

Grammar summary

1 Introduction

1.1 Introductions

What's your name?	I'm Susan. My name's Tom.
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We use *am* or *is* (the verb *be*) to describe someone or something.

- a The short form of *is* is 's. The short form of *am* is 'm. We often use the short forms when we speak.
- b When we tell someone our name we can say *I'm* ... or *My name's* ...
(see also 1.2, 2.2, 2.3)

Translate

My name's ...
I'm ...

1.2 *my, your*

My name's Tom. What's your name? What's your phone number?
--

We use *my* and *your* for both male and female people. *Your* can be singular or plural.

Translate

My book is yellow.
Your bag is brown.

1.3 Articles: *a / an*

a pencil	an orange
a house	an apple
a desk	an umbrella

A / an is used to indicate that there is one of something.

When the following noun begins with a consonant sound we use *a*.

When the following noun begins with a vowel sound we use *an*.

Translate

a picture a watch
an apple an exercise book

1.4 Instructions

affirmative	negative
Talk.	Don't talk.
Sit down.	Don't sit down.

- a To make affirmative instructions or commands we use the infinitive of the verb.
- b To make the negative form we use *Don't* + the infinitive.

Translate

Close your book.
Don't look.
Draw a house.

1.5 Question words: *What ...?*

What's this? It's a watch. What's your name? I'm Terry. What's your phone number? It's 547210.
--

Translate

What's this?
It's a toothbrush.
What's your mobile number?

1.6a Regular plurals

We add *-s* to most singular nouns to show that there is more than one.

a desk two desks
a boy two boys

We add *-es* to some nouns which end in *-ch*, *-sh*, *-ss* or *-x*.

a box two boxes
a glass two glasses

1.6b Irregular plurals

These nouns are different in the plural form and do not take *-s*.

a man two men
a woman two women
a child two children
a person two people

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1.7 *There is / are ...*

There's a cat.
There's an orange.
There are four glasses.

We can use *There is / are* when we want to show or describe something we can see. The short form of *There is* is *There's*.

Translate

There's a cat on the chair.
There are three dogs.

2 Friends and family

2.1 *be: affirmative (long forms)*

I	am	at home. eleven. from the USA.
We		
You	are	
They		
He		
She	is	
It		

You can be singular or plural, but the verb is the same for both.

Translate

I am from Greece.
You (plural) are in the classroom.
She is from the UK.

2.2 *be: affirmative (short forms)*

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

We often use the short forms of the verb *be* when we speak.

We always use the long form after *this* and in Yes / No questions.
This is my brother.
Are you from America?

Translate

We're on holiday.
He's in Australia.
I'm in London.

2.3 *be: negative*

I	am not 'm not	at home. eleven. from the USA.
We	are not aren't	
You		
They		
He		
She	is not isn't	
It		

To make the negative long form we put *not* after the verb.

For the short form we use '*m not, isn't* or *aren't*.

Translate

I'm not from London.
He isn't in the classroom.
We aren't twelve.

2.4 *Possessive adjectives*

Subject	Possessive adjective	Noun (= thing possessed)
I	my	
you	your	
he	his	book
she	her	pen
it	its	house
we	our	name
they	their	

The possessive adjective relates to the subject, NOT the noun.

For men we use *his*. For women we use *her*.

His name is Duncan. *Her name is Maria.*

For animals we use *its*, but you can also use *his / her* for pets.

Translate

His name is Tony.
Her name is Jane.
The dog is in its house.

2.5a Question words: *Whose* ...?

Whose book is this? It's Ben's book.

We use *Whose* to ask about the owner of something.

Translate

Whose watch is this?
It's Rebecca's watch.

2.5b Possessive 's

Tim's house
Stephanie's apple
The boy's pencil

To show possession we put 's on the end of the noun.

Translate

Deborah's mobile
Tony's brother
The girl's bag

2.6 *be*: questions

Am	I	
Are	we you they	at home? in the classroom? from Britain?
Is	he she it	

Where is she from?

When is your birthday?

