



**Paco had dreamt with this journey
before:**

***Airport Authorities had cancelled
some flights because of
bad weather conditions***



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Past Perfect Tense

This tense is formed using two components: the auxiliary verb *have* (in the past tense), and the *past participle* form of a verb.

*I **had finished** my exercise when my friends called me.*

*My father **had bought** some bread before we met him.*

With a regular verb the past participle ends in *-ed* (just like the simple past).
Irregular verbs have a special past participle form that you have to learn by heart.

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Conditional sentences type III

Remember that conditional sentences types 1 and 2 are possible to fulfil: the former are possible and very likely that the condition will be fulfilled

She will do the shopping with us if she is early at home

and the latter are also possible but very unlikely that the condition will be fulfilled

I would help her with the homework if she finished her meal now

However, conditional sentences type 3 are impossible because they refer to the past.

It is used to express a hypothetical result to a past given situation.

He would not have had an accident if he had driven more slowly.



Passive voice: present and past tenses

Uses of the passive voice

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action: who or what is performing the action is not relevant, important or known:

My car was stolen.

In the example above, the focus is on the fact that my car was stolen. However, I do not know who did it.

Form of the passive voice

As you may have deduced, the basic form of the passive voice is subject + finite form of to be + Past Participle:

Van Gogh painted this picture (ACTIVE VOICE)

This picture was painted by Van Gogh (PASSIVE VOICE)



Have / get something done

The causative is a common structure in English. It is used when one thing or person causes another thing or person to do something, that is to say, when we speak about a professional service which someone has done for

us:

My parents are having their house repaired.

(It means that my parents have asked to somebody to repair their house)

Suffixes

Suffixes are groups of letters attached to the end of roots, words, and word groups. Suffixes serve a grammatical function. A suffix can indicate what part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, adverb) the word belongs to.

-al, -tious, -tive, -ly, able

Economical, ambitious, enjoyable, lovely, sensitive

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Question tags

A question tag is a special construction in English. It is placed at the end of the sentence.

We use tag questions at the end of statements to ask for confirmation. They mean something like: "Am I right?" or "Do you agree?" We always use an auxiliary verb to form a question tag.

They are very common in English.

Their basic structure is:

(+) Positive statement, (-) negative tag?

Your sister is at home, isn't she?

(-) Negative statement, (+) positive tag?

You don't like pizza, do you?