

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

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AT

TIMES OF DAY

- at 4 o'clock
- at 10:30
- at noon
- at midnight

MEALTIMES

- at lunchtime
- at dinnertime

HOLIDAYS

- at Christmas
- at Eastern
- at the weekend

EXPRESSIONS

- at present
- at the moment
- at night

IN

MONTHS

- in April

SEASONS

- in the summer
- in the spring

YEARS

- in 1990

DECades

- in the 80s

CENTURIES

- in the 20th century

LONG PERIODS

- in the ice age
- in the present
- in the past

PARTS OF THE DAY

- in the morning
- in the afternoon
- in the evening
- ⚠ at night

ON

DAYS

- on Tuesday
- on Saturday
- on my birthday
- on Christmas day
- on Halloween

DATES

- on 15th June
- on 20th May
- on our anniversary

PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY

- on Monday morning
- on Friday evening
- on Saturday night
- on Sunday afternoon



LAST/NEXT

at/in/on

- ✗ Call me at the next weekend.
- ✓ Call me next weekend.
- ✗ I met her on the last Friday.
- ✓ I met her last Friday.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

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AT

AT A POINT

- at the door
- at the crossroads
- at the traffic light

TOP/BOTTOM-END OF

- at the top of the stairs
- at the bottom of the page
- at the end of the street

GROUP ACTIVITIES

- at a party
- at a concert
- at the cinema

SCHOOL/UNIVERSITY

- at school
- at university

HOME/WORK

- at home
- at work

SHOPS

- at the bakery
- at a café
- at the chemist's

IN

IN A 3D SPACE

- in the bag
- in the classroom
- in a box

TERRITORY

- in London
- in Europe
- in the Alps
- in the world

CAR/VAN

- in the car
- in a van

WATER

- in the sea
- in a river
- in a lake
- in the swimming pool

PRINTED MATERIAL

- in a book
- in a picture
- in the newspaper

ON

ON A SURFACE

- on the table
- on the carpet
- on the roof
- on the sofa

FLOOR

- on the first floor
- on the fifth floor

RIGHT/LEFT

- on the right
- on the left

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- on the bus
- on the train
- on a plane

MEDIA

- on the radio
- on TV
- on the Internet
- on a website

ADJECTIVES + PREPOSITION

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to

for

at

in

addicted to someone or something
close to someone
different to/from someone/something
kind to someone
married to someone
rude to someone
similar to something or someone

bad for something or someone
famous for something
good for something or someone
sorry for someone/something or for doing something

good (and synonyms) at something or doing something
bad (and synonyms) at something or doing something
angry at someone

interested in someone, in something or in doing something

on

of

with

about

keen on something or doing something
hooked on something

afraid (and synonyms) of something or someone
capable of something
fond of something or someone
proud of someone or something
tired of someone or something

angry with someone
bored with something
fed up with something or someone
obsessed with someone/something
pleased with something/someone

angry about something
excited about something
sorry about something
worried about something or someone

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ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH

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ADJECTIVE + NOUN

It's an **interesting** **book**.
She's an **amazing** **teacher**.
She has **dark** **eyes**.
I have **old** **videos**.
Do you like **Chinese** **food**?

They are **interesting** **books**.

AM/IS/ARE + ADJECTIVE

This book **is** **interesting**.
This teacher **is** **amazing**.
Her eyes **are** **dark**.
These videos **are** **old**.
Is this food **Chinese**?

These books **are** **interesting**.



FEEL/LOOK/SMELL/SOUND /TASTE + ADJECTIVE

Your idea **sounds** **interesting**.
This soup **tastes** **horrible**.
You **look** **tired**.
These cookies **smell** **delicious**.
I **feel** **bad**.

⚠️ ADJECTIVES DO NOT HAVE A PLURAL FORM

- ✖️ These are my favourites shoes.
✓ These are my favourite shoes.

✖️ She has blues eyes.
✓ She has blue eyes.

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ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

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WORD ORDER



Use NEVER and HARDLY EVER with positive verbs

X He isn't never late.

✓ He is never late.

X They don't hardly ever go to the library.

✓ They hardly ever go to the library.

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adverbs of manner

adjective

careful
quick
slow
bad

happy
easy
noisy

reasonable
incontrollable

good

fast
hard
early
late
right
wrong

adverb of manner

carefully
quickly
slowly
badly

happily
easily
noisily

reasonably
incontrollably

well

fast
hard
early
late
right
wrong

spelling changes

most adverbs
> add **-ly**

adverbs ending **-y**
> change **-y** to **-i**
> add **-ly**

adverbs ending **-le**
> change **-e** to **-y**

irregular adverb

adverbs that have
the same form as
the adjectives

A/AN & PLURALS IN ENGLISH

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REGULAR PLURAL

SINGULAR
a student
an apple
a bus
a box
a baby
a country
a day
a toy
a shelf
a wife

PLURAL
students
apples
buses
boxes
babies
countries
days
toys
shelves
wives

SPELLING

- general rule
add -s
- after -s, -ch, -sh, -x
add -es
- after consonant + -y
delete -y and add -ies
- after -ay, -ey, -oy
add -s
- after -f or -fe
delete -f or -fe and add -ves

A + CONSONANT: a **f**able, a **b**ox
AN + VOWEL: an **o**range, an **e**gg

IRREGULAR PLURAL

SINGULAR
a man
a woman
a child
a foot
a tooth
a fish
a mouse
a sheep

PLURAL
men
women
children
feet
teeth
fish
mice
sheep

USE AN + SILENT H-

an **h**our (silent h-)
a **h**at (not silent h-)

USE A + U- (PRONOUNCED [ju:])

an **ua **u**niversity (pronounced [ju:])**

DO NOT USE A/AN WITH PLURALS

- ✗ These are **a**tables.
- ✓ These are **table**s.

ALTERNATIVES TO IF IN CONDITIONALS

UNLESS

=IF NOT

I won't go to the party unless you go too. (=I won't go if you don't go too.)

IN CASE

BECAUSE SOMETHING MIGHT HAPPEN

I'll take an umbrella in case it rains. (=I will take it because it might rain.)

I'll take an umbrella if it rains. (=I will take it only if it rains.)

WHETHER OR NOT

SOMETHING WILL HAPPEN IN EITHER OF TWO POSSIBILITIES

I'll help him if he needs me. (=I will help him only if he needs me.)

I'll help him whether or not he needs me. (=I will help him if he needs me, and I will help him if he doesn't need me, too.)

EVEN IF

(=WHETHER OR NOT). MORE EMPHASIS

Even if you apologise, he'll never forgive you.

(=Whether or not you apologise, he'll never forgive you.)

AS LONG AS, PROVIDED/PROVIDING THAT, ON CONDITION THAT, ONLY IF

(=IF) TO EMPHASISE THE CONDITION

I'll tell you what really happened as long as/only if you can keep the secret.

I'll lend you the money provided/on condition (that) you pay me back next month.

SUPPOSE/SUPPOSING

(=IF) IMAGINING A SITUATION

Supposing I got a job, I wouldn't be able to travel with you next summer.

Suppose she doesn't believe you, what would you do then?

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

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1 SYLLABLE

+ -ER

OLD

OLDER

CHEAP

CHEAPER

HIGH

HIGHER

HOT

HOTTER

BIG

BIGGER

THIN

THINNER

HEALTHY

HEALTHIER

HAPPY

HAPPIER

NOISY

NOISIER

FAMOUS

MORE FAMOUS

GENEROUS

MORE GENEROUS

GOOD

BETTER

BAD

WORSE

FAR

FARTHER/FURTHER

2 SYLLABLES ENDING -Y

-Y → -IER

2 OR MORE SYLLABLES

MORE + ADJECTIVE

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

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COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

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1 SYLLABLE + -ER/-EST	OLD → OLDER → THE OLDEST	CHEAP → CHEAPER → THE CHEAPEST	HIGH → HIGHER → THE HIGHEST
1 SYLLABLE VOWEL-CONSONANT-VOWEL DOUBLE CONSONANT + -ER/-EST	HOT → HOTTER → THE HOTTEST	BIG → BIGGER → THE BIGGEST	THIN → THINNER → THE THINNEST
2 SYLLABLES ENDING -Y* -Y → -IER/IEST *ADVERBS → MORE/MOST MORE SLOWLY (NOT SLOWIER)	HEALTHY → HEALTHIER → THE HEALTHIEST	HAPPY → HAPPIER → THE HAPPIEST	NOISY → NOISIER → THE NOISIEST
2 OR MORE SYLLABLES MORE/MOST + ADJECTIVE	FAMOUS → MORE FAMOUS → THE MOST FAMOUS	GENEROUS → MORE GENEROUS → THE MOST GENEROUS	
IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	GOOD → BETTER → THE BEST	BAD → WORSE → THE WORST	FAR → FARTHER/FURTHER → THE FARTHEST/THE FURTHEST

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COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

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1 SYLLABLE + -ER/-EST	OLD → OLDER → THE OLDEST	CHEAP → CHEAPER → THE CHEAPEST	HIGH → HIGHER → THE HIGHEST
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2 SYLLABLES ENDING -Y -Y → -IER/IEST	HEALTHY → HEALTHIER → THE HEALTHIEST	HAPPY → HAPPIER → THE HAPPIEST	NOISY → NOISIER → THE NOISIEST
2 OR MORE SYLLABLES MORE/MOST + ADJECTIVE	FAMOUS → MORE FAMOUS → THE MOST FAMOUS	GENEROUS → MORE GENEROUS → THE MOST GENEROUS	
IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	GOOD → BETTER → THE BEST	BAD → WORSE → THE WORST	FAR → FARTHER/FURTHER → THE FARTHEST/THE FURTHEST

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DEFINING VS NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

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DEFINING

NO COMMAS

NECESSARY INFORMATION. Essential to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

I called my brother who lives in Ontario.

