

1A present tense verb *be*

Full form	Contraction
I am your teacher.	I'm your teacher.
You are in room 13.	You're in room 13.
He is James.	He's James.
She is Marta.	She's Marta.
It is a school.	It's a school.
We are students.	We're students.
You are in Class 2.	You're in Class 2.
They are teachers.	They're teachers.

- Use capital *I*. *I'm your teacher.* NOT *i'm.*
- *you* = singular and plural.
- Use *he* for a man, *she* for a woman, and *it* for a thing.
- Use *they* for people and things.
- In contractions ' = a missing letter, e.g. 'm = am.
- Use contractions in conversation.

1B present tense verb *be* and

Full form	Contraction	
I am not	I'm not	Italian. Spanish. British.
You are not	You aren't	
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't	
We are not	We aren't	
You are not	You aren't	
They are not	They aren't	

- Put *not* after the verb to make negatives .
- You can also contract *are not* and *is not* like this:
You are not Italian. – *You're not Italian.*
She is not Polish. – *She's not Polish.*

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

- In questions, put *be* before *you, he, etc.*
Are you Spanish? NOT *You are Spanish?*
Where are you from? NOT *Where you are from?*
Don't use contractions in short answers.
Are you Scottish? Yes, *I am.* NOT *Yes, I'm.*

1C possessive adjectives: *my, your, etc.*

I'm Italian.	My family are from Rome.
You're in level 1.	This is your classroom.
He's the director.	His name is Michael.
She's your teacher.	Her name is Tina.
It's a school.	Its name is Queen's School.
We're an international school.	Our students are from many different countries.
They're new students.	Their names are David and Emma.

- *his* = of a man, *her* = of a woman, *its* = of a thing.
- *their* = of men, women, or things.
- Possessive adjectives don't change with plural nouns.
our students NOT *ours students*

⚠ Be careful with *it's* and *its*.
it's = it is **It's** a school.
its = possessive **Its** name is...

1D articles: *a / an, the, plurals, this / that / these / those*

a / an (indefinite article)

It's	a	bag. pen.
	an	identity card. umbrella.

- Use *a / an* with a singular noun.
- Use *an* with a noun beginning with a vowel (*a, e, i, o, u*).

the (definite article)

Open	the	door.
Close		windows.

- Use *the* when we know which (door, windows).
Open the door.
NOT *Open a door.*
- Use *the* with singular and plural nouns.

plurals

Singular	Plural	Spelling
a book	books	add -s
a key	keys	
a watch	watches	add -es after <i>ch, sh, s, x</i>
a box	boxes	
a country	countries	consonant + <i>y > ies</i>
a dictionary	dictionaries	

- Add -s to make plural nouns.
It's a pen.
They're pens.
- Don't use *a / an* with plural nouns.
They're keys.
NOT *They're a keys.*

this / that / these / those

What's **this**? It's a lighter.
That car is Italian.
These watches are Japanese.
What are **those**? They're tables.

- Use *this / these* for things near you.
- Use *that / those* for things far away.
- *this / that* = singular, *these / those* = plural.

2A present simple all verbs + and -+-

I work.	I don't work.
You work.	You don't work.
He / She / It works .	He / She / It doesn't work.
We work.	We don't work.
You work.	You don't work.
They work.	They don't work.

- **Contractions:** *don't = do not, doesn't = does not.*
- Use the present simple for things that are generally true or habitually happen.
British people like animals. He works from 9.00–5.00.
- To make negatives use *don't / doesn't + the infinitive.*
He doesn't work. NOT He doesn't works.

spelling rules for *he / she / it*

I work / play / live.	He works / plays / lives .
I watch / finish / go / do.	She watches / finishes / goes / does .
I study.	She studies .

⚠ I have	He has NOT He hases
I go	He goes /gəʊz/
I do	He does /dʌz/

- The spelling rules for the *he / she / it* forms are the same as for plurals (Grammar Bank 1D).

2B present simple all verbs ??x

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

- Remember word order = **ASI** (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or **QUASI** (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive).

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Infinitive (= verb)
	Do	you	live with your parents?
	Does	Jenny	like Chinese food?
Where	do	you	live?
What food	does	Jenny	like?

