

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	help... don't help...
He She It	helps... doesn't help...

Interrogative

Do	I we you they	help...?
Does	he she it	help...?

- In the present simple, we use the verb without an ending, but in the third person singular the verb ends in **-s** or **-es**:
I enjoy reading books. / He wants a part-time job.
- We use **do/does** in negatives and questions:
We don't play music for money. / What does he play?

Spelling rules

- When the verb ends in **-ch, -sh, -x, -z, -o, -s**, we add **-es**:
e.g. *watches, goes, washes*
- When preceded by a consonant, **y** is changed to **i** before adding **-es**:
e.g. *carries, flies, worries, tries*

Use

The present simple tense is used:

- for facts and situations that we see as permanent. *Michael lives in York.*
- for habits and routines. *My father buys a newspaper every morning.*
- for general truths and laws of nature. *Water boils at 100° C.*
- in if-clauses. *If she invites me to her party, I'll buy her a nice present.*
- instead of future tenses after: *when, after, before, until, and as soon as.*
We'll have dinner as soon as they arrive.

Time expressions used with the present simple tense include:

- always / often / usually / sometimes / frequently / rarely / seldom / never
- every (day / night / week / month / year)
- in the morning (afternoon / evening)

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form

Positive and negative

I	am / am not	
He		writing...
She	is / isn't	
It		
We		
You	are / aren't	writing...
They		

Interrogative

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

Spelling changes in the -ing form

Spelling rules:

- Some verbs in the **-ing** form need to double a letter:
e.g. *plan* – *planning*
- When the verb ends in **-e**, we take away the **-e** and then add **-ing**:
e.g. *make* – *making*

Use

The present continuous tense is used to talk about something:

- happening at the moment or around the moment of speaking.
I'm studying biology now. / We are thinking of going on holiday.
- that we have already arranged to do in the future.
I'm meeting Marcia tonight.

Time expressions used with the present continuous tense include:

- now / at the moment / at present / these days / today / tonight

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Form

Positive and negative

I We You They	've have haven't	written...
He She It	's has hasn't	worked...

Interrogative

Have	I we you they	written...?
Has	he she it	worked...?

Use

The present perfect tense is used to talk about:

- unfinished actions that began in the past and are still going on now.
I've lived here for 5 years.
- things that have or haven't happened in the recent past.
I haven't borrowed a book from the library recently.
- your or other people's experiences.
This is the first time he has visited Serbia. / I've never played cricket.

We often use the present perfect with the following words:

- never/ever*
Have you ever seen a ghost? / He has never ridden a motorbike.
- since* to say when an action started
I have been ill since last week.
- for* to say how long an action has lasted
He has worked for this company for ten years.
- adverbs which show that the period of time is not finished yet: *this morning/week/month/year, today, etc.*
- just* (something happened a few moments ago)
John has just gone out.
- already* (in questions and statements)
You are too late. The game has already started.
- yet* (in negative statements and questions)
I haven't found a job yet.
- before*
Have you been here before?
- the first time, the second time, etc.*
This is the first time I've seen a giraffe.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Form

Positive and negative

I	
You	
He	listened...
She	wrote...
It	didn't write...
We	didn't listen...
You	
They	

Interrogative

	I	
	you	
	he	
	she	write...?
Did	it	listen...?
	we	
	you	
	they	

- In the interrogative, always remember to use the auxiliary verb **did**.

Spelling rules:

- The final consonant is doubled if the verb has one syllable or if the stress is on the second syllable and if it ends in *consonant-vowel-consonant*:
e.g. *stop – stopped, plan – planned, omit – omitted, prefer – preferred*
- The final **-y** after a consonant is changed into **-i** before adding **-ed**:
e.g. *worry – worried*

Use

The past simple tense is used:

- for an action which happened at a specific time in the past.
We had a huge row last night.
- to describe a habitual action in the past.
I talked to her on the phone every day while I was on holiday.
- with *when* to ask questions about a definite past time.
When did you get this ring?

