

# 1

## 1A present tense verb **be** $\oplus$ , subject pronouns: *I, you*, etc.

$\oplus$  = positive form

(1 5))

Full form	Contraction
I am your teacher.	I'm your teacher.
You are in room 7.	You're in room 7.
He is Mike.	He's Mike.
She is Hannah.	She's Hannah.
It is a school.	It's a school.
We are students.	We're students.
You are in Class 2.	You're in Class 2.
They are teachers.	They're teachers.

- Always use a subject pronoun (*you, he*, etc.) with a verb, e.g. **It's a school.** NOT *Is a school.* **They're teachers.** NOT *Are teachers.*
- Always use capital *I*, e.g. *He's Mike* and *I'm Sally*. NOT *i'm Sally*. With other pronouns only use a capital letter when it's the first word in a sentence.
- *you* = singular and plural.
- Use *he* for a man, *she* for a woman, and *it* for a thing.
- Use *they* for people and things.

### Contractions

- In contractions ' = a missing letter, e.g. *'m* = *am*.
- We use contractions in conversation and in informal writing, e.g. an email to a friend.

## 1B present tense verb **be** $\ominus$ and $\text{?}$

I'm not American. (1 23))  
 She isn't from London.  
 They aren't Spanish.  
 Are you Polish? Yes, I am.  
 Is she Russian? No, she isn't.

$\ominus$  = negative form

Full form	Contraction	
I am not	I'm not	
You are not	You aren't	
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't	Italian.
We are not	We aren't	Spanish.
You are not	You aren't	British.
They are not	They aren't	

- Put *not* after the verb *be* to make negatives.
- You can also contract *are not* and *is not* like this:  
*You're not Italian. She's not Spanish.*

$\text{?}$  = question form

Am I  
 Are you  
 Is he / she / it  
 Are we  
 Are you  
 Are they

German?  
 Russian?  
 Polish?

$\checkmark$  = positive short answer

Yes, I am.  
 you are.  
 he / she / it is.  
 we are.  
 you are.  
 they are.

$\times$  = negative short answer

No, I'm not.  
 you aren't.  
 he / she / it isn't.  
 we aren't.  
 you aren't.  
 they aren't.

- In questions, put *am, are, is*, before *I, you, he*, etc.  
**Are you German?** NOT *You are German?*  
**Where are you from?** NOT *Where you are from?*
- Don't use contractions in positive short answers.  
*Are you Russian?* Yes, **I am.** NOT *Yes, I'm.*

## 1C possessive adjectives: *my, your*, etc.

I'm Italian.	My family are from Rome.	(1 41))
You're in level 1.	This is <b>your</b> classroom.	
He's the director.	<b>His</b> name is Michael.	
She's your teacher.	<b>Her</b> name is Tina.	
It's a school.	<b>Its</b> name is Queen's School.	
We're an international school.	<b>Our</b> students are from many different countries.	
They're new students.	<b>Their</b> names are David and Emma.	

- *his* = of a man, *her* = of a woman, *its* = of a thing.
- *their* = of plural people or things.
- Possessive adjectives don't change with plural nouns.  
**our** students NOT *ours students*



### it's or its?

Be careful with *it's* and *its*.  
*it's* = it is **It's a school.**  
*its* = possessive **Its name is Queen's School.**

# 2

## 2A a / an, plurals; this / that / these / those

### a / an, plurals

It's a bag. (1 52))  
 It's **an** umbrella.  
 They're **books**.  
 They're **watches**.

### a / an (indefinite article)

It's	<b>a</b>	bag. pen.
	<b>an</b>	identity card. umbrella.

- Use *a / an* with singular nouns.
- Use *an* with a noun beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).
- Use *a* with nouns beginning *u* when *u* = /ju:/, e.g. *university*.

### regular plurals

Singular	Plural	Spelling
a book a key	books keys	add -s
a watch a box	watches boxes	add -es after <i>ch, sh, s, x</i>
a country a dictionary	countries dictionaries	consonant + <i>y</i> > <i>ies</i>

- Add -s (or -es or -ies) to make plural nouns:  
*It's a pen. They're pens.*
- Don't use *a / an* with plural nouns:  
*They're keys. NOT They're a keys.*

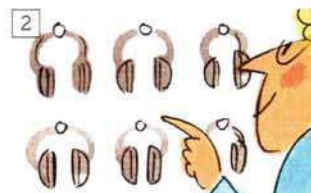
### irregular plurals

Singular	Plural
a man /mæn/	men /men/
a woman /'wʊmən/	women /'wɪmɪn/
a child /tʃaɪld/	children /'tʃɪldrən/
a person /'pɜːsn/	people /'piːpl/

### this / that / these / those



- 1 What's **this**? It's a ticket. (1 57))  
**These** watches are Japanese.  
 2 **That** car is Italian.  
 What are **those**? They're headphones.

