

## Expresando Desexos do Pasado con Wish

Estuda atentamente estas tres estruturas gramaticais e os seus exemplos:

### 1) Subject + WISH + that + Subject > HAD + Participle

**I wish that Marisa had called yesterday.**

(Oxalá / Era o meu desexo/ que Marisa chamara onte).

### 2) Subject + WISH + that + Subject > COULD HAVE + Participle

**I wish that Marisa could have called yesterday.**

(Oxalá / Era o meu desexo /que Marisa chamara onte).

### 3) Subject + WISH + that + Subject > WOULD HAVE + Participle

**I wish that Marisa would have called yesterday.**

(Oxalá / Era o meu desexo /que Marisa chamara onte)

## REGRA BASICA:

Lembra que aínda que o verbo **WISH** estea no presente, esta estrutura gramatical **refírese aos desexos no tempo pasado**.

## Expresando Desexos do Futuro con "Wish"

Analiza agora atentamente estas tres estruturas gramaticais e os sus exemplos:

### 1) Subject + WISH + that + Subject > VERB (past)

**I wish that Marisa called every day.**

(Oxalá / Desexo/ que Marisa chame todos os días).

### 2) Subject + WISH + that + Subject > COULD + VERB (infinitive)

**I wish that Marisa could call tomorrow.**

(Oxalá / Desexo que Marisa puidera chamar mañá).

### 3) Subject + WISH + that + Subject > WOULD + VERB (infinitive)

**I wish that Marisa would call tomorrow.**

(Oxalá / Desexo que Marisa chame mañá).

## REGRAS BASICAS:

a) Recorda que aínda que o verbo **WISH** atópase no presente, esta estrutura gramatical **refírese a desexos de hábitos ou eventos futuros**.

b) Non empregues esta estrutura para expresar desexos en tempo pasado.

c) No empregues **WILL** no canto de **COULD** o **WOULD**.

EXEMPLOS:

INCORRECT

~~I wish that I received this letter before the office closed.~~

CORRECT

**I wish that I had received this letter before the office closed.**

**I wish that I could have received this letter before the office closed.**

**I wish that I would have received this letter before the office closed.**

## As Oracións Finais con : To, for, so that

Mira o seguinte exemplo:

*Jackie and Elena are preparing for a weekend break. What are they taking, and why?*

Jackie: *Have we got everything we need for our trip?*

Elena: *Yes Jackie, we've got some water to make tea, I'm bringing some pots and pans for cooking, and I'm taking some extra blankets so that we don't get cold.*

*Hi Selman! That's pretty good! Jackie and Elena are taking some water to make tea, some pots and pans for cooking, and some extra blankets so they don't get cold.*

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In English, when we want to talk about purpose, or the reason why we do things, we can use **to**, we can use **for** and we can use **so that**.

Firstly we can use **for with an -ing** verb. Here's Elena:

Elena: *I'm bringing some pots and pans for cooking...*

She uses *for* with an -ing verb to say why she's bringing the pots and pans

Elena: *I'm bringing some pots and pans for cooking*

Secondly, we can use an **infinitive with 'to'**

Elena: *we've got some water to make tea.*

In this sentence, she uses an infinitive - *to make* - to say why they are taking the water.

Elena: *we've got some water to make tea*

A third way to talk about reason or purpose is with **so that**.

Here's Elena: *I'm taking some extra blankets so that we don't get cold.*

Did you get it? *So that* is followed by a subject - *we* - and verb - *don't get* - to tell us why she's taking the extra blankets.

Ok, let's recap. To talk about reason or purpose, we can use:

- *for* with an -ing verb for objects, or for actions,
- we can either use *to* with an infinitive
- or *so that* with a subject and verb.

### Grammar Tables: To, for, so that

To talk about purpose, or the reason why we do things, we can use *for + verb-ing*, we can use the *infinitive with to*, and we can use *so that + subject + verb*.

Action or event	'for' + verb-ing
I'm bringing some pots and pans	<b>for cooking.</b>
I've got special glasses	<b>for reading</b> small print.
A thermos flask	is <b>for keeping</b> hot food hot.

Action or event	Infinitive with 'to'
We've got some water	<b>to make</b> tea.
I went to the shops	<b>to buy</b> some milk.
I worked very hard	<b>to get</b> a promotion.

Action or event	'so that' + subject + verb
I'm taking some extra blankets	<b>so that we don't get</b> cold.
I chained my bicycle to the fence	<b>so that it wouldn't get</b> stolen.
I worked very hard	<b>so that I would do well</b> in the exam.

## Grammar: Regret

Estuda os exemplos para ver os usos do verbo *to regret*. (lamentar)

*Catherine:*

Hi Mariela! Hina lost touch with her friends, and now she *regrets* it. Mark didn't move abroad, and he *regrets* that, too.

When we want to talk about past regrets, we can use '**regret**' as a verb. If we want to use a **second** verb, it must be an -ing form. Listen to Hina:

*Hina:* I really *regret losing* touch with some of my good friends.