Time expressions used with the past simple tense include:

- yesterday / the other day / then / last week (month/year) / ...ago / in 2009

USED TO

- *used to* + infinitive
I *used to* run...
Did you *use to* run?
I *didn't use to* run...
- **Used to** can be used to express habits or repeated actions in the past.
- We use it for a habit or an action that is not true now.
He *used to* run along the river, but now he is too busy.

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form

Positive and negative

I He She It	was wasn't	writing...
We You They	were weren't	listening...

Interrogative

Was	I he she it	writing...?
Were	we you they	listening...?

Use

The past continuous tense is used for:

- an action in progress at a stated time in the past.
He *was waiting* at the corner of the street at 7 o'clock.
- a past action which was in progress when another action interrupted it.
We *were going* to the beach when it started to rain.
- two or more actions happening at the same time in the past.
John *was waiting* for Tania in Hyde Park while she *was shopping*.

Time expressions used with the past continuous tense include:

- while / when / as / at 5 o'clock

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

Form

Positive and negative

I	had hadn't	come...
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

Interrogative

Had	I	come...?
	you	
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

Use

The past perfect is used:

- to describe a past action which happened and finished before another event/action in the past.

The plane **had taken off** before we reached the airport.

John remembered he **had left** his keys at home.

We often use the past perfect with the following words:

- before / after / already / for / since / until / when / by / by the time

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Form

Positive and negative

I	'll /will won't	come...
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

Interrogative

Will	I	come...?
	you	
	he	
	she	
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

Use

The future simple tense is used:

- for actions that we decide to do now, at the moment of speaking.
I like this dress. I'll buy it.
- to talk about things that we think or believe will happen in the future.
I believe the weather will change tomorrow.
- for promises and offers.
I promise I'll keep in touch.

We often use the future simple with the following words:

- tomorrow / soon / next week (month/summer) / in a week (month)
- I think / I believe
- possibly

Note

In English, we use several forms to express the future.

- We use **be going to** for:
 - a decision we made earlier.
I'm going to stay at home tonight.
 - something that we expect to happen.
It is cloudy. It's going to rain.
- We use **the present continuous tense**:
 - to talk about things we have arranged to do in the future.
We're having a party on Saturday.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form

Positive and negative

I		
You		
He	'll / will be	
She		listening...
It	won't be	
We		
You		
They		

Interrogative

	I	
	you	
	he	
Will	she	be listening...?
	it	
	we	
	you	
	they	

 Use**The future continuous tense is used:**

- to express an action which will be in progress at some time in the future.
In 2030 robots will be working in people's houses.
What will you be doing this time next year?

Time expressions used with the future continuous include:

- in 2050 / this time next week (month/year)

THE GERUND

 Form

- verb + ing

 Use**We can use the gerund:**

- as the subject or object of a sentence. *Swimming is fun.*
- after prepositions. *He lost weight by running a lot.*
- after certain verbs and phrases. (See 'Verb Patterns' below)
I enjoy singing in the bathroom.
Do you mind opening the window?

VERB PATTERNS

Verbs followed by the gerund	continue, enjoy, finish, keep (on), love, like, dislike, hate, mind, miss, practise, suggest, imagine, it's not worth
Verbs followed by the infinitive	choose, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, plan, prepare, promise, refuse, want

MODAL VERBS

The verbs *can*, *could*, *must*, *may*, *might*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would* are special kinds of auxiliary verbs – modal verbs.

Modal verbs:

- have the same form in all persons: *I may*, *He may*
- form the interrogative by changing places with the subject (inversion):
I may – May I?

- form the negative by adding not (n't): **could not, couldn't**
- are always followed by another verb in the infinitive without **to**:
You should go.

