

REVISION

Do you remember what the different grammar words are and how to use them in a sentence?

NOUNS

– are words used to name persons, things or ideas.

There are different types of nouns:

- **Proper nouns**, which always start with a capital letter; e.g. *Nick, Marko, England, Serbia, June, Sunday*
- **Common nouns**, which always start with a small letter; e.g. *a book, a chair, an apple, milk, sugar*
- **Countable nouns**, which we can count and which have a singular and plural form; e.g. *This is a book. There are ten books.*
- **Uncountable nouns**, which we cannot count and only have a singular form; e.g. *sugar, water, butter, milk; There is some milk in the jug.*
- **Abstract nouns**, which name things we cannot see or touch; e.g. *luck, size, fun, language, truth.*
- **Compound nouns**, which are made up of two or more words; e.g. *dining room, make-up, babysitter, T-shirt, pen-friend, fish-and-chip shop*
- **Singular nouns**, which are used to talk about one person, thing or idea
- **Plural nouns**, which are used to talk about more than one person, thing or idea. We add **s** or **es** to most singular nouns to form a **regular plural noun**; e.g. *cars, books, boxes, watches*

There are some nouns that do not follow this rule and they are called **irregular plural nouns**; e.g. *feet (plural of foot), teeth (plural of tooth), mice (plural of mouse), children (plural of child), etc.*

VERBS

– are words used to say what someone or something does or what happens to them. The base form of the verb is called **the infinitive** and is often used with 'to' in front of it; e.g. *to go, to work, to see*

There are different types of verbs:

- **Regular verbs**, which form the past tense and the past participle with **-ed**; e.g. *to work – worked – worked*
- **Irregular verbs**, which have **no rule** for making the past tense and the past participle; e.g. *to go – went – gone*
- **Modal verbs**, which are used with other verbs and have an infinitive without 'to' and have the same form for all persons: e.g. *must, can, may, should; I can run fast. She can sing well.*

ADJECTIVES

– are words which go with nouns and are used to tell us more about someone or something; e.g. *big, small, my, happy, red*

There are different types of adjectives:

Descriptive adjectives, which tell us what things are like; e.g. *big, red, boring; That's an interesting book.*

Possessive adjectives, which tell us whose things are; e.g. *my, his, her, its, your, our, their; She is my friend.*

ADVERBS

– are words used to talk about when, how and where things happen.

There are different types of adverbs:

- **Adverbs of time** tell us when things happen; e.g. *now, today, tomorrow, yesterday, already, yet, etc; They arrived yesterday.*
- **Adverbs of place** tell us where things happen; e.g. *here, there, everywhere, somewhere, anywhere, etc.; I'll wait here.*
- **Adverbs of manner** explain how things happen; e.g. *slowly, quickly, silently, loudly, etc.; He was talking loudly.*
- **Adverbs of frequency** tell us how often things happen; e.g. *usually, sometimes, often, rarely, etc.; They often visit us.*

PRONOUNS

– are words used in place of nouns when you do not want to name someone or something.

There are different types of pronouns:

- **Personal subject pronouns:** e.g. *I, you, he, she, it, we, they; She's pretty.*
- **Personal object pronouns:** e.g. *me, you, him, her, it, us, them; Look at her!*
- **Possessive pronouns:** e.g. *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs; The car is mine.*
- **Demonstrative pronouns**, which are used to show which things or people we are talking about: e.g. *this, that, these, those; These are my books.*
- **Indefinite pronouns**, which are used to talk about things or people in a general way: e.g. *something, anyone, one, someone, nobody*
- **Interrogative pronouns**, which are used for asking questions: e.g. *who, whose, which, what*

PREPOSITIONS

– are words which come before a noun or a noun group and tell us more about it;
e.g. *on, at, in, by, with, next to, between, under, etc.*

There are different types of prepositions:

- **Prepositions of time:** e.g. *at, on, in, etc.*; *John arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning.*
- **Prepositions of place:** e.g. *in, on, between, behind, under, etc.*; *The chair is behind the door.*
- **Prepositions of movement:** e.g. *under, over, between, into, out of, under, on, past, along, round, through, etc.*; *He walked along the street.*

ARTICLES

– There are two types of articles:

- **The indefinite article 'a/an'**, which is used before common countable nouns in the singular. It usually means 'one': *I have a book.*
- **The definite article 'the'**, which is used before nouns in the singular and plural. It usually means 'this/that': *The book is interesting.*

NUMBERS

- **Cardinal numbers:** e.g. *twenty-three, fifty-one, a hundred, etc.*
- **Ordinal numbers:** e.g. *the twenty-second, the fifty-first, the hundredth, etc.*

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

→ am/is/are + ...ing

- We use this tense for things happening:
 - at the moment of speaking: *I'm reading now.*
 - around the moment of speaking: *The family is looking for a bigger flat.*
- We use the following time expressions: **now, at the moment, at present, these days**
- We form the present continuous tense with the present tense of the verb *to be* and the main *verb+ing*.