The first verb is **regret**, and the second verb is '**losing**' - it takes **-ing**. Listen again:

*Hina:* I really regret losing touch with some of my good friends.

If we regret something that didn't happen, we put **not** before the -ing verb. Here's Mark:

*Mark:* I regret *not moving* abroad as many of my friends did, even for a year or two.

Of course, you don't **have** to use a second verb with -ing after regret; you could use a **noun** instead. You could just say what happened and then say something like 'I regret that situation' or 'I regret that' or just 'I regret it'.

*Elena:* When I first went to university, I was quite young, and I don't think I put in as much work as I should have done, and I kind of regret it now.

So, that's

- regret with an **-ing verb**
- regret with **not** and an -ing verb,
- regret with a **noun**.

## Writing: How to Write a Comparative Essay

*Neste tipo de composicións vannos a pedir que comparemos dúas cousas. Podennos pedir que nos posicionemoos a favor ou en contra do argumento presentado, ou pode ser que nos pidan que comparemos distintos puntos de vista, acontecementos, persoas ou cousas. Como en calquer outro tipo de composición temos que ser tremendamente claros sobre o propósito do noso escrito. O punto principal é responder á pregunta para que teña máis sentido para o lector.*

*A continuación presentámosche dúas posibilidades de organizar un ensaio comparativo.*

### How to Write a Compare/Contrast Essay

Compare and contrast essays are the other big essay types in academic writing. These essays will follow a specific question and are fairly easy to complete. There are several ways to write this type of essay. The most important thing to remember is structure. Many wonderful essays fall victim to the woes of bad structure, making any ingenuity to fall by the wayside. Go over the rules on how to write a general essay, and then structure your compare/contrast essay in one of the following two formats:

#### 1. Introduction

Your introduction — like the five-paragraph-essay, should open generally (with a quotation, anecdote, generalization), and lead into the thesis statement.

#### 2. Topic 1

This next portion of your essay (which may consist of one paragraph or several) should cover only the first topic of the comparison and contrast. Compare/Contrast essays take two topics and illustrate how they are similar and dissimilar. Do not mention topic 2 in this first portion.

#### 3. Topic 2

This next portion of your essay (which may also consist of one or more paragraphs) should cover the second of the two topics. Do not discuss Topic 1 in this section. Since you have already gone into great detail about it, you may allude to Topic 1 briefly; however, do not analyze Topic 1 in this section. This portion of the paper is to discuss Topic 2 in great detail.

#### 4. Topics 1 and 2 Together

Now that you have analyzed both Topic 1 and Topic 2 independently, now it is time to analyze them together. This section may also be one or several paragraphs.



## 5. Conclusion

The conclusion — like the introduction — should be a generalization of the thesis. This paragraph should express your certainty and absolute knowledge on the subject matter. You should reaffirm your thesis (essentially restate it in new words) and show how you've proven it.

OR

### 1. Introduction

Your introduction — like the five-paragraph-essay, should open generally (with a quotation, anecdote, generalization), and lead into the thesis statement.

### 2. All Comparisons (Topics 1 and 2)

This section — which should consist of several paragraphs — should go through all similarities you find in the two topics on which you are writing. There should be at least three comparisons (essentially three short body paragraphs) in which you give an example from both topics of comparisons in each.

### 3. All Contrasts (Topics 1 and 2)

This section — which should consist of several paragraphs — should go through all differences you find in the two topics on which you are writing. There should be at least three contrasts (essentially three short body paragraphs) in which you give an example from both topics of comparisons in each.

### 4. Conclusion

This conclusion is wrapping up everything you have just proven in your paper. It should restate the thesis in a new, more official way, and you should feel quite confident in your writing.

A continuación incluímos un modelo para que poidas ver un exemplo dunha composición que compara as *ventaxas e desventaxas da comida rápida e a comida caseira*.

## Model answer: Fast food & Home Cooking

*McDonald's, KFC, Burger King! Fast food outlets provide a great option for active families. I am going to compare and contrast the similarities and differences between fast food and home cooked meals.*

*There are some distinct similarities between the two. The first similarity is that they both provide a variety of choices. There are a number of selections available in restaurants; salads, burgers, shwarmas and more. Of course if the ingredients are available, anything can be cooked in your own kitchen. Each can be relatively inexpensive. Fast food can be very cheap since many meals are under 20 dirhams. Home cooked meals also can be reasonable especially if ingredients are carefully considered for the cost. Both fast food and home cooked meals can be delicious. We know that many people enjoy the taste of fast food because it is popular around the world. Home cooked meals can certainly be yummy if they are prepared just as you like them.*

*Although there are a number of similarities there are several differences between fast and home cooked meals. The first difference is that fast food is generally more fattening since oil is frequently used in the cooking process. In contrast the fat content can be controlled in home cooking. Another important difference is the amount of time that each takes. Fast food is obviously quick since menus are limited and a number of staff are involved in the preparation and cooking process. Home cooked meals however take longer to complete since one person is usually responsible for the entire meal. Yet another difference is convenience. Fast food is ready made and always available whereas home cooked meals are not instant.*

*We can see that fast and home cooked meals are similar in many ways but very different in others. I prefer home cooked meals since I like preparing my own food and can be sure of the ingredients. Enjoying a meal at home with myfamily is a great end to my busy day!*



## Podemos usar WERE coa primeira e a terceira persoa de singular?

Normalmente usamos *were* no canto de *was* coa primeira e a terceira persoa nas oracións condicionais e despois de *wish*.

