ENGLISH GRAMMAR GM

Ilerna



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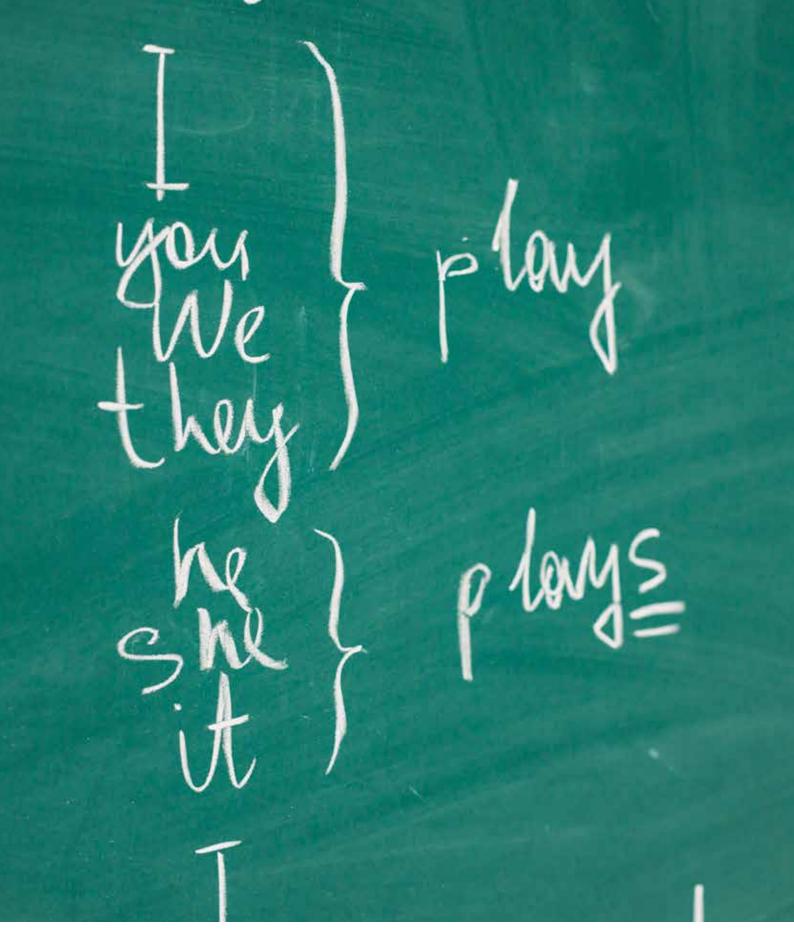
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PRESENT SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: base form of verb + -s in 3rd person singular.

- Use present simple for things that are always true or happen regularly.
- Remember the spelling rules.
- Use **ASI** (Auxiliary + Subject + Infinitive) or **QUASI** (Question word + Auxiliary + Subject + Infinitive) to help you with word order in questions.
- Put the adverbs of frequency before the main verb and after be: We always meet at 9
 o'clock.
- Frequency expressions like *every day* usually go at the end of the sentence: **We speak on the phone** *every day*.

In the 3rd person singular (he, she, it) we add an -s at the end of the verb, e.g. eats, lives, sings.

We use the auxiliary **do/does** in negative and interrogative statements.

- Affirmative: Subject + infinitive verb.
- **Negative**: Subject + do not/does not + infinitive verb.
- Interrogative: Do/Does + subject + infinitive verb.

SPELLING RULES

Normally, in present simple tense we add -s at the end of the verb in the 3rd person singular (he, she, it), but there are some special cases:

- If the verb ends in **-ss**, **-x**, **-ch**, **-sh** or the letter **o**, we add **-es**, e.g.
 - Kiss → kisses
 - Watch → watches
 - Crash → crashes
 - Go → goes
- If the verb ends in a **consonant** + -y, we remove the y and add -ies, e.g.
 - Carry → carries
 - ∘ Study → studies

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	work	don't work	Do I work?
You	work	don't work	Do you work?
He/She/It	work s	doesn't work	Does he/she/it work?
We	work	don't work	Do we work?
You	work	don't work	Do you work?
They	work	don't work	Do they work?

0		EXERCISES		
	1 - Co	mplete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.		
	a.	She (go) to the gym four times a week.		
	b.	you usually (get up) late?		
	C.	They usually (not have) a big meal in the evening.		
	d.	I (love) going out to restaurants.		
0	e.	She (not buy) low fat products very often.		
0	f.	I (feel) guilty when I don't do my report.		
0	g.	He (read) every night before going to bed.		
0	2 - Coi	rrect the mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick \checkmark the correct sentences.		
0	a.	He doesn't have the car for this weekend.		
0	b.	I am loving eating out but it's very expensive.		
0	C.	Do you recognize the man in that photo? It's our old maths teacher.		
0	d.	Nowadays people don't mind paying more for healthy food.		
0	e.	I'm sorry, I don't understand. What does this word mean?		
0	f.	I'm not sure if we're going skiing this weekend. It's depending on the weather.		
0	g.	I think that people today eat too much unhealthy food.		
0				

ATTENTION!

Verb to be

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am	am not	Am I?
You	are	aren't	Are you?
He/She/It	is	isn't	Is he/she/it?
We	are	aren't	Are we?
You	are	aren't	Are you?
They	are	aren't	Are they?

Verb to have

b) False

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have	haven't	Have I?
You	have	haven't	Have you?
He/She/It	has	hasn't	Has he/she/it?
We	have	haven't	Have we?
You	have	haven't	Have you?
They	have	haven't	Have they?

test yourself	500000000000000000000000000000000000000
Choose the correct option with pr	resent simple:
Emily the piano. a) Play b) Plays c) Playes	My friends very friendly. a) Are b) Is c) Do
you like coffee? a) Dos b) Do c) Does	I like pop music. a) Aren't b) Doesn't c) Don't
Present simple is used for habits a) True	and permanent situations.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: to be + verb -ing.

- Use the present continuous for actions in progress at the time of speaking or for future arrangements (near future): I'm waiting for a friend.
- Remember the spelling rules: living, studying, getting...

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am working	am not working	Am I working?
You	are working	aren't working	Are you working?
He/She/It	is working	isn't working	Is he/she/it working?
We	are working	aren't working	Are we working?
You	are working	aren't working	Are you working?
They	are working	aren't working	Are they working?

•	EXERCISES
•	1. Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.
•	a. Emma(play) the guitar at this moment, try to call her later, please.
•	b. I (think) about going out tonight. What do you think?
•	c. She (read) a really good book.
•	d. Lots of students (try) to postpone the exam date.
	e. Our boss (have) a meeting right now.
•	f. I (write) my report. Please, don't be noisy.
•	g. He (sing) my favourite song.
•	2. Chose the correct alternative (present simple or present continuous) in these sentences:
•	a. Today she's spending/spends time with her granny.
	b. They usually are going/go to the gym on Sundays.
•	c. We're having/have a barbecue later on. Do you want to come?
•	d. They sometimes fly/are flying to Sweden, but usually they are going/go by boat.

e. He always brings/is bringing a monolingual dictionary to his English class.

PRESENT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS?

Sometimes, the choice between simple and continuous is part of the attitude of the writer or speaker, especially in explanations and descriptions of situations.

Julie **lives** in London. → Permanent situation

Julie **is living** in London for a few months. → Temporary situation

STATE AND ACTION VERBS

Some verbs have meaning which refer to states or conditions, and others have meaning which refer to actions. State verbs are either only used in simple form or have a different meaning when used in continuous form.

STATE VERBS NORMALLY IN PRESENT SIMPLE

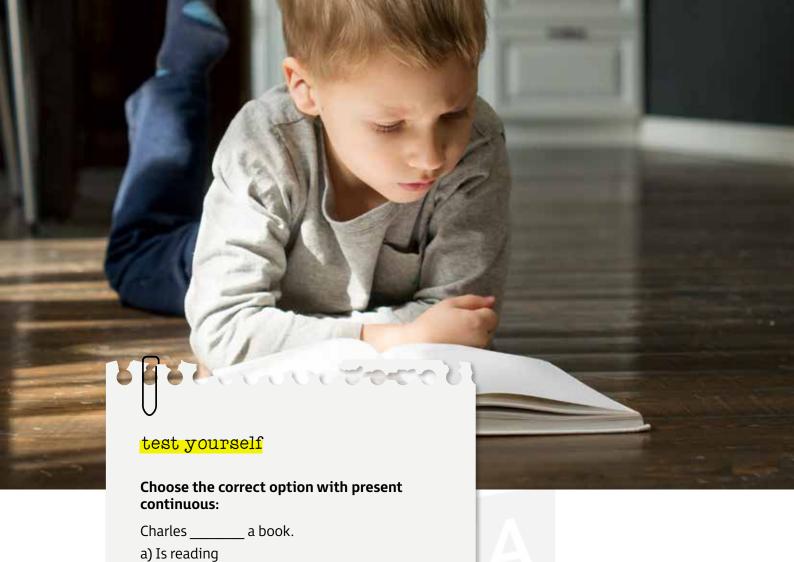
- Belong, consist of, contain, cost¹, depend on, deserve, matter, own, possess, resemble
- Believe, imagine, know, prefer, realize², understand², mean
- Seem

VERBS WITH STATE AND ACTION MEANINGS

	STATE	ACTION	
Do	What do you do?	What are you doing?	
Be, have	This house is over 5 years old.	He is being very silly.	
Imagine, suppose, think, expect	I imagine you feel the same.	You' re imagining things!	
Hope, wonder	I hope you haven't been waiting long.	We' re hoping to continue the talks next week.	
Enjoy, like, love	I love going out for long walks.	I' m loving every minute of my new job!	
Appear	Your visa appears to be out of date.	Sarah is appearing in Hamlet at the Grand Theatre.	
Look	Jim looks ill.	Helen is looking well.	
See, hear	I see you've had your hair cut.	Jane is seeing Harry.	
Feel, see, smell, taste	The room smells awful!	I' m smelling the flowers!	
Ache, feel, hurt	My foot hurts .	My foot is hurting .	
Weight, measure	This bag weights more than 20 kilos.	I' m weighing the parcel before I post it.	

¹Cost is sometimes used in continuous to describe a process that is still going on.

² Realize, regret and understand are normally used with state meaning in present simple, but can be used in continuous to show a changing situation, usually with an adverbial which shows that change is happening.



c) Has reading I _____ about you all day. a) Are thinking b) Am thinking c) Is thinking My boss _____ for you. a) Waits

b) Is waiting

c) Has waiting

b) Have reading

Adam _____ you.

a) Is calling

b) Call

c) Calls

Present continuous is used for actions at the moment of the speaking.

a) True

b) False



PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: subject + have / has + past participle

- Use the present perfect simple when there is a connection between the past and the present.
- Something that started in the past and continues to the present:

They've worked in the same company for nearly fifty years.

• An experience up to the present (especially when we are talking about our lives):

It's the best present I've ever received.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have worked	haven't worked	Have I worked?
You	have worked	haven't worked	Have you worked?
He/She/It	has worked	hasn't worked	Has he/she/it worked?
We	have worked	haven't worked	Have we worked?
You	have worked	haven't worked	Have you worked?
They	have worked	haven't worked	Have they worked?
		LKIN	

Choose the corr	ect option with pres	ent perfect simple:
I an om	elette.	Our parents about the next trip.
a) Had cooked		a) Have think
b) Has cooked		b) Have thinked
c) Have cooked		c) Have thought
My sister	_ the English exam.	Miranda that novel.
a) Has passed		a) Hasn't read
b) Passes		b) Hasn't red
c) Passed		c) Haven't read



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + have / has been + verb -ing

- Use the present perfect continuous with for and since with action verbs.
- Use the present perfect continuous for actions which have been doing on very recently. They have usually just stopped.

We use present perfect continuous for:

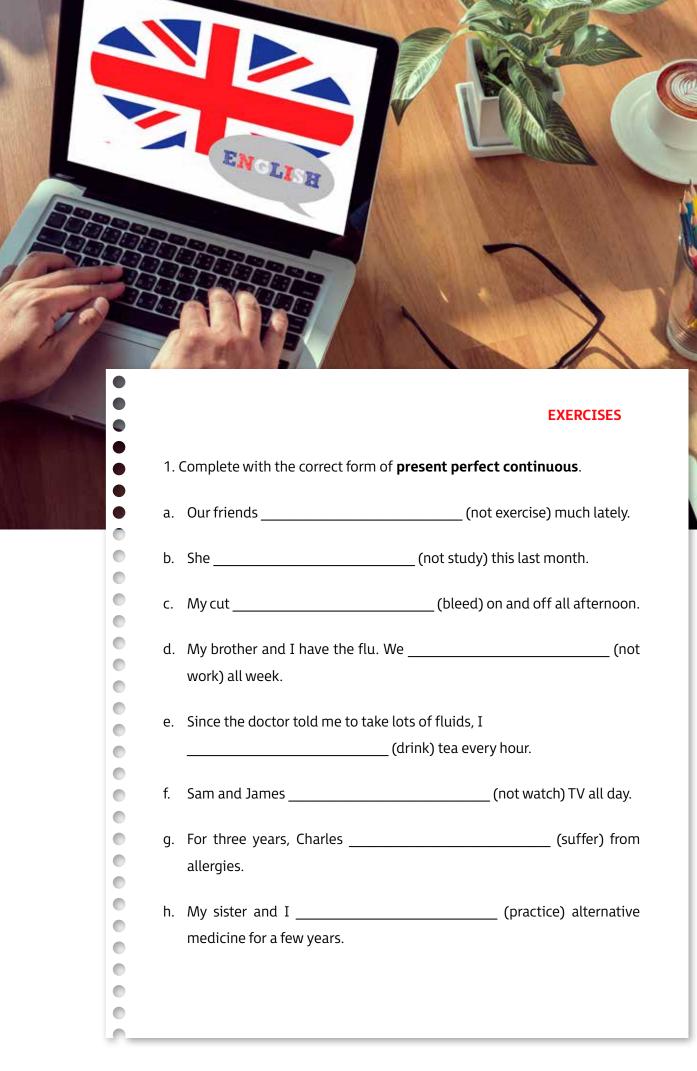
• Showing that something **started in the past and has continued up until now**. We can use time expressions as *for five minutes, since Tuesday*, etc.:

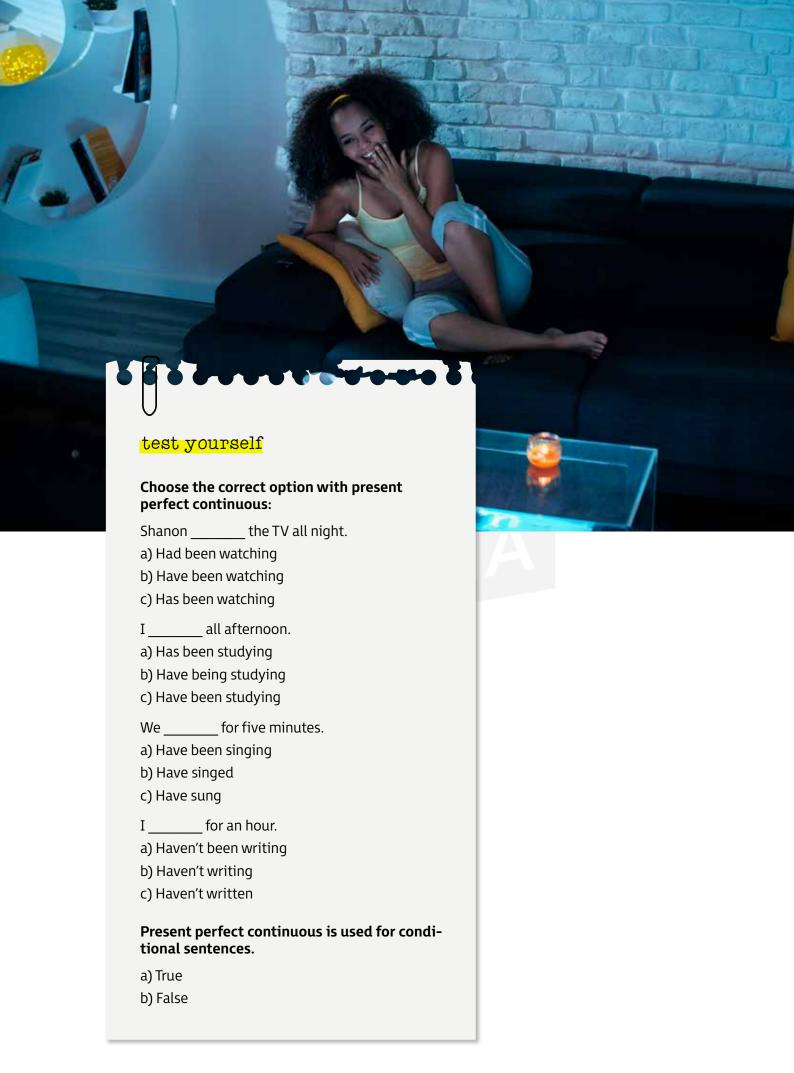
They have been talking for the last hour.

• **Showing actions which have just stopped** (though the whole action can be unfinished) and **have a result**, which we can often see, hear, or feel, in the present (focus on action):

I'**ve been running**, so I'm really hot.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	have been working	haven't been working	Have I been working?
You	have been working	haven't been working	Have you been working?
He/She/It	has been working	hasn't been working	Has he/she/it been working?
We	have been working	haven't been working	Have we been working?
You	have been working	haven't been working	Have you been working?
They	have been working	haven't been working	Have they been working?







PAST TIME & PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

PAST SIMPLE

STRUCTURE

REGULAR VERBS: verb + ed.

IRREGULAR VERBS: verbs from the list.

• Use the past simple for finished past actions:

They **worked** in a bank.

• For past habits and routines, usually with a time expression:

Few people in Victorian times **took** a bath **every day**.

• Use auxiliary + subject + infinitive or question word + auxiliary + subject + infinitive to help you with word order in questions:

Where **did** you **live**?

We use the auxiliary verb did in negative and interrogative statements.

• Negative: subject + didn't (did not) + verb inf.

• Interrogative: did + subject + verb inf.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Ι	worked	didn't work	Did I work?
You	worked	didn't work	Did you work?
He/She/It	worked	didn't work	Did he/she/it work?
We	worked	didn't work	Did we work?
You	worked	didn't work	Did you work?
They	worked	didn't work	Did they work?

1. **Regular verbs** are those ones that only need to add -ed after the verb to form the past simple and the past participle form:

He **listened** to music yesterday.

2. **Irregular verbs** are those ones that have a different form, totally different for past simple and past participle. We must study them.

He **went** to the doctor.

ATTENTION!

Verb to be:

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was	wasn't	Was I?
You	were	weren't	Were you?
He/She/It	was	wasn't	Was he/she/it?
We	were	weren't	Were we?
You	were	weren't	Were you?
They	were	weren't	Were they?

		EXERCISES
	1.	Complete the sentences with the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.
0	a.	My brother (go) to a different school than me.
	b.	I (do) the best report of the company.
	c.	Melissa (walk) 10 miles yesterday!
	d.	My teacher (ask) John the most difficult question.
•	e.	The exam (to be) very easy!
	f.	She (not play) the match.
	g.	you(go) to Paris last summer?
0	h.	My parents (not allow) me to go out when I was 16.
•	i.	We (to be) very little when we went to Dublin.

Present perfect simple or past simple?

- Use present perfect simple for unfinished time and past simple for finished time.
- Use to show speaker attitude.
- Use with different time expressions. Present perfect refers to an action over a period of time and for describes how long the period is.

ATTENTION!

Difference between present perfect and past simple:

- Use the **present perfect simple** when there is a connection between the past and the present.
- Use the **past simple** to ask or talk about finished actions in the past, when the time is mentioned or understood. We often use a part time expression (January, last week...).

		EXERCISES
1.	Complete the dialogues with th	ne past simple or present perfect .
2	A. Howlong	at university? (veu / he)
a.	A : How long	at university: (you / be)
	B : I two ye	ars ago. I'm in my third year now. (start)
	A : Do you live with your parer	nts?
	B : I wi	ith them for the first two years but then
		o a student hostel last September and I
	there since	
b.	A : a job? (y	our brother / find)
	B : Yes, he works in a hotel.	
c.	A : to Nobu – t	hat new Japanese restaurant? (you / ever / be)
	B : Yes, we	there for my birthday. (go)
	A : What was it like?	
	D. The food	fantactic but it
	B : The food	_fantastic but it a fortune!
	t yourself	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Choo	t yourself ose the correct option with pa	est simple:
Choo Kelly	t yourself ose the correct option with pa at the disco.	st simple: Their friends very funny.
Choo Kelly a) Da	t yourself ose the correct option with pa at the disco. unced	est simple: Their friends very funny. a) Was
Choc Kelly a) Da b) Da	t yourself ose the correct option with pa at the disco. unced unces	est simple: Their friends very funny. a) Was b) Were
Choc Kelly a) Da b) Da c) Da	t yourself ose the correct option with pa at the disco. unced unces unce	Ist simple: Their friends very funny. a) Was b) Were c) Went
Kelly a) Da b) Da c) Da	t yourself ose the correct option with pa at the disco. unced unces unces unce to the cinema last week.	Ist simple: Their friends very funny. a) Was b) Were c) Went you do your homework?
Choc Kelly a) Da b) Da c) Da	tyourself ose the correct option with pa at the disco. unced unces unce to the cinema last week.	Ist simple: Their friends very funny. a) Was b) Were c) Went

a) True b) False



6 PAST CONTINUOUS

PAST CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + was/were + verb -ing

- Use the past continuous to describe an action in progress at specific time in the past: You were reading a magazine.
- For a continuing unfinished action interrupted by a sudden past action:

I was getting ready while the doorbell rang.

• Two actions in the past at the same time:

They **were looking** at the actors and **listening to** the dialogue.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	was working	wasn't working	Was I working?
You	were working	weren't working	Were you working?
He/She/It	was working	wasn't working	Was he/she/it working?
We	were working	weren't working	Were we working?
You	were working	weren't working	Were you working?
They	were working	weren't working	Were they working?

OTHER USES OF PAST CONTINUOUS

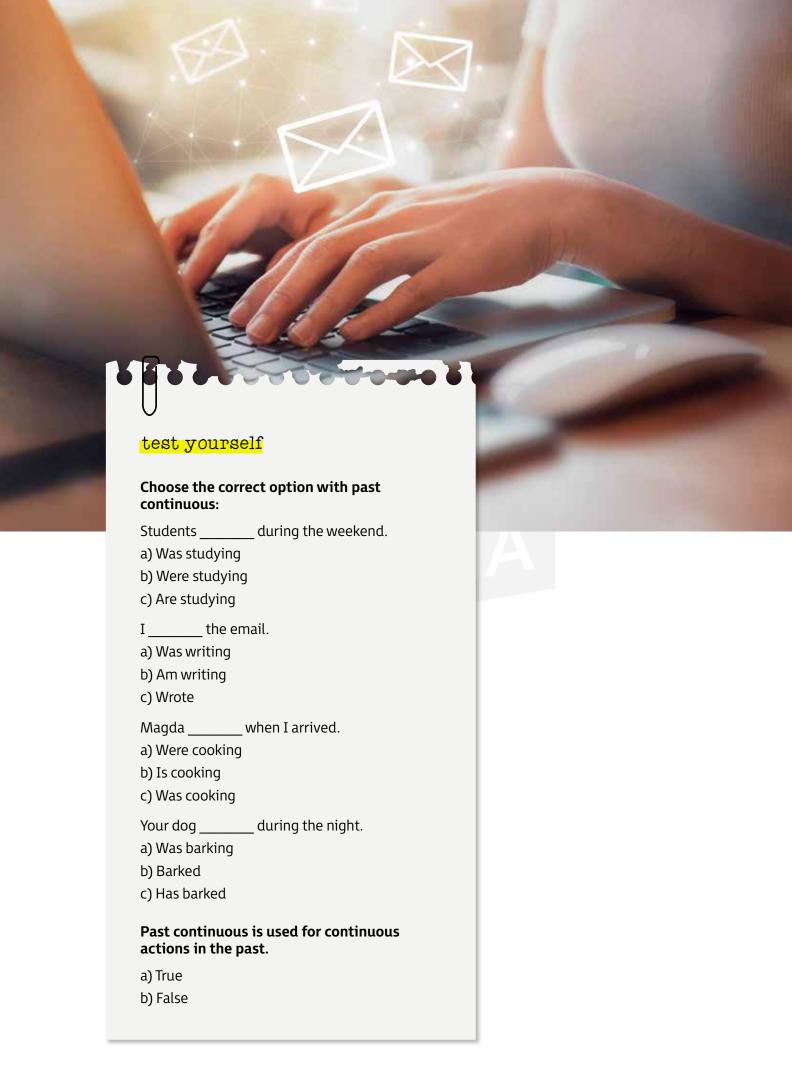
Past continuous can also be used:

- To emphasize that an action was still continuing.
- To describe a changing situation.
- With forever, continually, always, etc. to criticize actions we feel are annoying, or which we wish to exaggerate.
- We do not generally use past continuous to describe habitual actions in the past.



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		EXERCISES
	1.	Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in
	I	brackets.
	a.	Emma (cook) when her sister called.
	h	While I (paint) the outside of the house my
	υ.	While I (paint) the outside of the house, my
		sister (read) a book.
0	c.	Last night at 8 pm I (have) dinner.
	d.	They (drink) coffee when I arrived.
	e.	We(go) to the cinema yesterday at this time.
	f.	Mary (not go) to the school when the rain started.
	g.	they (talk) when the teacher
		arrived?



he has been Past Perfect Te I had been you had been e had been

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: subject + had + past participle

• Use the past perfect simple when you are talking about the past and you want to talk about an earlier past action:

When they turned on the TV, the match **had finished**.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	had worked	hadn't worked	Had I worked?
You	had worked	hadn't worked	Had you worked?
He/She/It	had worked	hadn't worked	Had he/she/it worked?
We	had worked	hadn't worked	Had we worked?
You	had worked	hadn't worked	Had you worked?
They	had worked	hadn't worked	Had they worked?

					EV	ERCISES
					EA	EKCISES
•	1. (Complete the follow	ing sentences	in the past perfe	ct simple tens	se.
0	a.	She	(write) six	letters before sh	e got a respor	ise.
0	b.	It	always	(snov	v) here before	e 1978.
•	C.	Dan	(to be) sic	k for 3 days befo	re he got bett	er.
	d.	James and Lia		(try) four times l	pefore they ga	ave up.
0	e.	My father's old car_		(run) very w	ell before he s	sold it.
0	f.	We	(not take)	this test before.		
0	g.	My aunt	(visit)	Portugal severa	l times in the	past.
	h.	Our father	neve	r	_ (drive) to Flo	orida.
0	i.	Ι	(speak) to th	e president twice	e before, so I v	vas not
		that nervous.				
0	j.	The old man		ccasionally		(need)

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + had been + verb -ing

• Use past perfect continuous to indicate a continuous action that was completed at some point in the past:

I **had been working** in the garden all morning.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	had been working	hadn't been working	Had I been working?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working?
He/She/It	had been working	hadn't been working	Had he/she/it been working?
We	had been working	hadn't been working	Had we been working?
You	had been working	hadn't been working	Had you been working?
They	had been working	hadn't been working	Had they been working?

TIME EXPRESSIONS WITH

- Past simple: ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/night/year, etc.
- Past continuous: as, at 7am yesterday, last week/month... when, while.
- Past perfect: after, already, before, by the time.





I for two hours.
a) Has worked
b) Have worked
c) Had worked
She the homework.
a) Had done
b) Has done
c) Have done
My workmates the essay.
a) Had written
b) Had write
c) Had wrote
Your friend an Italian song
a) Had singed
b) Had sing
c) Had sung

Past perfect simple is used for

future actions.

a) True

b) False

- a) Had been shopping
- b) Has been shopping
- c) Have been shopping

I _____ the newspaper.

- a) Had been reading
- b) Had read
- c) Had been read

Her father _____ tennis.

- a) Had been playing
- b) Has been playing
- c) Is been playing

I _____

- a) Hadn't been working
- b) Haven't been working
- c) Hadn't working

Past perfect continuous is used for a continuous action completed at some time in the past.

- a) True
- b) False



8
FUTURE TIME. WILL & GOING TO

FUTURE SIMPLE: WILL

STRUCTURE: subject + will + infinitive

• Use will/won't for factual predictions:

Inflation **will increase** by 5% over the next months.

• For predictions not based on the facts or opinions about the future:

I think hundreds of people **will run** in the marathon next month.

• For an immediate decision:

I will phone you.

• Promises and offers:

Don't worry, I will lend you my jacket.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Ι	will work	won't work	Will I work?
You	will work	won't work	Will you work?
He/She/It	will work	won't work	Will he/she/it work?
We	will work	won't work	Will we work?
You	will work	won't work	Will you work?
They	will work	won't work	Will they work?

Contractions are used, so: I'll, you'll, he'll, etc.

