére nem. Jövő idő kifejezésére nem. Pont. Persze itt is van kivétel, de mint tudjuk, a kivétel erősíti a szabályt.

BUSINESS EXTRA: Mit szeretnénk hangsúlyozni?

I (often) meet (up with) him.	– gyakran találkozunk
I will meet him.	– most követek el? ígéret? talán?
I am meeting him.	– már előttem. terv.
I am going to meet him.	– már úton vagyok? jele van? készülök?
I will be meeting him.	– egy adott időpontban ott leszek. mondjak holnap 6-kor.
I will have met him by next week.	– egy időpontra már megtörtént az esemény

PRESENT SIMPLE

■ Present Simple: uses

- We use the Present Simple for **permanent facts**.
In finance, 'p/e' stands for 'price/earnings ratio'.
- We use the Present Simple for **daily habits or regular actions**
At our company half of the customers invest a regular amount every month.
- We often use frequency adverbs with the present simple: *always, often, usually, normally, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, not often, hardly ever, never, every day, once a year, most of the time, from time to time, now and then*

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

■ Present Continuous: uses

- The action or situation may be in progress now, **at the moment of speaking**:
Sorry, Mr Smith can't see you at the moment. He's talking to a customer.
- The action or situation may be **happening 'around now'**, even if it is not better happening exactly at the moment of speaking or it is a current trend – jelen adott periódusában igaz, általában gazdasági adatokkal
Unemployment is falling and salaries are rising.
They're opening offices on Váci Street.

FUTURE

■ Present Continuous – be + Ving

- We can use the Present Continuous to talk about things **we have arranged to do in the future**.
 - ✓ *Ann is leaving tomorrow morning.*
 - ✓ *Vodafone is moving to new premises next year.*
 - ✓ *I'm seeing Sarah at two, and after that I'm meeting my lawyer.*

Going to

We use going to for plans and intentions –**with some sign in the present**
I believe that the National Bank is going to lower rates.

■ Future Simple – will + V1

- We use **will** to talk about future events that we see **as facts**:
Next year I'll be 45.
The government will soon impose an obligation on all electricity supply to buy a specified percentage of their power from renewable sources. –
- When you **decide on the spot**, in the moment of speaking – **instant decision**
OK, I know what to do. I'll call Jane.
- After certain expressions: **I promise/I expect/I am sure I will.**

click on the picture to find today's activity online:



LESSON 2 - OTHER FUTURE TENSES

JÓ TUDNI: Ezt a két igeidőt sokkal ritkábban használja az angol. Csak akkor van szükséged rájuk, ha hangsúlyozni szeretnéd, hogy egy adott időpontban a jövőben – akár órára, percre lebontva - folyamatos történik egy cselekvés (future continuous) vagy egy időpontra már be lesz fejezve a cselekvés (future perfect).

A future perfect continuous annyira ritka, hogy nemes egyszerűséggel nem is tárgyaljuk. ☺

Inkább gyakoroljuk ezeket helyette, több hasznát vesszük.

BUSINESS EXTRA:

I will be representing my client at the court tomorrow at 4 pm, so do not call me, please. – holnap 4-kor, tehát abban a pillanatban

I will have resigned by August – augusztusra már valami be lesz fejezve: addigra felmondok

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

■ Future Continuous - *will + be + Ving*

- The Future Continuous describes an activity **in progress** and in the future. We often use it when we **compare** what we are doing now with what we will be going in the future. There is nearly always a time expression
Next year I'll be working in our Budapest office. Where will you be working in six months' time?
- The Future Continuous is often used to say that something **will definitely happen**:
I'll be holding a meeting soon, so we can make a decision then.

FUTURE PERFECT

■ Future Perfect - *will + have + V3*

- We use the Future Perfect to look back from one point in the future to an earlier event or period of time. We often use *by* or *by the time* with the Future Perfect:
By the time we prepare our proposal they'll have found another supplier.
By the end of the year we'll have sold around 1,000 units.
- We use the Continuous form of the Future Perfect to look back from one point in the future at an activity in progress:
Next year we'll have been manufacturing the same model for ten years.

click on the picture to find today's activity online:



LESSON 3 – PAST VS. PRESENT

JÓ TUDNI: Csakúgy, mint sok külföldi tanulónak, a magyarok számára is az egyik nagy mumus a befejezett jelen (present perfect) ami valójában nem is befejezett és nem is jelen. Általában.