(=I have more than one brother and I called the one that lives in Ontario)

WE CAN USE THAT

We CAN use THAT instead of WHO/WHICH.

*That's the mug WHICH/THAT I bought in Paris.
I didn't know the man WHO/THAT was there.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CAN BE OMITTED

We CAN omit WHO/WHICH/THAT when they are followed by SUBJECT + VERB

*Do you like the song (WHICH/THAT) I wrote?
That's the man (WHO/THAT) I like.*

NON-DEFINING

BETWEEN COMMAS

EXTRA INFORMATION. Not necessary to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

My brother, who lives in Ontario, is older.

(=I have only one brother and I'm just mentioning that he lives in Ontario)

WE CANNOT USE THAT

We CANNOT use THAT instead of WHO/WHICH.

These bikes, WHICH cost a fortune, are made in Japan. (NOT that cost a fortune)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CANNOT BE OMITTED

We CANNOT omit WHO/WHICH

They introduced me to John, who I liked immediately. (NOT John, I liked immediately)

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DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

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WHO/THAT

RELATIVE PRONOUN

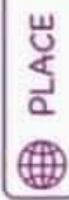
That's the man **who/that**
saved my life.



WHICH/THAT

RELATIVE PRONOUN

He has a car **which/that**
costs a fortune



WHERE

RELATIVE ADVERB

That's the place **where** I
met my husband.



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DURING vs FOR vs WHILE

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DURING

When?

FOR

How long?

WHILE

At the same time

+ NOUN

- ④ Some people got lost **during** the journey.
- ④ I will finish the novel **during** the summer break.
- ④ Most burglaries happen **during** the night.

+ TIME PERIOD

- ④ We have known each other **for** a long time.
- ④ I waited **for** more than an hour, but I got tired and went home.
- ④ He worked in this company **for** over 30 years.

+ SUBJECT + VERB

- ④ I had tea **while** you were in the shower.
- ④ I always listen to the radio **while** I'm cleaning.
- ④ You shouldn't use your phone **while** you are driving.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

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Use the first conditional to talk about something that might happen in the future if a condition exists.

If clause (condition)

If a condition exists

comma

,

main clause (result)

the result will be true.

present (simple, continuous or perfect)

future (any type), imperative, modal

- If you study, you will pass the exam.
- If he doesn't call, you should tell me immediately.
- If you have come to class, the exam is going to be easy.
- If we win, we will be celebrating soon. ←
- We will be celebrating soon if we win. ←

NO COMMA when you put the main clause at the beginning

Do NOT use will in the IF clause: I'll help you if you need me (NOT if you will need me)

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FIRST CONDITIONAL

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Use the first conditional to talk about something that might happen in the future if a condition exists.

If clause (condition)

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- We will be celebrating soon if we win. ←

NO COMMA when you put the main clause at the beginning

Do NOT use will in the IF clause: I'll help you if you need me (NOT if you will need me)

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FIRST VS SECOND CONDITIONAL

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FIRST CONDITIONAL

Present or future POSSIBLE situations.

If clause (condition)

If a condition exists

comma

,

main clause (result)

the result will be true.

present

future / imperative / modal verb

→ If you study, you will pass the exam.

→ If he doesn't call, you should tell me immediately.

→ If your room is tidy, you can leave.

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Present or future UNREAL situations.

If clause (condition)

If a condition existed

comma

,

main clause (result)

the result would be true.

past

would/could/might + infinitive

→ If I won the lottery, I would buy a yacht.

→ If I had a better salary, I could travel more.

→ If I were you, I might wait before making a decision.

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First conditional vs second conditional

First conditional
(possible)

If present, will

Example (=Maybe I will find her; it's possible)

If I **find** her, I'll **tell** her that I love her.

Second conditional
(not possible)

If past, **would**

Example (=I will not find her; it's improbable)

If I **found** her, I'd **tell** her that I love her.

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First conditional

If clause
(condition)

If

present

comma

,

main clause
(result)

will

imperative

should

could, can

must

might

Examples

If you **call** him, he'll **be** happy.

If you **have** time, **call** him.

If you **have** time, you **should call** him.

If we **go** out, we **can go** to the movies.

If you **know** the truth, you **must tell** me.

If you **run** so fast, you **might fall**.

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FUTURE CONTINUOUS

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will be + -ing

This time tomorrow, this time next week/etc.
At 9 tomorrow, at 10 next Tuesday/etc.
In two weeks, in 5 years, etc.
In two weeks' time, in 5 years' time, etc.
When ...

Actions in progress at certain time in the future

- This time next week, I will be travelling to Paris.
- Tomorrow at 10, you'll be doing your exam.
- When you get off the train, I'll be waiting at the platform.

Future plans and arrangements (=present continuous or be going to)

- We'll be coming next weekend. (=We're coming next weekend)
- I will be leaving tomorrow at 8 a.m.

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FUTURE FORMS

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will

predictions (we think something will happen)

- ⊕ He **will be** a good doctor.
- ⊕ I believe they **will win** this match.

instant decisions (taken while speaking)

- ⊕ A: "We don't have sugar"
- B: "I'll **buy** some then."

promises and refusals

- ⊕ I **will help** you but I **won't lend** you any money.

offers

- ⊕ I'll **carry** your bag. / Shall I **carry** your bag?

suggestions

- ⊕ Shall we **eat out** today?

requests

- ⊕ Will you **open** the door please?

be going to

predictions (we see - present evidence)

- ⊕ Slow down! We're going to have an accident!
- ⊕ Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.

decisions (taken before now – intentions/plans)

- ⊕ Are you **going to watch** the game tonight?

present simple

timetabled events

- ⊕ The train **leaves** at 4 o'clock.
- ⊕ The exams **start** next week.

future time clauses (when/as soon as/until, etc.)

- ⊕ I'll retire **when** I **am** 70. (NOT **when I'll be 70**).
- ⊕ Call me **as soon as** you **arrive**.

present continuous

plans (arrangements have been made)

- ⊕ I'm flying to New York tomorrow morning.
- ⊕ I'm **seeing** the dentist at 6.
- ⊕ We **are getting married** next week.

may / might

Use **may** or **might** to talk about future possibility

- ⊕ I **might go** to the party tomorrow; I'm not sure.
- ⊕ Temperatures **might go up** next week

Future in the past – future expressions

be about to

The new app for electronic payments **is about to be** launched.

was/were about to

I **was about to confess** what I had done, but Sarah advised me not to do it.

be on the brink/verge/point of

Artificial Intelligence **is on the verge of revolutionising** the world as we know it.

was/were on the brink/verge/point of

He **was on the verge of saying** something, but he stopped and kept quiet.

be to + infinitive

The president **is to sign** the agreement before the leaves office in December.

was/were to + infinitive

The victim, Eric Watts, 24, of Dayton, **was to arrive home** for his wedding on March 22.

be due to + infinitive

They **are due to leave** the country next week when their visas expire.

was/were due to + infinitive

He **was due to leave** the country on Saturday, but the judge didn't allow him to leave.

Future in the past – future forms

will

would

We think he **will win** the election.

We thought he **would win** the election.

is going to

was going to

We're **going to have** a drink to celebrate my birthday this evening.

We **were going to have** a drink after work, but the boss made us work till late.

present continuous

past continuous

We **are getting** married soon, and I'd like you to be my maid of honour.

She **was getting** married soon and she wanted me to be her maid of honour.

future continuous

would be + -ing

Will you **be going** home this summer?

When she told me she **wouldn't be going** home that summer, I felt miserable.

future perfect

would have + past participle

He says he **will have finished** the book in a couple of weeks.

When I found him, he said he **would have finished** the book in a couple of weeks.

FUTURE PERFECT

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will have

+

past
participle

By tomorrow, by next week, by 2050, etc.
(By) this time tomorrow, (by) this time next week, etc.
By the time + subject + verb (you arrive)
In two weeks (' time), in five years (' time), etc.
When..., Before...

Actions finished before some time in the future

I had finished
my work



I have finished
my work



I will have finished
my work



Duration of a situation until some time in the future

I will have been married for 20 years



I have been married for 10 years



I had been married for 8 years



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FUTURE TIME CLAUSES

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when, as soon as, until, once, before, after, while

After these words, use present (NOT future) to talk about the future.

future time clause

When I am 69

As soon as you arrive

Until you have all finished

Before you come

Once you are living together

comma

,

,

,

,

main clause

I will retire.

call me.

nobody can leave.

you should text me.

there might be disagreements.

present (simple, continuous or perfect)

future (any type), imperative, modal

main clause

I will retire

future time clause

when I am 69.