2D possessive s

She is Naomi Campbell's mother.
It's James's house.
They are my parents' friends.

- Use 's with a person to talk about relatives and possessions.
Naomi Campbell's mother NOT *the mother-of-Naomi Campbell*
- Use 's with irregular plural people, *men, women, children, people*.
That's my children's school. NOT *That's my childrens' school.*
- Use s' with regular plural people.
They're my parents' friends. NOT *They're my parent's friends.*
- Don't use 's with things.
the end of the film NOT *the film's end*

⚠ Be careful with 's.
Maria's mother – 's = of Maria
Maria's Spanish – 's = is

3A adjectives

It's a **big** house.
They're **pretty** flowers.

- Adjectives go before a noun. **NOT** It's a house big.
- Adjectives don't change before a plural noun. **NOT** They're prettys flowers.

3B telling the time

What's the time?



It's seven o'clock.



It's half past nine.



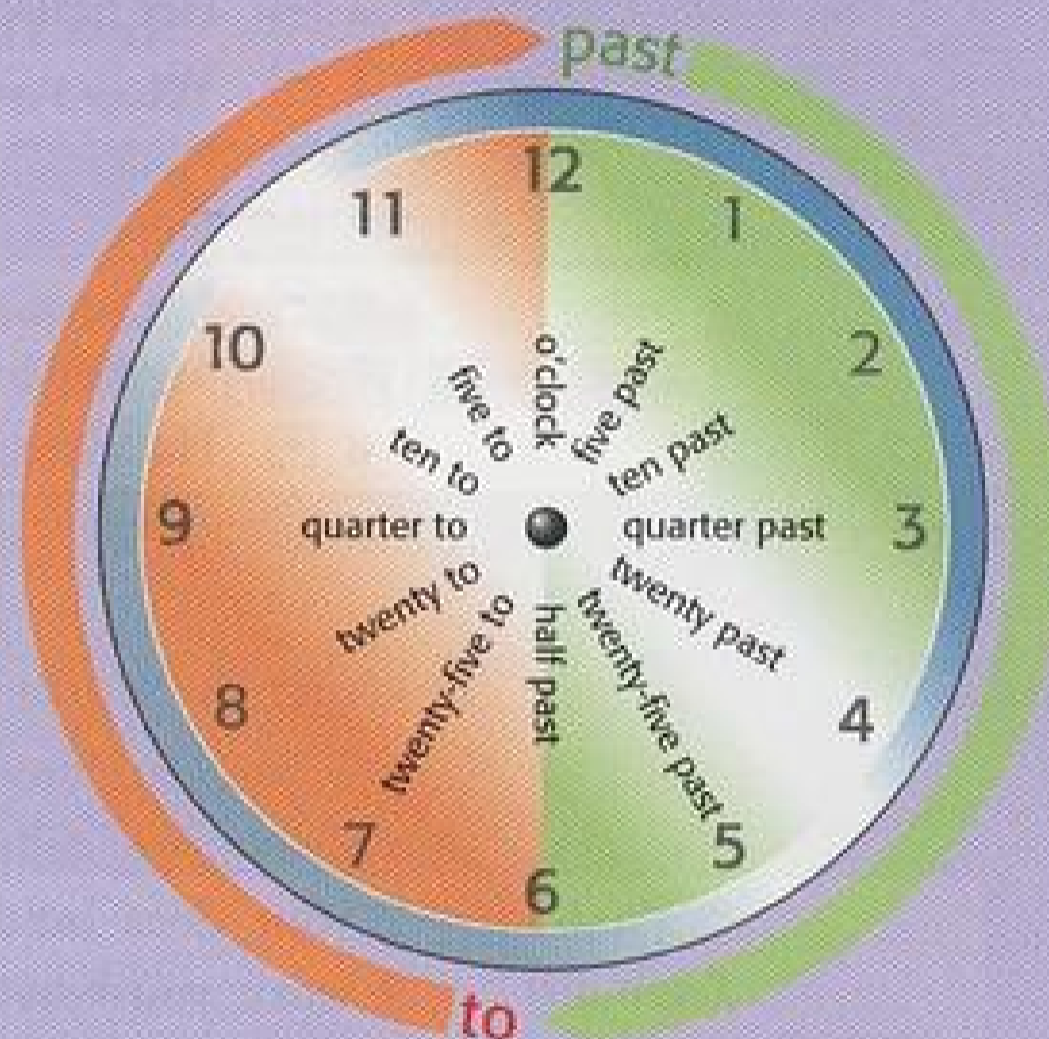
It's quarter to two.