MUST/HAVE TO

- We use **must** or **have to** to talk about obligations.
You must be home by 10 o'clock.
I have to go. My mum is waiting for me.
- We use **don't have to** or **needn't** to say that something is not necessary.
We don't have to hurry. / We needn't hurry.
- The past tense of *must/have to* is **had to** and the future is **will have to**.
I had to go home early last night.
I will have to work all night for tomorrow's test.

MUSTN'T

- We use **mustn't** to show that someone is not allowed to do something.
You mustn't copy during a test.

CAN/CANNOT (CAN'T)

- We use *can/can't* for ability** – to talk about what people or things are (not) able to do.
 - We can use **be able to** instead of *can*.
'Can you sing?' = 'Are you able to sing?' = 'Do you know how to sing?'
 - We use **could** and **couldn't** to talk about what people or things **were (not) able to** do in the past. We can also use **was/were able to** with this meaning.
Tim could swim when he was 4. = Tim was able to swim when he was 4.
- We use *can/can't* for permission and requests**
 - to show that you have permission.
'I can play loud music in the evenings.' = 'I'm allowed to do it.'
 - to ask for permission.
'Can I go out tonight?' = 'Am I allowed to go out tonight?'
 - to give permission. **'Yes, of course you can go out.'**
 - to express a request – when you ask somebody to do something for you.
Can you open the window, please?

- c. **We use *can/can't* for possibility** – to tell if something is possible (or impossible).

It can be very wet in England in the autumn.

It can't be true!

THE PASSIVE VOICE

- We form passive verbs with the different tenses of BE + the past participle.
- The past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding -ed to the base form of the verb: e.g. *want* + *ed* – *wanted*
- We often use the passive when we do not know or we are not interested in knowing **who** or **what** does something.

Tea is grown in China. – We are not interested in who grows tea.

Peter's car was stolen last night. – We don't know who stole the car.

The present simple tense	am, is, are + past participle	<i>Football is played all over the world.</i>
The past simple tense	was, were + past participle	<i>Australia was discovered in the 18th century.</i>
The present perfect tense	has, have + been + past participle	<i>My money has just been stolen.</i>
The future tense	will + be + past participle	<i>The flat will be cleaned.</i>
Modal verbs	must / can / should / may + be + past participle	<i>Flowers should be watered twice a week.</i>

Note:

We use the infinitive passive after modal verbs.

This project can't be done without his help.

DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH

REPORTED STATEMENTS

When we want to say what someone has said, we can use 'direct speech' or 'reported speech'.

Direct speech:

Tessa says: 'I'm thirsty.' (We give her exact words.)

Reported speech:

Tessa says (that) she's thirsty.

- **Word changes**

Sometimes the verb form, pronouns, possessive adjectives and adverbs change in reported speech: keep → keeps, I → he, my → his, here → there.

Peter: 'I keep my books here.'

Peter says that **he keeps his books there**.

- **'that'**

In reported speech we can use *that* after the reporting verb or leave it out.

Michael says (*that*) there's a basketball match this evening.

- **Reporting verbs**

Say and tell are often used as reporting verbs, but we must be careful with the words that come after them:

- say (that)... **He says that he is leaving.**
- say + **to** someone (that)... **He says to me that he is leaving.**
- tell + someone (that)... **He tells me that he is leaving.**

▶ REPORTED QUESTIONS

A **reported question** is when somebody is telling us what someone else is asking.

- We report wh-questions by using question words (e.g. what, who, which, when and how) both in direct speech and in reported speech.

'What do you want?' (Direct question)

He is asking me what I want. (Reported question)

- When there is no question word (yes/no questions), we can use **if** or **whether** to introduce a reported question.

'Are you hungry?' (Direct question)

She is asking me if I am hungry. (Indirect question)

She is asking me whether I am hungry.

- **In reported questions,**

- a. we often use a reporting verb **ask + an object**: **She is asking me...**

- b. the word order is the same as in statements, and we do not use a question mark (?).
- c. we do not use the auxiliary verb *do* (*do, does, did*).

'Are you a student?'

Where does he play football?

Did they go out last night?