FUTURE SIMPLE: BE GOING TO

STRUCTURE: subject + to be + going to + infinitive

• Use going to for personal plans and intentions:

I'm going to stay in bed all night.

• When the cause of a possible event is present:

Look at the colour of the sky! **It's going to** snow.

• For decisions about the future:

I've decided **I'm going to** phone the police.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	am going to work	am not going to work	Am I going to work?
You	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are you going to work?
He/She/It	is going to work	isn't going to work	Is he/she/it going to work?
We	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are we going to work?
You	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are you going to work?
They	are going to work	aren't going to work	Are they going to work?

Will or going to?

- In many cases, will as a prediction can be replaced by going to, especially in everyday speech.
- Normally, going to cannot be replaced by will without changing the meaning.
- It depends on the **context**.

0		EXERCISES			
	1.	Complete the sentences with the future simple form <i>will</i> or <i>going to</i> .			
	a.	A: There's no milk left!			
		B: Oh! I some from the shop. (get)			
	b.	The population of Valencia 2 million by the year 2050. (reach)			
	c.	Mum: I told you to tidy up your room.			
		Son: Sorry, Mum, I forgot. I after lunch. (do)			
	d.	A: Why don't we meet for coffee on Friday morning?			
		B: Sorry. I can't. I the doctor then.			
0	e.	"Tomorrow bright and sunny day everywhere in Spain, except in La Coruña", said the weatherwoman. (be)			
	f.	Look at that big black cloud. I think it (rain)			
	g.	In the future, people bigger heads. (have)			
0	h.	Next month I a DVD player. (buy)			
	i.	When you another party? (have)			
	j.	Oh no! I think I (sneeze)			
0 0 0		Fill the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in simple future tense: will .			
	a.	The house is dirty. I (clean) it on Monday.			
	b.	(Cook) you on Tuesday, please?			
0	c.	It looks like the washer is broken. I (ask) a repair man to come Wednesday.			
	d.	Okay then, our group (meet) on Thursday.			
	e.	you (come) with us on Friday?			
	f.	If necessary, we (carry) the supplies in our car on Saturday.			
	g.	John and Kanye, you (read) to the chil-			
		dren on Sunday?			





FUTURE CONTINUOUS, FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE & FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + will be + verb -ing

- Use the future continuous to focus on the process during a future action.
- Events that have already been arranged for a future date:

The Rolling Stones **will be performing** in Madrid in July.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	will be working	won't be working	Will I be working?
You	will be working	won't be working	Will you be working?
He/She/It	will be working	won't be working	Will he/she/it be working?
We	will be working	won't be working	Will we be working?
You	will be working	won't be working	Will you be working?
They	will be working	won't be working	Will they be working?

0	EXERCISES
•	1. Write the correct form of the future continuous tense using will.
	a. I (to do) my homework tomorrow.
	b. Well, I guess we (to ride) the bus to work next week.
	c. He (to eat) roast beef for dinner.
	d. At 7:30 tonight, I (to watch) a movie.
	e. I hope it (to rain) at this time tomorrow.
	f. Jane not (to quit) her job on Monday.
	g. My sister probably (to go) to camp this summer.

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: subject + will have + participle

- Use future perfect to focus on the result, after a future action is completed. It refers to a completed action in the future.
- It is most often used with a time expression:

She will have been in Toledo for 7 months on July 21st.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	will have worked	won't have worked	Will I have worked?
You	will have worked	won't have worked	Will you have worked?
He/She/It	will have worked	won't have worked	Will he/she/it have worked?
We	will have worked	won't have worked	Will we have worked?
You	will have worked	won't have worked	Will you have worked?
They	will have worked	won't have worked	Will they have worked?

0		EXERCISES
0		Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in future perfect simple .
0	a.	Before the store opens, the employees (prepare) for the sale.
0	b.	By the time the treasure hunt begins, Susan (hide) all the clues.
0	С.	The housekeeper (clean) the house when the guests arrive.
0	d.	You can touch the walls tomorrow. The paint (dry) by then.
•	e.	By Tuesday, the roofers (finish) laying the tiles.
0	f.	Jason and Sam (buy) a house before they move to London in July.
0	g.	Let's watch TV at 8:00 pm. By then, the news (end).
0		

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE: subject + will have been + verb -ing

• Use the future perf. continuous to describe actions that will continue up until a point in the future:

At two o'clock, she'll have been waiting for five hours.

• It is most often used with a time expression.

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
Ι	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will I have been working?
You	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will you have been working?
He/She/It	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will he/she/it have been working?
We	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will we have been working?
You	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will you have been working?
They	Will have been working	Won't have been working	Will they have been working?

ATTENTION!

There are some other ways to talk about the future without using future verb tenses.

- **Present continuous**: it is the most common way to talk about arrangements:
 - I'm seeing Sarah tomorrow.
- **Present simple**: we can also use the present simple to talk about future events which are part of a timetable or a regular schedule:

The train **leaves** in five minutes.

Other ways of expressing future arrangements:

- Be due to + infinitive can be used to say that something is arranged or expected.
 - My sister **is due to arrive** at 7.30 at the station.
- **Be about to + infinitive** to say that something is going to happen very soon.
 - My sister **is about to have** a baby.
- **Be + to + infinitive** in a formal style to talk about official plans and arrangements.
 - It has been announced that the chancellor **is to visit** France next month.





EXERCISES 1. Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in future perfect continuous. a. This spring, the twins _____ (attend) culinary school for two years. b. By 2021, our city _____ (recover) from the hurricane for ten years. c. When it closes next week, the furniture store (do) business since 1980. d. By tomorrow morning, it _____ (snow) for four days without stopping! e. Aunt Jane _____ (cook) breakfast for about an hour when we get up. f. Friends of the bride _____ (decorate) the banquet hall before the reception begins. g. Mankind _____ (print) books by machine

for around 600 years by the year 2034.

test yourself

Choose the correct option with future continuous:

During the next hour, I a book.	This weekend we to the beach.		
a) Will be reading	a) Will be go		
b) Will been read	b) Will been going		
c) Will be read	c) Will be going		
Mark TV tonight.	My brother all weekend.		
a) Is going to watching	a) Is studying		
b) Is watching	b) Has studying		
c) Will be watching	c) Will be studying		

Future continuous is used for spontaneous decisions.

- a) True
- b) False

English l 53901



ADVERBS & ADJECTIVES. YET, STILL, ALREADY, FOR & SINCE

ADVERBS

STRUCTURE: adjective + -ly

E.g. Careful → Carefully

An adverb is a word or set of words that modifies **verbs**, **adjectives** or **other adverbs**. Adverbs answer: how, when, where, why or to what extent – how often or how much.

- Many adverbs end in -ly, but many do not. Generally, if a word can have -ly added to its adjective form, place it there to form an adverb.
- Not all words ending in -ly are adverbs: friendly, ugly, apply, supply, and so on.

TYPES OF ADVERBS

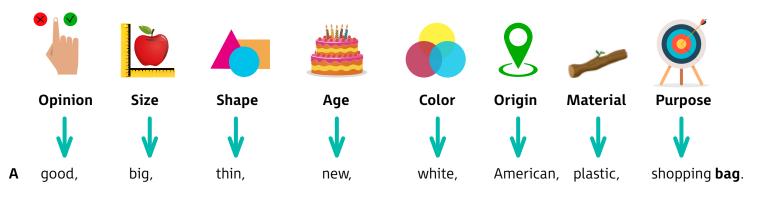
- Adverbs of manner → quickly, kindly...
- Adverbs of degree → very, rather...
- Adverbs of frequency → often, sometimes...
- Adverbs of time \rightarrow now, today...
- Adverbs of place \rightarrow here, nowhere...

	EXERCISES
	EXERCISES
1	. Find the adjective in the first sentence and fill the gap with the adverb.
	3-h
a.	. Mary is very <i>quiet</i> . She often sneaks out of the house
b.	Our mum was <i>angry</i> . She spoke to us
	Jim is a wonderful guitar player. He plays the guitar
	Jill 13 a Worlder Jul Gurtar Player. The plays the Gurtar
d	. Her English is fluent. She speaks English
e.	The exam is simple. You have to put one word in
	each space.
f.	Joanne is happy. She smiles

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe people, places and things. They give us extra information about something, and they modify **nouns**.

- They do not change their form depending on the gender or number of the noun:
 - This is a **big house**. / These are **big houses**.
- They normally go in front of a noun or after a linking verb: to be, become, seem...
- When we have more than one adjective, the usual order is:



1. Choose the correct option, adverb or adjective. a. It was a dangerously / dangerous lake to swim. b. Her voice sounds beautifully / beautiful. c. She is a very shyly / shy person. d. Anna knows the material very good / well. e. You must send payments regularly / regular. f. She worked carefully / careful with the sick child. g. The exam wasn't easily / easy.

YET & STILL & ALREADY

- Yet, still and already are adverbs we use to add time references to our sentences.
- **Already** means that something happened before now or sooner than expected (affirmative sentences):

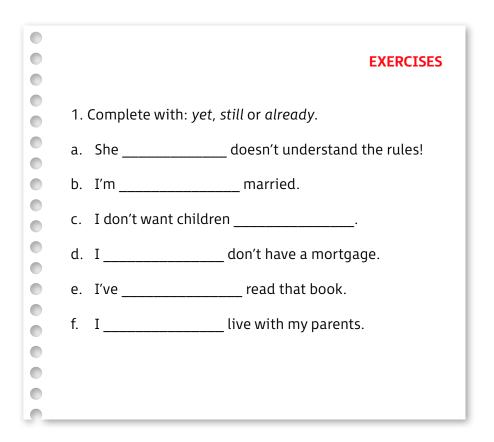
I have **already** been in Paris.

• **Still** means that something did not happen before now, and for situations that continue to the present time (affirmative and negative sentences):

I **still** haven't visited Paris.

• **Yet** means that something expected hasn't happened (negative sentences):

I haven't visited Paris yet.



FOR

• We use **for** to talk about the duration – how long something has been happening. For is always used in the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous:

I have been living in London **for** two years.

- We use **for** with a period of time, such as: seconds, minutes, hours, weeks, years, and so on.
- We also use **for** with expressions of time, such as: ages, a long time, too long, and so on.

SINCE

• We use **since** to talk about the starting point or the beginning. Since is always used in the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous (like for):

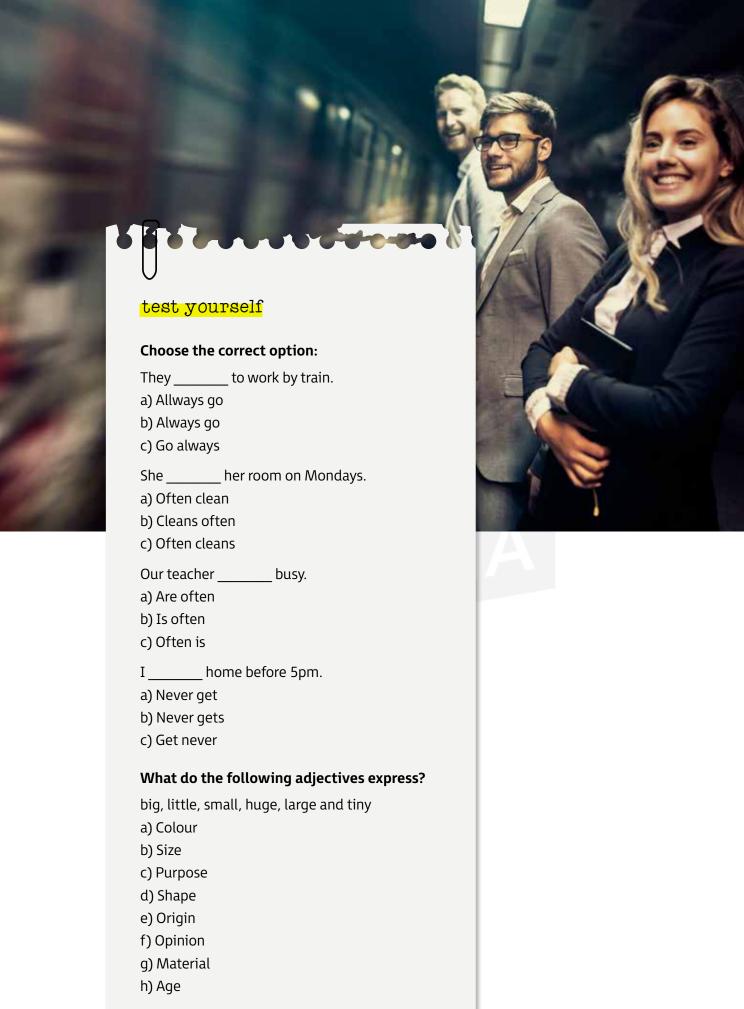
I have been living in London **since** 2015.

• We always use **since** with a specific point in time, such as: yesterday, last week, this morning, 09:45 am, September, and so on.

SUMMARY

- FOR + a length of time
- **SINCE** + a point in time in the past

0		EXERCISES
0	1. Complete with <i>for</i> or <i>since</i> .	
0 0 0 0 0 0	a. We've been waiting for the boover an hour.	ous
0	b. I've been living in Spain	1995.
•	c. Our boss hasn't come to the three days now.	office
•	d. My brother has been stronge3 years.	er than me
•	e. American soldiers have been 1950.	n in Korea
•	f. They've played Minecraft	3 hours today.





CONNECTORS

CONNECTORS

Connectors or linkers are words or expressions which we use to establish different types of relationships between words or sentences. They link different ideas and give coherence to the text or speech.