✗ When I will be 69, I will retire.

✓ When I am 69, I will retire.

NO COMMA when you put the main clause at the beginning

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Gerund or infinitive?

<p>We use the infinitive with <i>to</i></p>	<p>to express purpose</p> <p>I'll call her to tell her what happened. We're going to the market to buy some food.</p>	<p>We use the gerund</p>	<p>as a noun (subject)</p> <p>Cheating is very widespread in colleges today. Eating candy isn't the best for your teeth.</p>
	<p>after certain adjectives</p> <p>I'm glad to know you passed the test. I'm so sorry to hear that.</p>		<p>after a preposition</p> <p>I'm tired of waiting for you. He's very good at listening to people.</p>
	<p>after <i>it + be + adjective (+ noun/pronoun)</i></p> <p>It's fantastic to be here. It was so nice of her to say that.</p>		<p>In the expressions <i>it's no use</i>, <i>it's no good</i>, <i>it's (not) worth</i>, <i>there's no point (in)</i>, <i>there's no use (in)</i>, <i>can't help</i>, <i>have difficulty (in)</i>, <i>have trouble</i>, <i>have a hard/difficult time</i>, etc.</p> <p>It's no good trying to cover a lie with another lie. There's no point arguing. Let's just stop. We had a hard time finding our way back.</p>
	<p>after nouns that come from verbs with <i>to</i> infinitive</p> <p>Nobody liked the decision to increase taxes. He followed his father's advice to stay calm.</p>		<p>after <i>hear, listen, notice, see, watch</i> to express an long/incomplete action, or action in progress</p> <p>I saw them kissing in the park. (=The action was long/in progress)</p>
	<p>after <i>would like, would love, would hate, would prefer</i></p> <p>I'd love to see the views from the top. I'd prefer to arrive a bit earlier than usual.</p>		<p>after <i>spend/waste + time/money</i></p> <p>I want to spend more time playing with my kids. Don't waste your money shopping in that store.</p>
	<p>in certain expressions (<i>to be honest, to tell you the truth, to begin with, etc.</i>)</p> <p>To be honest, I didn't want to go to the conference. We hated the trip. To begin with, the hotel was dirty and the food awful.</p>		<p>after certain verbs</p> <p>admit, avoid, deny, enjoy, fancy, feel like, finish, keep (on), imagine, involve, mind, miss, practise, recommend, regret, risk, spend, suggest</p>
	<p>after expressions with quantifiers (<i>enough, too, too much, a lot, etc.</i>)</p> <p>You are too young to be here. He isn't old enough to vote. There's a lot to do before we can go.</p>		<p>after modal verbs (<i>can, could, must, might, should, will, would</i>)</p> <p>He should be home by now. I might need you tomorrow</p>
	<p>after question words: <i>what, where, who, etc.</i></p> <p>We don't know where to go. He's always telling me what to do.</p>		<p>after <i>make/let/help + object</i></p> <p>He made them wait outside for more than an hour. They didn't let us take photographs</p>
	<p>after superlatives and <i>first, second, etc.</i></p> <p>He is the best player to ever play in Scotland. I was the first to arrive.</p>		<p>after <i>had better/would rather/would sooner</i></p> <p>You'd better not say anything. I'd rather go out another day.</p>
	<p>after certain verbs</p> <p>afford, agree, appear, arrange, be able to, choose, decide, deserve, expect, happen, help, hesitate, hope, learn, make, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, teach, tend, threaten, want.</p>		<p>after <i>hear, listen, notice, see, to express a short or complete action</i></p> <p>I saw them kiss (I saw the action from start to end. It was probably a short kiss.) I heard someone shout your name. (I heard all of it)</p>

Gerunds and infinitives – complex forms

Infinitive forms		-ing forms		
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
simple	(to) do present or future <i>I need to talk to John.</i>	(to) be done present or future <i>He wants to be sent home.</i>	doing any time <i>She regretted marrying so young.</i>	being done any time <i>He denied being offered a bribe.</i>
	(to) be doing in progress now <i>They seem to be having fun.</i>			
	(to) have done earlier or completed action <i>I'm glad to have had the honour of meeting you.</i>	(to) have been done earlier or completed action <i>She claims to have been sacked for her comments.</i>	having done earlier or completed action <i>He's accused of having robbed hundreds of people.</i>	having been done earlier or completed action <i>She did it after having been warned of the consequences.</i>
	(to) have been doing duration from earlier in the past <i>They're thought to have been hiding in the mountains.</i>			

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HAVE SOMETHING DONE

HAVE + OBJECT + PAST PARTICIPLE

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DO SOMETHING (=YOU DO IT YOURSELF)

I'm cutting my hair.
(=I'm doing it myself.)
I painted my house.
(=I did it myself.)

HAVE SOMETHING DONE (=SOMEONE DOES IT FOR YOU)

I'm having my hair cut.
(=Someone else is doing it.)
I had my house painted.
(=Someone did it for me.)

GET SOMETHING DONE (=HAVE SOMETHING DONE)

I should get my eyes tested.
I've got my car repaired.

INFORMAL

TWO DIFFERENT MEANINGS

PAY/ASK SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING FOR US

I'm having my computer repaired.
We've had our kitchen redecorated.

EXPERIENCE SOMETHING BAD

We had our car stolen.
They had their house destroyed by the fire.

HAVE SOMEONE DO SOMETHING HAVE + PERSON + INFINITIVE

We are having the architect redesign the ground floor.

SIMILAR MEANING BUT HERE
WE MENTION THE PERSON WHO
DOES SOMETHING FOR US



HAVE IS NOT AN AUXILIARY VERB USE DO/DID IF THERE IS NO AUXILIARY VERB

- X** We hadn't our house painted.
 - ✓** We didn't have our house painted.
 - X** Had you your house painted?
 - ✓** Did you have your house painted?
- IN NEGATIVES AND QUESTIONS

GET SOMEONE TO DO STH GET + PERSON + TO + INFINITIVE

I got a mechanic to take a look at the car.