De akkor micsoda? És minek van? Hiszen a magyarban is tök jól elvagyunk nélküle!

Hát, ez nem teljesen így van...

Az angol igeidők sokkal kevesebb szóval, sokkal kevesebb energiával

PONTOSABBAN kifejezik az esemény időpontját, sőt a közvetítendő hangsúlyt is, mint a magyar!

A present perfect-nél ez hatványozottan így van!

A magyar nyelvben tele kell pakolnunk a mondatot egyéb szavakkal, ha pontosítani akarjuk, hogy mi és mikor is történik.

Legtöbbször időhatározókkal: már, még, még mindig, mostanában, az utóbbi időben stb. Vagy ha a hatást akarjuk érzékeltetni, nyomatékosító kifejezésekkel: Képzeld, eltörte a lábat! Az angol már magában a present perfect-tel eléri ezeket a hatásokat.

Úgyhogy, örüljünk a PRESENT PERFECT-nek, és használjuk nagy szeretettel! ☺

BUSINESS EXTRA:

I signed the contract yesterday. – tegnap történt. az időhatározó miatt: past simple
I have signed the contract! – örülök, hogy sikerült aláírni. már megtörtént. eredménye van.

PAST SIMPLE

■ Past Simple: uses - V2

- We use the Past Simple to describe actions and states in a completed period of time. We know when the action happened, and this may be mentioned or clear from the situation.
*American ISP Juno **designed** an easy-to-use email service and user interface and then outsourced everything else.*
- The Past Simple is also used to describe habitual actions in the past.
*Every evening we **went out** and **ate** in a different restaurant.*
- Time expressions used with the Past Simple include:
at twelve o'clock/the end of the year - in the morning/June/1998 / the sixties
on Friday/the second of April - no prepositions last week/yesterday/ago

PRESENT PERFECT

■ Present Perfect: uses - have/has +V3

- In general, we use the Present Perfect to talk about a present situation which is connected to the past.
*I've **lived** here for about ten years./ I've **known** Mary since we worked together in Spain.*
- There may be a present situation that started in the past.
*I've often **been** to Singapore./ I've **seen** a lot of changes around here.*
- There may be a series of actions that happened in our life up to now.
*I've **lost** the file./ My computer **has crashed**.*

■ Present Perfect: time expressions

- The Present Perfect is often used with *since, for, already, yet, still, so far, recently, just*
 - ✓ **Have you finished the report yet?**
 - ✓ **Vodafone has already made 75% of its planned investment to deliver broadband.**
 - ✓ **Sorry, I haven't finished the report yet. I'll try to finish it this afternoon.**
 - ✓ **I've just spoken to him on the phone and he says he'll be here at 9.30 tomorrow.**
 - ✓ **A: How long has Tom worked here?**
 - ✓ **B: He's worked here for three months./ He's worked here since the beginning of May.**

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

■ Present Perfect Continuous: uses – have/has + been + Ving

- The Present Perfect Continuous describes an action or situation in progress from the past up to the present.
 - ✓ *Trade between Slovenia and the Ukraine has been increasing steadily since 1992, and it has just totalled US \$9 million.*
- The Present Perfect Continuous often emphasises the length of time of the action:
 - ✓ *I've been trying to contact her all day.*

click on the picture to find today's activity online:



LESSON 4 – PAST

JÓ TUDNI: A befejezett múlt (past perfect) mindig csak viszonylatban létezik. Ha nincs egyszerű múlt (past simple) akkor bizony nincs befejezett múlt sem. Csak akkor használjuk, ha visszaugrunk az időben. Tehát nem sokszor. Egyértelműsítjük vele a cselekvések egymáshoz viszonyított idejét. Ne használjuk feleslegesen.