### Algúns Exemplos:

If I **were** you, I wouldn't buy that coat. (... but I am not you)  
(Se fose ti, eu non compraría ese abrigo... pero non estou no teu sitio)

I would go out if it **were** not raining. (... but it is raining)  
(Sairía senón estivese chovendo... pero está chovendo)

I wish my bedroom **were** larger. (... but it's so small !!)  
(Oxalá o meu cuarto fose máis grande... pero é tan pequeno!!)

I wish it **were** warm. (... but it's winter and I hate cold weather)  
(Oxalá fixese calor... pero estamos no inverno e odio o tempo frío)

Tenta agora completar os exercicios que che propoñemos:

### Exercises

1. I'm not going to buy that book because it's expensive

But if that book \_\_\_\_\_  
(Pero si ese libro non fose caro, compraríao)

2. I am living in New York (and I hate this city).

I wish \_\_\_\_\_  
(Oxalá non estivese vivindo en Nova Yorke).

3. I'm not lying on a Cuban beach (and it's horrible to be in this office).

I wish \_\_\_\_\_  
Oxalá estivese deitado nunha praia cubana

### Answers:

1. But if that book weren't expensive, I would buy it.
2. I wish I weren't living in NY
3. I wish I were lying on a Cuban beach

## Que significa a contracción ain't ?

**Ain't** é unha expresión do inglés coloquial que normalmente reemplaza a: *'it isn't' or 'it's not'*, pero tamén aparece noutros casos que che vamos a comentar. É importante ser capaz de recoñecela pero, en xeral, non é recomendable o seu uso.

'It ain't' could be re-written in standard English as 'it isn't' or 'it's not'.

'Ain't' is non-standard English, but is quite common in dialects and in colloquial forms of British and American English. So it is important to be able to recognise it, but not so important to be able to produce it in speech or writing. It is used as the contracted form of a number of different aspects of the verbs and auxiliary verbs 'to be' and 'to have', so it is quite useful, as you can see. It is the contracted form of:

**'am not', 'are not', 'is not', 'have not' and 'has not'**

It is often used with a second negative in the same clause, producing a double negative, which is ungrammatical, but quite normal in this variety of English:

- 'You **ain't** goin' nowhere. You're stayin' right here.' (*you are not..*)
- 'I **ain't** done it yet. No. I **ain't** 'ad a minute to meself.' (= *myself*). (*I haven't...*)
- 'I **ain't** Superman.' (*I am not*)
- 'It **ain't** right for Joan to tell Jane what to do.' (*It isn't...*)
- 'He still **ain't** returned that bike. How long's he 'ad it for now?' (*He still hasn't..*)
- 'You **ain't** finished your supper, Simon. **Ain't** you 'ungry, or what?' (*You haven't., aren't you...?*)

## Cales son as diferenzas entre os adverbios 'still' 'yet' and 'already'.

We use '**still**' to talk about something, a situation or an action, that's continuing, often for a longer time than expected. It hasn't changed or stopped. 'Still' usually goes in the middle of the sentence, before the verb.

### Example sentences

Are you **still** working in the hospital?

I'm **still** there.

He's **still** living in London.

Do you **still** see Harry?

We use '**yet**' mostly in questions and negative sentences. Using 'yet' shows that we're expecting something to happen or have happened. In spoken English 'yet' almost always comes at the end of the sentence or question.

### Example sentences

I haven't found one **yet**. I

haven't seen him **yet**. Have

you finished it **yet**?

Finally, we use '**already**' to talk about things that have happened, often earlier than expected. It usually goes in the middle or the end of sentence, just before or after the verb.

### Example sentences

I've eaten **already**.

She's **already** done it.

We've **already** seen the film.

So to recap: 'Still' to talk about something that's continuing, 'yet' for something we're expecting to have happened and 'already' for things that have happened, earlier than expected.

## Find out more

'Still' usually goes in the middle of the sentence, before the verb.

<b>Still</b>		
Are you	<b>still</b>	married to him?
Is she		unemployed?
I'm		living with my parents.
They		haven't replied.

Both '**yet**' and '**already**' are often used with the present perfect. '**Yet**' is used in questions and negative sentences.

<b>Questions with 'yet'</b>	
Have you tidied your room	<b>yet?</b>
Has he come home	
Has she finished	
Have they seen the film	

<b>Negative statements with 'yet'</b>	
You haven't met her	<b>yet?</b>
He hasn't done it	
She hasn't spoken to him	
They haven't paid	

<b>Present perfect with 'already'</b>		
Have you two	<b>already</b>	met?
He's done it		
She's fixed it		
They've sold their car		