Have you seen my bag?

When will you go home?

- He is asking whether I am a student.
- They want to know where he plays football.
- She is asking if they went out last night.
- He wants to know if I have seen his bag.
- He is asking when you will go home.

▶ REPORTED COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

- We report positive orders with **tell + object + to + infinitive**.
Direct speech: "Stay in bed for a few days."
Indirect speech: *The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.*
- We report negative orders with **tell + object + not + to + infinitive**.
Direct speech: "Don't forget to buy the flowers."
Indirect speech: *She told me not to forget to buy the flowers.*
- We report requests with **ask + object + (not) to + infinitive**.
Direct speech: "Will you help me with the project?"
Indirect speech: *She asked me to help her with the project.*

CONDITIONALS

▶ THE ZERO CONDITIONAL

If clause

Main clause

If + present simple

present simple

If I work too hard, I get tired.

(Every time I work too hard, I get tired)

- This structure is often called the '**zero conditional**'.
- It is used to talk about **facts that are generally true**.
- In this conditional, 'if' means 'when'.
- We put a comma when the if-clause comes first.

▶ THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

If clause

Main clause

If + present simple

Future (will + infinitive without to)

If you finish your classes early, we will go to the cinema.

- This structure is often called the **'first conditional'**.
- It is used to talk about things that are **likely to happen in the future**.
- The if-clause can come before or after the main clause.
If the weather is nice tomorrow, we will play basketball.
We will play basketball if the weather is nice tomorrow.
- We put a comma when the if-clause comes first.

► THE SECOND CONDITIONAL

If clause

Main clause

If + past simple

would/could + infinitive

If I had more money, I would travel around the world.

- This structure is often called the **'second conditional'**.
- It is used to talk about **unreal present or future situations – situations that are impossible or will very probably not happen**.
- The if-clause can come before or after the main clause.
I would phone my best friend if I were unhappy.
If Tania had more time, she would visit London Zoo.
- We put a comma when the if-clause comes first.

📌 Note

In the if-clause, **were** is often used instead of **was**.

If he were in York, he'd visit Michael.

► THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

If clause

Main clause

If + past perfect

would/could/might + have + past participle

If I hadn't waited so long to start looking for a job, I would have found something better.

- This structure is often called the **'third conditional'**.
- It is used to talk about **unreal situations in the past (possible situations that didn't happen)**.
The police wouldn't have let me do it if it had been dangerous.
- The if-clause can come before or after the main clause.

NOUNS

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Nouns can be **countable** (*books, desks, mirrors, etc.*) or **uncountable** (*sugar, flour, bread, etc.*)

- The quantifiers **many** and **a few** are used with plural countable nouns.
Did you see many animals at the zoo? / I picked a few flowers.
- **Much** and **a little** are used with uncountable nouns.
I don't drink much milk. / I need a little help.
- The comparatives *less* and *fewer* are used in the same way as *few* and *little*.
- **A few** and **a little** have a positive meaning = some.
He bought a few books. / I have a little time – would you like some help?
- **Few** and **little** have a negative meaning = not many/not much.
Peter is unhappy because he has few friends.
I have little milk, so I can't make a cake.
- **Some, any** and **no** are used with both countable and uncountable nouns. **Some** and **no** are used with positive verbs. **Any** is used in questions and with a negative verb.
I can lend you some money.
Are there any trees in your garden?
I have no idea.