BUSINESS EXTRA:

By the time I got to the office, my colleague has left. – először a kollégám elment.

én utána értem oda. mire odaértem, ő már elment.

PAST CONTINUOUS

■ Past Continuous: uses – be + Ving

- The Past Continuous is used to describe a situation in progress in the past.
- I was waiting in the departure lounge for more than two hours.*
- The Past Continuous is used to give information about the background situations. The separate, completed actions that happen during or after this period are in the Past Simple:
- 'I came in to Oracle as it was recovering from the recession of the early 1990s. The business unit I joined had an aging product line that was declining by 30 per cent a year in sales. Within a year we completely turned that unit around.'*
- We can use when, while or as with the Past Continuous to mean ‘during the time that something was happening’:
- While Plattner and Dietmar Hopp were developing the first real-time order processing system at SAP, Claus Wellenreuther was writing the financial software.*

PAST PERFECT

■ Past Perfect: uses – had + V3

- The Past Perfect is used to show clearly that one past event happened before another past event. We use the Past Perfect for the earlier event:
- By the time we got there the manager had left the office.*

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

■ Past Perfect Continuous: uses – had + been + Ving

- The Past Perfect Continuous is used to describe a situation that was in progress up to a certain point in the past. It often emphasises the duration of time.
- Before he left IBM Plattner had been putting together a software package for the UK-based chemical company ICI. He had been working on this project during 1971 and 1972.*

click on the picture to find today's activity online:



LESSON 5 – MODALS 1

JÓ TUDNI: A segédigék a barátaink. Szeretjük használni őket. ☺ Nagyon egyszerűen ki tudunk velük fejezni hangulatokat, érzelmi tölteteket, a nélkül, hogy ragognunk kellene az igéket, mint a magyarban.

Csak annyit kell megjegyeznünk az egyes segédigéknél, hogy milyen érzetet és érzelmet közvetítenek. Soha ne próbáld őket szó szerint lefordítani, mert az ritkán válik be.

BUSINESS EXTRA:

We can go to the meeting.

We could go.

We might/may go.

We should go.

We have to go.

We must go.

You must be hungry.

You can't be hungry.

You need to go.

I would go.

Shall we go?

– képesség, lehetőség.

– jelen: akár mehetnénk is. enyhe fokú lehetőség, szándék.

- múlt: képesség.

– van rá esély, hogy megtörténik. vagy hogy nem történik.

– kellene. tanács vagy szemrehányás.

– kell. más akarja, én nem biztos.

– kell, nagy eséllyel én is akarom.

– bizonyára. tuti. szerintem tuti.

– kizárt dolog. szerintem kizárt.

– szükséges hogy menj. hát nem érzed?

– na, -ne. én mennék.

– menjünk? nekem aztán mindegy. -junk-jenk-jünk-nyunk-nyünk

1. CAN, COULD

■ Ability —— CAN, COULD, TO BE ABLE TO, TO MANAGE TO

- ✓ To talk about ability we use *can* and *can't* (or *cannot* in formal writing).
 - ✓ *We can get that information from the net.*
- ✓ *Can't* is used for all things that we are not able to do.
 - ✓ *I can't speak French.*
- We sometimes use **to be able/ manage to** instead of can when we don't talk about general ability but **the capability at one particular time** in any tense.
 - ✓ *For the first time in years we are now able to generate growth internally, not just through acquisitions.*

■ Requests

- To make a request (ask someone to do something)
 - ✓ *Can /Could you open the window, please?*

■ Past ability

- To talk about general past ability (not limited to one occasion) we use **could**.
 - ✓ *I could speak Italian quite well when I was at school.*

2. COULD, COULD HAVE +V3

■ You can use **could IN THE PRESENT** to show a possibility or opportunity or polite request:

- ✓ *The weather is so good, we could go for a walk?(we might as well go for a walk)*
- ✓ *Do you think you could help me with this project?*

■ To talk about a past impossibility we use **couldn't + have + past participle**.

