

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 *to 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 telephone number?
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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 telephone 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.

<i>a desk</i>	<i>two desks</i>
<i>a boy</i>	<i>two boys</i>

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

<i>a box</i>	<i>two boxes</i>
<i>a glass</i>	<i>two glasses</i>

1.6b Irregular plurals

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

<i>a man</i>	<i>two men</i>
<i>a woman</i>	<i>two women</i>
<i>a child</i>	<i>two children</i>
<i>a person</i>	<i>two people</i>

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1.7 There's a / an ... There 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 Prepositions — *in, at, for*

Roger's	in	the classroom.
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.

2.2 to be — affirmative (long forms)

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

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.

2.3 to be — affirmative (short forms)

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

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

We always use the long form after *this* and in questions.

This is my brother.

Are you from America?

Translate

We're on holiday.
He's in Australia.
He is in Australia.

2.4 to be — negative

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

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 kitchen.
We aren't twelve.

2.5 Possessive adjectives

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

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

For male people we use *his*. For female people we use *her*.

His name is Peter. Her name is Mary.

Translate

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

2.6a 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.

2.6b Possessive 's

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

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

Translate

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

2.7 to be — questions

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

To make questions with the verb *to 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 we from?

2.8 to 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.

2.9 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?

3 My world

3.1 have got — affirmative

I	have	got	fifty CDs. two MP3 players. a mobile.
We You They	've		
He She It	has 's		

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.

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3.2 have got — negative

I We You They	have not haven't	got	fifty CDs. two MP3 players. a mobile.
He She It	has not hasn't		

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 bike?
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 a CD 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

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

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 *to be* to ask or talk about preferences.













Translate

What's your favourite group?

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 dance exam?

Translate

We have English on Tuesdays.
When is your History lesson?
He gets up at half past seven.

4.3 Present simple — affirmative

I We You They	watch TV after school. play the guitar. collect CDs.
He She It	likes dogs. plays computer games. 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 She	goes to school. does a lot of homework. watches television.
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After *-o* and *-h*, we add *-es*.

We pronounce the *-es* /ɪz/ after *-ch*.

Translate

I collect stamps.
She goes to school at eight o'clock.

4.4 Present simple — negative

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

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.

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4.5 Present simple — questions

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

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?

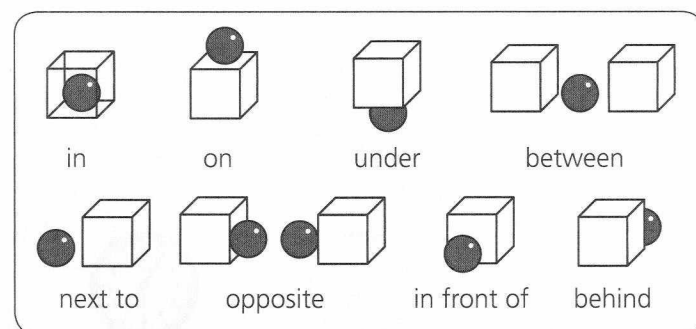
Yes, they do.

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 at 15 High Street.

5.2 There is / are — affirmative and negative

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

5.3 There is / are — questions

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

Translate

There are two cinemas in my town.
Is there a river near your school?
Are there three bus stops in your town?

5.4 can / can't

I We You They He She It	can can't	swim. dance. speak English.
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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 we you they he she it	spell your name? play tennis?
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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 market.
You can buy a drink at the café.

6 People

6.1 Present continuous — affirmative

I	am 'm	doing a project. playing the piano. having a shower. making a poster. getting dressed. sitting on the bus.
We You They	are 're	
He She It	is 's	

- a We use the present continuous for actions that are happening now.
- b We make the present continuous with *to 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

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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 getting dressed.

6.2 Present continuous — negative

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

Translate

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

6.3a Present continuous — questions

Am	I	speaking English?
Are	we	doing your homework?
	you they	having a shower? writing a letter?
Is	he	reading a magazine?
	she	going to school?
	it	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 *to be*, NOT the present participle.

The verb *to 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 driving 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* 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 CDs? They're £9.79 each.

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

Translate

How much is the MP3 player?

How much are the jeans?

6.6 Clothes — singular and plural

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

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.