

Malcolm Gladwell The Tipping Point Stephen Covey Carol Dweck Daniel H. Pink Susan Cain Quiet Simon Sinek Start With Why Paul Tough How Children Succeed Daniel Gilbert Stumbling on Happiness Dan Heath Switch Amanda Ripley The Smartest Kids in the World David Shenk The Genius in All of Us

Thirty-two chapters of important information that you need while you are learning to speak American English. This book answers important questions asked by ESL learners. This book will help you improve your English. You can use this book with or without a teacher. This book is the fruit of 10 years of teaching English as a Second Language. It can be used by anyone who is learning American English as a second language, or by teachers of ESL in their classes. It contains lessons on pronunciation and grammar. This book will explain when you use "The," "A," "Make," "Do," "Some," "Any," "Can," "Could," "May" and "Might." It explains several different ways that you can use the all-purpose verb "Get." It shows you which verbs are followed by "To" and which verbs are followed by another verb ending in "ING." Many of my students asked for more information about those verbs with prepositions – those that can be separated from their prepositions and those that can't. I've illustrated these verbs with many examples. You can use the book with or without a teacher. This book answers many of the questions that my students have asked me. Chapter. 1 Definite Article "The" and Indefinite Article "A" Chapter 2: The Difference Between "A" and "One" Chapter 3: The Difference Between "Make" and "Do" Chapter 4: The Difference Between "Some" and "Any" Chapter 5: The Difference Between "Say" and "Tell" Chapter 6: At, In, or On: Where Are You?: Prepositions of Place and Time Chapter 7: Can, Could, May, Might: What's the Difference? Chapter 8: Either, Neither, Or, Nor: What's the Difference? Chapter 9: Uses of GET in English (The Only Verb You Need?) Chapter 10: "Isn't it" and Other Question Tags Chapter 11: Short Answers to Questions Chapter 12: Verbs Followed by Gerund (-ING) Chapter 13: Verbs Followed by Infinitive (TO) Chapter 14: Verbs Followed by Either (-ING) or (TO) Chapter 15: Verbs Followed by Neither (-ING) nor (TO) Chapter 16: Where Does the Stress Accent Go? Chapter 17: Words Whose Sound Is a Surprise Chapter 18: Words that Don't Rhyme (But Look as if They Should) Chapter 19: From Noun to Verb by Shifting the Stress Accent Chapter 20: From Noun to Verb by Changing the Sound of "S" Chapter 21: From Noun to Verb by Changing the Vowel Sound Chapter 22: Verbs That Always Stay Next to their Prepositions: Not Separable Chapter 23: Verbs That Can Leave their Prepositions Behind: Separable Chapter 24: Verbs with Two Prepositions: Important Expressions Chapter 25: I Drink Espresso, but Not Right Now: English Present Tense Chapter 26: The English Past Tenses: Why So Many? Chapter 27: The Sound of "ED": How Do You Pronounce the Simple Past Tense? Chapter 28: Rulebreakers: The Irregular Verbs Chapter 29: One of your Relatives is Missing! Omitting the Relative Pronoun Chapter 30: All Your Nouns in a Row: The English Word Virus Chapter 31: Getting Your Two Cents In Chapter 32: Some Nouns Don't Count: Countable and non-countable nouns

Includes lists of orders, rules, bills etc.

Adventures builds students' confidence through the use of clear grammar presentations, varied practice exercises, and guided skills work. The highly motivating topics have been carefully chosen to appeal to teenagers. The clear syllabus offers an analytical approach to grammar, as well as extensive and varied practice. Strong emphasis is placed on skills development and study skills. There is a systematic approach to vocabulary building. The variety of challenging and enjoyable activities motivate students to participate fully in class. The optional 'World of English' sections exploit functional and everyday language, cross-cultural topics, and authentic pop songs.

English Modal Auxiliary Verbs: May, Might, Can, Could, Will, Would, Shall, Should, Must, Need, Used To Manik Joshi

Modal Auxiliary Verb (or 'Modal Verb' or 'Modal Auxiliary') is a verb that is used with another verb (not a modal verb) to express ability, intention, necessity, obligation, permission, possibility, probability, etc. English modal auxiliary verbs - may, might, can, could, will, would, shall, should, must, need, used(to), ought(to), dare | different patterns and examples | may and might are used to express- possibility, compulsion, obligation, probability (in the present and future) | can, could are used to express- ability, probability, possibility, suggestion, request, condition | will, would are used to express- action in future, present habit, compulsion, obligation | shall, should are used to express- action in future, suggestion, surprise, importance or purpose | need is used to express necessity | used(to) is used to express- past habit | ought(to) is used to express- probability, recommendation, obligation, advise | dare is used to express- be brave enough to Sample This: Modal Auxiliary Verb -- May and Might Uses of 'May' and 'Might' (1). Possibility/Probability It may rain the day after tomorrow. [= Perhaps it will rain the day after tomorrow. OR It is possible that it will rain the day after tomorrow.] He may have caught the train. [= Perhaps he caught the train. OR It is possible that he caught the train.] (2). To say what the purpose of something is Many people flatter that they may win favor. [= Many people flatter in order to win favor.] They ran so that they might arrive in time. [= They ran in order to arrive in time.] (3). To admit that something is true before introducing another point, argument, etc. It may not be wise, but using force may be lawful. [= Although it is not wise, using force may be lawful.] (4). To express wishes and hopes May you live prosperous life! May you have a good time! My teacher blessed me that I might succeed in my exams. (5). To give or refuse Permission [In Informal and Polite Way] You may not withdraw money from your bank account. [= You are not allowed to withdraw money from your bank account.] (6). To seek Permission [In Informal and Polite Way] May I borrow your book for two days? (Yes, you may.) May I come in? (No, you may not.) Difference between 'May' and 'Might' 'Might' is the past equivalent of 'may' in indirect speech. 'Might' is very polite and formal. It is not common. It is mostly used in indirect questions. I wonder if I might work on your computer. But it is used in the same way as

'may' to talk about the present or future. 'Might' is used as a less positive version of 'May' 'May' denotes more possibility/probability 'Might' denotes less possibility/probability May I use your mobile phone? Might I use your mobile phone? (= A diffident way of saying 'May I use your mobile phone?') 'Might' also denotes 'would perhaps' You might attract President's attention later. [= Perhaps you would attract.] He might have to go [= Perhaps he had to go.] 'Might' is also used to express a degree of dissatisfaction or reproach; as, You might pick up an argument with him! You might have picked up an argument with him! 'Might' has limitations while 'asking permission' Note: Avoid using 'might' to seek or give permission. [Prefer to use 'may'] | Avoid using 'might not' to refuse permission. [Prefer to use 'may not']. Using 'might' to seek or give permission is very formal and is not used very often. Might I ask your address? Might I offer you something to eat? [Exception: You can use 'might' to give permission or 'might not' to refuse permission in "indirect speech"] He asked me whether he might stay in my house. Note: 'Maybe' is an adverb. ['Maybe' means 'perhaps'] -- Maybe he came to know something secret and was removed from the post. ALSO NOTE: Difference between 'May' and 'Can' 'May' is more formal than 'Can' 'May' is mostly used in 'formal' English. 'Can' is mostly used in 'informal' (or spoken) English 'Can' is used to show ability/capability/capacity, while 'may' is never used in this sense.

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