Affirmative

I **am**
 You/ We/They **are reading**.
 He/She/It **is**

Interrogative

Am I
Are you/we/they **reading**?
Is he/she/it

Negative

I **'m not**
 You/We/They **aren't reading**.
 She/He/It **isn't**

Wh-questions

am I
What are you/we/they **doing**?
is he/she/it
Who is **reading**?

Short forms: I **am** playing. I'm playing.
 He/she/it **is** playing. He/she/it's playing.
 You /we/they **are** playing. They're playing.

Short answers:

Are you playing? Yes, I **am**. / Yes, **we are**. No, I'm **not**. / No, **we aren't**.
Is he/she/it playing? Yes, **he/she/it is**. No, **he/she/it isn't**.
Are they playing? Yes, **they are**. No, **they aren't**.

Spelling: verb+ing.

- We usually just add -ing to verbs: read – **reading**, study – **studying**, sing – **singing**
- For some verbs, we double the last consonant: put – **putting**, travel – **travelling**, cut – **cutting**, get – **getting**
- For verbs ending in -e, we drop the -e: take – **taking**, write – **writing**, make – **making**

Numbers

Cardinal: **28** twenty-eight, **100** a hundred, **200** two hundred, **957** nine hundred and fifty-seven, **1000** a thousand, **2021** two thousand and twenty-one, **1,000,000** a million, **1,000,000,000** a billion
Ordinal: **1st** the first, **22nd** the twenty-second, **90th** the ninetieth, **103rd** the hundred and third

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

- We use this tense when we talk about:
 - facts** (things that are always true): *The Earth **is** round. Nick **lives** in London.*
 - routines** (things that usually happen): *I usually **get up** at 7 o'clock.*
- We use the following time expressions:
 - every day/ week/ month/ year/ morning/ evening/ afternoon/night
 - in the morning/ afternoon/ evening
 - usually, always, often, sometimes, rarely, never

TO BE

Affirmative

I **am** twelve.
 You/ We/They **are** clever.
 Nick/She/he **is** a pupil.

Negative

I **'m not** a doctor.
 You/We/They **aren't** at home.
 She/He/It **isn't** here.

Short forms:

I **am** clever. I**'m** clever.
 He/she/it **is** tall. He/she/it**'s** tall.
 You/we/they **are** tired. You/we/they**'re** tired.

Short answers:

Are you hungry? Yes, I **am**. / Yes, **we are**. No, I**'m not**. / No, **we aren't**.
 Is he/she/it tired? Yes, **he/she/it is**. No, **he/she/it isn't**.
 Are they at home? Yes, **they are**. No, **they aren't**.

Interrogative

Am I a teacher?
Are you/we/they hungry?
Is he/she/it cold?

Wh-questions

How old **am** I ?
 Where **are** you/we/they?
 Where **is** he/she/it ?
 Who **is** clever?

TO HAVE

Affirmative

I /You/We/They **have** a book.
 He/She/He **has** a book.

Negative

I /You/We/They **don't have** a book.
 She/He/It **doesn't have** a book.

Interrogative

Do I/you/we/they **have** a book?
Does he/she/it **have** a book?

Wh-questions

What **do** I/you/we/they **have**?
 What **does** he/she/it **have**?
 Who **has** a book?

OTHER VERBS

Affirmative

I /You/ We / They **like** fruit.
He/She/It **likes** fruit.

Interrogative

Do I /you/we/they **like** fruit?
Does he/she/it **like** fruit?

Negative

I /You/We/They **don't like** fruit.
She/He/It **doesn't like** fruit.

Wh-questions

What do I /you/we/they **like**?
What does he/she/it **like**?
Who likes fruit?