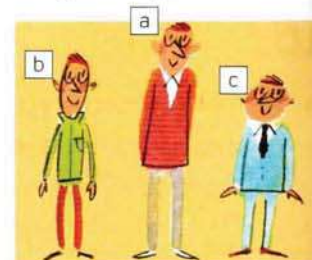


- 1 Use *this / these* for things near you (*here*).  
 2 Use *that / those* for things which aren't near you (*there*).  
 • *this / that* = singular; *these / those* = plural.  
 • *this, that, these, and those* can be adjectives (**this** watch) or pronouns (What's **this**?).

## 2B adjectives

- 1 The **White** House is in the USA. (1 63))  
 They're **blue** jeans.  
 2 He's **strong**.  
 It isn't **easy**.  
 Is it **American**?  
 3 It's a **very big** city.  
 She's **quite small**.

- 1 When we use an adjective with a noun, the adjective goes before the noun.  
*It's a big house. NOT It's a house big.*  
 Adjectives don't change before a plural noun: *They're blue jeans.*  
**NOT They're blues jeans.**  
 2 We can also use adjectives without a noun, after the verb *be*.  
 3 We often use *very* and *quite* before adjectives:  
 a He's **very tall**.  
 b He's **quite tall**.  
 c He **isn't very tall**.



## 2C imperatives, let's

- 1 **Open** the door. **Turn** right. (1 71))  
**Don't worry. Don't stop.**  
**Be quiet**, please. Please **sit down**.  
 2 **Let's go** home. **Let's wait**.

- 1 Use imperatives to give orders or instructions.  
 • [+] imperatives = verb (infinitive). [-] imperatives = *don't* + verb (infinitive).  
 • Add *please* to be polite: *Open the door, please.*  
 • We often use *be* + adjective in imperatives: *Be quiet, Be careful, etc.*  
 • Don't use a pronoun with imperatives: *Be quiet.*  
 2 Use *Let's* + verb (infinitive) to make suggestions.  
 Use *Let's not* + verb to make a negative suggestion: *Let's not wait.*



# 3

## 3A present simple + and -

British people **like** animals.  
They **live** in houses with gardens.  
My husband **works** from 9.00 to 5.00.  
Ann **has** three children.

(2 4))

+	-
I <b>work</b> .	I <b>don't work</b> .
You <b>work</b> .	You <b>don't work</b> .
He / She / It <b>works</b> .	He / She / It <b>doesn't work</b> .
We <b>work</b> .	We <b>don't work</b> .
You <b>work</b> .	You <b>don't work</b> .
They <b>work</b> .	They <b>don't work</b> .

- We use the present simple for things that are generally true or that habitually happen.

- Contractions: *don't* = *do not*, *doesn't* = *does not*.
- To make negatives use *don't* / *doesn't* + verb (infinitive):  
*He doesn't work. NOT He doesn't works.*

### spelling rules for he / she / it

I work / play / live.	He works / plays / lives.
I watch / finish / go / do.	She watches / finishes / goes / does.
I study.	She studies.

- The spelling rules for the *he / she / it* forms are the same as for the plurals (see **Grammar Bank 2A p.126**).

### Be careful with some he / she / it forms

I have	He has	NOT He have
I go	He goes /gəʊz/	
I do	He does /dʌz/	
I say	He says /sez/	

## 3B present simple ?

Do you work in an office? No, I **don't**. (2 14))  
Does she work outside? Yes, she **does**.

?	✓	✗
Do I work?	I <b>do</b> .	I <b>don't</b> .
Do you work?	you <b>do</b> .	you <b>don't</b> .
Does he / she / it work?	he / she / it <b>does</b> .	he / she / it <b>doesn't</b> .
Do we work?	we <b>do</b> .	we <b>don't</b> .
Do you work?	you <b>do</b> .	you <b>don't</b> .
Do they work?	they <b>do</b> .	they <b>don't</b> .

- Use *do* (or *does* with *he, she, it*) to make questions.

### do and does

*do* = /duː/, *does* = /dʌz/

*Do* and *does* can be:

- the auxiliary verb to make present simple questions. *Do you speak English? Does she live here?*
- a normal verb. *I do my homework in the evening. He does exercise every day.*

- The word order for present simple questions is **ASI** = Auxiliary verb (*do, does*), Subject (*I, you, he, she, etc.*), Infinitive (*work, live, etc.*).