- ✓ *I could have booked an earlier flight but I didn't want to wake up early in the morning. - This is an opportunity that didn't happen.*

3. MUST, HAVE TO

■ Necessity (obligation)

- To say that something is necessary we use *have to*, and *must*.
 - ✓ *You have to pay the invoice by the end of the month.* (that's the company rule)
 - ✓ *You don't have to pay right now. We can give you credit.* (you are free to choose)
- *Must* - the speaker personally feels something is important or **emotionally involved**.
 - ✓ *You must stop working so hard.* (I'm telling you)
 - ✓ *You must come and visit me someday!*
- To make a question we normally use *have to*:
 - ✓ *Do you have to work this evening?*
- **Negation** – **don't have to/doesn't have to** – csak a **have to-t** használjuk tagadásra
- **Past Tense** - **had to/ didn't have to** – fontos, hogy múlt időben csak a **have to-t** használjuk

4. MUST, CAN'T (2. jelentés)

■ Certainty – bizonyára – bizonyára nem

We use **must** and **can't** to show that something is very certain because it is logical.

- ✓ *There's no answer from her phone. She must be in a meeting. Both meeting rooms are empty.*

■ Negation:

- ✓ *She can't be in a meeting. / You can't be hungry, you have eaten a lot today.*

click on the picture to find today's activity online:



LESSON 6 – MODALS 2

JÓ TUDNI: A musn't-öt mindig tiltásra használjuk, az engedély megvonására, hogy kifejezzük: valami tilos. A need a szükségességet fejezi ki, de gyakran kiváltható más segédígekkel is: pl. have to, should.

A should talán a legegyszerűbb angol segédíge magyar felhasználó számára, hiszen általában úgy fordítjuk: kellene, kéne....

BUSINESS EXTRA: Vigyázzunk arra, hogy a mustn't nem használatos udvarias üzleti környezetben tanácsadásra. A should pedig csak akkor, ha jól ismerjük a másik személyt. Akkor mit használhatunk helyettük? Például:

Could you please change my ticket?

Can you possibly take this case?

May I ask you to sign these documents?

I'll give them a ring if you like.

Let me give you a hand.

How about opening a new file?

5. MUSTN'T

■ Prohibition

- ✓ When something is prohibited we use *can't*, *be not allowed to* and *mustn't*. *Mustn't* is more usual when we are telling someone what not to do.
You mustn't talk about politics if they invite you to dinner. (I'm telling you)
You're not allowed to park on a double yellow line. (that's the law)

6. NEED

■ Necessity (obligation)

- To say that something is necessary we can also use *need* to
 - ✓ *You have to/need to sign this form in two places, here and here.*
 - ✓ *If you're going to jump into the UK market and become an important player, you need to have that retail in the £6–£7 price range.*
 - ✓ *Do you need to work this evening?*
 - ✓ *Unfortunately, I need to work this evening.*
- Notice the two possible negative forms:
You don't need to/needn't wait for me – I'll come along later.

7. MAY, MIGHT

■ Uncertainty – lehet hogy igen, de az is lehet, hogy nem

- ✓ When we are uncertain we use *may*, *might*. (*or could*) The meaning is ‘perhaps’.
 - ✓ *We may be able to deliver in two weeks.*
 - ✓ *She might be in Italy on a business trip. I'm not sure.*
 - ✓ *I might have some more news for you next week.*
 - ✓ *Friday is not a good day for the meeting. I may/might not be in the office on that day.*

- If you want to express this certainty **in the past** you have to use **MODAL + HAVE + V3**
 - ✓ *We're only five minutes late. The talk might not have started yet.*

■ Requests- to make a request – ask somebody to do something

- ✓ *Can /Could you open the window, please?*

8. SHOULD

■ **Opinions and advice or expectation** - kellene

- ✓ We use *should*, *should not* (*shouldn't*), ***ought to*** and *ought not to* (*oughtn't to*) to give an opinion or recommendation about what is the best thing to do.
- ✓ ***We should/ought to*** invest more heavily in marketing.
- ✓ *You should speak to your boss.* (it's my advice to you)
- ✓ *Lisbon should be a turning point in European economic policy.*

