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New ENGLISH FILE

**Entry Checker for
Pre-intermediate**

Entry Checker:

- revises the grammar from *New English File Elementary*
- includes full grammar tables and revision exercises
- prepares students for *New English File Pre-intermediate*

OXFORD

Contents

Revision File 1	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present tense verb <i>be</i> +• Present tense verb <i>be</i> - and ?• Possessive adjectives• Articles	
Revision File 2	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present simple all verbs + and -• Present simple all verbs ?• Possessive <i>s</i>	
Revision File 3	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adjectives• Telling the time• Adverbs of frequency• Prepositions of time	
Revision File 4	10
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>can / can't</i>• <i>like</i> (+ verb + <i>-ing</i>)• Object pronouns• Possessive pronouns	
Revision File 5	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Past simple of <i>be</i>• Past simple regular verbs• Past simple irregular verbs	
Revision File 6	14
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>there is / there are</i>• <i>there was / there were</i>• Present continuous: <i>be</i> + verb + <i>-ing</i>• Present simple or present continuous?	
Revision File 7	16
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countable / uncountable nouns• <i>how much / how many?</i>• <i>be going to</i> (plans)• <i>be going to</i> (predictions)	
Revision File 8	18
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comparative adjectives• Superlative adjectives• <i>would like to</i>• Adverbs	
Revision File 9	20
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present perfect: verb <i>be</i>• Present perfect: regular and irregular verbs• Appendix: <i>have got, will</i> (future)	
Irregular verbs	22

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	

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

- 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.

1A

a Complete with *am, is, or are*.

- I am English.
 1 My name _____ Maria.
 2 He _____ a teacher.
 3 The students _____ from China.
 4 I _____ David.
 5 We _____ Italian.
 6 You _____ in room 5.
 7 James _____ in Class 4.

b Write the sentences with contractions.

- She is the teacher. She's the teacher
 1 He is from Barcelona. _____
 2 We are friends. _____
 3 It is interesting. _____
 4 They are Polish. _____
 5 I am a student. _____
 6 You are beautiful. _____
 7 She is in Class 3. _____

1B

a Write the sentences in the negative.

- He's Argentinian. He isn't Argentinian.
 1 It's Italian coffee. _____
 2 We're American. _____
 3 She's from Germany. _____
 4 I'm Irish. _____
 5 He's Argentinian. _____
 6 They're from Russia. _____
 7 You're Scottish. _____

b Make questions and short answers.

- _____ / she tall? Is she tall ? No, she isn't
 1 / it Tuesday? _____ ?
 2 / you in a hurry? _____ ?
 3 / I late? _____ ?
 4 / they journalists? _____ ?
 5 / he a student? _____ ?
 6 / we safe? _____ ?
 7 / she a millionaire? _____ ?

1C

a Complete the sentences with a possessive adjective.

- My parents are from Italy.
 1 The city is famous for _____ parks and museums.
 2 She's Céline. _____ family are from Canada.
 3 I'm Brazilian but _____ mother is German.
 4 Paul, is this _____ umbrella?
 5 Lisa and Jon are rich. _____ car is a Rolls-Royce.
 6 We're students. _____ school is in Oxford.
 7 _____ surname is McGregor. He's Scottish.

b Write the questions.

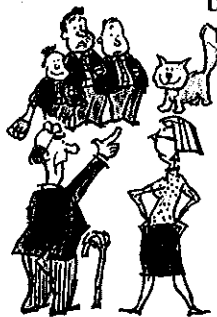
- name her what's ? What's her name ?
 1 father his is a doctor ? _____ ?
 2 spell surname do how your you ? _____ ?
 3 China are from they ? _____ ?
 4 you old are how ? _____ ?
 5 is from where our teacher ? _____ ?

1D

a Complete with *a* or *an*. Write the plural.

Singular	Plural
<u>a</u> watch	<u>watches</u>
1 _____ bird	_____
2 _____ actor	_____
3 _____ horse	_____
4 _____ phone	_____
5 _____ boy	_____
6 _____ ear	_____
7 _____ waitress	_____
8 _____ factory	_____

b Complete the dialogues with *this, these, that, or those*.



- Man Who are ¹ _____ boys?
 Woman They're the students from Class 5.
 Man And what's ² _____ ?
 Woman It's a cat. Put your glasses on!

