

Grammar Reference

UNIT 1

1.1 *am/are/is*

I	'm am	Ben.
You	're are	Mika.
My name	's is	James Bond.
This	is	Judy Koblenz.

1.2 Questions with question words

What's your name?
(what's = what is)

How are you?

1.3 Possessive adjectives

My name's John.
What's your name?

1.4 Plural nouns

- Most nouns add -s.
book → *books*
computer → *computers*
camera → *cameras*
- Some nouns add -es.
sandwich → *sandwiches*
bus → *buses*

UNIT 2

2.1 *am/are/is*

I'm (am)	from England. a student.
You're (are)	
He's (is) She's (is)	a computer.
It's (is)	
They're (are)	in New York. married.

2.2 Possessive adjectives

His name's Pablo.
What's her name?
My name's Mika.
What's your name?

- his = possessive adjective
his name, his car, his camera

He's Bruno. He's from Brazil. He's fine.
(he's = he is)

2.3 Questions with question words

Where	are you is she is he	from?
What	's your (is your) 's her (is her)	name?

2.4 *am/are/is*

I'm (am)	from England. a student.
You're (are)	
He's She's (is) It's	fine. in Paris. in New York.
They're (are)	married.

UNIT 3

3.1 am/are/is

Negative

I	'm not (am not)	a teacher. from Spain.
He She	isn't (is not)	married. very well.

Yes/No questions and short answers

Are you married?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is she a teacher?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.
Is he English?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
Is her name Alice?	Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

3.2 Verb to be

Positive

I	'm (am)	from the US.
He She It	's (is)	
You We They	're (are)	

Negative

I	'm not	English.
He She It	isn't	
You We They	aren't	

Questions with question words

What	is your name? is her address? is his phone number?
Where	are you from? is he from? are they from?
How old	are you? are they?

Answers

*John Mason.
16, Albert Road, Bristol.
01693 456729.*

From Spain.

*I'm 16.
They're 8 and 10.*

Yes/No questions

Is	he she it	American?
Are	you we they	married?

Short answers

*Yes, he is.
No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.*

*Yes, I am.
No, we aren't.
No, they aren't.*

UNIT 4

4.1 Possessive adjectives

This is	my	family. school. office.
	your	
	his	
	her	
	our their	

4.2 Possessive 's

's shows possession.

*This is John. This is his son. → This is John's son.
This is Marie. This is her car. → This is Marie's car.*

*his house → Tom's house
her name → your wife's name*

! 's is also the short form of *is*.

*he's = he is
she's = she is
it's = it is
Who's = Who is*

4.3 Plural nouns

1 Most nouns add *-s* in the plural.

*doctor → doctors
book → books
student → students*

2 Nouns that end in *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, or *-ch* add *-es*.

*bus → buses
class → classes
sandwich → sandwiches*

3 Some nouns that end in *-y* change to *-ies*.

*city → cities
country → countries
dictionary → dictionaries*

4 Some nouns are irregular.

*man → men
woman → women
child → children*

4.4 have/has

Have is an irregular verb.

I You We They	have	a good job. a computer.
He She It	has	

UNIT 5

5.1 Present Simple: I/you/we/they

Positive

I	like coffee.
You	play tennis.
We	live in London.
They	speak two languages.
	have a good job.

Negative

I	don't	like tennis.
You		speak French.
We		work in a restaurant.
They		

Questions with question words

Where	do	you live?
What sports		we like?
How many languages		they speak?

Yes/No questions and short answers

Do you like football?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
Do they speak English?	Yes, they do. No, they don't.

❗ Do you like tea? Yes, I do. NOT ~~Yes, I like.~~

5.2 a/an

We use *an* before words that begin with *a, e, i, o,* and *u*.

an actor
an English dictionary
an ice-cream
an orange
an umbrella

but

a car
a hamburger
a television

5.3 Adjective + noun

Adjectives always come *before* the noun.

an American car *a car American*
a Japanese camera NOT *a camera Japanese*
a beautiful girl *a girl beautiful*

❗ *Spanish* oranges NOT *Spanishes oranges*

UNIT 6

6.1 Present Simple: he/she/it

Positive

He	gets up	at 8.00.
She		
It	leaves	

6.2 Spelling – Present Simple: he/she/it

1 Most verbs add *-s*.

he/she/it | *listens*
leaves
walks

2 Verbs ending in *-s, -ss, -sh, -ch* add *-es*.

he/she/it | *watches*
washes

❗ *go, have,* and *do* are irregular.

he/she/it | *does*
goes
has

6.3 Adverbs of frequency



Adverbs of frequency (*never, sometimes, usually, always*) can come before the verb.

