

# Grammar Reference

## UNIT 1

### 1.1 am/are/is

I	'm am	John Mason. fine.
You	're are	Hiro.
My name	's is	Sandra.
This	is	

### 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

1 Most nouns add -s.

book	books
computer	computers
camera	cameras

2 Some nouns add -es.

sandwich	sandwiches
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## UNIT 2

### 2.1 am/are/is

I	'm (am)	very well. a student. from Japan.
You	're (are)	
He She	's (is)	

### 2.2 Possessive adjectives

**His** name's Juan.

What's **her** name?

**My** name's Maria.

What's **your** name?

❗ *his* = possessive adjective  
*his name, his car, his camera*

*he's* = *he is*

*He's Bruno. He's from Italy. He's fine.*

### 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. fine. in Paris. in New York. married.
You're (are)	
He's She's (is) It's	
They're (are)	



## 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 *am/are/is* (verb to be)

#### Positive

I	'm (am)	from the USA.
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 your his her our their	book.
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### 4.2 Possessive 's

's shows possession.

I am John. This is my son. → John's son  
 You are Marie. This is your job. → Marie's job  
 his house → Tom's house  
 her flat → Alison's flat

⚠ '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

- Most nouns add *-s* in the plural.  
 doctor → doctors  
 book → books  
 student → students
- Nouns that end in *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, or *ch* add *-es*.  
 bus → buses  
 class → classes  
 sandwich → sandwiches
- Some nouns that end in *-y* change to *-ies*.  
 city → cities  
 country → countries  
 dictionary → dictionaries
- 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		you live?
What sports	do	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      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*

- Most verbs add *-s*.  
he listens  
she leaves  
it walks
  - Verbs ending in *-s, -ss, -sh, -ch* add *-es*.  
he watches  
she washes  
it
- ⚠ *go, have, and do* are irregular.  
he does  
she goes  
it has

### 6.3 Adverbs of frequency

0% never	40% sometimes	90% usually
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These adverbs usually come before the verb.  
We **never** go out in the evening.  
He **usually** goes to work by taxi.  
She **sometimes** has a cup of coffee.

### 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 time	does	he go to work?
Where		she have lunch?
When		it leave?

#### 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.

## UNIT 7

### 7.1 Question words

Look at the question words and the answers.

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

### 7.2 Object pronouns

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

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



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.

#### Question

**Is there** a TV in the kitchen?  
**Are there** any magazines on the table?  
 How many CDs **are there**?

#### Negative

**There isn't** a TV.  
**There aren't** any photos.

### 8.2 *any*

We use *any* in questions and negatives.

**Are there any** books in the room?  
 There **aren't any** CDs.

## UNIT 9

### 9.1 *was/were*

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

#### Present positive

**I am** happy.  
**You are** a student.  
**He/She/It is** in New York.  
**We are** hot.  
**They are** at work.

#### Past positive

**I was** happy yesterday.  
**You were** a student in 1998.  
**He/She/It was** in New York.  
**We were** hot.  
**They were** at work last week.

#### Negative

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

#### 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
is/are	was/were
buy	bought
go	went
say	said
see	saw
take	took

## UNIT 10

### 10.1 Past Simple positive

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

Present	Past
play	played
watch	watched
listen	listened
turn	turned
change	changed

2 Many common verbs are irregular.

go	went
see	saw
have	had

See the list on p142.

3 The form is the same for all persons.

I	listened to music. went to work. had lunch.
You	
He/She/It	
We	
They	

### 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	didn't	go shopping.
We		see my friends.

#### 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. drive. cook. run fast.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
They		

#### Negative

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

#### Questions with question words

When	can	I go home?
What		you do?
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.

## UNIT 12

### 12.1 would like

- We use *would like* to ask for things.  
I'd like a magazine, please. 'd = would  
We'd like a cup of tea, please.
- We use *would like* in questions to offer things.  
Would you like some cake? Yes, please.  
Would you like a drink? No, thank you.
- Would you like a cup of tea? No, thank you. NOT ~~No, I wouldn't.~~
- We can use *would like* with another verb.  
Would you like to go out tonight?  
What would you like to do?

### 12.2 like and would like

- 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?
- We use *would like* to talk about things we want now.  
I'd like a cup of tea. (= I want a cup of tea now.)  
She's hot. She'd like to go swimming.  
What would you like to do tonight?

### 12.3 would like and want

- We use *would like*, not *want*, when we want to be polite.  
I'd like a coffee, please. NOT ~~I want a coffee.~~  
Would you like an ice-cream?



## UNIT 13

### 13.1 Present Continuous

#### Positive

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

### 13.2 Present Continuous

#### 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.



## UNIT 14

### 14.1 Present Continuous for future

- See **Grammar Reference 13.1** and **13.2** for the forms of the Present Continuous – positive, negative, questions, and short answers.
- We also use the Present Continuous to express **future plans**.  
We're flying to Mexico **on Friday**.  
I'm having lunch with Mary **on Tuesday**.  
What are you doing **this weekend**?  
I'm seeing the doctor **this week**.  
We're having a party **next Saturday**. Can you come?

### 13.3 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**.