

# Language summary

## Grammar

### Infinitives of purpose

Statement with infinitive	Meaning
I'm saving money <b>to travel</b> next summer.	I'm saving money because I want to travel next summer.
We exercise <b>to lose</b> weight.	We exercise because we want to lose weight.
She studied hard <b>to get</b> good grades.	She studied hard because she wanted to get good grades.

- An infinitive (*to* + verb) can state the reason for or purpose of something; it can answer the question *why?* and replace a clause with *because*.
- Infinitives of purpose can appear in sentences using any verb tense or time frame.

### Will for predictions

Questions with <i>will</i>	
What do you think you'll <b>do</b> next summer?	
Do you think you'll <b>get</b> a job?	
<b>Will</b> you <b>rent</b> an apartment or <b>will</b> you <b>buy</b> a house?	
Affirmative statements	Negative statements
I <b>will take</b> English classes.	I <b>won't take</b> English classes.
He'll <b>work</b> part-time.	He <b>won't work</b> part-time.
We'll <b>take</b> a trip.	We <b>won't take</b> a trip.
They'll <b>have</b> a big party.	They <b>won't have</b> a big party.

- *Will* is followed by the base form of the main verb.
- Do not use third-person singular *-s* in sentences with *will*.
- In affirmative statements, you can use the contraction *'ll*.
- In negative statements, you can use the contractions *won't* or *'ll not*.
- *Will* shows certainty about future predictions

### May, might for possibility

Affirmative statements	Negative statements
I <b>may take</b> English classes.	I <b>may not take</b> English classes.
I <b>might take</b> English classes.	I <b>might not take</b> English classes.
He <b>may work</b> part-time.	He <b>may not work</b> part-time.
He <b>might work</b> part-time.	He <b>might not work</b> part-time.
We <b>may take</b> a trip.	We <b>may not take</b> a trip.
We <b>may not take</b> a trip.	We <b>might not take</b> a trip.
They <b>may have</b> a big party.	They <b>may not have</b> a big party.
They <b>might have</b> a big party.	They <b>might not have</b> a big party.

- Use *may* and *might* with a main verb. Do not change the form of *may* / *might* or the main verb with *he*, *she*, or *it*.
- *May* and *might* for future possibility do not contract.
- *May* and *might* show future possibility. There is no difference in meaning between the two verbs.
- *May* and *might* are often used with the phrases *I don't really know* or *I'm not sure*.

## Vocabulary

### Personal goals

get a credit card  
join a gym  
learn an instrument  
lose weight  
make more friends  
pass a test  
save money  
start a new hobby  
work / study harder

### Milestones

buy a house  
get promoted  
go to college  
graduate from high school  
rent an apartment  
retire  
start a career  
get married  
start school

## Functions

### Reacting to bad news

That's too bad.  
That's a shame.  
I'm sorry to hear that.

### Reacting to good news

That's wonderful!  
That's great to hear!  
I'm happy to hear that!