SIMILAR MEANING BUT HERE
WE MENTION THE PERSON WHO
DOES SOMETHING FOR US

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HAVE GOT – FORM

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He's got a car



POSITIVE

I	have got	've got
You		
We		
They		
He	has got	's got
She		
It		

NEGATIVE

I	have not got	
You		haven't got
We		
They		
He	has not got	
She		
It	hasn't got	

QUESTION

Have	I	got?
	you	
	we	
	they	
Has	he	
	she	
	it	

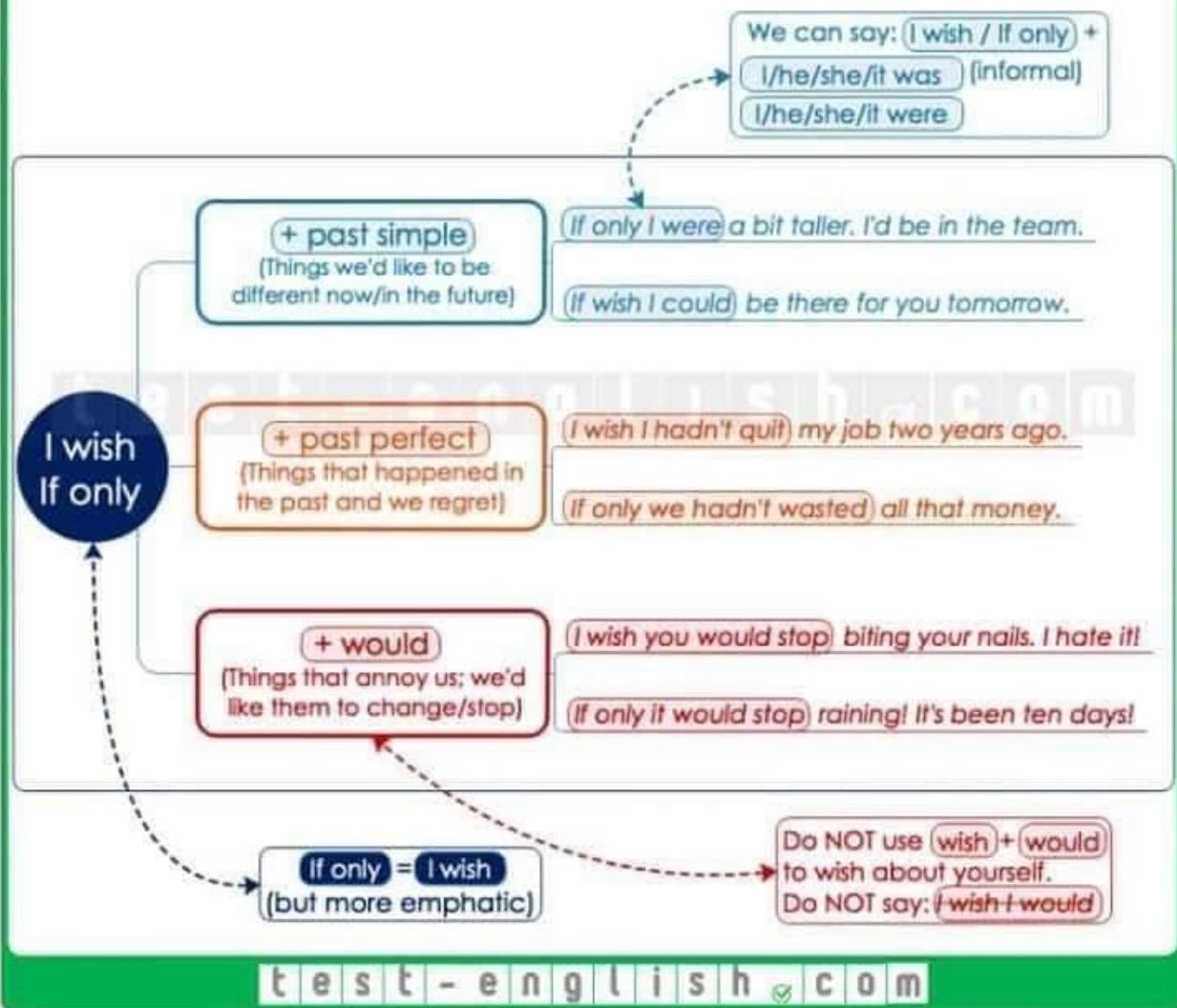
SHORT ANSWER

Yes,	I	have.
	you	
	we	
	they	
	he	
	she	
	it	

No,	I	have not.
	you	
	we	
	they	
	he	
	she	
	it	

I WISH / IF ONLY

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Verb tense	Direct speech	Verb tense	Indirect speech
present simple	'I am exhausted.'	past simple	He said (that) he was exhausted.
present continuous	'I am studying.'	past continuous	She told me (that) she was studying.
past simple	'I loved the concert.'	past perfect	He told me (that) he had loved the concert.
present perfect	'I have never been to Rome.'	past perfect	She said (that) she'd never been to Rome.
will	'I will help you.'	would	He said (that) he would help me.
must	'You must pay attention.'	had to	She told me (that) I had to pay attention.

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Use *to + infinitive*

to express purpose

I'll call her **to tell** her what happened.
We're going to the market **to buy** some food.

after most adjectives

I'm **glad to know** you passed the test.
It's **nice to hear** that.

after too/enough with adjective

He is **too young to be** here.
He **isn't old enough to vote**.

after would + like/love/hate/prefer

I'd like to **go** to the cinema.
I'd hate to **see** that.

after most verbs + person

He **told me to wait**.
I want you to **study more**.

after what, where, when, why, etc.

I don't know **what to do**.
Can you tell us **how to find** the place?

after certain verbs (see verb list below)

We **wanted to stay** a bit longer.
He **offered to help** us.

Verbs followed by *to + infinitive*

afford, agree, appear, be able, choose,
decide, deserve, expect, happen, help,
hesitate, hope, learn, make, manage, offer,
plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem,
teach, tend, want.

Negative form: *not + to-infinitive*

He pretended **not to see** me.
I promise **not to do** it again.

Use infinitive without *to*

after modal verbs (will, can, must, should, etc.)

I can't lend **you** any money, sorry.
You **must** call her immediately.

after make/let + person

He **made us wait** for a long time.
They **don't let me express** myself.

Use *-ing* verb

as the subject of a sentence

Cheating is not allowed.
Eating candy is bad for your teeth.

after a preposition

I'm **tired of** waiting for you.
He's **very good at** listening to people.

after spend/waste + time/money/etc.

I'd like **to spend** more time playing with my kids.
Don't waste your money **buying** in that store.

after like/love/hate/prefer/don't mind

I **love cycling**.
I hate **getting up** early.

after certain verbs (see verb list below)

He **suggested going** to the museum.
He **denied stealing** the money.

Verbs followed by *-ing*

admit, avoid, deny, enjoy, fancy, feel like,
finish, keep, imagine, involve, mind,
miss, practise, recommend, regret,
spend, suggest

Negative form: *not + verb-ing*

I love **not having** to go to work.
Can you imagine **not needing** money to live?

Inversion after negative adverbials

Time	Example
Hardly <i>i</i> / when	Hardly had we arrived home when we heard the news.
Barely <i>i</i> / when	Barely had I opened the book when Mark put on music.
Scarcely <i>i</i> / when	Scarcely had we finished talking when he made the call.
No sooner <i>i</i> / than	No sooner had the shop opened its doors than it went bankrupt.
only	Example
Only if + clause <i>i</i>	Only if we invest more money can we save the company.
Only when + clause <i>i</i>	Only when I sleep can I forget about the incident.
Only now <i>i</i>	Only now can I understand what really happened.
Only + any element <i>i</i>	Only chicken did they serve for dinner. Only Mark could we trust.
not	Example
Not only <i>i</i> / but also	Not only will you get a good result, but you will also be the best.
Not once <i>i</i>	Not once did she look at me at the party.
Not since + clause <i>i</i>	Not since I was a child have I had such a great time.
Not + any element <i>i</i>	Not in a million years will I go back to that hotel. Not until I see her again will I be happy.
no	Example
Under no circumstances <i>i</i>	Under no circumstances should we allow this to happen.
In no way <i>i</i>	In no way am I related to this man.
Nowhere <i>i</i>	Nowhere were the people more excited than in that stadium.
No way <i>i</i> (informal)	No way are we going to pay for that.
never, rarely, seldom, little	Example
Never <i>i</i>	Never (before) have I met such a stupid person. Never (before) had she felt so happy.
Rarely <i>i</i>	Rarely did they speak to each other.
Seldom <i>i</i>	Seldom have we seen him in his office since he took the job.
Little <i>i</i>	Little did we know about him when we hired him.

i = inversion: auxiliary verb + subject (+ verb)

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LIKELY / UNLIKELY – PROBABILITY

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bound / sure

It's certain or very likely to happen

be + bound/sure + to + infinitive ...

He is bound/sure to win the final.

The final is bound/sure to be intense.

There is/are + bound/sure + to be

There are bound/sure to be problems.

definitely / probably

without any doubt / likely

before main verb; after be or auxiliary

You will definitely get the job.

He's probably our best player.

before negative auxiliary (short forms)

They probably won't find anything.

She definitely isn't seeing anyone.

after auxiliary and before not

They will probably not find anything.

She is definitely not seeing anyone.

likely / unlikely

It probably will / will not happen

It's likely/unlikely that + clause

It's likely that he will win the game tonight.

It's unlikely that they will find who did it.

Subject + be likely/unlikely + to infinitive

He is likely to win the game tonight.

They are unlikely to find who did it.

COMMON MISTAKE!



✗ He will likely win the game.

✓ He is likely to win the game.

✓ It's likely that he will win the game.

✓ He will probably win the game.

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MIXED CONDITIONALS

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HYPOTHETICAL OR UNREAL SITUATIONS

PAST CONDITION (=3RD CONDITIONAL)

If clause (condition)

If a condition had existed

comma

,

PRESENT RESULT (=2ND CONDITIONAL)

main clause (result)

the result would be true.

past perfect (simple and continuous)

would/could/might + infinitive

If I had won the lottery, I would be rich.

PRESENT CONDITION (=2ND CONDITIONAL)

If clause (condition)

If a condition existed

comma

,

PAST RESULT (=3RD CONDITIONAL)

main clause (result)

the result would have been true.

past (simple and continuous)

would/could/might + have + past participle

If I were a man, they would have given me the job.

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MODAL VERBS OF DEDUCTION

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MUST

90-100% (sure it's TRUE)

- ⊕ She must be in the garden. (=I'm sure she is in the garden)
- ⊕ They must know each other.

CAN'T

90-100% (sure NOT true)

- ⊕ She can't be his mother. She's too young. (=I'm sure she is NOT his mother)
- ⊕ He's just left. He can't be too far.

MAY/MIGHT (NOT)

30-50% (maybe it's TRUE)

- ⊕ He may/might be dead.

30-50% (maybe NOT true)

- ⊕ He may/might not remember who you are. (=Maybe he does NOT remember)



Use **can't** (NOT **mustn't**)

- ✗ He's just left. He **mustn't** be too far.
- ✓ He's just left. He **can't** be too far.

Use **may/might** (NOT **can**)

- ✗ He **isn't** here. He **can** be at home.
- ✓ He **isn't** here. He **might** be at home

+ be + -ing verb

to speculate about actions in progress

- ⊕ They **are** in Iniza. They **must be having** a great time.
- ⊕ You're always hungry. I think that you **might not be eating** enough protein.
- ⊕ New study suggests that air pollution **may be making** people unhappy.

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MUST VS HAVE TO – FORM

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MUST

+ We must call early.

- We mustn't call early.

? Must we call early?

A Yes, we must.
No, we mustn't.

MUST is an auxiliary verb.

Use MUST/MUSTN'T in negatives/questions.

✗ We don't must arrive early.

✓ We mustn't arrive early.

MUST has no past or future forms.

Use HAD TO and WILL HAVE TO.