TYPE OF CONNECTOR	CONNECTORS
CONTRAST	• But • However • Nevertheless / Nonetheless • (Al)though / Even though • On the one hand/On the other hand • In spite of/Despite + noun or-ing / Despite the fact that • In contrast to/with • As opposed to • On the contrary • Instead of • The former the latter • Whereas
ADDITION	• Furthermore • As well as • Apart from this • Also • Besides • Additionally • On top of that • Moreover • Too
CAUSE & EFFECT	• Therefore • As a result • Consequently • As a consequence • Hence • Thus • Because
COMPA- RISON	• Likewise, • Similarly • In the same way • In comparison
EMPHASIS	• In fact, • Indeed • As a matter of fact • That is • Essentially • Fortunately • Inevitably
EXAMPLE	• For example, • For instance • As shown • Such as • Like
ORDERING	• First, second • Then • Next • Now • Further • Continuing • Finally • After • Before
SUMMARI- SING	• In conclusion • In general • To sum up • To conclude • In short
OPINION	• In my opinion/view • From my point of view • As / The way I see it • As far as I'm concerned • I think / believe / guess /consider + (that) + sentence • That is (to say) • In other words,
PURPOSE or AIM	• To + infinitive • In order (not) to + infinitive • So as (not) to + infinitive • So that + sentence • For + gerund
FACTS	• As a matter of fact, • In fact • Actually





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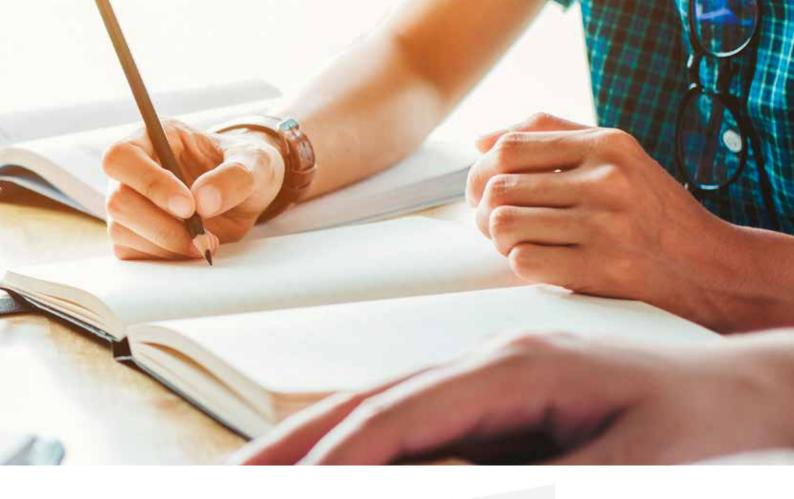
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Connectors or linkers youtu.be/R9PP4PhwsKc



EXERCISES

- 1. Choose the right connector.
- a. I never eat vegetables because of / even though / for I know they're healthy.
- b. I'm really hungry because / though / so that I had a big breakfast.
- c. There are few hotels. *However*, / *Though*, / *Besides*, we were lucky, and we found a room.
- d. We were disappointed because the art gallery was closed and the museum as well / also / although.
- e. She was quite nervous, **so / despite / however** she didn't do very well.
- f. He got the job *despite / however / because* not having much experience.



test yourself

1		h	^	^	c	a 1	·h	_	c	۸r	re	<u>_</u>	٠,	-0	'n	n	Δ	ct	^	r.
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She failed the English exam, she studied very hard.	I like eBooks, I prefer paper books.
a) Although	a) Because
b) Moreover	b) But
c) In spite of	c) Too
I understood him, his accent. a) Nevertheless b) However c) In spite of	You don't need to go you want to. a) Unless b) So that c) Indeed

Is that sentence correct?

I had lunch despite of not feeling hungry.

- a) Correct
- b) Wrong



12

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

We change adjectives and adverbs to say that a person, a thing or an action has more or less of a quality **than** another. We put **more** or **less** before long adjectives/adverbs and add **-er** to short forms.

- LONG FORMS: intelligent, interesting, beautiful, independent, etc.
 - She's **more** intelligent **than** him.
 - London is more expensive than Edinburgh.
 - This test is **less** difficult **than** the last one.
 - Flying is **more** comfortable **than** going by train.
- SHORT FORMS: small, big, slow, ugly, etc.
 - He's slow**er than** a snail.
 - Trains are faster than cars.
 - My sister is tall**er than** me.
 - I should practice more often.

SUPERLATIVES

We can use adjectives and adverbs to say that people or things and actions have the most or least of a quality. We put **the most** or **the least** before long forms and add **-est** to short forms.

- LONG FORMS: intelligent, interesting, beautiful, independent, etc.
 - She's **the most** intelligent person.
 - New York is **the most** expensive city in the world.
 - It's **the least** dangerous animal.
 - This book is **the least** difficult to understand.
- SHORT FORMS: small, big, slow, ugly, etc.
 - He's the tallest person in our family.
 - Plains are the fast**est**.
 - This bag is the small**est** in the shop.
 - That's the simpl**est** question of all.

ATTENTION!

• There are some irregular comparative adjectives / adverbs:

ADJECTIVE / ADVERB	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE		
Good	Better	(The) best		
Bad	Worse	(The) worst		
Far	Further / farther	(The) furthest / farthest		
Little	Less	(The) least		
Much	More	(The) most		

- Yesterday was the worst day of my life.
- You play the guitar **better** than me.
- How much **further** do we have to walk?
- Anna is my **best** friend.
- If the word ends: consonant-vowel-consonant, the last consonant is usually doubled in the comparative.
 - ∘ Bi**q** → Biqqer
 - Hot → Hotter
- Change the **-y** to **-ier**.
 - Easy \rightarrow Easier
 - Happy → Happier

EQUATIVES

Equatives are marked by **as** ... **as** or **not as** ... **as**. We use adjectives and adverbs in equatives to say that a person, thing, or action is similar (or not) to another in some way.

1. Write the **comparative** of the following sentences.

f. Our apartment is _____ (good) than

g. I don't understand this lesson. It is

(difficult) than the last one we did.

yours.

- She's **as tall as** her father.
- I'm **as hungry as** a horse.
- The van was **as big as** a house.
- He's not **as young as** he looks.

We sometimes use **not so** ... **as** for the negative:

• He's **not so arrogant as** he used to be.



a.	I can't carry my suitcase. It's mu (heavy) than yours.	uch
b.	Mountains are	(high) than hills.
C.	He got a very good mark on his e (easy) than he	
d.	I think that good health istant) than money.	(impor-
e.	In Canada, January is March.	(cold) than

EXERCISES

2 '	EXERCISES Vrite the superlative of the following sentences.
	Yesterday was (cold) day of the year.
	The Nile is (large) river in the world.
C.	I've bought (expensive) car.
d.	Marie is (lucky) person I know. She has won the lottery four times!
e.	My dinner only cost \$10. That must be (cheap) restaurant in town.
f.	Sarah is (bad) basketball player of the team.
g.	Mount Everest is (high) mountain in the world.
3. '	Vrite the equative of the following sentences.
a.	Lemon is (sweet) orange.
b.	Tigers are (dangerous) lions.
С.	My house is (tall) a skyscraper.
d.	France is (beautiful) Switzerland.
e.	Train is (not fast) airplane.
f.	Bicycle is (expensive) motorcycle.
g.	Algebra is (difficult) geometry.

test yourself

Choose the comparative of:

Young

a) Youngest

b) Younger

c) Youngen

Small

a) Smallest

b) Smaller

c) Smallerer

Good

a) Gooder

b) Goodest

c) Better

Interesting

a) Interestinger

b) More interesting

c) Interester

Choose the superlative of:

Comfortable

a) The most comfortable

b) The more comfortable

c) The comfortablest

Large

a) The larger

b) The largest

c) The larguest

Big

a) The biggest

b) The biggerest

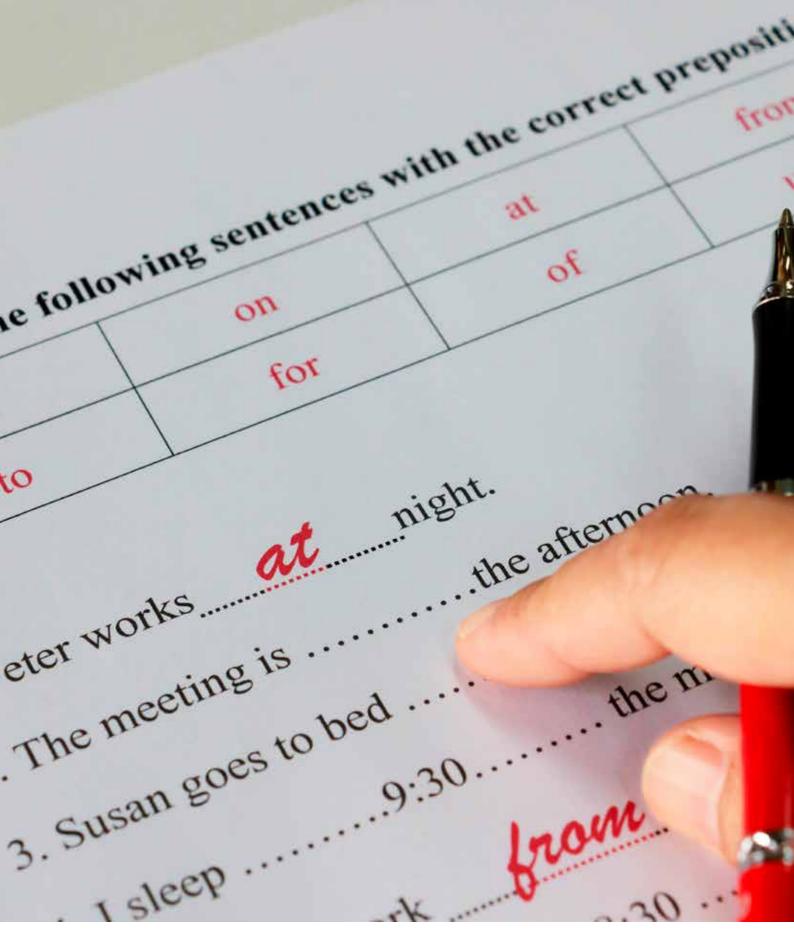
c) Bigger

Bad

a) The worse

b) The badest

c) The worst



13 PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words that usually stand in front of a noun, noun phrase or pronoun connecting it to another word or element in the clause. Prepositions are single words such as *at*, *from*, *in*, *of* and *on* or phrases such as *in front of*, *next to* and *out of*. We can use prepositions with noun phrases when we describe people and things or when we provide additional information about an action or situation such as the time or place.

The most frequently used prepositions are:

• PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

English	Usage	Example
	Days of the week	• On Monday
On	• Dates	On November 22nd
	Special days	• On my birthday, on New Year's Eve
	Months / seasons	• In August / in winter
	Time of day	• In the morning
In	• Year	• In 2006
	Centuries	• In the 20 th century
	After a certain period of time (when?)	• In an hour
	For night	At night
	For weekend	At the weekend
At	A certain point of time (when?)	At half past nine
	Clock times	• At 7:30 am
	• Festivals	At Christmas, at Easter
Since	From a certain point of time (past till now)	• Since 1980
For	Over a certain period of time (past till now)	• For 2 years
Ago	A certain time in the past	• Two years ago
Before	Earlier than a certain point of time	Before 2004
То	Telling the time	• Ten to six (5:50)
Past	Telling the time	• Ten past six (6:10)
To / till / until	 Marking the beginning and end of a period of time 	• From Monday to / till Friday
Till / until	• In the sense of how long something is going to last	• He is on holiday until Friday
	• In the sense of at the latest	• I will be back by 6 o'clock
Ву	Up to a certain time	By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages

• PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE (position and direction)

English	Usage	Example
In	Room, building, street, town, countryBook, paper, etc.Car, taxiPicture, world	 In the kitchen, in London In the book In the car, in a taxi In the picture, in the world
At	 Meaning next to, by an object For table For events Place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work) 	 At the door, at the station At the table At a concert, at the party At the cinema, at school, at work
On	 Attached For a place with a river Being on a surface For a certain side (left, right) For a floor in a house For public transport For television, radio 	 The picture on the wall London lies on the Thames On the table On the left On the first floor On the bus, on a plane On TV, on the radio
By, next to, beside	Left or right of somebody or something	Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car
Under	 On the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else 	The bag is under the table
Below	• Lower than something else but above ground	The fish is below the surface
Over	 Covered by something else Meaning more than Getting to the other side (also across) Overcoming an obstacle 	 Put a jacket over your shirt Over 16 years of age Walk over the bridge Climb over the wall
Above	Higher than something else, but not directly over it	A path above the lake
Across	Getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>)Getting to the other side	 Walk across the bridge Swim across the lake
Through	 Something with limits on top, bottom and the sides 	Drive through the tunnel
То	Movement to person or buildingMovement to a place or countryFor bed	 Go to the cinema Go to London / Ireland Go to bed
Into	• Enter a room / a building	Go into the kitchen / the house
Towards	Movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)	Go 5 steps towards the house
Onto	Movement to the top of something	• Jump onto the table
From	• In the sense of where from	A flower from the garden

OTHER IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

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English	Usage	Example
From	• Who gave it	A present from Jane
Of	Who/what does it belong toWhat does it show	A page of the bookThe picture of a palace
Ву	• Who made it	A book by Mark Twain
On	Walking or riding on horsebackEntering a public transport vehicle	On foot, on horsebackGet on the bus
In	• Entering a car / taxi	• Get in the car
Off	Leaving a public transport vehicle	Get off the train
Out of	• Leaving a car / taxi	Get out of the taxi
Ву	Rise or fall of somethingTravelling (other than walking or horse-riding)	Prices have risen by 10 percentBy car, by bus
At	• For age	She learned Russian at 45
About	For topics, meaning what about	We were talking about you

EXERCISES

	or in .	
a.	He sent a copy of his document to his bank _safe keeping.	

1. Complete the following sentences using at, by, for

- b. The house is to be sold ____ auction.
- c. There has been a sharp increase ____ house prices in recent months.
- d. She takes great pride ____ her work.
- e. Do you know of a cure ____ baldness?
- f. I'm sorry, but I'm not ____ liberty to tell you anymore.
- g. Did she give you any reason ____ her behaviour?