Short answers:

Do you live in London? Yes, **I do**. / Yes, **we do**. No, **I don't**. / No, **we don't**.
Does he/she/it live in London? Yes, **he/she/it does**. No, **he/she/it doesn't**.
Do they live in London? Yes, **they do**. No, **they don't**.

Spelling of the verb for **he/ she/ it**

- We only add **-s** to most verbs: takes, likes, puts, sings, runs, reads, etc.
- We add **-es** to verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z and -o: **passes**, **washes**, **watches**, **mixes**, **goes**, etc.
- We change **-y** to **-ie** when a verb ends in a consonant +y: **studies**, **tries**, **cries**, etc.
- We don't change -y to -ie, when a verb ends in a vowel + y: **plays**, **stays**, **says**, etc.

Adverbs of frequency

tell us how often things happen.

always	██
usually	██████████████████████████████████
often	████████████████████
sometimes	██████████
rarely	██
never	

- The place of these adverbs in a sentence is:
 - a) before the main verb - You **often** sing that song. They **rarely** visit us.
He doesn't **always** wear jeans.
 - b) after the verb 'to be' - You are **often** late for school. I 'm **sometimes** lonely.
She isn't **usually** tired after work.

Phrases with HAVE

In some phrases there is **no article** and in others there is '**a/an**' following 'have'

HAVE – have breakfast, have lunch, have dinner, have supper, have fun, have flu, have stomachache, have toothache

HAVE A – have **a** meal, have **a** snack, have **a** shower, have **a** good time, have **a** headache, have **a** cold

Phrasal verbs

are verbs that have a different meaning from the original verb, because one or two particles (e.g. up, off, back, on) are added to the verb.

Example: get **back** – return

get **up** – rise in the morning

put **on** clothes – get dressed

get **on** – enter a bus/train

get **off** – leave the bus/train

take **off** clothes – get undressed

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

→ have/has + past participle

- We use this tense to talk about :
 - experiences, things that have happened at any time up to the moment of speaking, but we don't know exactly when. *I have been to France.*
 - past actions which have a visible result in the present. *They have sold their house. Now they are living in a hotel.*
 - actions which started in the past and continue up to this moment. *I have attended this school for more than five years.*
- We form this tense with the verb '**have/has**' and the **past participle** of the main verb.

The past participle of regular verbs is formed when we add -ed to the verb.

verb	past tense	past participle
play	played	played

The past participle of irregular verbs is different for every verb.

verb	past tense	past participle
eat	ate	eaten

- We use the following time expressions: ever, never, since, just, yet, already.

Affirmative

I /You/ We/They **have eaten** .
He/She/It **has eaten** .

Interrogative

Have I/you/we/they **eaten**?
Has he/she/it **eaten**?

Negative

I /You/We/They **haven't eaten** .
She/He/It **hasn't eaten** .

Wh-questions

What have I/ you/we/they **eaten**?
Why has he/she/it **eaten**?
Who has eaten?

Short forms:

I/you/we/they **have** gone. I/you/we/they've gone.
He/she/it **has** gone. He/she/it's gone.

Short answers:

Have you seen London? Yes, I / **we have**. No, I / **we haven't**.
Has he/she/it had lunch? Yes, **he/she/it has**. No, **he/she/it hasn't**.
Have they returned? Yes, **they have**. No, **they haven't**.

Comparison of adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe things.

- Comparison of short adjectives:**

positive
small

comparative
small + **er** (than)

superlative
the small+**est**

- Comparison of long adjectives:**

positive
beautiful

comparative
more beautiful(than)

superlative
the most beautiful

- Irregular comparison**

positive
good
bad
little
much/many

comparative
better (than)
worse (than)
less (than)
more (than)

superlative
the best
the worst
the least
the most

- Spelling of the comparative/superlative of short adjectives**

- We add only **-er** and **-est** to most short adjectives: *cold – colder – the coldest*
- For some adjectives, we double the last consonant: *hot – hotter – the hottest*
- For adjectives ending in **-e**, we drop the **-e**: *nice – nicer – the nicest*
- For adjectives ending in **-y**, we change the **-y** to **-ie**: *happy – happier – the happiest*

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

- We use this tense to talk about actions:
 - that started and ended in the past. *I **played** basketball last week.*
 - that happened at a certain time in the past. *I **saw** Nick two months ago.*
- We use the following time expressions: yesterday, last week/month/year, in 2005, ten days/years ago.
- We form this tense with the **past tense** of the main verb.