■ **Past criticism**

- ✓ When we use the verbs in the past (+ *have* + past participle) we mean that we didn't do the right thing and now we are making a criticism.
- ✓ *We should have seen the dangers a long time ago.*
- ✓ *We shouldn't have spent all the advertising budget on television spots.*

click on the picture to find today's activity online:



LESSON 7 – ARTICLES

JÓ TUDNI: Az angol határozott és határozatlan névelők használata nagyban hasonlít a magyarra, azonban az egyik fő és leggyakrabban használt eltérés, hogy általános, elvont fogalmak előtt az angol nem használ névelőt.

– azaz: Life is beautiful! – Az élet szép.

BUSINESS EXTRA:

*I read **an** interesting report last week. – most említiük először a riportot – egy riport
Have you read **the** report I gave you? – visszaatalunk egy korábban már említett dologra – a riport
Financial reports are important for our business. – vigyázat! ez a magyarban sokszor határozott
névelő! A pénzügyi riportok fontosak a cégünknek.*

- ✓ **A/an** is called the indefinite article, and we use it **to introduce new information**.
- ✓ **The** is called the definite article, and we use it when the listener knows which person or thing we are talking about.
- ✓ We use **no article** when we want to speak generally.

■ **A/an**

- ✓ The listener does not know which person or thing we are talking about.
*We must have a meeting next week. I have **an idea** I'd like to discuss.*
- ✓ We use *a/an* to describe someone's job, but not areas of business.
*Fiona used to be **a teacher**, but now she's in management training.*
- ✓ We use *a/an* to describe something.
*It's **an interesting idea**. Paris is **a very big city**. This is **a better product**.*
- ✓ *A/an* mean 'one', so we cannot use *a/an* with plurals or uncountable nouns.
*Can you give me **some information**?*

■ **The**

- ✓ We use '**the**' for old information. It is clear which person or thing we are talking about We often know which one because we mentioned it before, using *a/an*.
*We must have **a meeting** next week. **The meeting** should focus on the auditors' report. I went to **an interesting show** last week. It was **the Paris Spring Collection**.*
- ✓ We use '**the**' when there is only one of something. It is clear which one we are talking about.
*I'll speak to **the boss** when he gets back.*
- ✓ We use *the* with nationalities and other groups. *I really admire **the Italians** for their sense of design. The government is trying to do more to help **the poor**.*
- ✓ We use *the* with superlatives. *This is **the best** quality material we have in stock.*

■ **No article**

- ✓ No article is used when we are talking generally.
Life is hard. (life in general)
*The first issue of the Worktime Magazine features an article called '**Health and safety at work —A question of costs and benefits?**'. (from an online magazine)*

LESSON 8 – QUANTIFIERS

JÓ TUDNI: A mennyiségjelzők trükkösek lehetnek az angolban – és szinte minden idegen nyelvben – hiszen a magyarral ellentétben az angol is megkülönbözteti a megszámlálható (countable) és a megszámlálhatatlan (uncountable) főneveket, amihez a mennyiségjelzőket párosítja. Megszámlálható minden olyan főnév, amit minden erőfeszítés nélkül képesek vagyunk megszámolni, anélkül, hogy mondjuk kilóra vagy literre kellene kiméni. ☺ Természetesen egy zsák búzát is meg lehetne számolni szeménként, de marha sokáig tartana, így az is megszámlálhatatlan lesz az angolban. Inkább kilóra mérjük.

BUSINESS EXTRA:

Megszámlálható vagy megszámlálhatatlan?

I have many colleagues.

– meg tudjuk őket számolni - MANY

Did you travel much?

– nem tudjuk megszámolni - sokat utaztál? - MUCH

We ate some low-carb bread and had some cookies in the lunch-break.

– mindkettő lehet - SOME

We attended a lot of seminars and we ate a lot at the conference.

– ez is mindkettő lehet – A LOT OF

Most managers strive for higher salary and more empowerment.

– a legtöbb vezető! the nélkül!