We **never** watch TV.
She **sometimes** goes out on a Saturday night.
He **usually** works late.
I **always** have tea for breakfast.

6.4 Present Simple: he/she/it

Negative

She	doesn't	go out in the evening.
He		eat in a restaurant.

Questions with question words

What	does	he have for lunch?
Where		she work?
What time		he go to bed?
When		he leave work?

Yes/No questions and short answers

Does he like football?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
Does she speak English?	Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

❗ Does he like tea? Yes, he does. NOT ~~Yes, he likes.~~
Do you like coffee? No, I don't. NOT ~~No, I don't like.~~

UNIT 7

7.1 Question words

Look at the question words and the answers.

What?	<i>A hamburger.</i>	How?	<i>By taxi.</i>
When?	<i>In the evening.</i>	How old?	<i>16.</i>
What time?	<i>At 8.00.</i>	How many?	<i>Two.</i>
Who?	<i>Peter.</i>	How much?	<i>\$2.</i>
Where?	<i>In Paris.</i>	Why?	<i>Because ...</i>

7.2 Pronouns

Look at the subject and object pronouns, and the possessive adjectives.

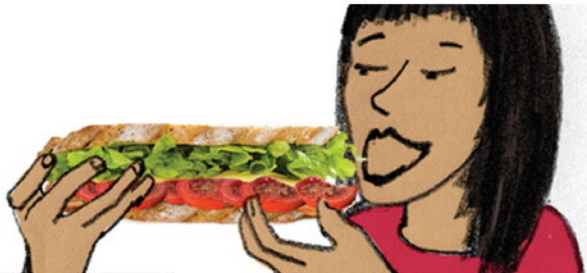
Subject pronouns	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Object pronouns	me	you	him	her	it	us	them
Possessive adjectives	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

7.3 this/that

We use *this* to refer to things near to us.



This is my son.

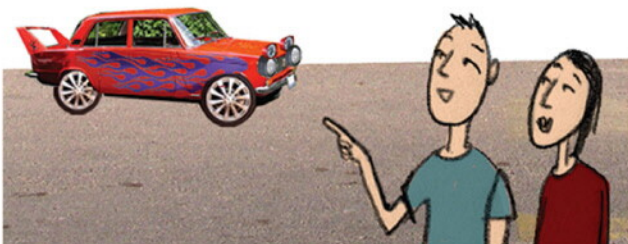


I like this sandwich.

We use *that* to refer to things that are not near to us.



That's my house.



I don't like that car.

UNIT 8

8.1 There is/There are

Positive

There's a sofa in the living room.

(There's = There is)

There are two CD players in my house.

Negative

There isn't a TV.

There aren't any photos.

Question

Is there a TV in the kitchen?

Are there any magazines on the table?

How many CDs are there?

8.2 some and any

We use *some* in positive sentences.

There are some books.

We use *any* in questions and negatives.

Does he have any photographs?

There aren't any lamps.

See 12.2 p128 for information on *some* and *any*.

UNIT 9

9.1 was/were

Was and were are the past tense of *am/are/is*.

Present

I	am	fine. in class.
He/She It	is	
You We They	are	

Past

I He/She It	was	fine.
You We They	were	at home.

Negative

I He	wasn't	at home last weekend.
You They	weren't	at school yesterday.

Questions

Where **were** you yesterday?

Was **she** at school? Yes, **she was**./No, **she wasn't**.

! We use *was/were* with *born*, not *am/is/are*.

Where **were** you **born**? NOT ~~Where are you born?~~
He **was born** in Russia. ~~He is born in Russia.~~

9.2 Past Simple – irregular verbs

Many common verbs are irregular. See the list of irregular verbs on p142.

Present	→	Past
<i>am/is/are</i>		<i>was/were</i>
<i>go</i>		<i>went</i>
<i>come</i>		<i>came</i>
<i>have</i>		<i>had</i>
<i>make</i>		<i>made</i>
<i>see</i>		<i>saw</i>
<i>buy</i>		<i>bought</i>
<i>say</i>		<i>said</i>
<i>find</i>		<i>found</i>
<i>do</i>		<i>did</i>

UNIT 10

10.1 Past Simple positive

1 Regular verbs add *-ed* or *-d* in the Past Simple.

Present	→	Past
<i>play</i>		<i>played</i>
<i>watch</i>		<i>watched</i>
<i>listen</i>		<i>listened</i>
<i>turn</i>		<i>turned</i>
<i>change</i>		<i>changed</i>

! Remember: Many common verbs are irregular.

<i>go</i>	→	<i>went</i>
<i>see</i>	→	<i>saw</i>
<i>have</i>	→	<i>had</i>

See the list of irregular verbs on p142.

