

THEME 10 MANNERS GRAMMAR

1. WISH CLAUSES

We use wish (if only) + the simple past tense

- to talk about something that we want to be different in the present or the future. We use the past tense but the meaning is present or future.

There are a lot of things to do at work. I wish we didn't have to work today. (but there are a lot of things to do and we have to work today)

I wish I lived in a house by the sea. (I don't live in a house by the sea)

I wish you would stay with us longer. (but you won't stay with us longer)

NOTE: In formal English we use WERE instead of WAS with all subjects.

I wish I were a good basketball player.

We use wish (If only) + the past perfect tense

- to say that we regret something in the past.

I wish I had had enough courage to write you before. (but I didn't have enough courage to write you before.)

I wish I hadn't eaten so much last night.

We use wish (If only) + would

- when we want someone or something to change.

I wish that terrible noise would stop.

- when we want something to occur in the future.

Tina wishes her uncle would visit her soon.

- when we want to complain about something or other people's annoying habits.

I wish my son would stop biting his nails.

NOTE: To talk about our annoying habits, we use could (not would)

I wish I could be tidy.

Complete the sentences using the words given.

E.g. I'm sorry that you can't come to the trip. (wish) **I wish you could come to the trip.**

1. Maria is interrupting me, it is very annoying. (wish)

I _____ interrupting me, it is very annoying.

2. Joshua would like to be able to dance, but he can't. (wishes)

Joshua _____ dance.

3. My hair is short and curly, but I'd prefer long straight hair. (wish)

I _____ long straight.

4. Helen doesn't see her father very often, which makes her sad. (wishes)

Helen _____ more often.

5. I live in Paris but I hate Paris. (wish)

I _____ in Paris.

6. My brother isn't here and I need him.

I wish my brother _____ .

7. Susan can't come to the party and she's your dude.

I wish _____ .

A. Read the given situations and make a wish sentence in the past.

E.g. You have drunk too much coke and now you are about to throw up.

You say: I wish I hadn't drunk too much coke.

1. You have just painted your gate. Now, you think that the color was a wrong decision.

You say: _____

2. You are on holiday and you have seen great scenes and you would like to take some photos. But you haven't brought your camera with you.

You say: _____

3. Your best friend visited your town but you were away and couldn't see him.

You say: _____

4. You have just come back from holiday. Everything was fine but the hotel was a disaster.

You say: _____

5. You went shopping with your friend. You liked a coat and you wanted to buy it very much. You didn't buy as it was expensive but now you regret.

You say: _____

2. SHOULD / SHOULD NOT HAVE + V3

We use should/should not + have + past participle (V3) to talk about an obligation in the past. It often indicates some criticism.

- Tina should have asked me before she took my mobile. (I'm annoyed)

- You cough terribly. You shouldn't have walked in the rain. I mean you should have taken a taxi.

A. Read the situations and write sentences with 'should have' and 'shouldn't have'.

Eg. When we got to the hotel there were no vacancies. We hadn't reserved one.

We should have reserved a room.

1. Alice and Astrid went for a walk. While they were walking, they got hungry but they didn't have anything to eat.

They _____.

2. My best friend lives in İzmir. Last week, I went to İzmir but I didn't visit him. When I saw him later,

I said: I _____.

3. The speed limit is 50 km an hour but Nina was driving at 80.

She _____.

4. The driver in front stopped suddenly without any warnings and I crashed into his car.

He _____.

5. It was very cold and rainy. The boy was walking along the road without a coat.

He _____.

6. It was a mistake to write his name on the letter.

He _____.