QUANTIFIERS

- **Usage:** We use **quantifiers** when we want to give someone information about the number of something: how much or how many.

We use these quantifiers with **both countable and uncountable nouns**:

all	any	enough	less	a lot of	lots of
more	most	no	none of	some	

- Some more **colloquial forms**: plenty of, heaps of, a load of, loads of, tons of etc
- Some quantifiers can be used **only with count nouns**: both, each, either, (a) few, fewer, neither, several, a couple of, thousands of etc.
- Some quantifiers can be used **only with uncount nouns**: a little, (not) much, a bit of

- When do we use **much** and when **many**?

much: uncountable nouns (milk, marmalade, money, time etc.)

many: countable nouns (bottles of milk, jars of marmalade, dollars, minutes etc.)

- ✓ How much money have you got?
- ✓ How many dollars have you got?

In informal English these questions are often answered with a lot of, lots of

- When do we use **a little/little** and when **a few/few**?

little: uncountable nouns (milk, marmalade, money, time etc.)

few: countable nouns (bottles of milk, jars of marmalade, dollars, minutes etc.)

- ✓ He has a little money left.
- ✓ He has a few dollars left.

We use **few and little** without the article **a** to point out a more negative meaning.

- ✓ I have little time. (I am sad. ☹ – kevés időm van)
- ✓ I have a little time. (I am happy. ☺ - van egy kis időm)

LESSON 9 – CONDITIONALS

JÓ TUDNI: A feltételes mondat az egyik leglogikusabb nyelvtani szerkezet az angolban, de mégis ez igényli talán a legtöbb gyakorlást. Logikus, mert tökéletesen tükröződik a magyar nyelv – és szinte az összes latin nyelv – feltételes szerkezetével: ugyanúgy 3 szintje van, ugyanúgy lehet keverni a szinteket. Érdemes megtanulni pár példamondatot, utána pedig már csak az igéket kell cserélni a szerkezetekben.

Zero Conditional – always true - it is a fact, NOT a real conditional sentence – mindig igaz

- ✓ Magyar példa: Ha sokat költesz reklámra, jobbak lesznek az eladásaid.
- ✓ In English: _____

- We use it when we want to talk about things that are always or generally true.
You can change 'if' to 'when' in zero conditionals!

Structure

If/When + present simple + present simple (result)

- ✓ *If you don't get the best people into the company, your product suffers.*
- ✓ *When you've finished the course, you get a certificate.*
- ✓ *When you fly business class, don't drink too much of the free alcohol.*

1st Conditional – likely future or present

- ✓ Magyar példa: Ha keményen dolgozol, a fönökök észre fogja venni.
- ✓ In English: _____

Structure

If + present simple (condition) + future simple (result)

- When we want to talk about future events that will happen, or are likely to happen, we use
- In the condition clause there can be a variety of present forms.
 - ✓ *If the compromise deal fails, who knows what will happen to our company?*
 - ✓ *If you increase your order, we'll give you a bigger discount.*
 - ✓ *If you increase your order, you're going to get a bigger discount.*

2nd Conditional – imaginary future or present

- ✓ Magyar példa: Ha keményen dolgoznál, a fönökök észrevenné.
- ✓ In English: _____

Structure

If + past simple (condition) + would (result)

- When we want to talk about future events that are imaginary, unlikely or impossible
- *Instead of would we can use other modals as well: could / might*
 - ✓ *What would you do if you won 15 M HUF?*
 - ✓ *Would you mind if I used your phone?*
 - ✓ *If I didn't go to the meeting, they would be upset.*

3rd conditional – imaginary past

- ✓ Magyar példa: Ha keményen dolgoztál volna, a fönököt észrevette volna.
✓ In English: _____

Structure

If + past perfect (condition) + would + have + V3 (result)

- When we want to talk about past events that are different to what really happened, we use:
 - ✓ If Mr.Nice **had won** the election, they **would have promoted** free trade agreements with other nations.
 - ✓ If the economic situation **had been** better, we **wouldn't have lost** so many customers.
 - ✓ If I'd **done** an MBA, I'd **have had** more opportunities.