It's twenty-five past one.



It's twenty to four.



- Use *It's* + time to say what time it is.
- You can ask *What's the time?* or *What time is it?*
- Use *at* + time to say when you do something.
A *What time do you get up?*
B *I get up at half past seven.*

▲ You can also say the time like this.
1.25 = *It's one twenty-five.*

3C adverbs of frequency

I **always** have toast for breakfast.
Do you **usually** go to work by bus?
She doesn't **often** go to bed late.
They're **sometimes** late.
She **hardly ever** watches TV.
He is **never** stressed.

- Use adverbs of frequency to answer the question *How often...?*
- Adverbs of frequency go | before all verbs (except *be*).
| after *be*.

▲ Use a \oplus verb with *never* and *hardly ever*.
He never smokes. **NOT** *He doesn't never smoke.*

3D prepositions of time

in

the morning
the afternoon
the evening
December
the summer
1998

on

Monday (morning)
the 12th of July
my birthday

at

three o'clock
midday / midnight
lunchtime
night
the weekend
Christmas / Easter / New Year

- Use *in* for parts of the day, months, seasons, and years.
- Use *on* for days and dates.
- Use *at* for times of the day, *night*, *the weekend*, and festivals.

4A *can / can't*

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I	can swim. can come. can help.	I	can't swim. can't come. can't help.
You		You	
He / She / It		He / She / It	
We		We	
You		You	
They		They	

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- **Contraction:** *can't* = *cannot*.
- *can* has different meanings:
I can swim. = I know how to.
I can come. = It's possible for me (I'm not busy).
Can you help me? = Please help me.

⚠ Don't use *to* after *can*.
I can swim. NOT *I can to swim.*

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Can	I	swim? come? help?	Yes,	I	can.	No,	I	can't.
	you he / she / it we you they			you he / she / it we you they			you he / she / it we you they	

4B *like (+ verb + -ing)*

😊😊	I love	shopping.
😊	I like	going to the cinema.
😞	I don't like	doing housework.
😞😞	I hate	driving at night.

- Use verb + *-ing* after *like*, *love*, and *hate*.

spelling rules for the *-ing* form

Infinitive	Verb + <i>-ing</i>	Spelling
cook	I like cooking.	add <i>-ing</i>
study	She hates studying.	
dance	I love dancing.	∅ + <i>-ing</i>
shop	I don't like shopping.	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + <i>-ing</i>

4C object pronouns: *me, you, him, etc.*

I	me	Wait for me .
you	you	I love you .
he	him	She isn't in love with him .
she	her	He kisses her .
it	it	I don't like it .
we	us	Can you help us ?
you	you	See you tomorrow.
they	them	Phone them this evening.

- Object pronouns take the place of nouns.
*She meets **John**.* *She invites **him** to her house.*
- Object pronouns go after the verb.
*I love **you**.* NOT *I-you-love.*
- You also use object pronouns after prepositions (*with, to, from, etc.*).
*Listen to **me**!* *I'm in love with **her**.* NOT *I'm-in-love-with-she.*

4D possessive pronouns: *mine, yours, etc.*

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	It's my car.	It's mine .
you	It's your car.	It's yours .
he	It's his car.	It's his .
she	It's her car.	It's hers .
we	It's our car.	It's ours .
they	It's their car.	It's theirs .

- Use possessive pronouns to talk about possession.
A Whose book is it? Is it yours?
B Yes, it's mine.
- Use possessive pronouns in place of a possessive adjective + noun.
It's my car. OR *It's mine.*

⚠ Don't use *the* with possessive pronouns.
This is yours. NOT *This is the yours.*

5A past simple of *be*: *was* / *were*

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I	was		I	wasn't	
You	were		You	weren't	
He / She / It	was	famous.	He / She / It	wasn't	famous.
We	were		We	weren't	
You	were		You	weren't	
They	were		They	weren't	

- **Contractions:** *wasn't* = *was not*, *weren't* = *were not*.
- Use *was* / *were* to talk about the past.
My grandfather was born in London.

