

THEME 3 MOVIES GRAMMAR

1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

*** We use the present simple for

- **Daily routines, repeated actions or habits.**

I get up at six and work out every day.

He drinks coffee after lunch.

- **Permanent states.**

She lives in Liverpool.

I teach in Brighton Language School.

- **Timetables.**

The movie starts at 15.30.

The train leaves in five minutes.

- **Reviews, sports commentaries and narration.**

Emma Stone's performance is breathtaking. (review)

Messi passes the ball to Arda. (sports commentary)

Coach Peary sees his unsuccessful jumps and doesn't want to help him at first. (narration)

*** We form the 3rd-person singular in the affirmative by adding –s to the main verb.

Subject + Verb + Object

I / You / We / They play games.

He / She / It plays games.

*** We form the negative with don't or doesn't + main verb.

Subject + do not (don't) / does not (doesn't) + Verb + Object

I / You / We / They do not (don't) play games.

He / She / It does not (doesn't) play games.

*** We form the interrogative with do or does + subject + main verb.

Do / Does + Subject + Verb + Object ?

Do I you we they play games?

Does he she it play games?

*** **Spelling rules (3rd-person singular)**

- Most verbs take -s.

talk - talks, enjoy - enjoys, think - thinks

- Verbs ending in -ch, -sh, -ss, -x and -o take -es.

watch - watches, crash - crashes, pass - passes, fix - fixes, go - goes

- Verbs ending in a consonant + -y drop the -y and takes -ies.

cry - cries, study - studies

- Verbs ending in a vowel + -y take -s.

play - plays, stay - stays

*** **Time expressions used with the present simple:**

- every hour / day / week / month / summer / year / morning / evening / afternoon / night

- in the morning(s) / afternoon(s) / evening(s) • at night / weekends, etc. • in summer / June, etc. • on Mondays / weekdays, etc.

WH- QUESTIONS

We use question words (who, what, where, when, whose, and how) to ask for information. The question word comes at the beginning of the question.

What time does the movie start?

Where does the story take place?

Who does he play football with?

When does the drama class start?

LIKE, LOVE, HATE + -ING FORM

We use the -ing form after verbs which express preference such as *love, like, enjoy* and *hate*.

She loves collecting teaspoons.

They hate watching historical dramas.

I like writing poems.

2. EXPRESSING OPINIONS

To express our opinions, we can use:

I am crazy about _____

I love _____

I like / enjoy _____

I don't mind _____

I don't like _____

I can't stand _____

I hate _____

I think _____

I suppose _____

I guess _____

I believe this is _____

In my opinion _____

To be honest _____

To me _____

According to me _____

In my view _____

In my opinion _____

In my eyes _____

If you ask me _____

From my perspective _____

From my point of view _____

As far as I'm concerned _____

I'm of the opinion that _____

A: What do you think about action films?

B : I love action films. I think they are thrilling

3. MAKING PREFERENCES

PREFER

We use “prefer”

- to state general preferences.

I don't like big cities. I prefer living in the countryside. / My little daughter prefers wearing pink clothes instead of yellow or green ones.

Affirmative

I / You / We / They prefer visiting historical places.

He / She / It prefers visiting historical places.

Negative

I / You / We / They don't prefer visiting historical places.

He / She / It doesn't prefer visiting historical places.

Interrogative

Do I / you / we / they prefer visiting historical places?

Does he / she / it prefer visiting historical places?

I prefer a full-time job to a part-time one.

My son prefers playing computer games to playing an instrument.

Turkish people prefer to go on a beach holiday rather than go on an adventure holiday.

WOULD RATHER

We use “would rather”

- to state specific preferences.

I would rather visit Aquarium when I go to İstanbul this summer.

I would rather stay at home and watch a movie with my friends tonight.

Affirmative

I / He / She / It We / You / They would rather ('d rather) eat out.

Negative

I / He / She / It / We / You / They would rather not eat out.

Interrogative

Would I / he / she / it / we / you / they rather eat out?

4. TELLING THE TIME AND THE DATE

We can ask for the time saying:

What time is it?

What is the time?

Do you have the time?

Can you tell me the time?

Use It's + time to say what time it is.

07:00 It's seven (o'clock).

02: 30 It's half past two. OR It's two thirty.

05: 15 It's quarter past five. OR It's five fifteen.

10: 45 It's quarter to eleven. OR It's ten forty-five.

08:10 It's ten past eight. OR It's eight ten.

11: 50 It's ten to twelve. OR It's eleven fifty.

We use

- a.m. between midnight (0:00) & noon (12:00)
- p.m. between noon (12:00) & midnight (0:00)

We ask the date in several ways. We can add *the* and *of* when we reply.

A : What date is it?

B : It's the third of March. (3rd March)

A : What's the date today?

B : It's September the eleventh. (September 11th)

5. MAKING INVITATIONS

We can make invitations using the following expressions:

Let's do some window shopping.

Shall we eat Thai food?

Would you like to join us for a drink?

Why don't we have a cup of coffee after school?

Are you in the mood for a movie?

Do you fancy going out for a meal at the weekend?

How about going to the theatre tomorrow?

What about talking to face to face?

We can accept an invitation saying:

Oh, what a great idea! / Cool! / I'd love to, thanks./ Why not?

That sounds great / nice / lovely.

That's very kind of you.

Thank you for inviting me.

We can refuse an invitation saying:

Well, I'd love to but I have other plans.

Sorry, but I can't make it.

I'm really sorry, but I've got something else on.

Thanks for asking, but I'm afraid I'm busy.