2 The form is the same for all persons.

I You He/She/It We They	listened to music. went to work. had lunch.
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10.2 Past Simple questions and negatives

! Present *do/does* → Past *did*
What time **does** he usually get up?
What time **did** he get up yesterday?

Questions with question words

Where	did	I you he/she/it we they	go?
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Negative

I You He/She/It We They	didn't	go shopping. see the film.
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Yes/No questions and short answers

Did they play football?	Yes, they did.
Did you have a good time?	No, I didn't.

UNIT 11

11.1 can

Positive

I	can	swim.
You		drive.
He/She/It		cook.
We		run fast.
They		

Negative

I	can't	draw.
You		speaking German.
He/She/It		play golf.
We		
They		

Questions with question words

What	can	you do?
When		I go home?
How many languages		he speak?

Yes/No questions and short answers

Can you swim?	Yes, I can.
Can he play tennis?	No, he can't.

11.2 Modal verbs

Can is a modal verb. We don't use *do/does/don't/doesn't* with *can*.

<i>I can't swim.</i>	NOT	<i>I don't can swim.</i>
<i>Can you cook?</i>	NOT	<i>Do you can cook?</i>
<i>She can't speak Spanish.</i>	NOT	<i>She doesn't can ...</i>
<i>They can't dance.</i>	NOT	<i>They don't can ...</i>

11.3 Adverbs

1 Adverbs give more information about verbs.

go fast draw well sing beautifully

2 Notice the word order.

You speak English well. NOT ~~*You speak well English.*~~
He drives his car fast. NOT ~~*He drives fast his car.*~~

3 Regular adverbs end in *-ly*.

Adjective	→	Adverb
<i>fluent</i>		<i>fluently</i>
<i>beautiful</i>		<i>beautifully</i>
<i>slow</i>		<i>slowly</i>
<i>careful</i>		<i>carefully</i>
<i>usual</i>		<i>usually</i>

4 Some adverbs are irregular.

Adjective	→	Adverb
<i>good</i>		<i>well</i>
<i>fast</i>		<i>fast</i>
<i>late</i>		<i>late</i>
<i>early</i>		<i>early</i>
<i>hard</i>		<i>hard</i>

UNIT 12

12.1 would like

1 We use *would like* to ask for things.

Positive

I	'd like a cup of tea.
You	
He/She	
We	
They	

2 We use *Would ... like?* to offer things.

Question

Would	you he/she they	like some cake?
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3 Look at the answers.

Would you like a cup of tea? Yes, please.
No, thank you.

We use *would like*, not *want*, to be polite.

I'd like a coffee, please. NOT ~~*I want a coffee.*~~

4 We can use *would like* with another verb.

Would you like to go out tonight?
What would you like to do?

12.2 some and any

1 We use *some* in positive sentences.

I'd like	some	ham.
There's		cheese.
We have		books.

2 We use *any* in questions.

Is there	any	ham?
Do you have		money?
Are there		people?

3 We use *any* in negatives.

There isn't	any	bread.
We don't have		friends.
There aren't		books.

4 We use *some* when we offer things or ask for things.

Would you like	some	wine?
Can I have		cheese?

12.3 like and would like

1 We use *like* and *like doing* to talk about things we always like.

I like coffee. (= I always enjoy coffee.)
She likes swimming in summer.
What do you like doing at the weekend?

2 We use *would like* to talk about things we want now or soon.

I'd like a cup of tea. (= I want a cup of tea now or soon.)
She's hot. She'd like to go swimming.
What would you like to do tonight?

UNIT 13

13.1 Present Continuous

Positive

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

Negative

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

Questions with question words

What	am I	wearing?
	are you are we are they	
	is he is she	

Yes/No questions and short answers

Are you wearing jeans?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is she reading a newspaper?	Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

13.2 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- We use the Present Simple to talk about actions that are true for all time or a long time.
*Hans **comes** from Germany.*
*I **love** you.*
*My father **works** in a bank.*
*I **get up** at 7.30 every day.*
*She **doesn't understand** French.*
- We use the Present Continuous to talk about actions that last a short time. The actions are happening now.
*I usually wear jeans, but today I'm **wearing** a suit.*
*He's **speaking** French to that man. He speaks French very well.*
*It's **raining**.*
*They're **swimming**.*

UNIT 14

14.1 Future plans

Positive

I'm You're He's She's We're They're	going to Europe. leaving next week. flying on Sunday.
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I'm You're He's She's We're They're	going to	see Buckingham Palace. have a tour of the city. stay in the Ritz hotel.
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Questions

Where When Where Who	are you	going on holiday? leaving? staying? going with?
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Where What	are you going to	stay? do?
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