## 3C word order in questions

Question word / phrase	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive	(2 20))
	Do	you	live near here?	
	Does	your mother	work?	
What	do	you	do?	
Where	does	he	live?	
How many children	do	you	have?	
What kind of music	does	she	like?	
How	do	you	spell your surname?	

- The word order for present simple questions with *do* and *does* is:  
**ASI** (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. *Do you live here?*: **OR**  
**QUASI** (Question, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. *Where do you live?*
- We often use question phrases beginning with *What*, e.g. *What colour...?*  
*What size...? What make...? What time...?*, etc.

### Word order in be questions

Remember the word order in questions with *be*. Put *be* before the subject. *Where are you from? What's your name? Is he Spanish?*

# 4

## 4A Whose...?, possessive 's

- 1 He's George Clooney's father.  
It's James's house. (2 31))
  - 2 They're my parents' friends.
  - 3 **Whose** is this bag? It's Maria's.
  - 4 The end of the film is fantastic. I live in the city centre.
- 1 We use 's with a person to talk about family and possessions:  
*George Clooney's mother* **NOT** *the mother of George Clooney*
  - 2 We use s' not 's with regular plural nouns, e.g.  
*They're my parents' friends.* **NOT** *They're my parent's friends.*
  - With irregular plural nouns, e.g. *children, men*, use 's:  
*the children's room, men's clothes.*

- 3 We use *Whose...?* to ask about possessions.  
We can ask *Whose is this bag?* **OR** *Whose bag is this?*  
You can answer *It's Maria's bag.* **OR** *It's Maria's.*
- 4 We don't usually use a thing + 's, e.g. *the end of the class* **NOT** *the class's end*, *the city centre* **NOT** *the city's centre*.



's

Be careful with 's. It can be two things:

*Maria's mother* ('s = of Maria)

*Maria's Spanish* ('s = is)

**Whose / Who's**

*Who's* = *Who is*, e.g. **Who's** that girl? *She's* my sister.

*Whose* = of *who*, e.g. **Whose** is this bag? It's Jack's.

*Whose* and *Who's* are pronounced the same.

## 4B prepositions: (at, in, on, to)

Time

in	on	at	(2 42))
the morning	Monday	three o'clock	
the afternoon	Tuesday (morning)	midday / midnight	
the evening		lunchtime	
the summer		night	
		the weekend	
		Christmas	

- We use *in* for parts of the day and seasons.
- We use *on* for days.
- We use *at* for times of the day, *night, the weekend*, and festivals.



### Other uses of in and on

We also use **in** with months and years.  
e.g. **in** December, **in** 2015

We also use **on** with dates.  
e.g. **on** 1 January

(See **Grammar Bank 7A** p.136)

Movement and place

- 1 He goes **to** work at 8.00. (2 43))
  - 2 He has lunch **at** work.  
He works **in** an office.
- 1 We use *to* for movement or direction: *She goes to the gym.*  
**NOT** *She goes at the gym.*  
We don't use *to* before *home*: *go home* **NOT** *go to home*
  - 2 We use *at* and *in* for position.
    - We use *at* + *work, home, school, university*.
    - We use *in* + other places: *a flat, an office, a room*, etc.
    - We can use *in* or *at* with some public places: *a restaurant, the cinema*, etc.  
*On Saturdays he usually has lunch in / at a restaurant.*

## 4C adverbs and expressions of frequency

- 1 I **always** have toast for breakfast. (2 49))  
Do you **usually** go to work by bus?  
She doesn't **often** go to the cinema.  
They're **sometimes** late.  
She **hardly ever** watches TV.  
He is **never** stressed.
  - 2 I have English classes **twice a week**.  
She doesn't work **every day**.
- 1 We use adverbs of frequency to say how often you do something.
    - Adverbs of frequency go before all main verbs (except *be*).  
after *be*.
    - Use a [+ ] verb with *never* and *hardly ever*. *He never smokes.*  
**NOT** *He doesn't never smoke.*
    - In negative sentences the adverb of frequency goes between *don't / doesn't* and the verb.
  - 2 Expressions of frequency usually go at the end of a sentence or verb phrase.



# 5

## 5A can / can't

- 1 I **can** sing, but I **can't** dance. (2 58))  
 2 I **can** come on Tuesday, but I **can't** come on Wednesday.  
 3 You **can** park here. You **can't** park there.  
 4 **Can** you help me? **Can** I open the window?

• **can** + infinitive has different meanings:

- 1 *I can* = I know how to.  
*I can't* = I don't know how to.
- 2 *I can* = It's possible for me.  
*I can't* = It's impossible for me.
- 3 *You can* = It's OK / It's permitted.  
*You can't* = It's not OK / It's not permitted.
- 4 *Can you ...?* = Please do it.  
*Can I ...?* = Is it OK if I do it?