The past tense of regular verbs is formed when we add -ed to the verb.

verb	<u>past tense</u>	past participle
play	played	played

The past tense of irregular verbs is different for every verb.

verb	<u>past tense</u>	past participle
eat	ate	eaten

TO BE – WAS/WERE

Affirmative

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

Negative

I	wasn't	
You/We/They	weren't	at home.
She/He/It	wasn't	

Short answers:

Were you hungry? Yes, **I was**. / Yes, **we were**. No, **I wasn't**. / No, **we weren't**.
Was he/she/it tired? Yes, **he/she/it was**. No, **he/she/it wasn't**.
Were they at home? Yes, **they were**. No, **they weren't**.

Interrogative

Was	I	
Were	you/we/they	hungry?
Was	he/she/it	

Wh-questions

Where	was	I
Who	were	you/we/they?
What	was	he/she/it?
Who	was	at home?

REGULAR VERBS

Affirmative

I /You/ We/They	played .
He/She/It	played .

Negative

I /You/We/They	didn't play .
She/He/It	didn't play .

Interrogative

Did	I/ you/we/they	play?
Did	he/she/it	play?

Wh-questions

What	did	I/ you/we/they	play?
Where	did	he/she/it	play?
Who	played?		

IRREGULAR VERBS

Affirmative

I /You/We/They **went** .

He/She/It **went**.

Negative

I /You/We/They **didn't go**.

She/He/It **didn't go**.

Interrogative

Did I/you/we/they **go**?

Did he/she/it **go**?

Wh-questions

When **did** I/ you/we/they **go**?

Why **did** he/she/it **go**?

Who **went**?

Short answers:

Did you work? Yes, **I/ we did**. No, **I didn't**. /No, **we didn't**.

Did he/she/it go? Yes, **he/she/it did**. No, **he/she/it didn't**.

Did they play? Yes, **they did**. No, **they didn't**.

ADJECTIVES WITH -ED AND -ING

interesting	- interested
boring	- bored
exciting	- excited
surprising	- surprised
tiring	- tired
shocking	- shocked

Adjectives ending with -ing describe what things are like. *The film is boring.*

Adjectives ending with -ed describe how people feel. *Nick is bored.*

LIKE/HATE + ...ING

He **loves going** to the zoo.

I **hate studying** Chemistry.

- We use the **-ing form** of the verb after these verbs: *love, enjoy, like, don't mind, don't like, hate*

WANT + TO + VERB

I **want to** read.

He **decided to** go.

- We use **to + infinitive** after: *decide, want, would like*

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

→ was/were + ...ing

- We use this tense for:
two or more actions happening at the same time in the past. *Sue was singing while Nick was playing the guitar.*
- a) an action in progress at a stated time in the past. *We were listening to music at 7 pm.*
- b) an action which was in progress when another action interrupted it. *She was having lunch when John came.*
- We use the following time expressions: while, when, all day/night/evening, at five o'clock
- We form the past continuous tense with the past tense of the verb *to be* and the main *verb+ing*.

Affirmative

I/ He/She/It **was playing.**You/ We/They **were playing.**

Negative

I/She/He/It **wasn't dancing.**You/We/They **weren't dancing.**

Interrogative

Was I/ he/she/it **reading?****Were** you/we/they **reading?**

Wh-questions

What was I/ he/she/it **doing?****Why were** you/we/they **dancing?****Who was playing?**

Short answers:

Were you playing? Yes, **I was.** / Yes, **we were.** No, **I wasn't.** / No, **we weren't.**Was he/she/it playing? Yes, **he/she/it was.** No, **he/she/it wasn't.**Were they playing? Yes, **they were.** No, **they weren't.**

Noun + y → Adjective

We can form adjectives from some nouns by adding 'y' to a noun.

cloud → *cloudy* taste → *tasty* wind → *windy* salt → *salty*sun → *sunny* rain → *rainy* noise → *noisy* luck → *lucky*

Words with EVERY, SOME, ANY, NO

Pronouns (for people): everybody somebody anybody nobody
(for objects): everything something anything nothing

Adverbs (for place): everywhere somewhere anywhere nowhere

Affirmative (some)

There is somebody in the house.

Interrogative (any)

Is there anybody in the house?