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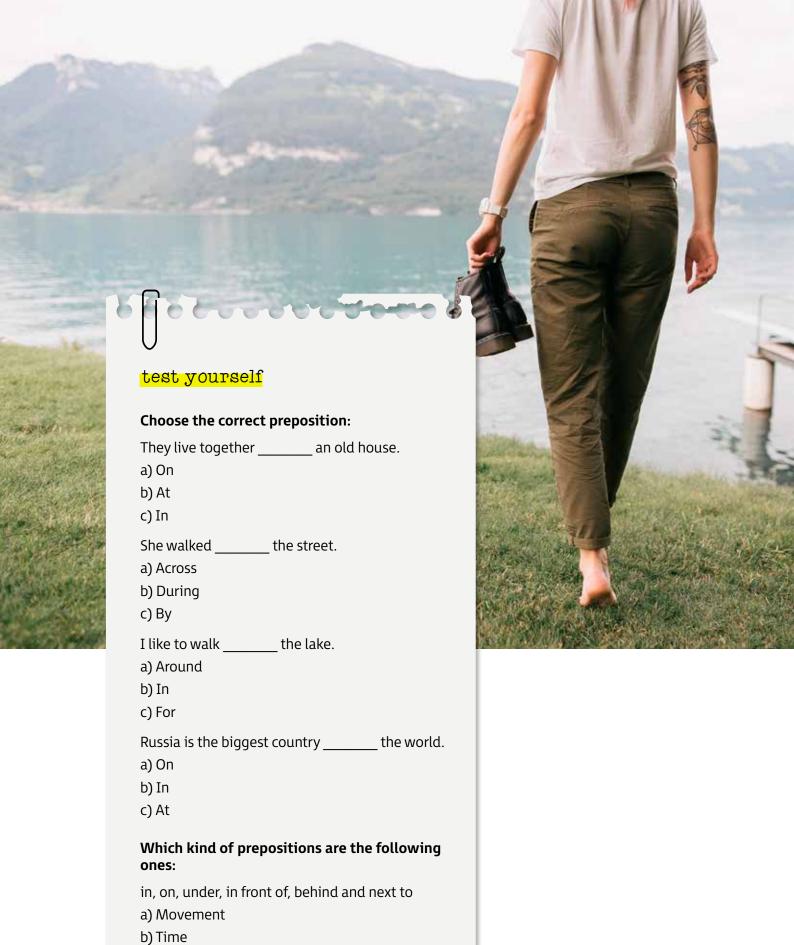
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EXERCISES

Complete the following sentences using at, about or against.			
a.	I don't know his exact age; I can only guesshow old he really is.		
b.	Tall people are definitely an advantage at a football match.		
C.	After the war, several people were tried for crimes humanity.		
d.	It is possible to insure yourself nuclear attack?		
e.	Today I feel really miserable, because I cannot find anything to complain		
f.	At school today, we had a long discussion the best way to learn a foreign language.		
g.	Raise the gun to your shoulder, aim the target, and try not to kill anyone.		



	EXERCISES			
3. Complete the following sentences using <i>in</i> , <i>into</i> , <i>on</i> or <i>over</i> .				
a.	Do you take pride your appearance, or are you just vain?			
b.	Father must be a bad temper.			
C.	All forms of travel are expensive nowadays, but, balance, air travel offers the best value for money.			
d.	There's no point in getting upset things that are beyond your control.			
e.	I am a bit weak science subjects, but I am trying to improve.			
f.	I've been your essay, and I wore out three red pens making corrections.			
g.	Make yourself a drink while I go and slipsomething more comfortable.			



c) Agent d) Place

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14 PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS

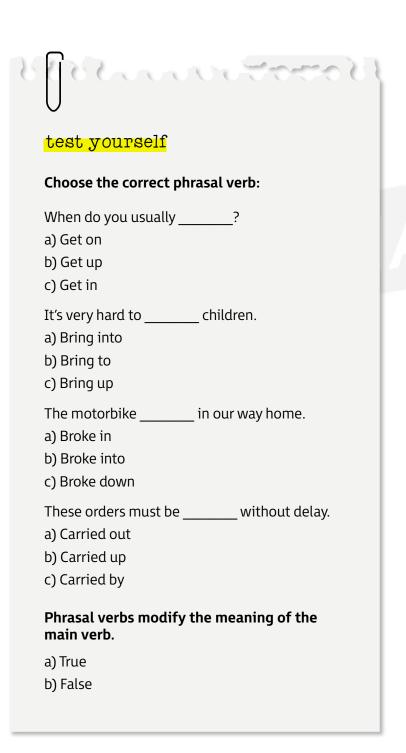
A phrasal verb it's a phrase that's made up of a verb and another word, usually a **preposition** or an **adverb**. Phrasal verbs change completely the meaning of the verb, based on the preposition that follows them, and they are very important in everyday conversations.

This is a list of some phrasal verbs and the translation into Spanish, but there are many more:

- Add up: calcular una suma.
- · Back up: apoyar.
- Break down: estropear (vehículo, máquina...) / molestarse, ponerse triste.
- Break in: interrumpir.
- Break up: terminar una relación / reírse.
- Break out: escapar (de la cárcel).
- Bring about: hacer que suceda algo.
- **Bring it on**: aceptar un reto.
- Bring on: ser la causa de algo, normalmente negativo.
- Bring up: cuidar de un niño hasta que crece / mencionar algo.
- Call off: cancelar algo.
- Call on: visitar a alguien / usar el conocimiento de alguien.
- Carry out: llevar a cabo.
- Catch up (with): encontrar a alguien.
- Check in: registrarse.
- Cheer on: animar a alguien con palabras de ánimo.
- Come across: encontrarse a alguien por casualidad.
- Come down (with a disease): contraer una enfermedad en concreto.
- Come up (with something): tener una idea.
- Come up against: encontrarse con algo inesperadamente difícil.
- Come up with: ocurrirse (una idea, solución...).
- Come up: cuando algo pasa inesperadamente.
- Cool off: bajar la temperatura.
- Cope with: manejar una situación.
- Cover up: esconder la verdad.
- **Cut down**: reducir.
- **Do up**: decorar o mejorar el aspecto de algo.
- Drop off: dejar a alguien en un sitio.
- Dry out: evaporar aqua.
- Face up to: enfrentarse a una dificultad.
- Fall in (love): enamorarse.

- Fall out of (love): desenamorarse.
- Find out: averiguar.
- Get along: llevarse bien.
- *Get away with*: evitar el castigo por algo que se ha hecho.
- Get back: volver.
- Get back to: responder más tarde.
- Get better: mejorar de una enfermedad.
- Get by (on): afrontar vivir en una situación de pocos recursos económicos.
- *Get lost*: perder el camino, perderse.
- Get on: subir al transporte público.
- Get on with: llevarse bien con alguien.
- **Get over**: superar.
- Get to: llegar.
- Get up: levantarse (de la cama).
- Give up: dejar un hábito.
- Go in for: hacer algo con entusiasmo.
- **Grow up**: crecer, convertirse en adulto.
- Hurry up: darse prisa.
- Join in: participar.
- Let (someone) off: declarar inocente a alguien.
- Look after: cuidar de alguien.
- Look up to: respetar.
- · Make up: inventar.
- · Pass away: morir.
- Pass out: perder la consciencia / distribuir.
- **Pick up (someone)**: recoger a alguien.
- *Plug in*: conectar, normalmente, hablando de electricidad.
- **Point out**: señalar.
- Run out (of): no tener más existencias de algo.
- **Set off / set out**: empezar una jornada o actividad.
- Set up: fundar, establecer.
- *Split up*: terminar una relación.
- **Stay up**: permanecer despierto hasta tarde.
- Take away: llevar una cosa de un punto a otro.
- Take back: devolver una cosa a su lugar.
- Take off: despegar un avión.
- Think (it) over: reflexionar.

- Turn into: transformar.
- Turn on / off: encender / apagar.
- Turn out: ocurrir de manera diferente a lo esperado.
- *Turn up*: llegar o aparecer.
- Turn sth over: considerar.
- Turn sth down: rechazar.
- Wake up: despertarse.
- Warm up: calentar (ejercicio de calentamiento).
- Work out: hacer ejercicio / tener éxito.





CONDITIONALS. ZERO, FIRST, SECOND & THIRD

CONDITIONALS

Zero conditional

If + subject + present simple, ... subject + present simple

- Use zero conditional when you want to express general truths / facts:
 - If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
 - If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.

ATTENTION!

- *If* and *when* have the same meaning in the zero conditional:
 - *If/When* I look after plants, they die.

First conditional

If + subject + present simple, ... subject + will/won't + infinitive

- Use first conditional to talk about possible or likely future result.
- To talk about things that are possible, but not certain. The main clause says what we think the result will be in this situation.
 - If you **come** early, you **will get** a parking space.
 - If I see her, I will tell her.

ATTENTION!

- Unless = if... not
 - I won't go **unless** she invites me. = I won't go **if** she **doesn't** invite me.
- We can use **might** instead of will in the main clause to mean will perhaps.

Second conditional

If + subject + past simple, ... subject + would/wouldn't + infinitive

- Use second conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence.
- We often use it to talk about the opposite of what is true or real.
 - If I had more money, I would buy a bigger house.
 - I wouldn't do that job unless they paid me a really good salary.
 - If he **won** the lottery, he **would buy** a car.
- To talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it is not true.
 - If I had her number, I would call him. (But it is not possible because I don't have her number).

ATTENTION!

- We can use **could** instead of would in the main clause to talk about ability or possibility.
- We can use **might** instead of would in the main clause to mean would perhaps.

Third conditional

- Use third conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence.
 - If I had gone to the party, I would have met your friend.
 - If the ship **hadn't hit** an iceberg, it **wouldn't have sunk**.

ATTENTION!

- We can also use **could**, **should**, **might** and **may** in the main clause to mean would perhaps.
 - If Shakespeare **had lived** longer, he **might have written** poesy.

CONDITIONAL	FORM	
Zero Conditional	If + present simple, present simple	
First Conditional	If + present simple, will/won't + infinitive	
Second Conditional	If + past simple, would/wouldn't + infinitive	
Third Conditional	If + had + past participle, would/wouldn't + have + past participle	

1. (Complete the se	ntences with zero conditional :
a.	If you	(pour) oil on water, it
	(float).
b.	If you	(freeze) water, it
	(turn) into ice.
c.	If you (mix) flo	ur and water, you
	(get) dough.	
d.	If you	(smoke), your skin
	(age) more quickly.
e.	If I	(eat) too much chocolate, I
	(feel) sick.
f.	If she	(come) home very late, her
		(get) very angry.

	EXERCIS
2.	Complete the sentences with first conditional :
a.	If I (to be) hungry, I (make) a sandwich.
b.	She (marry) him if he (ask) her.
C.	If she (go) to the party, she (take) a present.
d.	If Sarah (lonely), she (call) some friends.
e.	If I (miss) the bus, I (to be) late for work.
f.	If you (not move), the bee

		EXERCISE
3.	Complete the senter	nces with second conditional :
a.	•	healthier food, she
b.	If he	(drive) more carefully, _ (have) fewer accidents.
C.		(study) harder, I (pass) the exam.
d.		(do) her homework (get) better marks.
e.		(buy) a new car if I (have) more money.
f.	If she	(lose) her ring, she (to be) upset.
		EXERCIS
4.	Complete the senter	nces with third conditional :
a.	If you	(go) to the party, I (go) too.
b.		(not stay) at that hotel if (recommend) it to me.
C.		(not take) my (get) very wet.

I _____ (try) to learn some French.

e. I _____ (not go) to the movie if I

organised, they _____ (not to

_____ (know) it was scary.

f. If they _____ (to be) more

be) so stressed at the last minute.



Choose the type of conditional:

If I had had enough money, I would have gone to California.

- a) First conditional
- b) Second conditional
- c) Third conditional

If I have enough money, I will go to California.

- a) First conditional
- b) Second conditional
- c) Third conditional

If I had enough money, I would go to California.

- a) First conditional
- b) Second conditional
- c) Third conditional

Which type of conditional expresses general truths or scientific facts?

- a) Zero conditional
- b) First conditional
- c) Second conditional
- d) Third conditional



16 MODAL VERBS. OBLIGATION, ABILITY...

MODAL VERBS

- Modal verbs are those verbs that goes with another verb and they express *ability*, *obligation*, *possibility*, *deduction*, and so on.
- Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs, so we do not need any auxiliary verb in negatives or questions.
- There is no to infinitive form. So, we cannot say to can.
- They do not change; there is no cans or canning.

Modal verb	Use	Example
	Ability	• I can speak English.
	Permission	• Can I go to the park?
C = 12	• Request	• Can you wait for a minute, please?
Can	• Offer	• I can lend you my car.
	Suggestion	• Can we visit you at the weekend?
	• Possibility	• It can get very cold in Alaska.
	• Ability	• I could speak English.
	Permission	• I could go to the cinema.
	Polite question	• Could I go to the cinema, please?
Could	Polite request	Could you wait for a minute, please?
	Polite offer	• I could lend you my car.
	Polite suggestion	• Could we visit grandma at the weekend?
	• Possibility	• It could get very cold in Alaska.
	• Possibility	• It may rain today.
May	Permission	May I go to the cinema?
	Polite suggestion	• May I help you?
Might	Possibility	It might rain today.
Wilgit	Hesitant offer	Might I help you?
	Force, necessity	• I must go to the supermarket today.
Must	Possibility	You must be tired.
	Advice, recommendation	You must see the new film.
Need	Something necessary	I need to go to the doctor.
Ought to	• Advice	You ought to drive carefully.
Ought to	Obligation	You ought to switch off the light.
Shall	• Suggestion	Shall I carry your bag?
Should	• Advice	You should drive carefully.
Snoula	Obligation	You should switch off the light.

Will	 Wish, request, demand, order Prediction, assumption Promise Spontaneous decision Habits 	 Will you please shut the door? I think it will rain today. I will stop smoking. I will drive you to the station. She will sit for hours without talking.
Would	Wish, request Habits in the past	Would you shut the door, please?Sometimes he would bring me some flowers.
Be able to	• Ability	• I am able to drive.

0	EXER	RCISES
0	1. Complete the sentences with must , might / may or can't .	
0	a. They be very happy – they've just won the lottery!	
0	b. She be the new boss – she's too young!	
0	c. It be a Roman plate, but I'm not sure.	
0	d. That be the same man – he looks completely different!	
0	e. Look. He be the doctor. Open the door.	
0	f. I don't know where Jim is. He be at the gym. He someting goes there after work.	mes
0	2. Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases. Tick \checkmark the correct sente	ences.
0 0 0	a. My mother is a nurse and she often should work at weekends.	
0 0 0	b. You should to have a rest. You look exhausted.	
0 0	c. In the future everyone will must speak English and Chinese.	
0 0	d. Do you have to wear a suit and tie at work?	

e.	I must stay in bed yesterday as I didn't feel well.
f.	You don't have to park here. It's "no parking".
g.	I didn't have to get a taxi. Lina took me to the airport.

h. People mustn't answer their mobiles when they are talking to someone.



0

0 0 0

test yourself

Choose the correct modal verb:

Smoking is not allowed in the train. You _____stop smoking.

- a) Need to
- b) Must
- c) Should

_____ I buy this dress? What do you think?

- a) Should
- b) Could
- c) Would

I _____ work on Sundays.

- a) Haven't to
- b) Don't have to
- c) Can't have to

Lisa _____ drive.

- a) Can
- b) Cans
- c) Canned

Modal verbs need an auxiliary verb in negatives and questions.

- a) True
- b) False



Phrasal verbs & modal verbs

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REPORTED SPEECH. DIRECT & INDIRECT STYLE

REPORTED SPEECH

- In direct speech we can report what someone says by using the same words of the speaker: He said, "I'm reading".
- In reported speech we don't repeat the same words of the speaker:

He said that he was reading.