+			-		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	<b>can</b>	swim. come. help.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They	<b>can't</b>	swim. come. help.

?			✓			✗		
<b>Can</b>	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	swim? come? help?	Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	<b>can.</b>	No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	<b>can't.</b>

- **can** and **can't** are the same for all persons (I, you, he, etc.). **NOT** *He cans.*
- Contraction: **can't** = *cannot*.
- Don't use **to** after **can**.  
*I can swim.* **NOT** *I can to swim.*

## 5B present continuous: be + verb + -ing

They're having a party in Flat 4. (3 4))  
 Oh no! The baby's crying.  
 It's raining.  
 A What **are you doing**?  
 B I'm waiting for my brother.

- We use the present continuous for things that are happening now / at the moment.
- We also use the present continuous with longer periods of time, e.g. *today, this week*.  
*I'm working at home **this week** because my daughter's not very well.*

+		-	
I'm	<b>having</b> a party.	I'm not	<b>isn't</b>
You're		You aren't	
He / She / It's		He / She / It isn't	
We're		We aren't	
They're		They aren't	

?		✓		✗	
Am I	<b>having</b> a party?	Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
Are you			you are.		you aren't.
Is he / she / it			he / she / it is.		he / she / it isn't.
Are we			we are.		we aren't.
Are they			they are.		they aren't.

### spelling rules for the -ing form

infinitive	verb + -ing	spelling
cook	cooking	add -ing
study	studying	
dance	dancing	e + -ing
shop	shopping	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + -ing

## 5C present simple or present continuous?

present simple	present continuous (3 12))
My sister <b>works</b> in a bank.	Today she's <b>working</b> at home.
What <b>do you</b> usually <b>wear</b> to work?	What <b>are you wearing</b> now?
It <b>rains</b> a lot here in the spring.	Look! It's <b>raining</b> .

- We use the present simple to say what we usually do, or things that are normally true.
- We often use the present simple with adverbs and expressions of frequency, e.g. *always, often, once a week*, etc.
- We use the present continuous to say what is happening now.

- We often use the present continuous with *at the moment, today, this week*.



### What do you do? or What are you doing?

- A What **do you do**? (= What's your job?)  
 B I'm a teacher.  
 A What **are you doing**? (= now, at the moment)  
 B I'm waiting for a friend.



# 6

## 6A object pronouns: *me, you, him, etc.*

subject pronoun	object pronoun	
I	me	Can you help <b>me</b> ?
you	you	I know <b>you</b> .
he	him	She isn't in love with <b>him</b> .
she	her	He phones <b>her</b> every day.
it	it	I don't like <b>it</b> .
we	us	Wait for <b>us</b> !
they	them	Call <b>them</b> this evening.

(3 21))

- Pronouns take the place of nouns.
- We use **subject** pronouns when the noun is the subject of a verb (i.e. the person who does the action): **John** is a doctor. **He** lives in London.
- We use **object** pronouns when the noun is the object of a verb (i.e. the person who receives the action): Anna meets **John**. She invites **him** to a concert.
- Object pronouns go after the verb:  
*I love you. NOT I-you love.*
- We also use object pronouns after prepositions (*with, to, from, etc.*):  
*Listen to me! I'm in love with her. NOT I'm in love with she.*



He loves her but she doesn't love him.

## 6B like (+ verb + -ing)

- 😊😊 I love shopping. (3 34))  
 😊 I like going to the cinema.  
 😐 I don't mind getting up early.  
 😐 I don't like doing housework.  
 😞😞 I hate driving at night.

- We use verb + -ing after *like, love, don't mind, and hate*.

spelling rules for the -ing form		
infinitive	verb + -ing	spelling
cook	cooking	add -ing
study	studying	
dance	dancing	e + -ing
shop	shopping	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + -ing

## 6C be or do?

be

- Hi. I'm Jim. (3 36))  
She **isn't** very friendly.  
**Are** you German?
- I can't talk. I'm driving.  
They **aren't** working today.  
Is it raining?

do / does

- Do you speak English? (3 37))  
 Where **do** they live?  
 They **don't** have children.  
**Does** your sister have a job?  
 What **does** your father do?  
 Alan **doesn't** like jazz.



### do as a main verb

Remember, we also use *do* as a main verb.  
*I'm **doing** my homework.*  
*Does he **do** the housework?*

- We use *be* as a main verb.
- We also use *be* to form the present continuous. *Be* here is an auxiliary verb.

- We use *do / does* and *don't / doesn't* to make questions and negatives in the present simple.
- Remember **ASI** and **QUASI** (See Grammar Bank 3C p.128).