PLURAL NOUNS

	Singular		Plural	
-s With most nouns, we add -s to make them plural	book		books	
	dog		dogs	
-es With nouns that end in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, we add -es	dress		dresses	
	brush		brushes	
	church		churches	
	box		boxes	
-f, -fe → -ves For nouns that end in -f, -fe, we change -f, -fe to -ves	leaf	wife	leaves	wives
	half	knife	halves	knives
	thief	life	thieves	lives
	loaf	calf	loaves	calves
For nouns that end with a consonant +y, we change the -y to -ies	library		libraries	
	factory		factories	

	Singular	Plural
Irregular nouns	child man woman person mouse goose tooth foot	children men women people mice geese teeth feet
Some nouns have the same form in both the singular and plural:	sheep deer fish species	sheep deer fish species

POSSESSIVE 'S (GENITIVE)

Form

- After a singular noun, we add 's. *Nick's room*
- After a plural noun ending in -s, we add only ':
my two brothers' room (= the room of my two brothers)
- After a plural noun not ending in -s, we add 's: *the children's toys*

Use

We often add the possessive 's to:

- personal nouns: *Tania's bag*
- personal indefinite pronouns: *someone's book*
- animals: *the cat's milk*
- periods of time: *a week's holiday, two months' work*

Note

- Time expressions can be used as compound adjectives: *number + noun* or *number + noun + adjective*.
e.g. *a ten-man team, a three-day job, a fifty-year-old actor*
- Such constructions are singular in form and take a singular verb:
e.g. *A twenty-minute walk is good for health.*

POSSESSIVE WITH OF

We normally use ...of... with things.
the end of the road / the front of the house

DOUBLE POSSESSIVE

...of...+ possessive 's / pronoun

Marcia is a friend of Nick's. (One of Nick's friends)

ARTICLES

A/AN

We use **an** /ən/ before words beginning with vowel sounds. We use **a** /ə/ before all other words. Give me an egg. / She's a doctor.

We use **a** /**an**:

- only with singular countable nouns: a table / an apple
- to talk about people's jobs: She is a photographer.
- to describe things or people: Peter is a tall boy.

THE

We use /ði:/ before words beginning with vowel sounds and /ðə/ before all other words.

We use **the**:

- with singular countable nouns, plural countable nouns, and uncountable nouns.
the door / the mountains / the water
- when it is clear which person or thing we are talking about.
I'm going to the bank. (my bank, where I keep my money)
- to talk about people and things that we have already mentioned.
I bought a dress and a skirt. The dress was very expensive, but the skirt was cheap.
- when there is only one of something.
the sun / the moon / the sky / the earth / the world / the President
- when we talk about something in particular.
The books I bought yesterday were expensive.
- with musical instruments. I can play the guitar.
- with superlatives. This is the most beautiful flower in the garden.
- with ordinal numbers. He was the first to come.
- with plural family names. The Gills are coming tomorrow.
- with nationalities. The French like to drink wine.

- with the names of oceans, seas, rivers, groups of mountains, cinemas, theatres and museums.
the Atlantic Ocean / the Sava / the Alps / the National Theatre / the British Museum
- before names with of: *the Houses of Parliament / the Statue of Liberty*

NO ARTICLE

We don't use an article with:

- plural countable nouns and with uncountable nouns when we talk about something in general.
Mobile phones are useful. / I eat bread every day.
- the names of continents, countries, towns, villages, individual mountains, lakes, streets and parks.
Europe / Spain / Belgrade (but: the Hague) / Mount Everest / Lake Michigan / Broadway / Hyde Park
Exeptions: The definite article is used before the names of countries in the plural or when the word united/republic is used as the part of the name: *the Netherlands, the USA*
- before the names of meals (*breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper*) when they are used in a general sense. *I usually have breakfast at 8.*
- with the names of sports and games. *Cricket is his favourite sport.*
- in some expressions, usually after a preposition: *go to school / stay in bed / be in hospital / at school / at sea / at work* *I go to school by bus.*

PRONOUNS

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Reflexive pronouns	Possessive pronouns	Indefinite pronouns
I	me	myself	mine	something/ anything somebody/ anybody someone/anyone nothing nobody no one/no-one none
you (sing.)	you	yourself	yours	
he	him	himself	his	
she	her	herself	hers	
it	it	itself	its	
we	us	ourselves	ours	
you (plural)	you	yourselves	yours	
they	them	themselves	theirs	