✗ Yesterday I must go to the dentist.

✗ I will must speak to her tomorrow.

NOT very common in questions.

Must we call early?

(Not very common.)

HAVE TO

+ He has to wear a uniform.

- He doesn't have to wear a uniform.

? Does he have to wear a uniform?

A Yes, he does.
No, he doesn't.

HAVE TO is not an auxiliary verb.

Use DO/DID in negatives and questions.

✗ He hadn't to wear a uniform.

✓ He didn't have to wear a uniform.

Use HAD TO to talk about the past and
WILL HAVE TO to talk about the future.

✓ Yesterday I had to go to the dentist.

✓ I will have to speak to her tomorrow.

More common in questions.

Do we have to call early?

(More common.)

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MUST VS. HAVE TO – MEANING

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You **must** rest for two weeks.

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DOCTOR



I **have to** rest for two weeks.

PATIENT

MUST

Obligation that comes from the speaker.
The speaker thinks it's necessary.

MANAGER: *You must be here at 7.*

SMOKER*: *I must stop smoking.*

*The obligation comes from the smoker. The
smoker thinks it's necessary.

HAVE TO

External obligation.
Another person thinks it's necessary.

WORKER: *I have to be there at 7.*

SMOKER*: *I have to stop smoking.*

*The obligation comes from the doctor. The
doctor thinks it's necessary.

MUSTN'T

Prohibition. You can't do something.
It's necessary that you don't do it.

You mustn't wait here.

You can't wait here. It's not allowed.

He mustn't call her at work.

He can't call her at work. It's necessary
that he doesn't call her at work.

DON'T HAVE TO

No obligation. You can do something but
you don't need to do it. Not necessary.

You don't have to wait here.

You don't need to wait here. Not necessary.

He doesn't have to call her at work.

He doesn't need to call her if he doesn't want
to do it. It's not necessary.

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NARRATIVE TENSES

PAST SIMPLE, CONTINUOUS & PERFECT

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past simple

Past completed actions

We **went** to the zoo last week.

Sorry, what **did you say**?

• We normally say, or both the speaker and the listener know, when these actions happened.

Past habits or states

We often **went** to the pub after work.

He really **liked** sport, and **was** very fit.

Situations that started and finished in the past (duration)

I **played** football for 20 years.

How long **did you live** in Brussels?

I **loved** her since the day we met.

NARRATIVE USE: events of the story in chronological order

She **opened** the door, **looked** at us and **went** to her room.

past continuous

Actions in progress at a certain time in the past/ a certain point in a story

Yesterday at 10 p.m. I **was sleeping**.

When Natasha opened the door, we **were talking** about her.

NARRATIVE USE: used to set the scene at the beginning of a story

It **was getting** dark, and I **was walking** to the pub when...

past perfect

events - happened earlier in the past

When I met her, I **had never been** in a serious relationship.

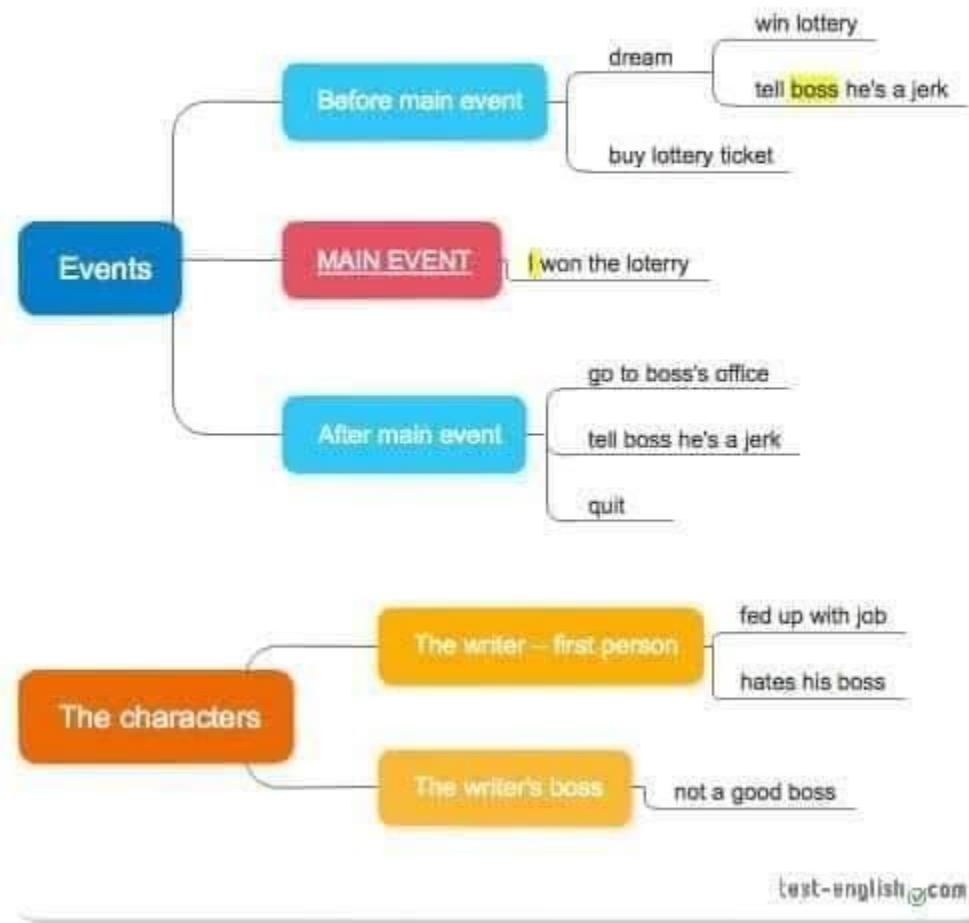
He noticed that I **had cleaned** the car. It was clean and shiny.

duration from earlier in the past

When she died, they **had been married** for 48 years.

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Narrative – events and characters



SUBJECT PRONOUNS VS OBJECT PRONOUNS

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SUBJECT PRONOUNS (BEFORE THE VERB)

- I work in an office.
- You are funny.
- He lives in a house.
- She has two daughters.
- It is a nice car.
- We speak English.
- You are often late.
- They don't watch TV.

OBJECT PRONOUNS (AFTER THE VERB/A PREPOSITION)

- He calls me every day.
- I like you a lot.
- Give it to him after class.
- I see her every day.
- Do you like it or not?
- Can you take us with you?
- Can I visit you this summer?
- Speak to them. They're nice.

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-ed / -ing adjectives

Verb	Present participle	Past participle
amaze	amazing	amazed
amuse	amusing	amused
annoy	annoying	annoyed
astonish	astonishing	astonished
bore	boring	bored
confuse	confusing	confused
depress	depressing	depressed
devastate	devastating	devastated
disappoint	disappointing	disappointed
embarrass	embarrassing	embarrassed
excite	exciting	excited
frighten	frightening	frightened
interest	interesting	interested
irritate	irritating	irritated
shock	shocking	shocked
surprise	surprising	surprised
terrify	terrifying	terrified
tire	tiring	tired
worry	worrying	worried

DISTANCING THE PASSIVE WITH REPORTING VERBS

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REPORTING VERBS
VERBS OF SAYING OR BELIEVING

agree, announce,
believe, claim, consider,
expect, hope, know,
report, say, suggest,
think, understand, etc.

They are in Las Vegas.

It is said that they are in Las Vegas.

I am saying this. I'm responsible for this information.

I'm distancing myself from this information. Someone else said this first, not me.

IT + PASSIVE REPORTING VERB + (THAT) CLAUSE

SUBJECT + PASSIVE REPORTING VERB + TO + INFINITIVE

FORM 1 → IT **IS BELIEVED** THAT **THEY ARE** IN LAS VEGAS
PASSIVE REPORTING VERB

FORM 2 → **THEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE** IN LAS VEGAS
PASSIVE REPORTING VERB INFINITIVE

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PASSIVE VOICE – ALL TENSES

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ACTIVE

PASSIVE

They **take** the photos **PRESENT SIMPLE** The photos **are taken**

They **are taking** the photos **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** The photos **are being taken**

They **have taken** the photos **PRESENT PERFECT** The photos **have been taken**

They **took** the photos **PAST SIMPLE** The photos **were taken**

They **were taking** the photos **PAST CONTINUOUS** The photos **were being taken**

They **had taken** the photos **PAST PERFECT** The photos **had been taken**

They **will take** the photos **FUTURE** The photos **will be taken**

They **are going to take** the photos **BE GOING TO** The photos **are going to be taken**



to take **INFINITIVE** **to be taken**
taking **GERUND** **being taken**



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PASSIVE VOICE – ALL TENSES

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ACTIVE

PASSIVE

They **take** the photos **PRESENT SIMPLE** The photos **are taken**

They **are taking** the photos **PRESENT CONTINU.** The photos **are being taken**

They **have taken** the photos **PRESENT PERFECT** The photos **have been taken**

They **took** the photos **PAST SIMPLE** The photos **were taken**

They **were taking** the photos **PAST CONTINUOUS** The photos **were being taken**

They **had taken** the photos **PAST PERFECT** The photos **had been taken**

They **will take** the photos **FUTURE** The photos **will be taken**

They **are going to take** the photos **BE GOING TO** The photos **are going to be taken**

They **will have taken** the photos **FUTURE PERFECT** The photos **will have been taken**

to take **INFINITIVE** **to be taken**

to have taken **PERFECT INFINITIVE** **to have been taken**

taking **GERUND** **being taken**

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PAST MODALS OF DEDUCTION

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MUST

90-100% sure
it's TRUE

+ infinitive
(present meaning)

- ⊕ She must be in the garden.
- ⊕ Look at their house. They must be rich.

