

FOR - SINCE - AGO

For, since and **ago** are used to talk about **time**.

<u>FOR</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ For is used to indicate a period of time.<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ How long are you staying in London? I'm staying for a week. For is often used with the Present Perfect.<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ I have been waiting at the bus stop for 10 minutes.▪ I have lived in this country for 5 years. ▪ For can be used with other verb tenses :<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Present : I go on holidays for two weeks every summer.▪ Past : When I was sixteen, I stayed in London for two months.▪ Future : While I am in the USA , I will be in New York for two days.
<u>SINCE</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Since is used to refer to the starting point of actions or situations. It is generally used with the Present Perfect.<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ I have been waiting for the bus since 8 o'clock.▪ I live in Tokyo. I have lived in Tokyo since January 2010.▪ I have been learning English since the beginning of the year.
<u>AGO</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ago is used to say when past events happened, going back from today towards the past. The verb is in the Past Tense.<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ I came to Tokyo two years ago.▪ I arrived at the bus stop 10 minutes ago.▪ The company was founded 30 years ago.

LINKING WORDS and PHRASES

Linking words and phrases in English (also called 'connective' or 'transition' words) are used to combine two clauses or sentences presenting contrast, comparison, condition, supposition, purpose, etc. They enable us to establish clear connections between ideas.

Most linking words can either connect clauses within a sentence, or start a sentence to form a link with the previous statement.

◆Note : A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a verb. The following sentence contains two clauses:
She lives in Mexico because *she likes the climate*.

Below you will find some examples of linking words and how to use them. This is not a comprehensive list. You may want to add your own linking words and phrases.

Examples of linking words within one sentence:

Linking Words

Example of use

As long as provided (that) providing

You can take my car **as long as/provided (that)/providing** you don't damage it.
(I will lend you my car on condition that you don't damage it.)

Although/even though

Although/even though he is rich, he lives in a small house.
(In spite of the fact that he is rich, he lives in a small house.)

Even if

He is poor and has no house, but **even if** he had money, he wouldn't buy a house.
(Supposing he had the money, he still wouldn't buy a house.)

In case

Take an umbrella **in case** it rains.

(It might rain, so it's a good idea to take an umbrella.)

In spite of / despite **In spite of/despite** the rain, she walked to the station.
in spite of/despite being blind, he walked to the station.
(without being affected by the rain or by being blind.)

So that She arrived early **so that** she could help her colleagues.
(She arrived early for the purpose of helping her colleagues.)

Whatever You can count on me **whatever** you decide to do.
(No matter what your decision is, you can count on me.)

Whereas Tom is rich, **whereas** Jack is poor.
(Tom is rich; in contrast Jack is poor.)

Whenever I will lend you my car **whenever** you need it.
(No matter when you need my car, I will lend it to you.)

Wherever My thoughts will be with you **wherever** you go.
(No matter where you go, my thoughts will be with you.)

Examples of linking words that connect two separate sentences or two clauses:

◆Note : If linking words start a sentence, they are followed by a comma.
When they are used to connect two clauses, a semi-colon is used at the end
of the first clause, and a comma is often used after the linking word(s).

Linking Words

Example of use

As a result

Prices were reduced by 20%. **As a result**, sales

Consequently Therefore	increased. The company is expanding. Consequently , there are jobs on offer. A hurricane has been announced. Therefore , air traffic will be disrupted.
Besides Furthermore In addition Moreover	The trip is too expensive. Besides , I don't really like hot weather. Computers are cheaper nowadays; furthermore , they are lighter. You haven't paid the rent yet. In addition , you owe me money. The report is badly presented. Moreover , it contains inaccuracies.
For instance For example	There are several problems to consider; for instance/for example , there is a lack of public transport.
Conversely On the contrary On the other hand	Northern European countries had a great summer. On the contrary/conversely , southern Europe had poor weather. Laptops are convenient; on the other hand , they can be expensive
However Nevertheless Nonetheless	The hotel was open. However , nobody came to the reception desk. He had severe injuries; nevertheless , he completely recovered. The weather was bitterly cold. He went hiking nonetheless .
In the same way Likewise Similarly By the same token	Alex enjoys telling jokes; in the same way/similarly/likewise , his son adores funny stories. Teenagers should be more respectful; by the same token , parents should be more understanding.
To summarise/sum up Briefly	I've covered the main events of the year. To sum up/briefly , our team is now one of the best in the world.

To conclude
In conclusion

To conclude, I want to wish you all a very happy holiday season.

POSSESSIVES

	<u>Rule</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Singular Nouns : (even if the meaning is plural or if there are several words.)	Add 's after the possessor.	- Tom's car - The cat's tail. - The children's toys - The Queen of England's jewels
Plural Nouns	Add 's after the plural 's'.	- My parents' car. - The students' rooms. - My grandparents' house
Names ending in 's'	Add 's after the last 's'.	- Denis's wife - Gladys's job
Double Possessive	Add 's after the possessor's name, or use a possessive pronoun.	- A friend of my father's (one of his friends, not the only one.) - A friend of mine/ his/hers/ours/yours/theirs. - A friend of Julie's
Shops and people's homes	Often take the possessive.	- At the hairdresser's - At the dentist's

		- At the Brown's
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N.B.

The apostrophe followed by s ('s) (ex:Tom's), to denote possession, is used for **living things**.

- **living things** (humans and animals) :
 - John's car, the cat's milk, the dog's tail (not ~~the car's door~~)
- **groups and institutions** :
 - The government's proposal, the company's policy.
- **BUT** :
 - the door of the car
 - the leg of the table.
 - the roof of the house.