 Note:**Possessive adjectives:** my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their**Indefinite adverbs:** somewhere, anywhere, nowhere**Indefinite pronouns:**

- We usually use **something, somebody, someone** and **somewhere** in positive sentences.
I have something to tell you.
Somebody has broken my glasses.
She lives somewhere near my grandparents.
- We usually use **anything, anybody, anyone** and **anywhere** in negative sentences and in questions.
I didn't know anybody on the first day at school.
Did you understand anything that our teacher was saying?
I don't want to go anywhere on holiday.
- We use **nothing, nobody, no one** and **nowhere** with positive verbs, but with a negative meaning.
There is nobody outside.
Nothing can make her happy.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative clauses begin with a relative pronoun.

We use:

- who/whom** or **that** for people.
She spoke to the woman who is her new neighbour.
- which** or **that** for things and animals.
Did you see the keys which were on the table?
- whose** for possession. That is the singer whose CDs I collect.
- where** for places. The hotel where we stayed was very old.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

singular		plural	
personal pronoun	reflexive pronoun	personal pronoun	reflexive pronoun
I	myself	we	ourselves
you	yourself	you	yourselves
he	himself	they	themselves
she	herself		
it	itself		

Use

- We use **reflexive pronouns** when the subject of the sentence is somebody or something that is also the object of the sentence.
John cut himself.

ADJECTIVES

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Here are some examples of how the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives are made:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
short	shorter	the shortest
big	bigger	the biggest
easy	easier	the easiest
beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful

Irregular comparison

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
little	less	the least
much, many	more	the most
far	farther further	the farthest the furthest

Note

- The forms **elder**, **the eldest** are used only for members of the family:
e.g. *my elder sister; my eldest brother.*

COMPARISON: AS ... AS

- We use **as + adjective + as** to say that two things or people are the same in some way.
Jim is as tall as his brother.
- We use **not as + adjective + as** to talk about a difference between two things or people.
I'm not as clever as her.
- We can also use **as + adverb + as**.
I can run as quickly as Mary.

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -ED AND -ING

- Adjectives ending in *-ed* describe someone's feelings.
I was excited while I was visiting the island.
- Adjectives ending in *-ing* describe the things or people that cause that feeling. *The book was fascinating.*

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb. An adverb can tell us *when*, *where* or *how*.

- ☐ Adverbs of manner say **how** something happens.

 Form

Most adverbs of manner are made by adding **-ly** to an adjective:
e.g. *quick – quickly beautiful – beautifully*

Exceptions:**adjectives adverbs**

hard	hard
fast	fast
good	well

Spelling changes:**adjectives adverbs**

happy	happily
easy	easily
comfortable	comfortably

- ☐ Adverbs of place say **where** something happens:
e.g. *here, there, somewhere, everywhere, upstairs, downstairs, inside, outside, in the park.*
- ☐ Adverbs of time say **when** something happens:
e.g. *yesterday, today, nowadays, tomorrow, tonight, soon, early, then, now, later, daily, weekly, monthly.*

POSITION OF ADVERBS

verb + object + adverb
or verb + adverb

Then the fire died slowly down.
She put the book carefully into her bag.

- If there is more than one adverb, the usual order is:

manner + place + time
(how) (where) (when)

They will drive quickly through the park in her father's car.
She worked hard at home all day yesterday.

- Adverbs of time and longer expressions like *now and then*, *from time to time*, *once a week*, *every summer* can come at the beginning or the end of a sentence: *Last winter we went to the mountains.*
- *Often*, *sometimes*, *always*, *usually*, *ever*, *never* are placed before a main verb, but after *be* or an auxiliary verb:
We have just finished our dinner.
He is really happy.
- Adverbs like *fairly*, *quite*, *pretty*, *rather*, *very* can be used before adjectives or adverbs to give them stronger meanings.
It's a pretty stupid idea. / I'm rather untidy. / The film was quite good.
- *Quite* and *rather* can also modify verbs.
I quite agree. I rather like this.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

- The comparative of most adverbs is formed with *more* and the superlative with *most*. *She drives more carefully than her husband. He sings most beautifully.*
- The comparative of short adverbs (only one syllable and also the adverb *early*) is formed by adding **-er**, and the superlative by adding **-est**.
I work harder than my friends.