When we change from direct speech to reported speech:

- · Commas disappear:
 - "I'm going out with Mariah", she said.
 - She said that she **was going out** with Mariah.
- Personal and possessive pronouns change:
 - "I'll give you **my** number", he said.
 - He said that he would give me **his** number.
- Pronouns, demonstrative adjectives and adverbs of place change:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
This	That
These	Those
Here	There

• Time expressions change:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then
Today / tonight	That day / that night
Yesterday	The day before
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The next / following day
The day after tomorrow	Two days latter
Next week / month	The following week / month
Last week / month	The week / year before the previous week / year
Three hours ago	Three hours before

REPORTING VERBS

- To introduce indirect speech, we use verbs like: say, tell, admit, advise, agree, announce, apologize, beg, declare, explain, insist, invite, mention, offer, order, recommend, state and warn followed by that (but it is not necessary).
 - "I like motorbikes".
 - Clara says (that) she likes motorbikes.
- Verbs such as: ask, beg, invite, offer, order, remind and tell go with an indirect complement and they have this structure:
 - "Don't forget my meeting tonight".
 - Clara **reminded** them about her meeting that night.
 - "Would you like some presentation?"
 - Clara **offered** them some presentation.

Reported statements

Reporting verb + (that) + subject + verb

• In reported speech there is a backshift of tenses:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past simple	Past perfect simple
Present perfect simple	Past perfect simple
Future simple (<i>will</i>)	Would
Can	Could
Мау	Might
Have to / must	Had to

ATTENTION!

- Some verbs do not change:
 - Past perfect
 - Might
 - Could
 - Should
 - Mustn't

REPORTED QUESTIONS

- In reported speech the question becomes a statement and the word order is:
 - SUBJECT + VERB
- We do not need auxiliary do or question tags.
- As with reported statements, the verb changes into a more past tense:
 - "Is he a friend of yours?" \rightarrow Stela asked whether / if he was a friend of mine.
 - \circ "Who are you going out with?" \rightarrow My mother asked me who I was going out with.

REPORTED COMMANDS, REQUESTS AND SUGGESTIONS

- There is no backshift of tenses with commands, requests and suggestions.
- **Commands and requests** are expressed by verbs: *tell or ask* + indirect complement + (*not*) to + infinitive:
 - ∘ "Don't judge him too quickly." → She asked me not to judge him too quickly.
- Suggestions are expressed with the verb: suggest and one of these structures:
 - Reporting verb + (that) + subject + infinitive (without to)
 - Reporting verb + (not) verb + -ing
 - "Why don't we all go out together?"
 - > I suggested (that) we all go out together.
 - > I suggested going out together.

0



Reported speech

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EXERCISES

- 1. Complete the sentences using **reported speech**.
- a. "The hotel is full". The receptionist told me the hotel
- b. 'I'll call the manager". The waiter said ______.
- c. "I've passed all my exams". Jack said ______.
- d. "You should get to the airport early". They said that we
- e. "I may be late". Jack said ______.
- f. "I didn't tell anybody!" Mary said ______.
- g. "Can you help me?" She asked us .
- h. "Do you want to dance?" He asked me _____.
- i. "Have you been here before?" I asked her ______.
- j. "What music do you like?". She asked me .

2. Choose the correct answer.

- a. Jane said that she **will / would** come shopping with us.
- b. He **said me / told me** that he was at the shopping centre.
- c. I asked Cindy where **she buys** / **does she buy** her clothes.
- d. We asked the shop assistant how much it was / was it.
- e. He told me that he **hasn't bought** / **hadn't bought** anything.
- f. I asked the manager **whether / that** the shoes were in the sale.
- g. She said that she **had to go / must go** to the market.
- h. They asked me where I worked / did work.
- i. I **told / told them** that I **may / might** be late.
- j. My boss asked me **if I can / if I could** work late last night.



test yourself

Choose the correct reported sentence:

"I will give you the present", said Sam.

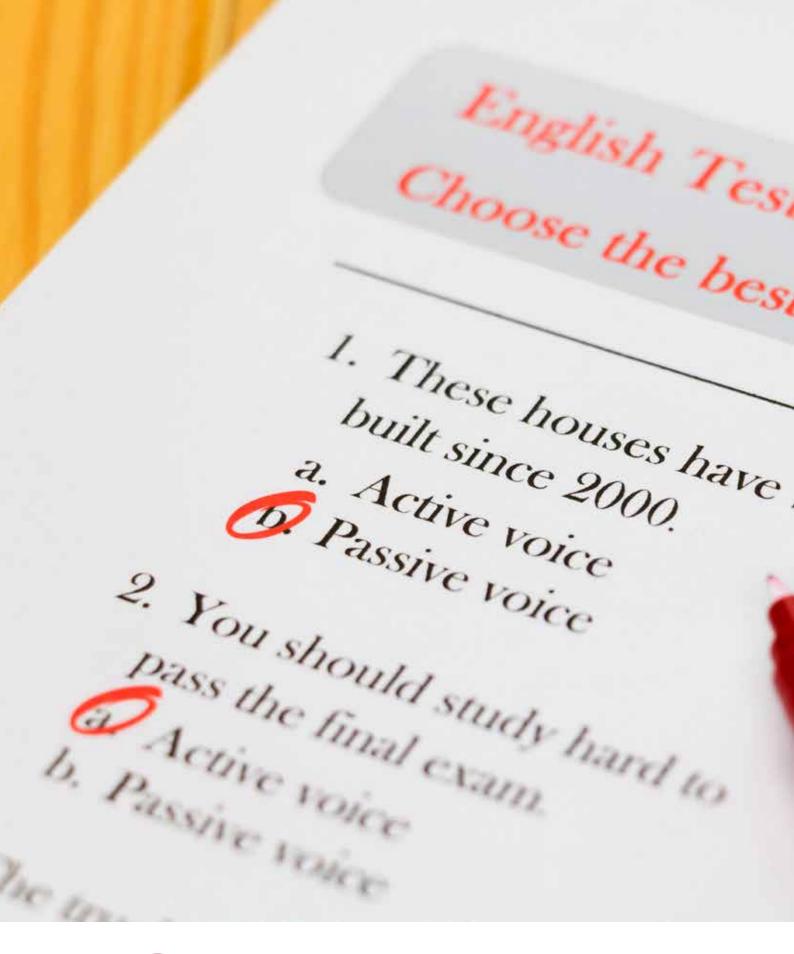
- a) Sam said that he would give him the present.
- b) Sam said that he will give him the present.
- c) Sam said that he will be given him the present.

"I am writing a novel", said Freda.

- a) Freda said that she has writing a novel.
- b) Freda said that she was writing a novel.
- c) Freda said that she will be writing a novel.

Reported speech is when we tell someone what another person said.

- a) True
- b) False



Passives

Object + to be + past participle (+ subject)

Sentences can be in active or passive. We use active verb to say what the subject does and a passive to say what happens to the subject.

However, in a passive sentence, the main important component in the sentence is the **object**, that's why the object goes in the first place followed by the verb and sometimes the subject.

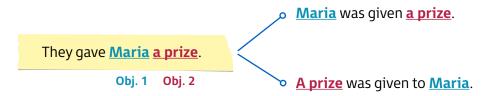
We use passive:

- To focus the attention on the object of an action and establish the topic of a sentence.
- To be impersonal in a scientific or technical process.
- When the agent of the action is not known, generic or obvious for the context, or unimportant, or is intentionally not named.
- To refer back to the previous sentence in a text.

TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present simple	I see your friend	Your friend is seen (by me)
Present continuous	I am seeing your friend	Your friend is being seen (by me)
Past simple	I saw your friend	Your friend was seen (by me)
Past continuous	I was seeing your friend	Your friend was being seen (by me)
Present perfect simple	I have seen your friend	Your friend has been seen (by me)
Present perfect continuous	I have been seeing your friend	Your friend has been being seen (by me)
Past perfect simple	I had seen your friend	Your friend had been seen (by me)
Future simple (will)	I will see your friend	Your friend will be seen (by me)
Future perfect simple	I will have been seen your friend	Your friend will have been seen (by me)
Future (going to)	I' m going to see your friend	Your friend is going to be seen (by me)

ATTENTION!

- Only transitive verbs (verbs with an object) can be made passive. Some transitive verbs cannot be made passive: become, fit, get, have, lack, let, like, resemble, suit.
- Verbs with two objects: there are sentences which contain two objects, in these cases, we can make the passive using both objects, so we are able to make two different passive sentences.



Most common verbs with more than one object:

Ask, bring, give, lend, offer, pass, pay, promise, sell, send, show, teach, tell...



Passive

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EXERCISES

- 1. Write the **passive** sentences using the verb tense in brackets.
- a. The film / **direct** / Steven Spielberg (present simple).
- b. It / **show** / in cinemas next year (future, will).
- c. It rained all the time the film / **make** / on location (past continuous).
- d. The extras / **send to** / the wrong place (present perfect).
- e. Auditions / hold / all day (present continuous).
- f. The film / **dub** / into other languages (future, going to).
- g. The film / make / in France (past simple).
- h. It / base / on a book (present simple).



test yourself

Choose the correct passive sentence:

People drink coffee for breakfast.

- a) Coffee is drunk for breakfast.
- b) Coffee was drunk for breakfast.
- c) Coffee had been drunk for breakfast.

I will bake a cake on Friday.

- a) A cake would be baked on Friday.
- b) A cake will be baked on Friday.
- c) A cake will be bake on Friday.

In passive sentences we need the verb in the infinitive form.

- a) True
- b) False



19

INTENSIFIERS. SO, SUCH, TOO, ENOUGH

INTENSIFIERS: SO, SUCH, TOO, ENOUGH

An intensifier is an adverb or adverbial phrases that strengthen the meaning of other expressions and show emphasis. There are a lot of different intensifiers, such as: *completely*, *absolutely*, *highly*, *really*, *utterly*, and so on. We are going to focus on: **so**, **such**, **too** and **enough**.

So

- · Meaning: very.
 - So + adjective → She is **so sweet**.
 - So + adverb → He finished the exam so quickly.
 - So + noun \rightarrow I was **so angry** this morning.
 - With a that clause → He was so tired that he felt asleep.

Such (a/an)

- · Meaning: very.
 - Such a + adjective → She is such a good person.
 - With a that clause → It was such a warm night that we decided to go out.

Too

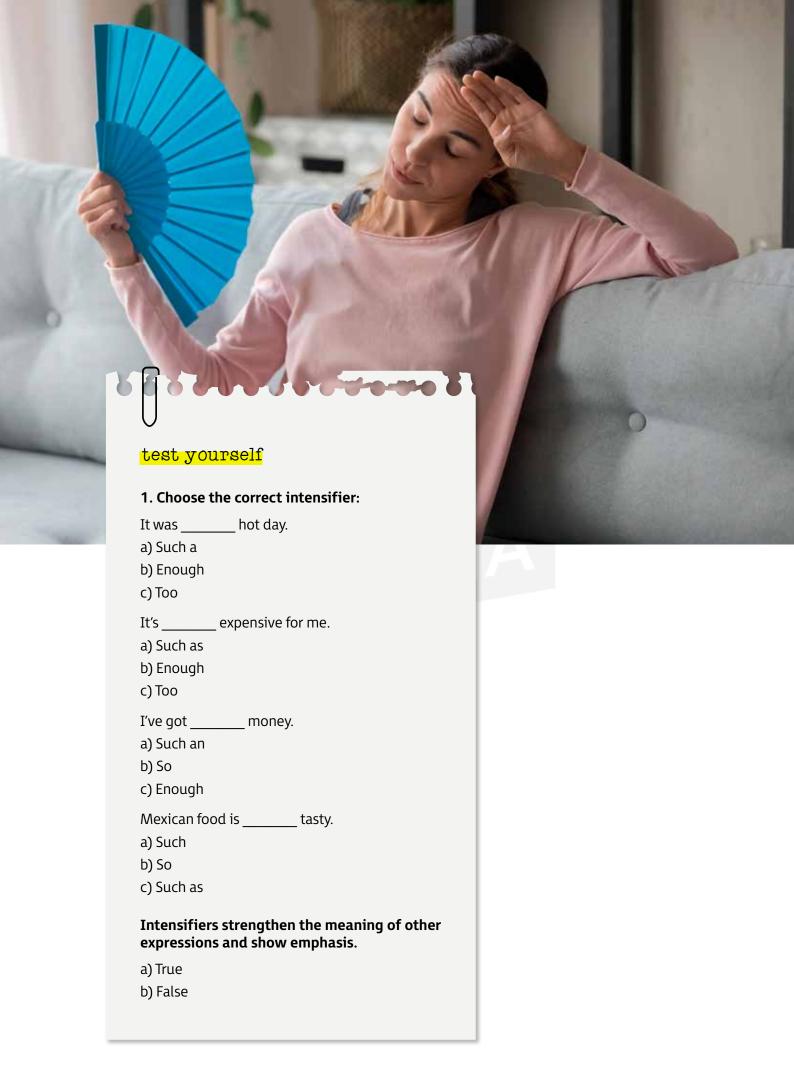
- Meaning: a lot of something (negative meaning).
 - Too much + uncountable noun → There are too much people.
 - Too many + countable noun \rightarrow I've eaten **too many cookies**.
 - Too + adjective → It is too small.
 - Too + adverb → The teacher speaks too fast.
 - After a verb → I exercise too much.

Enough

- Meaning: sufficient (positive meaning).
 - Enough + noun \rightarrow We have **enough food**.
 - Adjective + enough \rightarrow I can't cry hard enough.
 - Verb + enough → I've worked enough for today.
 - Enough + to + verb infinitive \rightarrow Lisa is not clever **enough to pass** the exam.