+ HAVE +
past participle
(past meaning)

- ⊕ She must have been in the garden when I called.

Use CAN'T
(not MUSTN'T)

- ⊕ He's just left. He can't be too far. (NOT mustn't-be)

CAN'T

90-100% sure
NOT true

+ infinitive
(present meaning)

- ⊕ She can't be his mother. She's too young.
- ⊕ He's just left. He can't be too far.

+ HAVE +
past participle
(past meaning)

- ⊕ You can't have seen her. She was at home.

COULDN'T HAVE
+ past participle
(also possible)

- ⊕ You couldn't have seen her.

MAY MIGHT

30-50% sure
it's (or not) true

+ infinitive
(present meaning)

- ⊕ He may/might take the next train.
- ⊕ She may/might not be home yet.

+ HAVE +
past participle
(past meaning)

- ⊕ He may have taken a different train. He'll call.
- ⊕ He might not have heard you.

COULD also possible

- ⊕ He could be hurt.

SHOULD OUGHT TO

expected to
be true

+ infinitive
(present meaning)

- ⊕ He should be/ought to be at work now.
- ⊕ It shouldn't be/ought not to be too far now.

+ HAVE +
past participle
(past meaning)

- ⊕ You should have packed/ought to have packed your things. You're going to be late.
- ⊕ You shouldn't have done/ought not to have done that. It was rude.

POSITION OF ADVERBS

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INITIAL POSITION

comment adverbs

- ⊕ Luckily , nobody got hurt.
- ⊕ Unfortunately , we arrived late

sometimes, usually, normally
(Mid position more common)

- ⊕ Sometimes he can be stubborn.
- ⊕ Usually we eat out at the weekend.

adverbs of time
(Final position more common)

- ⊕ Just before the wedding , they split up.

adverbs of manner
(only in literary style)

- ⊕ Carefully , she opened the box.

MID POSITION

adverbs of manner (literary style or with passive verbs)

- ⊕ She carefully opened the box.
- ⊕ They were seriously injured.

adverbs of frequency

- ⊕ I usually work on Saturdays.
- ⊕ She's hardly ever late for class.

most other adverbs

- ⊕ We had just met when he died.
- ⊕ I've already seen this film.

Before the main verb.
After 'be' if 'be' is the main verb.
After the first auxiliary verb when there is one or more auxiliaries.

FINAL POSITION

adverbs of manner

- ⊕ She always speaks very quickly .
- ⊕ She can dance salsa marvellously .

adverbs of place

- ⊕ They met by chance in England .
- ⊕ I haven't seen him anywhere .

adverbs of time

- ⊕ It rained quite heavily yesterday .
- ⊕ They'll be here soon .

Use manner + place + time in this order: They met by chance in England in 2012 .

SUBJECT PRONOUNS & POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

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SUBJECT PRONOUNS

I play football.

You are Australian.

He is very tall.

She is a teacher.

It is a dog.

We love English.

You are students.

They have a nice house.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

This is my brother.

Give me your book.

That's his house.

I know her sister.

It has its advantages.

We love our parents.

I like your cars.

This is their teacher.

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Possessive 's – main uses

people / animals

possession

my father's car, the dog's toys, the president's suspicions, etc.

relationship

John's friends, Sarah's mother, Jonathan's boss, etc.

**first noun is user of
second noun**

a boys' school, a soldiers' hospital, etc.

**second noun is
produced by first noun**

cow's milk, chicken's eggs, goat's cheese, etc.

inanimate things

time (date)

yesterday's party, today's news, last year's conference, etc.

time (duration)

2 hours' walk, three days' drive, one week's notice, one month's salary, etc.

shops

the hairdresser's, the baker's, the butcher's, the chemist's, etc.

**places or organisations
(we can also use *of*)**

the company's decision (or the decision *of*...), London's airports, etc.

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

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 TO I took them to the beach. I'd like to go to the cinema.	 ALONG We walked quietly along the beach. I ran along a narrow path.
 FROM She comes from Japan. I ran from home to the gym.	 THROUGH They drove through the tunnel. I ran through the trees.
 INTO I walked quickly into the room. Get into the car.	 ACROSS Jessica swam across the river. I ran across the street.
 OUT OF I saw them get out of a taxi. They ran out of the room.	 TOWARDS He got up and walked towards me. We ran towards the sea.
 ON I was late and got on the first bus. Put the money on the table.	 OVER He jumped over the fence. We flew over the mountains.
 OFF The cat jumped off the table. He fell off his bike and got hurt.	 UNDER It's bad luck to walk under a ladder. We drove under the bridge.
 UP They all went up the hill. He ran up the stairs.	 AROUND I went around the corner and saw it. The moon goes around the earth.
 DOWN I rode my bike down the mountain. We went down the stairs.	 PAST He walked past us without seeing us. The police drove past our building.

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PRESENT SIMPLE OF BE

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POSITIVE

I am I'm
You are You're
He is He's
She is She's
It is It's
We are We're
They are They're

NEGATIVE

I am not I'm not
You are not You're not You aren't
He is not He's not He isn't
She is not She's not She isn't
It is not It's not It isn't
We are not We're not We aren't
They are not They're not They aren't

QUESTION

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

SHORT ANSWER

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

No, I am not No, I'm not
No, you are not No, you're not No, you aren't
No, he is not No, he's not No, he isn't
No, she is not No, she's not No, she isn't
No, it is not No, it's not No, it isn't
No, we are not No, we're not No, we aren't
No, they are not No, they're not No, they aren't

WE CANNOT USE SHORT FORMS IN POSITIVE SHORT ANSWERS

✗ A: Are you happy? B: Yes, I'm. ✓ A: Are you happy? B: Yes, I a m.

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS – FORM

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POSITIVE

I am I'm
You are You're
He is He's
She is She's
It is It's
We are We're
They are They're

working.

NEGATIVE

I am not I'm not
You are not You aren't
He is not He isn't
She is not She isn't
It is not It isn't
We are not We aren't
They are not They aren't

working.

QUESTION

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

working?

SHORT ANSWER

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

No, I am not
No, you are not
No, he is not
No, she is not
No, it is not
No, we are not
No, they are not

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

-ING SPELLING

work study working studying
live make living making
run swim running swimming

GENERAL RULE: add -ing

Consonant + -e : delete -e and add -ing

Consonant + vowel + consonant (stressed):
double the consonant + -ing

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PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM

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have been + -ing

POSITIVE

I	have been working.
You	've been working.
We	
They	
He	has been working.
She	's been working.
It	

NEGATIVE

I	have not been working.
You	haven't been working.
We	
They	
He	has not been working.
She	hasn't been working.
It	

QUESTION

Have	I you we they	been working?
Has	he she it	

SHORT ANSWER

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

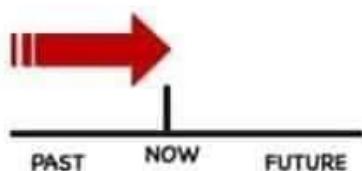
No,	I you we they	have not.
	he she it	has not.

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PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS MEANING

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DURATION FROM PAST TILL NOW
(With action verbs) Situations that have not finished or have just finished



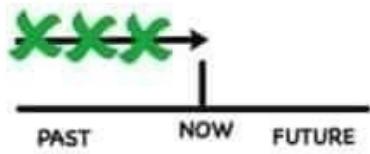
Have you been crying?

I have been painting the bedroom.

OFTEN WITH PRESENT RESULTS



REPEATED ACTIONS FROM PAST UNTIL NOW



She has been calling you for days.

(She has repeated this action several times over the last few days.)



OFTEN USED WITH TIME EXPRESSIONS SUCH AS: FOR, SINCE, HOW LONG, ALL..., LATELY, ETC.

FOR, SINCE, HOW LONG

We have been studying since you left this morning.

ALL + time expression

I've been trying to talk to you all evening.

LATELY

She hasn't been sleeping very well lately.

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PRESENT PERFECT – FORM

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POSITIVE

I	have seen her.
You	've seen her.
We	
They	
He	has seen her.
She	's seen her.
It	

NEGATIVE

I	have not seen her.
You	'haven't seen her.
We	
They	
He	has not seen her.
She	'hasn't seen her.
It	

QUESTION

Have	I	seen her?
	you	
	we	
	they	
Has	he	
	she	
	it	

SHORT ANSWER

Yes,	I	have.
	you	
	we	
	they	
	he	
	she	
	it	

No,	I	have not.
	you	'haven't.
	we	
	they	
	he	
	she	
	it	

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PRESENT PERFECT – MEANING

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PAST RECENT EVENTS

We don't say when. Or with time expressions including now.