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

5B past simple regular verbs

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I		I	
You		You	
He / She / It	worked	He / She / It	didn't work
We	yesterday.	We	yesterday.
You		You	
They		They	

spelling rules for regular verbs

Infinitive	Past	Spelling
watch	watched	add <i>-ed</i>
play	played	
live	lived	add <i>-d</i>
smoke	smoked	
stop	stopped	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant
study	studied	consonant + <i>y > ied</i>

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Did	I			I		I	
	you			you		you	
	he / she / it	work	Yes,	he / she / it	did.	No,	he / she / it
	we	yesterday?		we			we
	you			you			you
	they			they			they
							didn't.

- **Contraction:** *didn't* = *did not*.
- Use the past simple for finished actions.
- Regular verbs in the past **+** end in *-ed*, e.g. *worked*, *lived*, *played*.
- The past is the same for all persons.
- Use *did* / *didn't* + infinitive for past **?** and **-**.

5C past simple irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past +	Past -
go	went	didn't go
have	had	didn't have
get	got	didn't get
buy	bought	didn't buy
leave	left	didn't leave
drive	drove	didn't drive
meet	met	didn't meet
see	saw	didn't see
wear	wore	didn't wear
do	did	didn't do

- Use the irregular past form only in **+** sentences.
I saw a film last night.
- Use the infinitive after *did* / *didn't*.
Did you see a film last night? NOT *Did you saw...?*
- Remember word order = ASI (auxiliary, subject, infinitive) or QUASI (question word, auxiliary, subject, infinitive).
Did you go out last night?
Where did you go?

⚠ Past of *can* = *could*.
- = *couldn't* NOT *didn't can*
? = *Could you...?* NOT *Did you can...?*

6A *there is / there are*

	Singular	Plural
+	There's a piano.	There are some glasses in the cupboard.
-	There isn't a fridge.	There aren't any pictures.
?	Is there a TV?	Are there any glasses?
✓ ✗	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- We often use *there is / are* with *a / an, some, and any*.
- Use *some* and *any* with plural nouns. *Some* = not an exact number.
- Use *some* in **+** sentences and *any* in **-** and **?**.

⚠ Be careful. *There is* and *It is* are different.
There's a key on the table. It's the key to the kitchen.

6B *there was / there were*

	Singular	Plural
+	There was an old TV.	There were only three guests.
-	There wasn't a remote control.	There weren't any more people.
?	Was there a ghost?	Were there any lights?
✓ ✗	Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.	Yes, there were. No, there weren't.

- *there was / were* is the past of *there is / are*.

6C present continuous: *be + verb + -ing*

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Full form	Contraction	
I am	I'm	crying. having a party. arguing.
You are	You're	
He / She / It is	He / She / It's	
We are	We're	
You are	You're	
They are	They're	

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Full form	Contraction	
I am not	I'm not	crying. having a party. arguing.
You are not	You aren't	
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't	
We are not	We aren't	
You are not	You aren't	
They are not	They aren't	

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Am I			I am.		I'm not.
Are you			you are.		you aren't.
Is he / she / it	crying? having a party?	Yes,	he / she / it is.	No,	he / she / it isn't.
Are we	arguing?		we are.		we aren't.
Are you			you are.		you aren't.
Are they			they are.		they aren't.

- Use the present continuous for things that are happening now.
It's raining. The baby's crying.
- For the spelling of the *-ing* form see Grammar Bank 4B.

6D present simple or present continuous?

Present simple	Present continuous
My sister works in a bank.	Today she's working at home.
What do you usually wear to work?	What are you wearing now?

- Use the present simple to say what you usually do.
- Use the present continuous to say what you are doing now.

⚠ Be careful with *do*.
 A What do you do? (= What's your job?)
 B I'm a teacher.
 A What are you doing? (= now, at the moment)
 B I'm waiting for a friend.