To make questions with the verb *be* we put the verb before the subject.

He is our new classmate *Is he* our new classmate?

They are in the garden. *Are they* in the garden?

For *Wh-* questions we add the question word at the beginning.

Translate

Is he friendly?
Are they singers?
Where are you from?

2.7 *be*: short answers

Are you from France? Yes, I am.
Is she on the phone? No, she isn't.

We always use the long form in affirmative short answers.

Yes, we *are*. (NOT Yes, we're.)

We can use short forms in negative short answers.

Translate

Are you sixteen? No, I'm not.
Are you eleven? Yes, I am.

2.8 Question words: *Who* ...?

Who's Oscar? Oscar is a dog.
Who is the song for? It's for my sister.

Translate

Who's your teacher?
Who is your friend?

2.9 Prepositions: *in*, *at*, *for*

Roger's	in	the garden.
Paul's	at	school.
This song is	for	you.

We use *at* when we talk about a place or building and *in* when we mean inside a place. We use *for* when we give something to someone.

Translate

Mrs Brown's in Paris.
Brian's at home.
This song is for my friends.

3 My world

3.1 *have got*: affirmative

I	have 've	got	fifty books. two mp3 players. a mobile.		
We					
You					
They	has 's				
He					
She					
It					

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We use *have got* to show possession. The short form of *have* is 've and the short form of *has* is 's.

Translate

I've got three brothers.
She's got a computer.
We've got a dog.

3.2 *have got: negative*

I	have not haven't	got	fifty books. two mp3 players. a mobile.		
We					
You	has not hasn't				
They					
He	has not hasn't				
She					
It					

To make *have got* negative, we put *not* after *have* or *has*. The short forms are *haven't got* and *hasn't got*.

Translate

We haven't got a brother.
He hasn't got a car.

3.3 *have got: questions*

Have	I we you they	got	a radio? a camera? a skateboard?
Has	he she it		

What has she got in her bag?

To make a question with *have got* or *has got*, we put *have* or *has* in front of the subject. For *Wh-* questions we add the question word at the beginning.

Translate

Have you got a dog?
What DVDs have you got?
Has she got an MP3 player?

3.4a *have got: affirmative short answers*

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

With short answers we use *have* or *has*, but NOT *got*.

Have you got a pen?

Yes, I have. (NOT Yes, I have got.)

Translate

Have they got a pet? Yes, they have.

Has she got a dog? Yes, she has.

3.4b *have got: negative short answers*

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

Translate

Has she got a house? No, she hasn't.

Have you got a brother? No, I haven't.

3.5 Adjectives

	a an a an	adjective	noun
		yellow orange new old	pencil. bag. mobile. picture.
This is	a an a an		

Adjectives describe nouns. We put the adjective before the noun.

Translate

This is a white cat.

This is an orange watch.

3.6 **favourite**

What's your **favourite** day?
What are your **favourite** subjects?

We use **favourite** with the verb *be* to ask or talk about preferences.

Translate

What's your **favourite** band?
My **favourite** day is Saturday.

4 Time

4.1 Time

		
four o'clock	five past four	ten past four
		
quarter past four	twenty past four	twenty-five past four
		
half past four	twenty-five to five	twenty to five
		
quarter to five	ten to five	five to five

Translate

Half past nine
Ten o'clock
Quarter to eight

4.2 **on + day / at + time**

With days of the week we use *on*.
I have Maths on Tuesdays.

With times of day we use *at*.
I get up at 8 o'clock.

We often use *when* to ask about times.
When's the piano exam?

Translate

We have English *on* Tuesdays.

When's your History lesson?

He gets up *at* half past seven.

4.3 Present simple: affirmative

I	watch TV after school.
We	play the guitar.
You	collect badges.
They	
He	likes dogs.
She	plays computer games.
It	starts at three o'clock.

To make the present simple we use the infinitive.
For *he*, *she* and *it* we add *-s*.

There are some exceptions in spelling for the third person.

He	goes to school.
She	does her homework.
	watches television.