JUST, ALREADY, YET

"Have you finished yet?" "Yes, I've already finished."

RECENTLY

Have you seen any good films recently?

TODAY, THIS WEEK,
THIS MONTH, ETC.

I haven't seen Ted today. Maybe he isn't feeling well.

PAST EXPERIENCES

We don't say when these events happened.



NEVER, EVER, BEFORE

"Have you ever read it?" "I have never read it."

Superlative + EVER

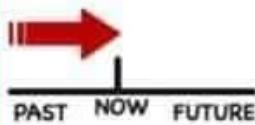
This is the best food I've ever tried.

Number of times until now

I've seen this film three times.

UNFINISHED SITUATIONS

Situations that started in the past and have not finished.



HOW LONG, FOR, SINCE

We have been married for 20 years.

ALL + time expression

I've lived in this house all my life.

LATELY

We have been very busy lately.

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PRESENT SIMPLE FORM

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POSITIVE	
I	work
You	
He	
She	works
It	
We	
They	work

NEGATIVE	
I	do not work
You	don't work
He	
She	does not work
It	doesn't work
We	do not work
They	don't work

QUESTION	
Do	{ I you }
Does	{ he she it we they }
Do	work?

SHORT ANSWER	
Yes,	{ I you he she it we they }
	do.
	{ I you he she it we they }
	does.
	{ I you he she it we they }
	do.

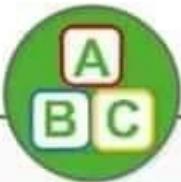
No,	{ I you he she it we they }
	do not.
	{ I you he she it we they }
	don't.
	{ I you he she it we they }
	does not.
	{ I you he she it we they }
	doesn't.
	{ I you he she it we they }
	do not.
	{ I you he she it we they }
	don't.

- ⚠ NEGATIVE**
- ✗ He doesn't works.
✓ He doesn't work.
- ⚠ QUESTION**
- ✗ Does she works?
✓ Does she work?

PRESENT SIMPLE SPELLING

HE/SHE/IT

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INFINITIVE

play
work

watch
miss

study
try

do
go

have

HE/SHE/IT

plays
works

watches
misses

studies
tries

does
goes

has

SPELLING

general rule
add -s

after -s, -ch, -sh, -z
add -es

after consonant + -y
delete -y and add -es

two exceptions
add -es

irregular form



Use DOES or DOESN'T + INFINITIVE (NO -s) in questions and negatives

✗ The hotel doesn't has a spa.

✓ The hotel doesn't have a spa.

✗ Does Suzan works in your office?

✓ Does Suzan work in your office?

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PRESENT SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS – FORM

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PRESENT SIMPLE

POSITIVE

I/You/We/They work
He/She/It works

NEGATIVE

I/You/We/They don't work
He/She/It doesn't work

QUESTION

Do I/you/we/they
Does he/she/it } work?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, { I/you/we/they do
 he/she/it does

No, { I/you/we/they don't
 he/she/it doesn't

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

POSITIVE

I am working
You/We/They are working
He/She/It is working

NEGATIVE

I'm not working
You/We/They aren't working
He/She/It isn't working

QUESTION

Am I
Are you/we/they
Is he/she/it } working?

SHORT ANSWER

Yes, { I am
 You/We/They are
 He/She/It is

No, { I'm not
 You/We/They aren't
 He/She/It isn't

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PRESENT SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS – MEANING

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PRESENT SIMPLE

Habits. Regular actions or situations

- ⌚ I **wash** my hair every day.
- ⌚ He usually **gets up** very early.

Facts, permanent situations or states

- ⌚ I **have** one brother. He **lives** in Paris.
- ⌚ Water **boils** at 100 degrees.

With stative verbs*

- ⌚ Give me the money. I **need** it now.
- ⌚ What happened? You **look** sad.

Future timetabled events

- ⌚ The train **leaves** at 4.
- ⌚ The exams **start** next Monday.

SIGNAL WORDS: *Always, never, often, sometimes, every day, once a month, etc.*

***Verbs of the senses:** hear, see, smell, look, seem, sound. **Opinion:** believe, consider, like, love, hate, prefer, think, etc. **Possession:** have, own, belong, etc. **Also:** agree, be, depend, need, mean, remember, realise, recognise, seem, want, etc.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Actions in progress 'now'/'around now'

- ⌚ I can't talk. I'm **brushing** my teeth.
- ⌚ I'm **reading** a new book. I love it!

Temporary actions or situations

- ⌚ I'm **going** to work by bus this week.
- ⌚ I'm **living** with my cousins until I find an apartment.

Changing or developing situations

- ⌚ The climate is **changing** very quickly.
- ⌚ Your English is **improving**.

Future actions that are decided

- ⌚ I'm **meeting** John this evening.
- ⌚ We **are leaving** tomorrow at 7 a.m.

SIGNAL WORDS: *Now, at the moment, these days, this week/month, etc.*

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PRESENT SIMPLE QUESTIONS

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QUESTIONS WITH BE

QUESTION WORD	AUXILIARY BE	SUBJECT	ADJECTIVE, NOUN, ETC.
	Is	Sharon	from the US?
How old	are	you?	
What	is	this?	
Where	are	you	from?

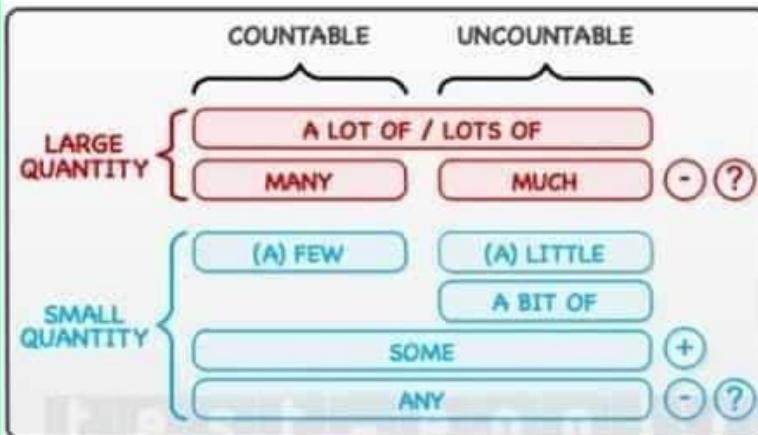
QUESTIONS WITH DO

QUESTION WORD	AUXILIARY VERB	SUBJECT	INFINITIVE
	Do	you	like pizza?
Where	do	you	work?
What time	does	he	get up?
How often	do	they	go out?
What	do	you	do?

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MUCH MANY LITTLE FEW SOME ANY

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A LOT OF / LOTS OF

- Use A LOT/LOTS OF + noun

He spends *a lot of* time watching TV.

- Use A LOT/LOTS (NO OF) at the end

They made cookies and I had *lots/a lot*.
I like her *a lot*.

MANY / MUCH

- Use MANY/MUCH in (-) ?

There isn't *much* coffee.

Did they invite *many* people?

- But you can use TOO MANY/MUCH in (+)

There is *too much* salt in the soup.

- HOW MANY/MUCH to ask about quantity
How many children do you have?

SOME / ANY

- Use SOME in (+)

I have *some* questions for you.

- Use ANY in (-) ?

Is there *any* sugar in the jar?
We didn't have *any* problems

- Use SOME in (?) when you offer or ask for something.

Would you like *some* tea?
Can I have *some* tea?

FEW/LITTLE VS. A FEW/A LITTLE

- FEW/LITTLE = almost none; not enough

There's *little* milk in the fridge. We need to buy more.

A: "Do you speak English?" B: "No, sorry. I speak very *little* English."

- A FEW/A LITTLE = not a lot, but enough

A: "Shall I buy some more beers?" B: "No, It's OK. There are *a few* in the fridge."

A: "Do you speak English?" B: "Yes, I speak *a little* English."

ALL, MOST – QUANTIFIERS

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ALL

t e s

ALL + noun

All plants need water.
(=All plants in general)

ALL (OF) THE
+ noun

All (of) the plants in the garden died.
(=Those plants in particular)

ALL OF +
object pronoun

All of them were at the party.

ALL
in mid position

We all went to the event.
They were all happy.

ALL +
time expression

We worked all day.
Suzan slept all morning.

EVERYTHING
EVERYBODY
ALL + verb

Everything is big in the US. (NOT All is big)
Everybody was there. (NOT All were there)

MOST

t e s t - e n g l i s h . c o m

MOST + noun

Most students think university should be free.
(=Most students in general.)

MOST OF THE
+ noun

Most of the students in my class are French.
(=Those students in particular)

MOST OF +
object pronoun

Most of them are French.

ANY, NO, NONE – QUANTIFIERS

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ANY
IN NEGATIVES & QUESTIONS

ANY (+noun)

I don't have **any** friends.

Is there **any** milk? No, there isn't **any**.

ANYTHING
ANYBODY
ANYWHERE

I don't have **anybody** to ask for help.

We didn't go **anywhere**.