click on the picture to find today's activity online:



LESSON 10 - GERUND AND INFINITIVE

JÓ TUDNI: Az angol igéket ha egy másik ige követi, akkor azt mondhatjuk ronda-magyarban, hogy az első ige vagy „to-t” vagy „inget” vonz. ☺ Tehát vagy főnévi igenévi alakban áll utána a következő ige (infinitive) vagy ing-es alakban (gerund). Hogy melyik után áll to+infinitive és melyik után -ing? Hát, ez az, amihez tulajdonképpen fenék kell. Bár néha logikátelfedezhetünk bennük, de úgy összességében mégis megtanulni kell őket.

De hogyan lehet megtanulni? Úgy biztosan nem, hogy leülsz és aznap megtanulsz 30 gerund-ot vonzó igét.

Ha egy tipikus példamondatot megtanulsz mindegyikkel, amire könnyen emlékszel, akkor viszont nyert ügyed van!

BUSINESS EXTRA:

Let me help you with this project. – a 'let' az egyedüli kivétel, ami után nincs se 'to' se' –ing'. soha. és ez mindig így van. nincs a kivétel alól kivétel. talán az egyedüli kivétel az angolban, ami alól nincs kivétel. tehát duplán kivétel. ☺

Itt egy táblázat, amelyikben megnézheted, hogy mikor követi az igét gerund és mikor infinitive:

Verb + -ing

saying and thinking
liking and disliking
phrasal verbs
phrases with *can't*
other common verbs

*admit, consider, deny, describe, imagine, mention, suggest
dislike, enjoy, fancy, (not) mind,
carry on, give up, keep on, put off
can't bear, can't help, can't resist, can't face, can't stand
avoid, deny, consider, delay, finish, involve, keep, miss, postpone,
practise, risk*

Verb + to

plans and decisions
expectations
promises and refusals
other common verbs

*aim, arrange, choose, decide, intend, plan, prepare
demand, order, deserve, expect, hope, want, wish, would like
fail, guarantee, offer, promise, refuse, threaten
agree, can't afford, learn, manage, pretend, seem, tend, train, wait, ask,
help, teach, encourage, persuade, enable, invite, warn, advise, recommend,
allow (BUT some of them can be used with gerund in some cases!)*

Gerund or infinitive? - ezeknél az igéknél azonban mindenki lehet – jelentéstől függően:

- **remember, forget, regret** – ha a következő ige előidejűségen van: -ing., egyébként: to + inf.
- **try: megpróbál (to) vagy kipróbál (ing)**
- **stop: megáll (to) vagy abbahagy (ing)**
- **mean: akar (to) vagy jelent (ing)**

LESSON 11 - PASSIVE VOICE

JÓ TUDNI: Szenvedő szerkezetet a magyarban is használunk. Nagymamám gyakran mondta: „Kislányom, a leves meg lett éve.” ☺ Természetesen a mondat nem helyes, azonban bizonyos magyar nyelvjárásokban még mindig fellelhető. Próbálj ronda-magyarban beszélni és már meg is van a szenvedő szerkezet!

Egyszerűen bele kell rakni a mondatba a létigét is. Lett, volt, van. Az angolban ugyanez a helyzet: a szenvedő mondatban minden egygel több 'be' van megfelelő alakban. És mi a megfelelő alak? Folyamatos igeidőkben: being. Perfect igeidőkben pedig: been. Utánuk pedig az ige minden 3. alakban áll (past participle).

Ennyi az egész. Ugye milyen egyszerű? ☺

BUSINESS EXTRA: I was given a pay rise. – mennyivel angolosabb mint az: I got a pay rise.

- We use **passive voice** when **the person or organisation who does the action is:**
 - unimportant
 - unclear from the situation
 - unknown
- The **object** in the active sentence **moves to the front** in the passive sentence and becomes **the subject**.
- To form the passive: we use **[to be + V3]** (past participle) - azaz, a mondatunkban minden egy BE-vel több van, a megfelelő alakban

Active

Samsung **produces** millions of chips every year.
 Our supplier **is shipping** the goods next week.
 The government **raised** the interest rates by 1%.
 He **was asking** me some difficult questions.
 They **have chosen** the new design.
 Rosa **will give** a press briefing tomorrow.
 We **can arrange** a loan within six days.
 We **may give** you some new sales targets.