7A countable / uncountable nouns

- There are two kinds of noun in English, countable (C) and uncountable (U).
C = things you can count. C nouns can be singular or plural.
one apple, two apples, three apples.
U = things you can't count. U nouns can't be plural.
butter, meat NOT two-butters, three-meats
- Some nouns can be C or U but the meaning is different.



a / an, some / any

	Countable	Uncountable
⊕ We need	an apple. some apples.	some butter. some milk.
⊖ We don't need	a tomato. any tomatoes.	any rice. any sugar.
⊙ Do we need	a tomato? any tomatoes?	any rice? any sugar?

- Use *a / an* with singular C nouns.
- Use *some* with plural C nouns and U nouns in ⊕.
- Use *any* with plural C nouns and U nouns in ⊖ and ⊙.

⚠ We can also use *some* in ⊙ to ask for and offer things.
Can I have some coffee?
Would you like some biscuits?

7B how much / how many?

Uncountable (singular)	Full answers	Short answers
How much water do you drink?	I drink a lot of water. I drink quite a lot of water. I don't drink much water. I don't drink any water.	A lot. Quite a lot. Not much. None.
Countable (plural)		
How many sweets did you eat?	I ate a lot of sweets. I ate quite a lot of sweets. I didn't eat many sweets. I didn't eat any sweets.	A lot. Quite a lot. Not many. None.

- Use *How much...?* with uncountable (U) nouns and *How many...?* with plural countable (C) nouns.
- Use: *a lot (of)* with C and U nouns for a big quantity.
quite a lot (of) for quite a big quantity.
not...much with U nouns for a small quantity.
not...many with C plural nouns for a small quantity.
not...any (none in short answers) for zero quantity.

7C be going to (plans)

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Full form	Contraction	
I am	I'm	going to have a holiday next month.
You are	You're	
He / She / It is	He / She / It's	
We are	We're	
You are	You're	
They are	They're	

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Full form	Contraction	
I am not	I'm not	going to have a holiday next month.
You are not	You aren't	
He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't	
We are not	We aren't	
You are not	You aren't	
They are not	They aren't	

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Am I	going to have a holiday next month?	Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
Are you			you are.		you aren't.
Is he / she / it			he / she / it is.		he / she / it isn't.
Are we			we are.		we aren't.
Are you			you are.		you aren't.
Are they			they are.		they aren't.

- Use *be going to + verb (infinitive)* to talk about future plans.
- With the verb *go* you can say *I'm going to go* OR *I'm going to-go*.
- We often use future time expressions with *going to*.
tomorrow, next week, next year, etc.

⚠ next year NOT the-next-year

7D be going to (predictions)

You can also use *be going to + verb (infinitive)* for predictions.



(I think) They're going to be very happy.



(I think) It's going to rain.

8A comparative adjectives

White cars are **safer than** yellow cars.
Mosquitoes are **more dangerous than** sharks.
Tigers are **better swimmers than** cats.

- Use comparative adjectives + *than* to compare two people / things.

Adjective	Comparative	
old cheap	older cheaper	one-syllable adjectives: add <i>-er</i>
big hot	bigger hotter	adjectives ending one vowel + one consonant: double consonant, add <i>-er</i>
healthy happy	healthier happier	one- or two-syllable adjectives ending consonant + <i>y</i> > <i>-ier</i>
famous expensive	more famous more expensive	two- or more syllable adjectives: <i>more</i> + adjective
good bad far	better worse further	irregular

8B superlative adjectives

It's **the hottest** country in the world.
The most dangerous time is the spring.

- Use *the* + superlative adjective to say which is the (*biggest*, etc.) in a group.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	
cold high	colder higher	the coldest the highest	add <i>-est</i>
hot big	hotter bigger	the hottest the biggest	double consonant, add <i>-est</i>
pretty sunny	prettier sunnier	the prettiest the sunniest	> <i>-iest</i>
dangerous	more dangerous	the most dangerous	<i>the most</i> + adjective
good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest	irregular

8C *would like to*

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I You He She We They	'd like to fly a plane.	I You He She We They	wouldn't like to fly a plane.
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Would	I you he she we they	like to fly a plane?	Yes,	I you he she we they	would.	No,	I you he she we they	wouldn't.
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- Contractions:** *'d* = *would*, *wouldn't* = *would not*.
- I would like to* = *I want to* (now or in the future).
- Use the infinitive with *to* after *would like*.
I would like to learn. NOT *I would like learn.*
- You can also use *Would you like to...?* for invitations.

Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?

⚠ *Would like* and *like* are different.
I'd like to dance. (= I want to dance now or in the future)
I like dancing. (= I enjoy it, I like it in general)

8D adverbs

I drive **slowly**.
They speak very **quietly**.
People dress very **well**.

- Use adverbs to say *how* people do things.
- Adverbs usually go after the verb.
I speak English very well.
NOT *I speak very well English.*
- Look at the chart for how to make adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb	
slow quick bad careful	slowly quickly badly carefully	+ <i>-ly</i>
healthy easy	healthily easily	consonant + <i>y</i> > <i>-ily</i>
good fast hard	well fast hard	irregular

- Remember the difference between adjectives and adverbs.
I'm a careful driver. (adjective)
I drive carefully. (adverb)

⚠ Not all words that end in *-ly* are adverbs, e.g. *friendly* = adjective.
He's a friendly person.

9A present perfect: verb *be*

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Full form	Contraction	
I have	I've	been to Rome.
You have	You've	
He / She / It has	He / She / It 's	
We have	We've	
You have	You've	
They have	They've	

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Full form	Contraction	
I have not	I haven't	been to Venice.
You have not	You haven't	
He / She / It has not	He / She / It hasn't	
We have not	We haven't	
You have not	You haven't	
They have not	They haven't	

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Have I	been to Paris?	Yes,	I have.	No,	I haven't.
Have you			you have.		you haven't.
Has he / she / it			he / she / it has .		he / she / it hasn't .
Have we			we have.		we haven't.
Have you			you have.		you haven't.
Have they			they have.		they haven't.

- Use the present perfect for general past experiences.
- To make the present perfect use *have / has* + past participle.
- 's = *has* in present perfect (but can also be *is* or possessive 's).

⚠ Compare the present perfect of *be* and the present perfect of *go*.
He's been to Italy. = He visited Italy and came back.
He's gone to Italy. = He's in Italy now.

9B present perfect: regular and irregular verbs

	Infinitive	Present perfect
Regular verbs	cry kiss queue	have cried have kissed have queued
Irregular verbs	buy leave see speak	have bought have left have seen have spoken

- For regular verbs the past participle is the same as the past simple (+ *-ed*).
- For irregular verbs the past participle is sometimes the same as the past simple, e.g. *buy, bought, bought*, and sometimes different, e.g. *see, saw, seen*.

present perfect or past simple?

Have you seen the film?	Yes, I have.
When did you see it?	I saw it last week.

- Use the present perfect to talk / ask about a general experience in the past.
- Use the past simple to talk / ask about a specific moment in the past.
I saw the film last week.
- Don't use the present perfect with *when* and past time expressions, e.g. *yesterday, last week*.
When did you see it? NOT *When have you seen it?*
I saw it last week. NOT *I've seen it last week.*

APPENDIX

1 *have got*

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Full form	Contraction	
I have got	I've got	a car.
You have got	You've got	
He / She / It has got	He's / She's / It 's got	
We have got	We've got	
You have got	You've got	
They have got	They've got	

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Full form	Contraction	
I have not got	I haven't got	a car.
You have not got	You haven't got	
He / She / It has not got	He / She / It hasn't got	
We have not got	We haven't got	
You have not got	You haven't got	
They have not got	They haven't got	

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Have I got	a car?	Yes,	I have.	No,	I haven't.
Have you got			you have.		you haven't.
Has he / she / it got			he / she / it has .		he / she / it hasn't .
Have we got			we have.		we haven't.
Have you got			you have.		you haven't.
Have they got			they have.		they haven't.

- You can use *have got* instead of *have* for possession.
I've got a bike. = I have a bike.
Have you got a car? = Do you have a car?
- *have got* is more common in the UK, *have* is more common in the USA and in international English.