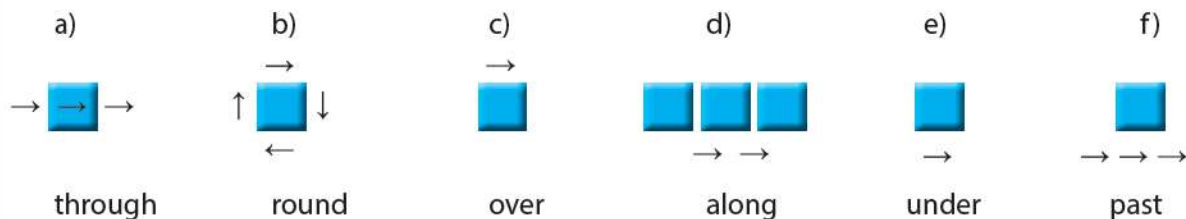
Negative (no / not any)

There is nobody in the house.

There isn't anybody in the house.

Prepositions of movement: THROUGH, ROUND, OVER, ALONG, UNDER

- We use these prepositions to talk about the direction in which something or somebody is moving.



a) He ran **through** the kitchen and left.

b) He drove **round** the neighbourhood and found the supermarket.

c) He jumped **over** the rails.

d) They were driving slowly **along** Fifth Avenue.

e) A small mouse ran **under** the table.

f) She walked **past** me without saying hello.

THE ARTICLES

The indefinite article '**a/an**'

The definite article '**the**'

Zero article '**0**'

- We use '**a/an**' :
 - a) with singular countable nouns we mention for the first time.
 - '**a**' before consonants: I bought **a** book.
 - '**an**' before vowels: She ate **an** apple.
 - b) with professions: He is **an** architect.
 - c) when we talk about one of many of the same things:
The Earth is **a** planet.

- We use '**the**' :
 - a) with singular and plural nouns we mention for the second time: *I bought a book yesterday. **The** book was expensive.*
 - b) when there is only one of the kind: **the** sky, **the** Earth, **the** Eiffel Tower
 - c) with the superlative form of adjectives: **the** prettiest, **the** most beautiful
 - d) with ordinal numbers: **the** first, **the** twenty-second, **the** hundred and seventh
 - e) the names of unions of countries or states: **The** United Kingdom, **The** United States of America.
 - f) the names of musical instruments: *He plays **the** guitar.*
 - g) certain phrases: *go to **the** cinema, go to **the** market.*

- We use **no (0)** article with :
 - a) people's names: *This is William.*
 - b) cities: *They live in New York.*
 - c) countries: *He is from Serbia.*
 - d) languages: *I don't speak French.*
 - e) meals: *They have lunch at school.*
 - f) sports: *He's good at tennis.*
 - g) days: *Today is Monday.*
 - h) seasons: *Spring is my favourite season.*
 - i) certain phrases: *at work, at school, in bed, in love, in class, by bus, on time, on foot*

CAN / CAN'T

- We use 'can' + infinitive:
 - a) to talk about ability: *She **can** speak English, but she **can't** speak Spanish.*
 - b) to ask for and give permission: ***Can** I go out? Yes, you **can**. No, you **can't**.*
 - c) to make a request: ***Can** you help me, please?*
 - d) to make a suggestion: *We **can** play football tomorrow.*
- We use 'can' in the present and future tense. 'Can' has the same form for all persons. *I can swim. She can come tomorrow.*
- We use 'could' to be more polite when asking for permission, making a request or a suggestion. *Could you help me, please?*
- We use 'could' in the past tense to talk about past abilities. *I couldn't swim when I was five.*

THE + adjective → group of people

We use 'the' + adjective when we talk about a group of people that are alike in some way:

the poor = poor people
 the rich = rich people
 the young = young people
 the old = old people

Phrases with WHAT A ...!

A phrase beginning with **What a ...** expresses an opinion or surprise.
What a generous lady! **What a** nice day! **What a** good boy!

Phrases with HOW + adjective!

A phrase beginning with **How...** is usually the first reaction to some experience.
How cool! **How** interesting! **How** disgusting! **How** nice! **How** cold!