Passive

Millions of chips **are produced** every year.
 The goods **are being shipped** next week.
 Interest rates **were raised** by 1%.
 I **was being asked** some difficult questions.
 The new design **has been chosen**.
 A press briefing **will be given** tomorrow.
 A loan **can be arranged** within six days.
 You **may be given** some new sales targets.

■ Saying who does the action

If we want to say who does the action then we use by:

- ✓ The goods **are being shipped next week by our supplier in China**.

■ Transitive and intransitive verbs - tárgyas és tárgyatlan igék

Verbs which usually take objects are called **transitive verbs** (e.g.: *help*).
 Verbs which do not usually take objects are called **intransitive verbs** (e.g.: *look*).

A: Can I **help** you?

B: No, I'm just **looking**. (no passive)

Only transitive verbs can be made passive!!

– csak a tárgyas igét tudjuk szenvetetni

■ Verbs with two objects - magyarban 1 tárgy + 1 részeshatározó

Some verbs have two objects. In active sentences we can use these verbs in two ways:

TESCO gave us a large order last year. two objects: **us (részeshatározó) + large order (tárgy)**

- ✓ *A large order was given to us by TESCO last year.*
- ✓ *We were given a large order by TESCO last year.*

LESSON 12 - REPORTED SPEECH

JÓ TUDNI: Függő beszéd. Nem kell megijedni tőle, mert a valóságban sokkal kevesebbet használja az angol, mint amekkora a hype körülötte. Felesleges heteket tölteni a függő beszéd begyakorlásával, elég ha pár életszerű példamondatot megtanulunk, amelyek gyakran előfordulnak az üzleti életben.

A titok itt is a logika megértése és a sablonok begyakorlása, ami szabadon változtatható.

BUSINESS EXTRA:

"Remember when I said I was going to be honest with you, Jeff? That was a big, fat lie."

- We often tell people what other people have said. This is called reported or indirect speech. We very rarely try to report the exact words that someone says. Usually we give the general meaning with a summary.
- **Tense changes** – When the verb tense changes it 'moves back' in time.

Actual words	Report (Indirect speech)
'I work for IBM.'	<i>She said she worked for IBM.</i>
'I'm working for IBM.'	<i>She said she was working for IBM.</i>
'I've worked for IBM.'	<i>She said she had worked for IBM.</i>
'I've been working for IBM.'	<i>She said she had been working for IBM.</i>
'I worked for IBM.'	<i>She said she had worked for IBM. - or -</i> <i>She said she worked for IBM.</i>
'I had worked for IBM.'	<i>She said she had worked for IBM.</i>
'I'm going to work for IBM.'	<i>She said she was going to work for IBM.</i>
'I can/will/may work for IBM.'	<i>She said she would/would/might work for IBM.</i>

- There is no change for *must, might, could, should, would*.
- Note that if the actual words were in the past simple, the report can change or stay the same.
- Note that there is no change for the past perfect (*had worked*).
- We do not need to change tense if the information is still true.
'The sales team are doing very well at the moment.' He says/said the team are doing very well.
- We do not need to change tense if we report something which is always true.
'There is always a period of uncertainty after a merger.'
He says/said there is always a period of uncertainty after a merger.

■ People, places, times and things

- In reported speech references to people, places, times and things often change, because the point of view changes. e.g.: tomorrow → the following day, this → that

■ Other reporting verbs

- There are many verbs to report what people say. Each verb has one or more possible patterns.
Common reporting verbs include:

complain, confirm, deny, explain, mention, promise, propose, reply, say, suggest advise, assure, convince, inform notify, persuade, promise, propose, suggest agree, ask, demand, decide, offer, promise, refuse, threaten, advise, ask, convince, encourage, invite, order, persuade, remind, tell, warn admit, agree, announce, answer, claim