# 7

## 7A past simple of *be*: *was* / *were*

King Edward VIII's wife **was** American.  
She **wasn't** in class yesterday. **Was** she ill?  
The Beatles **were** famous in the 1960s.  
Where **were** you last night? You **weren't** at home.

(3 44))

+			-		
I / He / She / It	<b>was</b> there.		I / He / She / It	<b>wasn't</b> there.	
You / We / They	<b>were</b> there.		You / We / They	<b>weren't</b> there.	
?			✓		✗
<b>Was</b>	I / he / she / it	famous?	Yes, I <b>was</b> .		No, I <b>wasn't</b> .
<b>Were</b>	you / we / they		Yes, you <b>were</b> .		No, you <b>weren't</b> .

- We use *was* / *were* to talk about the past.
- We often use *was* / *were* with past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday*, *last night*, *in 1945*, etc.
- We use *was* / *were* with *born*: *I **was** born in Hungary*.

## 7B past simple: regular verbs

I **played** tennis this morning.  
We **watched** a good film on TV last night.  
My grandfather **lived** in Vienna when he was young.  
I **studied** German when I was at school.

(3 53))

+			-		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	<b>worked</b> yesterday.		I / You / He / She / It / We / They	<b>didn't work</b> yesterday.	
?			✓		✗
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	<b>work</b> yesterday?	Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	<b>didn't</b> .

- We use the past simple for finished actions in the past.

### spelling rules for regular verbs

infinitive	past	spelling
watch	watched	add -ed
play	played	
live	lived	add -d
stop	stopped	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant
study	studied	consonant + y > ied

- **Contraction:** *didn't* = *did not*.
- Regular verbs in the past **+** end in *-ed*, e.g. *worked*, *lived*, *played*.
- The past simple is the same for all persons (*I*, *you*, *she*, etc.).
- Use auxiliaries *did* / *didn't* + infinitive for past simple **?** and **-**. *Did* is the past of *do*.

## 7C past simple: irregular verbs

I **went** to Spain last month. (3 59))  
I **didn't** go to Madrid.  
Did you go to Barcelona?

infinitive	past +	past -
go	<b>went</b>	<b>didn't go</b>
have	<b>had</b>	<b>didn't have</b>
get	<b>got</b>	<b>didn't get</b>
teach	<b>taught</b>	<b>didn't teach</b>
hear	<b>heard</b>	<b>didn't hear</b>
feel	<b>felt</b>	<b>didn't feel</b>
leave	<b>left</b>	<b>didn't leave</b>
lose	<b>lost</b>	<b>didn't lose</b>
meet	<b>met</b>	<b>didn't meet</b>
see	<b>saw</b>	<b>didn't see</b>
wear	<b>wore</b>	<b>didn't wear</b>
speak	<b>spoke</b>	<b>didn't speak</b>
do	<b>did</b>	<b>didn't do</b>

- Use the irregular past form only in **+** sentences:  
*I **saw** a film last night.*
- Use the infinitive after *did* / *didn't*:  
***Did** you **see** a film last night? NOT ~~Did you saw...~~*  
***I didn't** go out last night. NOT ~~I didn't went...~~*
- Remember word order in questions = ASI (Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. *Did you go out last night?* or QUASI (Question word, Auxiliary, Subject, Infinitive), e.g. *Where did you go?*
- There is a list of irregular verbs on page 165.



### could

Past of *can* = *could*.

**-** = *couldn't* NOT *didn't can*

**?** = *Could you...?* NOT *Did you can...?*



## 8A past simple: regular and irregular verbs

1 *be*

- ☐ I **was** born in Japan. They **were** late for class yesterday.  
☐ She **wasn't** at home last night. You **weren't** very nice to her.  
☐ **Were** you ill yesterday? When **was** he born?

2 *regular verbs*

- ☐ I really **liked** the present. She **wanted** to be a doctor.  
☐ She **didn't enjoy** the concert. They **didn't arrive** until very late.  
☐ **Did** you **watch** the match last night? When **did** you **finish** the book?

3 *irregular verbs*

- ☐ I **went** to Paris last summer. She **slept** on the sofa.  
☐ He **didn't come** home last night. They **didn't hear** the music.  
☐ **Did** you **speak** to your sister yesterday? Where **did** you **have** lunch?

(4 11))

- The past of *be* is *was/were*. We add *not* to make negatives and invert the subject and verb to make questions.
- Regular verbs add *-ed* or *-d* in the past simple ☐. e.g. *like-liked*, *want-wanted*.
- Irregular verbs change their form in the past simple ☐. e.g. *go-went*, *see-saw*.
  - Regular and irregular verbs (except *can*) use:
    - didn't* + infinitive to make negatives, e.g. *I didn't like it. She didn't see him.*
    - did* + subject + infinitive to make questions, e.g. *Did you want to come? Where did she go?*

**can / could**

The past of *can* is *could*. We add *not* to make negatives (*I couldn't find my glasses.*) and reverse the subject and verb to make questions (*Could you use your mobile on the mountain?*).