0		EXERCISES
		EXERCISES
	1	
	Ι.	Rewrite the sentences as one sentence, using the word in brackets.
	a.	The film was very sad. Everyone cried. (so)
	ű.	The name was very saar everyone entea. (50)
	b.	How much money have we got? Can we pay for tickets? (enough)
	c.	It was a very good meal. We ate far too much. (such)

d.	Th	The teacher was very stupid. He believed the children. (enough)		
e.	Th	The trousers were very cheap. I bought six pairs. (such)		
f.	Нс	How much food is there? Can we feed everyone? (enough)		
g.	Th	e film was very bad. Most people walked out		
h.	He	e can't walk far. He's old. (too)		
i.	M	y boss was kind. He paid for the meal. (enough)		
		EXERCISES		
		Rewrite each sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printer before it. Use: so , such , too or enough .		
	a.	She is such a good tennis player that she wins all her matches.		
		She plays tennis		
	b.	English is too complicated for me to understand.		
		Algebra isn't		
	c.	The package is too heavy for you to lift by yourself.		
		The package isn't		
	d.	The book is so good that I can't put it down.		
		It is		
	e.	The view from the top was so magnificent that we couldn't move.		
		It was		
	f.	This bag is too heavy for me to carry. Can you help me?		
		This bag isn't		
	g.	Sammy isn't tall enough to be a basketball player.		
		Sammy is		
	h.	The teacher spoke too fast for everyone to understand.		
		The teacher didn't speak		
	i.	Alan is too old to change careers now.		
		Alan isn't		
	j.	She ran too slowly to win the race.		
		She didn't		





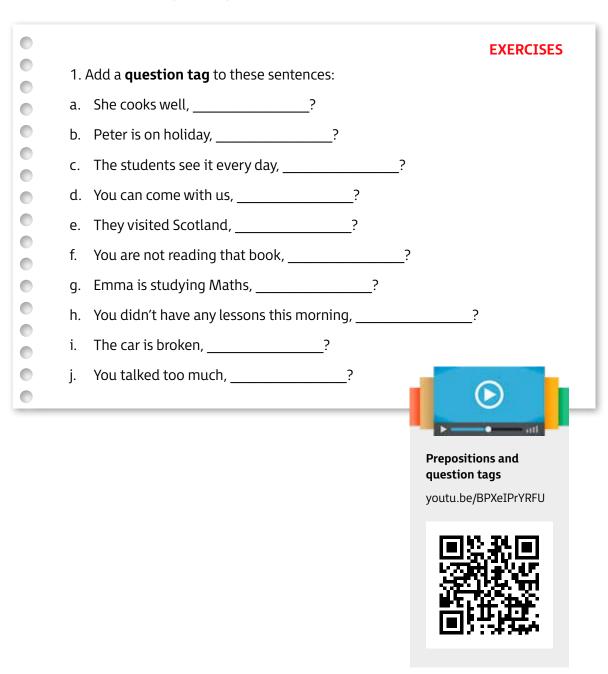
20 QUESTION TAGS

QUESTION TAGS

STRUCTURE: auxiliary or modal verb from the statement + subject

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements. They are mainly used in speech when we want to:

- Confirm that something is true or not → Mike is from London, *isn't he*?
- To encourage a reply from the person we are speaking to → Steven can speak English, *can't* he?
- A positive statement is followed by a negative question tag.
- A negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.
- When the verb in the main sentence is in the present simple, we form the question tag with **do/does**.
- When the verb is in the past simple, we use **did**.





21

I WISH... IF ONLY...

I WISH... + PAST SIMPLE

STRUCTURE: I wish... + past simple

 We use the structure I wish + past simple to express a wish or desire about an unreal situation: I wish I lived in a house in the middle of nowhere.

I WISH... + PAST PERFECT

STRUCTURE: I wish... + past perfect

 We use the structure I wish + past perfect to express a frustrated desire about the past. In other words, something that you regret about the past:

I wish I had studied more for the exam.

I WISH... + WOULD

STRUCTURE: I wish... + would

- We use the structure I wish + would to express that you are annoyed at someone/something and you want a change: I wish they would stop smoking.
- In this structure, we need two different subjects in order to be grammatically correct: **I** wish **they** would stop smoking.

IF ONLY...

• We use *if only* to express a strong wish that things could be different. It means the same as *I wish* but is stronger. We use it to talk about past, present and future unreal conditions.

IF ONLY... + PAST VERB

STRUCTURE: If only + past verb

• To talk about a wish in the present: **If only** she **knew** the truth...

IF ONLY... + WOULD + INFINITIVE

STRUCTURE: If only + would + infinitive

To talk about a wish for the future or to show a contrast between how things are and how we would like them to be: If only they would talk to each other...

IF ONLY... + PAST PERFECT

STRUCTURE: If only + past perfect

To talk about a wish to change something that has already happened: If only Hanna had listened to what her friends had been telling her...



test yourself

What are the structures of I wish...? (More than one option)

- a) I wish... + infinitive
- b) I wish... + past simple
- c) I wish... + present simple
- d) I wish... + part participle
- a) I wish... + would

Is this structure correct?

If only... + present simple

- a) Yes, it is correct.
- b) No, it is wrong.



PREPOSITIONAL VERBS

PREPOSITIONAL VERBS

Prepositional verbs are verbs **followed by a preposition**. The meaning of these two words together (preposition + verb) is usually very similar to the original meaning of the verb. The meaning of a prepositional verb is usually the same as the main verb (that's the difference between phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs). Prepositional verbs cannot be separated. The two words must remain together.

LIST OF PREPOSITIONAL VERBS			
agree with	I agree with you 100%.		
approve of	My sister doesn't approve of me going to the party.		
believe in	My parents believe in me.		
care for	She cares for the elderly.		
consist of	This course consists of famous books.		
decide on	We must decide on the wall colour.		
depend on	We might go to the beach. It depends on the weather.		
deal with	In this meeting we're going to deal with several topics.		
get on	Get on ! The bus is going to leave!		
get off	We must get off the train in the next station.		
get in	She got in the taxi.		
get out of	Get out of here! I'm studying!		
insist on	They insist on going out tonight.		
laugh at	Are you laughing at me?		
listen to	Listen to this jazz song. It's amazing!		
look after	My parents look after my children after school.		
look at	Look at the blue sky, it's beautiful.		
look for	I'm looking for a better job.		
pay for	I paid for a couple of paintings.		
specialize in	Emma is specializing in mass media.		
think about	Can you think about the name of the article?		
wait for	Please, wait for me! I'm coming!		
work for	She works for a pharmaceutical company.		

OFF THE RECORD



23

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

A prepositional phrase is a group of words consisting of a preposition, its object, and any words that modify the object. Usually, a prepositional phrase modifies a verb or a noun. Some of the most common prepositions that begin prepositional phrases are to, of, about, at, before, after, by, behind, during, for, from, in, over, under and with.

Prepositional phrases function as an **adjective** or **adverb**. If the prepositional phrase answers the question *which one?*, it's an **adjective phrase**. If the prepositional phrase answers the questions *how? when?* or *where?*, it's an **adverb phrase**.

ADJECTIVAL PHRASES

When a prepositional phrase acts upon a noun, we say it is behaving **adjectivally** because adjectives modify nouns. A prepositional phrase that behaves adjectivally is called an **adjectival phrase**:

- My mother has always wanted to live in a cabin by the lake.
- The cat **in the middle** is the cutest.

ADVERBIAL PHRASES

When a prepositional phrase acts upon a verb, we say it is behaving **adverbially** because adverbs modify verbs. A prepositional phrase that behaves adverbially is called an **adverbial phrase**:

- Harold drank his cola with happiness.
- To find the person who stole the car, look **behind you**.

ATTENTION!

A prepositional phrase **never** contains the subject of the sentence.



test yourself

A prepositional phrase never contains the subject of the sentence.

- a) True
- b) False

A prepositional phrase that behaves adjectivally is called an adverbial phrase.

- a) True
- b) False



24
VERB PHRASES

VERB PHRASES

A **verb phrase** is a syntactic unit consisting of an auxiliary verb preceding the main verb. It often contains a head verb, complements, objects and modifiers. There are two types of verb phrase:

- **Finite verb phrase**: if a sentence has just one verb phrase, it is a finite verb phrase. The head verb is finite and either comes in present or past form. For instance, *I* **go** to college in the afternoon.
- Non-finite verb phrase: in this type of verb phrase, the head verb is participle, gerund or infinitive. For instance, they are hearing someone asking for help.





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APPENDIX 1: IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
arise	arose	arisen	surgir
be	was / were	been	ser
beat	beat	beaten	golpear
become	became	become	convertirse
begin	began	begun	comenzar
bet	bet/betted	bet/betted	apostar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
bleed	bled	bled	sangrar



Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
blow	blew	blown	soplar
break	broke	broken	romper
bring	brought	brought	traer
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
catch	caught	caught	atrapar
choose	chose	chosen	elegir
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
creep	crept	crept	arrastrarse
cut	cut	cut	cortar
deal	dealt	dealt	dar, repartir
do	did	done	hacer
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	soñar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
drive	drove	driven	conducir
eat	ate	eaten	comer
fall	fell	fallen	caer

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
feed	fed	fed	alimentar
feel	felt	felt	sentir
fight	fought	fought	pelear
find	found	found	encontrar
flee	fled	fled	huir
fly	flew	flown	volar
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdonar
forsake	forsook	forsaken	abandonar
freeze	froze	frozen	congelar
get	got	got	tener, obtener
give	gave	given	dar
go	went	gone	ir
grind	ground	ground	moler
grow	grew	grown	crecer
hang	hung	hung	colgar
have	had	had	tener
hear	heard	heard	oír
hide	hid	hidden	esconderse

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
hit	hit	hit	golpear
hold	held	held	tener, mantener
hurt	hurt	hurt	herir, doler
keep	kept	kept	guardar
kneel	knelt	knelt	arrodillarse
know	knew	known	saber
lead	led	led	encabezar
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	aprender
leave	left	left	dejar
lend	lent	lent	prestar
let	let	let	dejar
lie	lay	lain	yacer
lose	lost	lost	perder
make	made	made	hacer
mean	meant	meant	significar
meet	met	met	conocer, encontrar
pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	poner
quit	quit/quitted	quit/quitted	abandonar

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
read	read	read	leer
ride	r ide rode		montar, ir
ring	rang	rung	llamar por teléfono
rise	rose	risen	elevar
run	ran	run	correr
say	said	said	decir
see	saw	seen	ver
sell	sold	sold	vender
send	sent	sent	enviar
set	set	set	fijar
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	coser
shake	shook	shaken	sacudir
shine	shone	shone	brillar
shoot	shot	shot	disparar
show	showed	shown/showed	mostrar
shrink	shrank/shrunk	shrunk	encoger
shut	shut	shut	cerrar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sink	sank	sunk	hundir

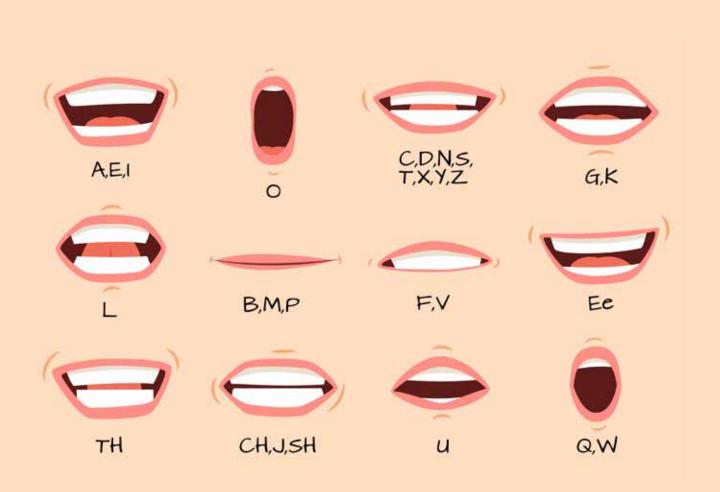
Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
sit	sat	sat	sentarse
sleep	sleep slept		dormir
slide	slid	slid	deslizar
sow	sowed	sown/sowed	sembrar
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	deletrear
spend	spent	spent	gastar
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled	derramar
split	split	split	partir
spoil	spoil spoilt/spoiled		estropear
spread	spread spread		extenderse
stand	and stood		estar de pie
steal	stole	stolen	robar
sting	stung	stung	picar
stink	stank/stunk	stunk	apestar
strike	struck	struck	golpear
swear	swore	sworn	jurar
sweep swept		swept	barrer
swim	swam	swum	nadar

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
take	took	taken	tomar
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tear	tore	torn	romper
tell	told	told	decir
think	thought	thought	pensar
throw	threw	thrown	lanzar
tread	trod	trodden	pisar
understand	understood	understood	entender
wake	wake woke		despertarse
wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto
weave	wove	woven	tejer
weep	wept	wept	llorar
win	win won		ganar
wring	wrung	wrung	retorcer
write	wrote	written	escribir

APPENDIX 2: PRONUNCIATION

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2018)

	CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)										
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	рb			t d		ţd	сл	k g	q G		3
Nasal	m	m		n		η	ŋ	ŋ	N		
Trill	В			r					R		
Tap or Flap		V		ſ		τ					
Fricative	φβ	f v	θδ	s z	∫ 3	ફ ટ્ય	çj	хγ	χĸ	ħς	h ĥ
Lateral fricative				łВ							
Approximant		υ	I		J	j	щ				
Lateral approximant				1		l	λ	L			



	CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)							
	Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives					
0	Bilabial	6 Bilabial	' Examples:					
	Dental	d Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial					
!	(Post)alveolar	\int Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar					
ŧ	Palatoalveolar	g Velar	k' Velar					
	Alveolar lateral	G Uvular	s' Alveolar fricative					

	VOWELS							
	Front	Central	Back					
Close	i • y —	i	— w • u v					
Close-mid	e ø –	— θ ∕ e ——	x • o					
Open-mid	ε	æ - 3 e -	Λ• ο					
Open		a Œ	a • p					
		ools appear in pairs represents a rounde						

	SUPRASEGMENTALS						
1 1 •	Primary stress Secondary stress Long Half-long	ˌfoʊnəˈtɪʃən e: e [.]					
	Extra-short Minor (foot) group Major (intonation) group Syllable break Linking (absence of a break)	ĕ .ii.ækt					



	DIACRITICS Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ŋ						
0	Voiceless	ņ ḍ	Breathy voiced	b a	П	Dental	ţф
~	Voiced	ş ţ	Creaky voiced	р́ а	ш	Apical	ţ₫
h	Aspirated	$t^h d^h$	Linguolabial	ţ ₫		Laminal	ţd
)	More rounded	ò	W Labialized	t ^w d ^w	~	Nasalized	ẽ
c	Less rounded	Ó	j Palatalized	t ^j d ^j	n	Nasal release	d^n
+	Advanced	ų	₹ Velarized	t ^y d ^y	1	Lateral release	d¹
_	Retracted	<u>e</u>	\$\cappa_Pharyngealized	t ^ç d ^ç	٦	No audible release	d¬
••	Centralized	ë	∼ Velarized or pharyngealized	ł			
×	Mid-centralized	ě	Raised •	ė (i = /	voiced	d alveolar fricative)	
ı	Syllabic	ņ	Lowered T	ę (β =	voice	d bilabial approximan	ıt)
_	Non-syllabic	ě	Advanced Tongue Root	ę			
ι	Rhoticity	ə a	Retracted Tongue Root	ę			

APPENDIX 3: PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
I	ME	MY	MINE	MYSELF
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOURSELF
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS	HIMSELF
SHE	HER	HER	HERS	HERSELF
IT	IT	ITS		ITSELF
WE	US	OUR	OURS	OURSERLVES
YOU	YOU	YOUR	YOURS	YOURSELVES
THEY	THEM	THEIR	THEIRS	THEMSELVES