In positive sentences= 'Not important which'

You can come **any** weekend.

Any idiot would know how to use this phone.

NO
POSITIVE VERBS

NO + noun

I have **no** friends.

We use **no** fertilizer.

NOTHING
NOBODY
NOWHERE

I have **nobody** to help me.

We **went** nowhere.

NONE
POSITIVE VERBS

NONE
not followed by noun

"How many friends do you have?" "**None.**"

I thought I had some money but I have **none**.

NONE OF
+ noun/pronoun

None of the students **is/are** from France.

None of them **is/are** from France.

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BOTH, EITHER, NEITHER

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BOTH
POSITIVE VERBS
=one and the other

- BOTH a AND b Both Jane and Margaret passed the exam.
- BOTH (OF THE) + noun Both (of the) students passed the exam.
- BOTH OF + object pronoun Both of them passed the exam.
- BOTH in mid position They both passed it. They were both happy.

EITHER
POSITIVE OR
NEGATIVE VERBS
=one or the other

- EITHER a OR b Either Sue or her sister has been here.
- EITHER + singular noun You can fish from either side of the river.
- EITHER OF THE + plural noun Either of the cars is a good purchase.
- EITHER OF + object pronoun Choose one of the cars. Either of them is OK.

NEITHER
POSITIVE VERBS
=not one or the other

- NEITHER a NOR b Neither Sue nor her sister has been here.
- NEITHER + singular noun Neither candidate is a good option.
- NEITHER OF THE + plural noun Neither of the candidates is a good option.
- NEITHER OF + object pronoun I like neither of them.

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QUESTION WORDS

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PERSON

WHO

A: Who's that man?
B: That's Peter.

PLACE

WHERE

A: Where do you live?
B: In London.

TIME

WHEN

A: When did he arrive?
B: In the afternoon.

REASON

WHY

A: Why did you leave?
B: Because I was tired.

OBJECT/IDEA/ACTION

WHAT

A: What do you need?
B: I need your car.

TIME

WHAT TIME

A: What time did he call?
B: At seven.

MANNER

HOW

A: How did you go?
B: By car.

FREQUENCY

HOW OFTEN

A: How often do you go?
B: Every day.

AGE

HOW OLD

A: How old is your sister?
B: She's 27.

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QUESTION WORDS

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PERSON

WHO

A: Who's that man?
B: That's Peter.

PLACE

WHERE

A: Where do you live?
B: In London.

TIME

WHEN

A: When did he arrive?
B: In the afternoon.

REASON

WHY

A: Why did you leave?
B: Because I was tired.

MANNER

HOW

A: How did you go?
B: By car.

OBJECT/IDEA/ACTION

WHAT

A: What are you doing?
B: Nothing.

CHOICE

WHICH

A: Which car is better?
B: The red one.

POSSESSION

WHOSE

A: Whose book is this?
B: It's mine.

TIME

WHAT TIME

A: What time did he call?
B: At seven.

DESCRIPTION

WHAT KIND

A: What kind of car is it?
B: A hybrid.

QUANTITY-COUNTABLE

HOW MANY

A: How many beds are there?
B: Three.

QUANTITY-UNCOUNT.

HOW MUCH

A: How much tea is there?
B: A lot.

DURATION/LENGTH

HOW LONG

A: How long did you stay?
B: Two weeks.

FREQUENCY

HOW OFTEN

A: How often do you go?
B: Every day.

DISTANCE

HOW FAR

A: How far is the town?
B: One mile away.

AGE

HOW OLD

A: How old is your sister?
B: She's 27.

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WORD ORDER IN QUESTIONS

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QUESTION ORDER

QUESTION WORD

What time
How much
Where
What car

AUXILIARY VERB

Do
does
did
is
have

SUBJECT

you
he
you
she
you

MAIN VERB

like pizza?
get up?
pay for it?
working?
got?

QUESTIONS WITH BE

QUESTION WORD

How old
Where
When

AUXILIARY BE

Is
are
were
was

SUBJECT

Sharon
you?
you
she

ADJECTIVE, NOUN, ETC.

from the US?
yesterday?
born?

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RELATIVE ADVERBS

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TIME	WHEN RELATIVE ADVERB	AT/IN/ON WHICH MEANING	(THAT) INFORMAL USE
	1978 was the year when he joined the army.	1978 was the year in which he joined the army.	1978 was the year (that) he joined the army.
	That's the restaurant where we ate last Friday.	That's the restaurant in which we ate last Friday.	That's the restaurant (that) we ate in last Friday.
REASON	WHY RELATIVE ADVERB	FOR WHICH MEANING	(THAT) INFORMAL USE
	He didn't explain the reason why he did that.	He didn't explain the reason for which he did that.	He didn't explain the reason (that) he did that.

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RELATIVE PRONOUNS

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SUBJECT

BEFORE VERB.
CANNOT BE OMITTED

OBJECT

BEFORE SUBJECT + VERB.
CAN BE OMITTED

POSSESSION

AFTER POSSESSOR/OWNER.
CANNOT BE OMITTED

PEOPLE

WHO/THAT

That's the man **who/that**
stole the money.

WHO/WHOM*/THAT

We need to find people
(who/whom*/that) we can
trust.

WHOSE

This is the story of a man
whose ideas saved lots of
lives.

*RARELY USED. VERY FORMAL

THINGS/ANIMALS

WHICH/THAT

That is the dog **which/that**
attacked me the other
night.

WHICH/THAT

I'll wear the trousers
(which/that) I bought in
Paris.

WHOSE/OF WHICH

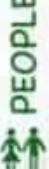
The film, **whose** title (=the
title of which) is unknown,
will be set in the '60s.

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RELATIVE PRONOUNS & ADVERBS

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RELATIVE PRONOUNS: WHO, WHICH, THAT, WHOSE

SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSION
BEFORE VERB. CANNOT BE OMITTED	BEFORE SUBJECT + VERB. CAN BE OMITTED	AFTER POSSESSOR/OWNER. CANNOT BE OMITTED
PEOPLE  WHO/THAT That's the man who/that stole the money.	WHO/WHOM*/THAT We need to find people (who/whom*/that) we can trust. *RARELY USED. VERY FORMAL	WHOSE This is the story of a man whose ideas saved lots of lives.
THINGS ANIMALS  WHICH/THAT That is the dog which/that attacked me the other night.	WHICH/THAT I'll wear the trousers (which/that) I bought in Paris.	WHOSE/OF WHICH The film, whose title (=the title of which) is unknown, will be set in the '60s.

RELATIVE ADVERBS: WHERE, WHEN, WHY

WHERE	WHEN	WHY
PLACE  We went to the restaurant where we had met.	TIME  I'll never forget the day when I first met him.	REASON It was late. That was (the reason) why I didn't call you.

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SECOND CONDITIONAL

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Use the second conditional to talk about PRESENT or FUTURE hypothetical or unreal situations.

If clause (condition)

If a condition existed

comma

,

main clause (result)

the result would be true.

past simple or past continuous

would/could/might + infinitive/be -ing

→ If I won the lottery, I would buy a yacht.

→ If you weren't working here, you'd be in prison.

→ If I were you, I might wait before making a decision.

→ If it weren't for his help, I might not be talking to you now.

→ I might not be talking to you now if it weren't for his help.

You can use I/he/she/it was
(informal) or I/he/she/it were
Except in: If I were you (NOT was)

NO COMMA when you put the main clause at the beginning

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SO, SUCH, SO MUCH, SO MANY

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so

+ adjective/adverb + (that) ...

You are **so stubborn**!

Why do you drive **so slowly**?

He drives **so slowly (that)** it's dangerous.

such

+ (adjective) + uncountable + (that)

We had **such terrible weather**!

+ (adjective) + plural + (that) ...

She said **such nice things (that)** we were all in tears.

so much

+ uncountable noun + (that) ...

I didn't know she had **so much money**.

We cook **so much food (that)** we have to throw half of it away.

such a

+ (adjective) + countable singular noun + (that) ...

It was **such a party**! It was real fun.

He is **such a liar (that)** no-one trusts him.

so many

+ plural noun + (that) ...

We couldn't walk among **so many fans**.

There were **so many fans** at the concert **(that)** we didn't really enjoy it.

WARNING

Do NOT use **so + adjective + noun**

✗ He is **so nice person**!

✓ He is **such a nice person**!

✓ He is **so nice**!

Neither-Either (Neither am I= I am not either)

Speaker A	Speaker B	= (not) either
I am not tired.	Neither am I.	= I am not tired either .
I don't like studying	Neither do I.	= I don't like studying either .
John doesn't like rice.	Neither does Tim.	= John doesn't like rice either .
I wasn't ready.	Neither was I.	= I wasn't ready either .
You weren't the best.	Neither were you.	= You weren't the best either .
I didn't go to bed late.	Neither did I.	= I didn't go to bed late either .
Sally hasn't called yet.	Neither has Bill.	= Bill hasn't called either .
I won't be at the office.	Neither will I.	= I won't be at the office either .
Tom can't speak French.	Neither can Mary.	= Tom can't speak French either .
You shouldn't be here.	Neither should you.	= You shouldn't be here either .