8B *there is / there are, some / any + plural nouns*

Singular	Plural
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>There's</b> a garage.	<b>There are</b> some pictures on the wall.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>There isn't</b> a swimming pool.	<b>There aren't</b> any plants in the room.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Is there</b> a bathroom downstairs?	<b>Are there</b> any neighbours with children?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, <b>there is</b> .	Yes, <b>there are</b> .
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, <b>there isn't</b> .	No, <b>there aren't</b> .

(4 16))

*there is / there are*

- We use *there is / there are* to say that somebody or something exists. We use *there is* + a singular noun and *there are* + plural nouns.
- There is* is often contracted to *There's*. *There are* is not usually contracted.
- When we talk about a list of things we use *there is* if the first word in the list is singular or *there are* if the first word in the list is plural:  
*In my bedroom **there's a** bed, two chairs, and a desk.*  
*In the living room **there are** two armchairs and a sofa.*

*a / an, some and any*

- We often use *there is / there are* with *a / an, some, and any*.
- Use *some* and *any* with plural nouns. *Some* = not an exact number.
- Use *some* in ☐ sentences and *any* in ☐ and ☐.

**There is or It is?**

Be careful. *There is* and *It is* are different.

**There's** a key on the table. **It's** the key to the kitchen.

8C *there was / there were*

Singular	Plural
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>There was</b> an old TV.	<b>There were</b> only three guests.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>There wasn't</b> a remote control.	<b>There weren't</b> any more people.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Was there</b> a ghost?	<b>Were there</b> any windows?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, <b>there was</b> .	Yes, <b>there were</b> .
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, <b>there wasn't</b> .	No, <b>there weren't</b> .

(4 27))

- there was / were* is the past of *there is / are*.



# 9

## 9A countable / uncountable nouns



an apple    three apples    rice    meat

- There are two kinds of noun in English; countable (C) and uncountable (U).

C = things you can count, e.g. *apples*. C nouns can be singular (*an apple*) or plural (*apples*).

U = things you can't count.

*butter, meat* **NOT** *two butters, three meats*

U nouns are normally singular.

- Some nouns can be C or U but the meaning is different.



an ice cream (C)



some ice cream (U)

a / an, some / any

	countable	uncountable (4 30))
[+] We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter.
[-] We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice.
[?] Do we need	an orange? any oranges?	any sugar?

- We use *a / an* with singular C nouns; *a / an* = one.
- We use *some* [+] with plural C nouns and with U nouns; *some* = not an exact number or quantity.
- We use *any* in [-] and [?] with plural C nouns and with U nouns.



### some in [?]

We use *some* in [?] to ask for and offer things.

Can I have **some** apples, please?

Would you like **some** coffee?

## 9B quantifiers: how much / how many, a lot of, etc.

uncountable (singular)	short answers	full answers (4 37))
How much sugar do you eat?	A lot. Quite a lot. A little. Not much. None.	I eat a lot of sugar. I eat quite a lot of sugar. I eat a little sugar. I don't eat much sugar. I don't eat any sugar.
countable (plural)		
How many sweets do you eat?	A lot. Quite a lot. A few. Not many. None.	I eat a lot of sweets. I eat quite a lot of sweets. I eat a few sweets. I don't eat many sweets. I don't eat any sweets.

- We use *How much...?* with uncountable (U) nouns and *How many...?* with plural countable (C) nouns.
- We use:
  - a lot (of)* with C and U nouns for a **big quantity**.
  - quite a lot (of)* for a **medium quantity**.
  - a little / not...much* with U nouns for a **small quantity**.
  - a few / not...many* with C plural nouns for a **small quantity**.
  - not...any (none in short answers)* for **zero quantity**.

### a lot of and much / many

- In [+] sentences we usually use *a lot of*.
- In [-] sentences and [?], we usually use *much* and *many*:  
*I don't drink much water. Do you drink much coffee?*
- It is also possible to use *a lot of* in [-] and [?]: *Do you drink a lot of coffee? I don't eat a lot of vegetables.*

## 9C comparative adjectives

Is your sister **older than** you?

(4 47))

Buckingham Palace is **bigger than** the White House.

Female mosquitoes are **more dangerous than** males.

My new job is **better than** my old one.

The traffic is always **worse** in the evening.