After *-o* and *-h*, we add *-es*.
We pronounce the *-es /iz/* after *-ch*.

Translate

I collect badges.

She goes to school *at* eight o'clock.

4.4 Present simple: negative

I	get up at six.
We	listen to music.
You	play the drums.
They	go to school.
They	collect badges.
He	watch TV.
She	go to bed at nine.
It	start at seven o'clock.
He	doesn't

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To form the negative of the present simple we use *don't* / *doesn't* and the infinitive.

The *-s* ending is now on *doesn't*, so we don't put an *-s* on the verb.

He plays tennis. He doesn't play tennis.

Translate

I don't like football.

She doesn't play the guitar.

We don't watch TV after school.

4.5 Present simple: questions

Do	I we you they	play football? go to school? collect badges? get up at six? have breakfast
Does	he she it	
When	do you does she do they	start school?

To make questions in the present simple we use *Do* or *Does* and the infinitive. For *Wh-* questions we add the question word at the beginning.

a We use *Do* for *I, you, we* and *they*.

They play tennis.

Do they play tennis?

I get up at six.

When do you get up?

b We use *Does* for *he, she* and *it*. The *-s* ending is on *Does*, so we don't put an *-s* on the verb.

He watches TV after school.

Does he watch TV after school?

He plays football on Saturday.

When does he play football?

4.6 Present simple: short answers

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

In short answers we only use *do / don't* or *does / doesn't*, but NOT the infinitive.

Do you like tea?

Yes, I do. (NOT Yes, *I like.*)

Does he work in a bank?

No, he doesn't. (NOT No, *he doesn't work.*)

Translate

Do they watch TV?

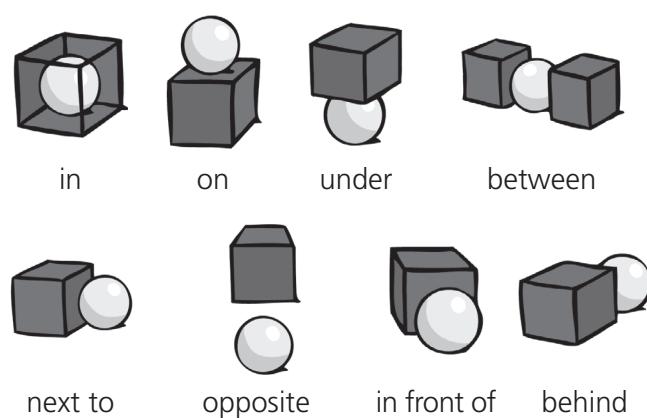
Yes, they do.

Does she work in a shop?

No, she doesn't.

5 Places

5.1 Prepositions of place



Prepositions of place tell us where something is.

a We use *in* with countries, towns, streets and rooms.

They're on holiday *in* France.

There's a market *in* Witney.

You can buy CDs *in* Market Street.

I'm *in* the kitchen.

b We use *in* with buildings when we want to say that we are inside the building, not outside.

He's in the shop. (= He isn't in the street.)

He's at the shops. (= He's shopping.)

Translate

The computer is in the box.

The cat is under the table.

The book is on the desk.

She's in Greece.

The station is between the bank and the school.

The library is next to my house.

He lives in High Street.

5.2 *There is / are: affirmative and negative*

There	is	a dining room	in our house.
	's	a cellar	
Are	are	two bedrooms	
	aren't		

5.3a *There is / are: questions*

Is	there	a station a cinema	in your town?
Are		three churches a lot of shops	

5.3b *There is / are: short answers*

Is there a station in your town? **Yes, there is.**

Are there a lot of shops in your town? **Yes, there are.**

Translate

There are two cinemas in my town.

Is there a park near your school? Yes, there is.

Are there three bus stops in your town? Yes, there are.

5.4 *can / can't*

I	can can't	swim. dance. speak English.
We		
You		
They		
He		
She		
It		

We use *can* to talk about ability to do something.

Note that the third person does not have an *s*.