MUST / HAVE TO

- We use **must** or **have to** when we think it is necessary or very important to do something.
*The train leaves at 6am. She **must get up** very early.*
*The windows are so dirty. You **have to clean** them!*
- We use 'must' in the present or future tense. 'Must' has the same form for all persons. *We **must go**. She **must go** to school tomorrow.*
- We use 'will have to' in the future tense. *They'll **have to clean** the room tomorrow.*
- We use 'had to' in the past tense. *We **had to study** last night.*

DON'T HAVE TO

- We use **don't have to** when it is not necessary or not important to do something.
*Kids **don't have to go** to school in August.*
*She **doesn't have to get up** early on Sunday.*

MUSTN'T

- We use **mustn't** when we are not allowed to do something.
*You **mustn't talk** in the library.*
*We **mustn't be** late for school.*

COUNTABLE NOUNS

are things that we can count.

They take 'a/an' in the singular: *a pen, a shoe, an apple, an eye, etc.*
They have a plural form: *pens, shoes, apples, eyes, etc.*

Affirmative: *There are some apples on the table.*

Interrogative: *Are there any apples on the table?*

Negative: *There aren't any apples on the table.*

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

are things that we can't count.

They don't take 'a/an' and they have no plural form: *water, sugar, butter, etc.*

Affirmative: *There is some water in the bottle.*

Interrogative: *Is there any water in the bottle?*

Negative: *There isn't any water in the bottle.*

Prepositions of place: IN, ON, AT

We use these words to say **where** things are.

IN a place (country, city, room, etc.)

*He lives **in** England.*

ON a surface (table, board, river, lake, floor, etc.)

*There were many boats **on** the lake. .*

AT a specific spot (top, corner, market, butcher's, garage sale, etc.)

*The hotel is **at** the top of the mountain.*

Possessive pronouns

We use possessive pronouns to say **whose** things are.

/ I – mine/ *The book is **mine**.*

/ you – yours/ *The book isn't **yours**.*

/ he – his/ *This book is **his**.*

/ she – hers/ *This dress is **hers**.*

/ it – its/ *The collar is **its**.*

/ we – ours/ *The CDs are **ours**.*

/ you – yours/ *The apples are **yours**.*

/ they – theirs/ *The posters are **theirs**.*

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES – Type 1

- We use Type 1 Conditional Sentences to talk about a real or possible situation in the present or future that happens as a result of something else.

IF CLAUSE MAIN CLAUSE

IF + Present Simple.....will +verb

If you go to Paris, you'll see the Eiffel Tower.

If you hurry, you won't be late.

If she doesn't catch a bus, she'll get a taxi.

MAIN CLAUSE IF CLAUSE

will +verb IF + Present Simple

She'll come to the party if you invite her.

Will you go to the beach if it doesn't rain?

He won't go for a walk if it's cold.

Object pronouns

We use these pronouns instead of the names of people/things when they are the object in the sentence and after *to/with/for*.

/ I – me/ *He gave the book to **me**. He gave **me** the book.*

/ you – you/ *She took the book from **you**.*

/ he – him/ *She bought a book for **him**. She bought **him** a book.*

/ she – her / *We played basketball with **her**. We saw **her** in the park.*

/ it – it / *The cat was hungry. He gave some milk to **it**. He gave **it** some milk.*

/ we – us/ *They showed the house to **us**. They showed **us** the house.*

/ you – you / *We sent a message to **you**. We sent **you** a message.*

/ they – them/ *They wrote a letter to **them**. They wrote **them** a letter.*

Prepositions of place: UNDER, ABOVE, IN FRONT OF, BEHIND, NEXT TO

- We use these prepositions to talk about where things are.

a) **UNDER**



a) The ball is under the square.

b) **ABOVE**



b) The ball is above the square.

c) **NEXT TO**



c) The ball is next to the square.

d) **IN FRONT OF**



d) The ball is in front of the square.

e) **BEHIND**



e) The ball is behind the square.

Noun + ous → Adjective

danger → dangerous
adventure → adventurous

Noun + ful → Adjective

beauty → beautiful
wonder → wonderful

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

→ **will + verb**

- We use this tense to:
 - 1) make a promise. *I **won't** stay out late.*
 - 2) talk about an on-the-spot decision. *OK, I'**ll** have some soup.*
 - 3) say what we think will happen in the future. *I think we'**ll** go to Paris in May.*
 - 4) in Type 1 Conditional sentences. *She'**ll** come to the party if you invite her.*
- We form the future simple tense with **will + verb**
- We use the following time expressions: tomorrow, next week/month/year

Affirmative

I /You/ We/They **will eat.**He/She/It **will eat.**

Negative

I /You/We/They **won't eat.**She/He/It **won't eat.**

Short forms:

I/you/he/ she/it/ we/they **will go.** → I/you/he/she/it /we/they'**ll go.**I/you/he/she/it we/they **will not go.** → I/you/he/she/it we/they **won't go.**

Short answers:

Will you go? Yes, I will. / Yes, we will. No, I won't. / No, we won't.