- Use comparative adjectives + *than* to compare two things, people, etc.

adjective	comparative	
old cheap	older cheaper	one-syllable adjectives: add -er
big hot	bigger hotter	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant, add -er
dry healthy	drier healthier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + y > -ier
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: more + adjective
good bad far	better worse further	irregular

# 10

## 10A superlative adjectives

It's **the hottest** month of the year. (5 5))  
 It's **the most dangerous** road in the world.  
 She's **the best** student in the class.  
 Monday is **the worst** day of the week.

- Use *the* + superlative adjective to say which is the (*biggest*, etc.) in a group.
- After superlatives, we use *in* (not *of*) + places, e.g. *the world*, *the class*.

adjective	comparative	superlative	
cold high	colder higher	<b>the coldest</b> <b>the highest</b>	add -est
big hot	bigger hotter	<b>the biggest</b> <b>the hottest</b>	double consonant, add -est
dry sunny	drier sunnier	<b>the driest</b> <b>the sunniest</b>	> -iest
dangerous	<b>more</b> dangerous	<b>the most</b> dangerous	<i>the most</i> + adjective
good bad far	<b>better</b> <b>worse</b> <b>further</b>	<b>the best</b> <b>the worst</b> <b>the furthest</b>	irregular

## 10B be going to (plans)

I'm going to have a holiday next month. (5 11))  
 I'm not going to study English.  
 Are you going to have a holiday too?

full form	contraction		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I am You are He / She / It is We are They are	I'm You're He / She / It's We're They're	going to	have a holiday next month. study English tonight.
<input type="checkbox"/> I am not You are not He / She / It is not We are not They are not	I'm not You aren't He / She / It isn't We aren't They aren't	going to	have a holiday next month. study English tonight.

<input type="checkbox"/> Am I Are you Is he / she / it Are we Are they	going to	have a holiday next month. study English tonight.
--	----------	--

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, I am. you are. he / she / it is. we are. they are.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, I'm not. you aren't. he / she / it isn't. we aren't. they aren't.
--	--

- We use *be going to* + verb (infinitive) to talk about future plans.
- We often use future time expressions with *going to*:  
*tomorrow*, *next week*, *next year*, etc.

## 10C be going to (predictions)

- We can use *be going to* + verb (infinitive) to make predictions (= to say what you think or can see is going to happen in the future).

I think it's going to rain. (5 19))  
 You're going to be very happy.  
 I'm sure they're going to win.





# 11

## 11A adverbs (manner and modifiers)

### adverbs of manner

They drive **dangerously**. (5 25))  
 He dresses **fashionably**.  
 She eats very **quickly**.  
 I work **hard**.  
 We speak English **well**.

- We use adverbs of manner to say how people do things.
- Adverbs usually go after the verb.  
*I speak English **very well**.*  
**NOT** *I speak very well English.*

adjective	adverb	
slow	<b>slowly</b>	+ -ly
quick	<b>quickly</b>	
bad	<b>badly</b>	
careful	<b>carefully</b>	
healthy	<b>healthily</b>	consonant + y > -ily
easy	<b>easily</b>	
possible	<b>possibly</b>	le > -ly
good	<b>well</b>	irregular
fast	<b>fast</b>	
hard	<b>hard</b>	

- Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs:  
*I'm a **careful** driver.* (*careful* is an adjective. It describes the noun, *driver*.)  
*I drive **carefully**.* (*carefully* is an adverb. It describes the verb, *drive*.)

### modifying adverbs: very, quite, etc.

It isn't **very** expensive. (5 26))  
 People are **quite** formal.  
 She drives **incredibly** fast.  
 They speak **really** slowly.

- We use modifying adverbs with adjectives or other adverbs.
- They always go before the adjective or adverb.



#### words ending in -ly

Not all words that end in -ly are adverbs, e.g. *friendly* = adjective.  
*He's a **friendly** person.*

## 11B verbs + to + infinitive: want to, need to, etc.

I **want to find** a new job. (5 31))  
 You **need to practise** every day.  
 When did you **learn to play** the guitar?  
 Would you like to be famous?

- Many verbs are followed by a verb in the infinitive with *to*.
- These include: *want, need, learn, promise, decide, plan, and hope*.

### would like to

- *I would like to* = *I want to* (now or in the future).
- **Contractions:** 'd = *would*; wouldn't = *would not*.
- Use the infinitive with *to* after *would like*. *I **would like to learn**.* **NOT** *I would like learn.*
- Remember you can also use *Would you like...?* to offer:  
***Would you like a drink?***
- *would like* is the same for all persons.



#### would like and like

*I'd like to dance.* = I want to dance.

*I like dancing.* = I enjoy it; I like it in general.

