

- **verb + object + full infinitive** (advise, allow, ask, beg, encourage, forbid, invite, order, permit, remind, warn, etc.)
'You should take better care of yourself, Ivana,' said Gregg.
Gregg advised Ivana to take better care of herself.
- **verb + -ing form** (accuse sb of, apologise for, admit (to), complain to sb about, deny, insist on, suggest, etc.)
'George lied to me,' said Cynthia.
Cynthia accused George of lying to her.
- **verb + that clause** (admit, agree, claim, complain, exclaim, explain, inform sb, promise, suggest, etc.)
'You never listen to me,' he said.
He complained that I never listened to him.

★ Reported Questions

- We usually introduce reported questions with the reporting verbs *ask*, *wonder* and the expression *want to know*.
- The verbs in reported questions are in the affirmative form.
'Why did you go to the doctor?' he asked.
He asked me why I had gone to the doctor.
- If the direct question begins with a question word, the reported question also begins with the same question word.
'Where are you going?' she asked.
She asked me where I was going.
- If the direct question does not begin with a question word, the reported question begins with *if* or *whether*.
'Did you enjoy the concert?' he asked.
He asked me **if/whether** I had enjoyed the concert.
- When we change questions from Direct to Reported Speech, pronouns, tenses, adverbs, etc. change in the same way as in reported statements.

Module 6 - Unit 12

★ Conditional Sentences Type 3

if-clause	Main clause
If + Past Perfect	would/could/might + have + past participle

Conditional Sentences Type 3 are used:

- to talk about unreal or imaginary situations in the past.
If I had won the lottery, I would have left my job.
- to express regret.
If I hadn't gone to bed so late last night, I would have woken up on time this morning.
- to criticise somebody/something.
If you had completed your degree, you might have found a better job.

★ Unreal Past

Present or Future Reference:

Sometimes we use the Past Simple when referring to the present or future. This is called the **Unreal Past**.

- We use **wish / if only + Past Simple** to make a wish about a present or future situation which we would like to be different.
I wish you didn't have to go tomorrow. (= But you have to).
I wish I had a bigger house. (= But I don't).
- We use **wish / if only + could + bare infinitive** to express regret about something we cannot do at present.
I wish I could speak Italian.
I wish I could come with you on Friday.
- We use **wish/ if only + would + bare infinitive** to express annoyance, irritation, dissatisfaction, and to make a wish concerning a present situation that is

unlikely to change. (The subject of *would* must be different from that of *wish*).

I wish / If only you would stop shouting!

I wish the days would go by more quickly!

- We use **would rather + Past Simple** to say that we would prefer somebody to do or not do something. (The subject of *would rather* must be different from the subject of the main verb).
I'd rather you didn't use my phone.
- We use **it's (high/ about) time + Past Simple** to express criticism or complain about something that should have already been done.
It's time you went to bed.
- We use **as if / as though + Past Simple** for untrue situations.
He speaks as if he were an expert. (He is not.)

NOTE

- In the Unreal Past we usually use *were* instead of *was*.

Past Reference:

- We use **wish / if only + Past Perfect Simple** to express regret about something that happened or didn't happen in the past.
I wish I had taken a torch with me. I can't see a thing.
- We use **would rather / as if / as though + Past Perfect Simple** for unreal situations in the past.
I'd rather you had informed me earlier.
He talked to us as if he had known us for years.

★ Inversion

When some words or expressions (usually with a negative or a restrictive meaning) are at the beginning of a sentence, the sentence is formed like a question (the auxiliary is placed before the subject). This is called inversion and is used for emphasis.

Words and expressions	Examples
Never (before)	<i>Never in my life had I felt so embarrassed.</i>
Rarely	<i>Rarely does he use his credit card.</i>
Seldom	<i>No sooner had I told him the news than everybody in the village knew it!</i>
Hardly (ever)...when	<i>Only when you see her will you realise how much she has changed.</i>
No sooner... than	<i>Only in an emergency should you dial 999.</i>
Only	<i>Not only did I lock the door, but I also secured the windows.</i>
Not only... but also	<i>Not even once did she look in this direction.</i>
Not (even) once	<i>Not until I saw him in person, did I realise how tall he was.</i>
Not until	<i>In no way is he to blame for what happened.</i>
On no account	<i>Under no circumstances would he accept my proposal.</i>
Under no circumstances	<i>Little did he know that a surprise awaited him.</i>
By no means	
In no way	
Nowhere	
Little	