Will he/she/it go? Yes, he/she/it will. No, he/she/it won't.

Will they go? Yes, they will. No, they won't.

Interrogative

Will I/ you/we/they **eat ?****Will** he/she/it **eat ?**

Wh-questions

What will I/ you/we/they **eat ?****Where will** he/she/it **eat ?****Who will eat?**

'BE GOING TO...'

→ **am/is/are + going to + verb**

- We use **going to + verb** to talk about what we plan to do.
I'm going to watch TV in the evening.
- We form the sentences with the present simple tense of the verb **to be + going to + verb**
- We use the following time expressions: tomorrow, next week/month/year

Affirmative

I **am going to play.**
 He/She/It **is going to play.**
 You/we/they **are going to play.**

Negative

I **am not going to play.**
 She/He/It **is not going to play.**
 You/We/They **are not going to play.**

Short forms:

I **am** going to play. I'**m** going to play.
 He/ she/it **is** going to play. He/she/it'**s** going to play.
 You/we/they **are** going to play. You/we/they'**re** going to play.

Short answers:

Are you going to play? Yes, I am. / Yes, we are. No, I'm not. / No, we aren't.
 Is he/she/it going to play? Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
 Are they going to play? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

Interrogative

Am I going to play ?
Is he/she/it going to play?
Are you/we/they going to play?

Wh-questions

What am I going to play?
Where is he/she/it going to play?
Why are you/we/they going to play?
Who is going to play?

SHOULD/SHOULDN'T

We use **should/shouldn't + verb** to give advice.

You **should eat** more fruit and vegetables.

You **shouldn't eat** too much chocolate.

THE POSSESSIVE – 'S

We use **'s** after nouns to talk about whose things are.

Singular

- We add **'s** to a name or a singular noun to express possession.
Nick's friend / my brother's car / a girl's cap / a boy's bike
- If a name ends in 's' we can just add an apostrophe (')
Charles' book / James' sister.
- If we talk about things that two people possess, we add **'s** to the second name or noun.
John and Joan's adventure / his brother and sister's bike.

Plural

- We add an apostrophe (') at the end of regular plural nouns ending in 's'
his parents' room / friends' names / girls' game / boys' sport.
- We add **'s** to irregular plural nouns which do not end in 's'
mice's tails / women's department / children's toys / men's shirts.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE FOR FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

- We often use the Present Continuous tense to talk about things we have already arranged to do in the near future.
They're leaving New York on 15th of July.
I'm meeting Sally at 8 o'clock tomorrow.
Nick is meeting Marko at the airport in on Tuesday.
- We often use it with the verbs: come, visit, arrive, go, meet, leave, stay.
- We use the following time expressions: tomorrow, soon, in ten days, on Sunday/Monday, this afternoon, at 6 pm, etc.
- We form the present continuous tense with the present tense of the verb **to be** and the main **verb+ing**. (see Unit 1).

QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are short questions at the end of a sentence.

- We use these short questions to check information.
- If the sentence is affirmative, the question tag is a short negative question at the end.

I'm next, *aren't I?* We're early, *aren't we?*
 He's clever, *isn't he?* You're twins, *aren't you?*
 She's tired, *isn't she?* They're coming, *aren't they?*
 It's going to rain, *isn't it?*

Prepositions of time IN, ON, AT

- We use different prepositions to talk about when things happen.

IN

Months: in March
 Seasons: in the summer
 Years: in 2010
 Expressions: in the evening / morning

ON

Days: on Monday
 Dates: on 15th July

AT

Time: at 6 o'clock
 Holidays: at Christmas
 Expressions:
 at midnight
 at the weekend
 at night/noon
 at the moment

*He's going to visit us **in** March / **on** 14th March / **at** 6 o'clock.*
*It was freezing cold **at** Christmas **in** 2002.*

*He usually gets up early **in** the morning and goes to sleep late **at** night.*

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

23

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)
leave	left	left
let	let	let

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read /red/	read /red/
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written