## 11C articles

### 1 a/an

A What's this? B It's a photo of my daughter. (5 37))  
 A What do they do? B Jim's a doctor. Sally's an engineer.  
 A How often do they have classes? B Three times a week.

### 2 the

Can you close **the window**, please?  
 Can you check their address on **the internet**?  
 It's **the best** restaurant I know.

### 3 a or the?

Let's have a pizza. **The** pizzas are very good here.

### 4 no article

**Men** are usually more interested in sport than **women**.  
 She's **my mother's cousin**. That's **Tom's chair**!  
 Jim goes to **school** by **bus**.

### 1 We use a/an

- to say what something is or what job people do.
- in expressions of frequency.

### 2 We use the

- when the speaker and hearer know the thing we are talking about: *Close **the window**.* = the one that is open.
- when there is only one of something: ***the internet**, **the sun**, etc.*
- before superlative adjectives: ***the biggest**, **the best**, etc.*

### 3 We often use a the first time we mention a person or thing and then the the next time because it is now clear who or what we are talking about.

### 4 We don't usually use the

- when we talk about people or things in general:  
***Men** are more interested in sport than **women**.* (general)  
***The women** in this class work harder than **the men**.* (specific)
- before possessive 's. *She's **my mother's cousin**.* **NOT** *She's **the my mother's cousin**.*
- with the following:  
**meals:** *breakfast, lunch, dinner, etc.*  
**places:** *work, school, university, bed, home, etc.*  
**by + transport:** *go by car, travel by train, etc.*

# 12

## 12A present perfect

- 1 A Have you seen his new film? (5 45))  
 B Yes, I've seen all his films.  
 She **hasn't** read any Harry Potter books.
- 2 Have you ever read a Russian novel?  
 Sarah's **never** worked in a big company.
- 3 Have you finished the exercise?  
 Your parents **have** arrived. They're in the living room.

- We use the present perfect when we talk or ask about things that have happened in the past, but when we don't say when.
- We often use the present perfect with *ever* (= at any time in your life) and *never* (= at no time in your life).
- We also use the present perfect to talk about something that has recently happened.

	full form of have	contraction	past participle of main verb
+	I <b>have</b> You <b>have</b> He / She / It <b>has</b> We <b>have</b> They <b>have</b>	I've You've He / She / It's We've They've	seen that film.
-	I <b>have not</b> You <b>have not</b> He / She / It <b>has not</b> We <b>have not</b> They <b>have not</b>	I <b>haven't</b> You <b>haven't</b> He / She / It <b>hasn't</b> We <b>haven't</b> They <b>haven't</b>	

?	Have Has	I / you / we / they he / she / it	seen that film?
---	-------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------

✓	Yes,	I / you / we / they he / she / it	have. has.
---	------	--------------------------------------	---------------

✗	No,	I / you / we / they he / she / it	haven't. hasn't.
---	-----	--------------------------------------	---------------------

- To make the present perfect use *have / has* + the past participle of the verb.
- 's = *has* in present perfect.
- Past participles of regular verbs are the same as the past simple.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
like	liked	liked
want	wanted	wanted

- Past participles of irregular verbs are sometimes the same as the past simple, e.g. *read*, but sometimes different, e.g. *seen*.

infinitive	past simple	past participle
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
see	saw	seen

(There is a list of irregular past participles on p.165)

## 12B present perfect or past simple?

- A Have you been to Luigi's? B Yes, I have. (5 52))  
 A When did you go there? B I went last weekend.  
 A Who did you go with? B I went with some people from work.

I've been to New York twice. I went to visit my sister – she's married to an American.

- We often use the **present perfect** to ask about or tell somebody about a past action for the first time. We don't ask / say when the action happened: **Have you been to Luigi's?** *I've been to New York twice.*
- We then use the **past simple** to ask / talk about specific past details: *When did you go there?* *I went to visit my sister.*
- We use the past simple **NOT** the present perfect with *when* and past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday, last week*: **When did you see it?** **NOT** *When have you seen it?* *I saw it last week.* **NOT** *I've seen it last week.*

### been or gone?

I've been to Italy. (5 53))  
 My sister's gone to Italy to study Italian.

- been to* and *gone to* have different meanings. *been* is the past participle of *be*, and *gone* is the past participle of *go*.
- In the present perfect we use *been to* (**NOT** *gone to* or *been in*) to say that somebody has visited a place.  
*I've been to the USA three times. Have you been to the new Italian restaurant in George Street?*
- We use *gone to* when somebody goes to a place and is still there:  
*My parents have gone to the USA for their holidays. They don't come back until Saturday.*
- Compare: *Nick has been to Paris* = He visited Paris and came back at some time in the past.  
*Nick has gone to Paris* = He went to Paris and he is in Paris now.