The following adverbs are compared irregularly:

well – better – best	much – more – most
badly – worse – worst	far – further – furthest
little – less – least	or farther – farthest

VERBS, NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES
FOLLOWED BY PREPOSITIONS**verb + preposition**

- apologize **for**
- apply **to**
- argue **with**
- arrive **in / at**
- believe **in**
- belong **to**
- care **for / about**
- consist **of**
- depend **on**
- die **from**
- disagree **about**
- dream **of / about**
- give birth **to**
- hear **about**
- involve **in**
- laugh **at**
- listen **to**
- look **at / for**
- rely **on**
- search **for**
- speak/ talk **to**
- stick **to**
- suffer **from**
- wait **for**

noun + preposition

- an answer **to**
- an entrance **to**
- an invitation **to**
- a key **to**
- a reply **to**
- a solution **to**
- an effect **on**
- a demand **for**
- a reason **for**
- a need **for**
- a relationship **with** (someone)
- an advantage / disadvantage **of**
- a picture / photograph **of**
- an example **of**
- an increase **in**

adjective + preposition

- afraid / scared / ashamed / proud / jealous **of** (someone / something)
- angry / annoyed **with** someone **for** something
- capable **of** (something)
- crowded **with**
- desperate **for**
- different **from**
- famous **for**
- good / kind / friendly **to** (someone)
- interested **in**
- keen **on** (something)
- married **to** (someone)
- patient **with** (someone)
- similar **to** (something)
- (be) sorry **for** (something)

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle	
be /bi:/	was/were /wɒz, wɜ:/	been /bi:n/	бити
become /br'kʌm/	became /br'keɪm/	become /br'kʌm/	постати
begin /bi'gɪn/	began /bi'gæn/	begun /bi'gʌn/	почети
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /bɪtn/	загристи
blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	дувати
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /brəʊkn/	поломити
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	донети
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	градити
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt /bɜ:nt/	burnt /bɜ:nt/	горети
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	купити
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	ухватити
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /'tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/	изабрати
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	доћи
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	сећи
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	коштати
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	чинити, радити
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	цртати, вући
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	пити
eat /i:t/	ate /et/	eaten /'i:tn/	јести
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	хранити
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	осећати
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	наћи
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	летети
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/	заборавити
freeze /fri:z/	froze /frəʊz/	frozen /frəʊzn/	замрзнути
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	добити
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /gɪvn/	дати
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	ићи
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	расти
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	имати
hear /hiə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	чути
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	ударити
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	повредити
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	држати

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle	
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:z/	known /nəʊn/	знати
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	оставити
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	позајмити некому
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	изгубити
make /meik/	made /meid/	made /meid/	направити
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/	срести
pay /pei/	paid /peid/	paid /peid/	платити
put /put/	put /put/	put /put/	ставити
read /rid/	read /red/	read /red/	читати
ride /raid/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /ridn/	јахати
rise /raiz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /rizn/	подићи се
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	трчати
say /sei/	said /sed/	said /sed/	рећи
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/	видети
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/	продати
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	послати
shoot /ʃu:t/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/	бацити, пуцати
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	затворити
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	певати
sit /sit/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	седети
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /spəʊkn/	говорити
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	потрошити
stand /stænd/	stood /stud/	stood /stud/	стајати
swim /swim/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	пливати
take /teik/	took /tuk/	taken /teikn/	узети
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	рећи
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	мислити
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/	бацити
understand /ʌndə'stænd/	understood /ʌndə'stud/	understood /ʌndə'stud/	разумети
wear /weə/	wore /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/	носити
win /win/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	победити
write /rait/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /ritn/	писати