APPENDIX 4: SPELLING RULES OF VERBS ENDING IN -ING

The general rule is to add -ing at the end of the verb, but there are some exceptions:

• If the verb ends in an -e, we remove -e and add -ing. For example:

live: livinghave: havingtake: taking

• If the verb ends in consonant + vowel + consonant, we double the final consonant and add -ing. For example:

stop: stoppingsit: sittingget: getting

• If a two-syllable verb ends in a consonant + vowel + consonant, we do not double the final consonant when the stress is on the first syllable. For example:

happen: happeningenter: enteringoffer: offering

• We do not double the final consonant when the verb ends in w, x or y or when the final syllable is not emphasized. For example:

- fix: fixing

enjoy: enjoyingsnow: snowing

• If the verb ends in -ie we change it to -ying. For example:

lie: lyingdie: dyingtie: tying

• If the verb ends in consonant + vowel + *l*, we normally double the final *l* and add -ing. For example:

travel: travellingmarvel: marvelling

• If the verb ends in a stressed vowel + r, we double the final r and add -ing. For example:

refer: referringdefer: deferring

• If the verb ends in an unstressed vowel + r, we do not double the final r and add -ing. For example:

offer: offeringsuffer: sufferingwhisper: whispering

Present simple

Ex. 1:

- a) goes
- b) do you usually get up
- c) don't usually have
- d) love
- e) doesn't buy
- f) feel
 - g) reads

Ex. 2:

- a) √
- b) I love eating out but it's very expensive.
- c) √
- d) √
- e) I'm sorry, I don't understand. What does this word mean?
- f) I'm not sure if we're going skiing this weekend. It depends on the weather.
- g) √

Present continuous

Ex. 1:

- a) is playing
- b) am thinking
- c) is reading
- d) are trying
- e) is having
- f) am writing
- g) is singing

Ex. 2:

- a) spending
- b) go to
- c) having
- d) fly
- e) brings

Present perfect continuous

Ex.1:

- a) haven't been exercising
- b) hasn't been studying
- c) has been bleeding
- d) haven't been working
- e) have been drinking
- f) haven't been watching
- g) has been suffering
- h) have been practicing

Past time

Ex. 1:

- a) went
- b) did
- c) walked

- d) asked
- e) was
- f) didn't play
- g) Did you go
- h) didn't allow
- i) were

Present perfect simple or past simple?

Ex. 1

- a) have you been / started / lived / moved / have lived
- b) Has your brother found
- c) Have you ever been / went
- d) was / cost

Other uses of past continuous

Fx.1

- a) was cooking
- b) was painting / was reading
- c) was having
- d) were drinking
- e) were going
- f) wasn't going
- g) Were / talking

Past perfect

Ex.1:

- a) had written
- b) had always snowed
- c) had been
- d) had tried
- e) had run
- f) hadn't taken
- g) had visited
- h) had never driven
- i) had spoken
- j) had occasionally needed

Will or going to?

Ex.1:

- a) will get
- b) is going to reach
- c) will do
- d) am going to
- e) is going to bright
- f) is going to rain / will rain
- g) will have
- h) will buy / is going to buy
- i) are you going to have
- j) will sneeze

Ex.2:

- a) will clean
- b) will you cook
- c) will ask

- d) will meet
- e) will you come
- f) will carry
- g) will you read

Future continuous

Ex.1:

- a) will be doing
- b) will be riding
- c) will be eating
- d) will be watching
- e) will be raining
- f) will not be quitting
- g) will probably be going

Future perfect simple

Ex.1

- a) will have prepared
- b) will have hidden
- c) will have cleaned
- d) will have dried
- e) will have finished
- f) will have bought
- g) will have ended

Future perfect continuous

Ex.1:

- a) will have been attending
- b) will have been recovering
- c) will have been doing
- d) will have been snowing
- e) will have been cooking
- f) will have been decorating
- g) will have been printing

Adverbs

Ex.1:

- a) quitely
- b) angrily
- c) wonderfully
- d) fluently
- e) simply
- f) happily

Adjectives

Ex.1:

- a) dangerous
- b) beautiful
- c) shy
- d) well
- e) regularly
- f) carefully
- g) easy

Yet & still & already

Ex.1:

- a) still
- b) already
- c) yet
- d) still
- e) already
- f) still

For & since

Ex.1:

- a) for
- b) since
- c) for
- d) for
- e) since
- f) for

Connectors

Ex.1:

- a) even though
- b) though
- c) however,
- d) as well
- e) so
- f) despite

Comparatives & superlatives & equatives

Ex.1:

- a) heavier
- b) higher
- c) easier
- d) more important
- e) colder
- f) better
- g) more difficult

Ex.2:

- a) the coldest
- b) the largest
- c) the most expensive
- d) the luckiest
- e) the cheapest
- f) the worst
- g) the highest

Ex.3:

- a) as sweet as
- b) as dangerous as
- c) as tall as
- d) as beautiful as
- e) as fast as
- f) as expensive as
- g) as difficult as

Prepositions

Ex. 1:

- a) For
- b) By/at
- c) In
 - d) In
 - e) For
 - f) At
 - g) For

Ex. 2:

- a) At
- b) At
- c) Against
 - d) Against
- e) About
- f) About
 - g) At

Ex. 3:

- a) In
- b) In
- c) On
- d) Over
- e) In
- f) Over
 - g) Into

Conditionals

Ex.1:

- a) pour / floats
 - b) freeze / turns
- c) get
- d) smoke / ages
 - e) eat / feel
- f) comes / get

Ex.2:

- a) make / will make
- b) will marry / asks
- c) goes / will take
- d) is lonely / will call
- e) miss / will be
- f) don't move / won't sting

Ex.3

- a) ate / would lose
- b) drove / would have
- c) studied / would pass
- d) did / would get
 - e) would buy / had
 - f) lost / would be

Ex.4:

- a) had gone / would have gone
- b) would have stayed / had recommended

- c) hadn't taken / would have gotten or got
- d) had planned / would have tried
- e) would have gone / had known
- f) had been / wouldn't have been

Modal verbs

Ex. 1:

- a) Must
- b) Can't
- c) Might / may
- d) Can't
- e) Must
- f) Might / may

Ex. 2:

- a) She often has to work
- b) You should have a rest
- c) Everyone will have to speak
- d) √
- e) I had to stay in bed
- f) You mustn't park
- g) √
- h) People shouldn't answer

Reported speech

Ex. 1:

- a) was full
- b) he would call the manager
- c) he had passed all his exams
- d) should get to the airport
- e) he might be late
- f) she hadn't told anybody
- g) if we could help her
- h) if I wanted to dance
- i) if she had been there before
- j) what music I liked

Ex. 2:

- a) would
- b) told me
- c) she buys
- d) it was
- e) hadn't bought
- f) whether
- g) had to go
- h) worked
- i) told them / might
- j) if I could

Passive

Ex. 1:

- a) is directed
- b) will be shown
- c) was being made
- d) have been sent to

- e) are being held
- f) is going to be dubbed
- g) was made
- h) is based

Intensifiers

Ex.1:

- a) The film was very sad so everyone cried.
- b) Have we got enough money? Can we pay for tickets?
- c) It was such a good meal. We ate far too much.
- d) The teacher was stupid enough to believe the children.
- e) The trousers were so cheap that I bought six pairs.
- f) Is there enough food? Can we feed everyone?
- g) The film was very bad so most people walked out.
- h) He can't walk far. He's too old.
- i) My boss was kind enough to paid for the meal.

Ex.2:

- a) She plays tennis so good that she wins all her matches.
- b) Algebra isn't too complicated for me.
- c) The package isn't light enough for you to lift by yourself.
- d) It is such a good book that I can't put it down.
- e) It was such a magnificent view from the top.
- f) This bag isn't light enough for me to carry.
- g) Sammy is so short to be a basketball player.
- h) The teacher didn't speak slow enough for me to understand.
- i) Alan isn't young enough to change careers now
- j) She didn't run fast enough.

Question tags

Ex.1:

- a) isn't she?
- b) isn't he?
- c) aren't they?
- d) can't you?
- e) didn't they?
- f) aren't you?
- g) isn't she?
- h) did you?
- i) isn't it?
- j) aren't you?

b) False

Present simple Present perfect continuous Choose the correct option with present simple: Choose the correct option with present perfect continuous: Emily _____ the piano. Shanon _____ the TV all night. b) Plays c) Has been watching you like coffee? I all afternoon. b) Do c) Have been studying My friends _____ very friendly. We for five minutes. a) Are a) Have been singing I like pop music. I for an hour. c) Don't a) Haven't been writing Present simple is used for habits and permanent situations. Present perfect continuous is used for conditional sentences. b) False **Present continuous** Past simple Choose the correct option with present continuous: Choose the correct option with past simple: Charles _____ a book. Kelly at the disco. a) Is reading a) Danced I _____ about you all day. I _____ to the cinema last week. c) Went b) Am thinking Their friends very funny. My boss for you. b) Is waiting b) Were Adam _____ you. _ you do your homework? a) Is calling a) Did Present continuous is used for actions at the Past simple is used for past actions. moment of the speaking. b) False a) True **Past continuous** Present perfect simple Choose the correct option with past Choose the correct option with present perfect continuous: simple: Students during the weekend. I an omelette. b) Were studying c) Have cooked I _____ the email. My sister _____ the English exam. a) Was writing a) Has passed Magda when I arrived. Our parents _____ about the next trip. c) Was cooking c) Have thought Your dog _____ during the night. Miranda _____ that novel. a) Was barking a) Hasn't read Past continuous is used for continuous actions Present perfect simple is used for past actions. in the past.

a) True

wy Siddlown

Past perfect simple Future: going to Choose the correct option with past perfect Choose the correct option with future going to: simple: This Saturday I _____ to the mountain. I for two hours. c) Am going to go c) Had worked When I arrive at home, I TV. She _____ the homework. c) Am going to watch a) Had done Next weekend, Katy _____ a match. My workmates _____ the essay. a) Is going to play a) Had written They _____ a pizza for dinner. Your friend _____ an Italian song. b) Are going to have c) Had sung Future going to is used for arranged plans. Past perfect simple is used for future actions. a) True b) False **Future continuous** Past perfect continuous Choose the correct option with future Choose the correct option with past perfect continuous: continuous: During the next hour, I _____ a book. She this morning. a) Will be reading a) Had been shopping Mark _____ TV tonight. I the newspaper. c) Will be watching a) Had been reading This weekend we _____ to the beach. Her father tennis. c) Will be going a) Had been playing My brother all weekend. c) Will be studying a) Hadn't been working Future continuous is used for spontaneous Past perfect continuous is used for a decisions. continuous action completed at some time in b) False the past. a) True **Adverbs & adjectives** Choose the correct option: **Future: will** They _____ to work by train. Choose the correct option with future will: b) Allways go I think it _____. She her room on Mondays. a) Will rain c) Often cleans I ____ a coke. Our teacher _____ busy. c) Will drink b) I<mark>s often</mark> Your mother _____ at home. I home before 5pm. a) Will be Mary to France. a) Never get c) Will go What do the following adjectives express? Future will is used for spontaneous decisions. big, little, small, huge, large and tiny a) True

b) Size

Connectors	I like to walk the lake.
Choose the correct connector:	a) A <mark>round</mark>
She failed the English exam, she studied very hard.	Russia is the biggest country the world. b) In
a) Although	Which kind of prepositions are the following
I understood him, his accent.	ones:
c) In spite of	in, on, under, in front of, behind and next to
I like eBooks, I prefer paper books. b) But	d) Place
You don't need to go you want to.	Phrasal verbs
a) U <mark>nless</mark>	Choose the correct phrasal verb:
Is that sentence correct?	When do you usually?
I had lunch despite of not feeling hungry.	b) Get up
b) Wrong	It's very hard to children. c) Bring up
Comparatives & superlatives	The motorbike in our way home.
Choose the comparative of:	c) B <mark>roke down</mark>
Young	These orders must be without delay.
b) Y <mark>ounger</mark>	a) Carried out
Small	Phrasal verbs modify the meaning of the main
b) S <mark>maller</mark>	verb.
Good	a) T <mark>rue</mark>
c) B <mark>etter</mark>	Conditionals
Interesting	Choose the type of conditional:
b) More interesting	If I had had enough money, I would have gone
Choose the superlative of:	to California.
Comfortable	c) T <mark>hird conditional</mark>
a) T <mark>he most comfortable</mark>	If I have enough money, I will go to California.
Large	a) F <mark>irst conditional</mark>
b) T <mark>he largest</mark>	If I had enough money, I would go to California.
Big	b) S <mark>econd conditional</mark>
a) T <mark>he biggest</mark>	Which type of conditional expresses general
Bad	truths or scientific facts?
c) The worst	a) Z <mark>ero conditional</mark>
Prepositions	Modal verbs
Choose the correct preposition:	Choose the correct modal verb:
They live together an old house.	Smoking is not allowed in the train. You
c) I <mark>n</mark>	stop smoking.
She walked the street.	b) <mark>Must</mark>
a) Across	I buy this dress? What do you think?
	a) Should

Brand State Construction State of the State

I _____ work on Sundays.

b) Don't have to

Lisa _____ drive.

a) Can

Modal verbs need an auxiliary verb in negatives and questions.

b) False

Reported speech

Choose the correct reported sentence:

- "I will give you the present", said Sam.
- a) Sam said that he would give him the present.
- "I am writing a novel", said Freda.
- b) Freda said that she was writing a novel.

Reported speech is when we tell someone what another person said.

a) True

Passive

Choose the correct passive sentence:

People drink coffee for breakfast.

a) Coffee is drunk for breakfast.

I will bake a cake on Friday.

b) A cake will be baked on Friday.

In passive sentences we need the verb in the infinitive form.

b) False

Intensifiers

Choose the correct intensifier:

It was hot day.

a) Such a

It's _____ expensive for me.

c) Too

I've got _____ money.

c) Enough

Mexican food is _____ tasty.

b) So

Intensifiers strengthen the meaning of other expressions and show emphasis.

a) True

I wish... / If only...

What are the structures of I wish ...? (More than one option)

- b) I wish... + past simple
- d) I wish... + part participle

coo de la la como de la la como de la la la como de la la como de la como de

e) I wish... + would

Is this structure correct?

If only... + present simple

b) No, it is wrong.

Prepositional phrases

A prepositional phrase never contains the subject of the sentence.

a) True

A prepositional phrase that behaves adjectivally is called anadverbial phrase.

b) False