He can swim. (NOT *He cans swim.*)

5.5a *can: questions*

Can	I	spell your name? play tennis?
	we	
	you	
	they	
	he	
	she	
	it	

To make questions with *can*, we put *can* before the subject.

He can swim.

Can he swim?

5.5b *can: short answers*

Can you speak French?	Yes, I can. No, he can't.
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Translate

They can play the piano.

Can they ski? Yes, they can.

She can't speak French.

Can they dance? No, they can't.

5.6 *Prepositions: to and at*

On Saturdays we go to the cinema. We're at the cinema.

a We use *to* when there is movement.

b We use *at* when there is no movement.

Translate

I want to go to the shopping centre.

You can buy a drink at the café.

Grammar Summary

6 People

6.1 Present continuous: affirmative

I	am 'm	doing a project. playing the piano.
We You They	are 're	having a shower. making a poster.
He She It	is 's	watching TV. sitting in the car.

- a We use the present continuous for actions that are happening now.
- b We make the present continuous with *be* (*am*, *is*, *are*) and the present participle *-ing*.
- c Note these spelling rules for the present participle:
 - 1 with most verbs, add *-ing*.

read	–	reading
play	–	playing
do	–	doing
 - 2 with verbs ending in *-e*, remove the *-e* and add *-ing*.

have	–	having
dance	–	dancing
write	–	writing
 - 3 with verbs with a short vowel + one consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*.

sit	–	sitting
get	–	getting

Translate

He's playing the piano.
They're sitting in the car.

6.2 Present continuous: negative

I	am not 'm not	playing the piano. skiing.
We You They	are not aren't	reading a book. watching TV. singing.
He She It	is not isn't	swimming. sitting in the car.

Translate

My friends aren't making a poster.
Cathy isn't driving to work.

6.3a Present continuous: questions

Am	I	speaking English? doing your homework?
Are	we you they	having a shower? writing an email? reading a magazine?
Is	he she it	going to school? listening to the radio?

Where is she going?
What is he doing?
Why are they talking?

To make questions in the present continuous, we put *Am*, *Is* or *Are* in front of the subject. For *Wh*-questions add the question word at the beginning.

Translate

Are they going to the park?
What is your friend wearing?

6.3b Present continuous: short answers

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

In short answers we only use the verb *be*, NOT the present participle.

The verb *be* is in the full form in affirmative short answers.

Is she wearing jeans?

Yes, *she is*. (NOT Yes, *she is wearing*.)

Are you doing your homework?

Yes, *I am*. (NOT Yes, *I am doing*.)

Is he doing his homework?

No, *he isn't*. (NOT No, *he isn't doing*.)

Are you going home?

No, *I'm not*. (NOT No, *I'm not going*.)

Translate

Is he sitting in the car? Yes, he is.

Are they doing their homework? Yes, they are.

Are we going to the cinema? No, we aren't.

6.4 Present continuous and present simple

I **go** to school every day.

I **am going** to school now.

Tony **gets up** at eight o'clock every day.

It is eight o'clock now. Tony **is getting up**.

The present continuous is used for actions which are happening now. We often use it with words like *at the moment* and *now*.

She is doing her homework now.

He is reading a book at the moment.

The present simple is used for a regular action. It is often used with phrases like *every day*, *every morning*, *usually* or *all the time*.

I clean my teeth every morning.

We go to school every day.

Compare

She has a shower every day.

She is having a shower at the moment.

Translate

I play the piano every day.

I'm playing the piano at the moment.

6.5 How much is / are ...?

How much **is** this book? It's £7.95.

How much **are** these DVDs? They're £9.99 each.

We use *How much* to ask about the cost of something.

Translate

How much **is** this MP3 player?

How much **are** these jeans?

6.6 Clothes: singular and plural

My			
Your			
Her	trousers		
His	jeans		
Our	shorts		
Their		are	
			white. new. black.

Some names of clothes are always plural. They must have a plural verb.

Compare

*How much **is** this shirt? It's £15.*

*How much **are** these jeans? They're £20.*

Translate

My trousers **are** yellow.

Their shorts **are** new.