- Ms Jones What's ³ _____, Jake?
 Jake It's my lighter.
 Ms Jones And what are ⁴ _____, Jake?
 Jake They're my cigarettes.
 Ms Jones Give them to me. ⁵ _____ is a no-smoking school!



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

2A

a Change the sentences.

- I live in London. She *lives in London* _____.
- 1 They don't have a dog. He _____.
- 2 She likes pizza. You _____.
- 3 I go to the cinema. My brother _____.
- 4 He doesn't do housework. They _____.
- 5 We speak Polish. Kate _____.
- 6 The bar opens at 6.00 p.m. The bars _____.
- 7 I drive a BMW. She _____.
- 8 Steve plays tennis. We _____.

b Complete the sentences with a + or - verb.

study have like drive go play do eat read

- She *likes* horror films.
- 1 Nick _____ a Skoda.
- 2 Tom _____ Italian.
- 3 She _____ meat.
- 4 I _____ football every Saturday.
- 5 Angela _____ shopping every weekend.
- 6 We _____ three children.
- 7 He _____ magazines.
- 8 My brother _____ any exercise.

2B

a Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

- Does your sister smoke?
- 1 _____ Peter study french at university?
- 2 _____ you drink coffee?
- 3 _____ Anne and Mike live in a flat?
- 4 _____ your girlfriend speak Italian?
- 5 _____ you have a pen?
- 6 _____ your uncle live in Prague?
- 7 _____ you wear glasses?
- 8 _____ those students go to your school?

b Order the words to make questions.

- watch you do tennis TV on ? Do you watch tennis on TV?
- 1 your does guitar play the brother ? _____?
- 2 what read your books sister does ? _____?
- 3 you do office work in an ? _____?
- 4 animals like they do ? _____?
- 5 music to Sam what does listen ? _____?
- 6 live your where grandparents do ? _____?
- 7 cousin children your have does ? _____?
- 8 like Liz crisps does ? _____?

2D

a Underline the correct phrase.

- I live in my flat's parents / parents' flat.
- 1 John drives his Toyota's brother / brother's Toyota.
- 2 Diana is the engineer's wife / wife's engineer.
- 3 They're sunglasses' Rachel / Rachel's sunglasses.
- 4 Roger is my husband's brother / brother's husband.
- 5 This is my room's children / children's room.
- 6 A Who is she?
B She's my office's receptionist / receptionist's office.
- 7 I like James's sister / sister's James.
- 8 Are these key's Tom / Tom's keys?

b Complete with 's (possessive), 's (is), s (plural / third person s), or -.

- My sister 's husband 's American.
- 1 Paul's children _____ like animal _____. They have two dog _____ and a parrot.
- 2 My boyfriend _____ mother _____ a musician. She play _____ jazz in a bar.
- 3 She _____ a journalist. Her name _____ Jane. She work _____ for a newspaper.
- 4 Mike _____ parent _____ live _____ in Seville. They like _____ Spain.

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.



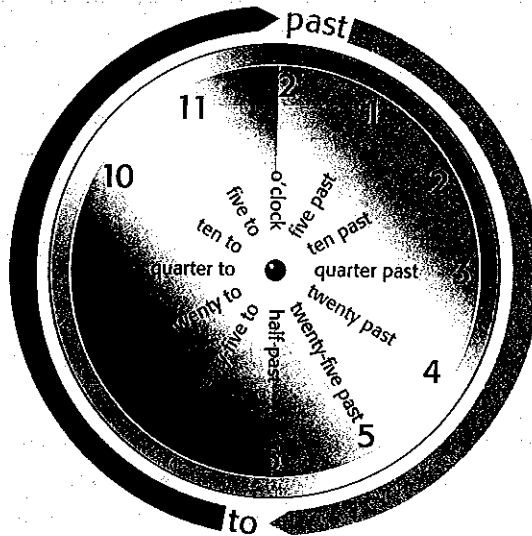
It's quarter to two.



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 [+] 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.

3A

a Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

Britney's a famous singer.

- 1 Do you like Italian food?
- 2 My wife's a professional musician.
- 3 I always wear expensive clothes.
- 4 She drives a red Mini.
- 5 Enrico's a good-looking man.
- 6 Old people know a lot about everything.
- 7 It's an important day.
- 8 Hi. I'm Vanessa. Nice to meet you.

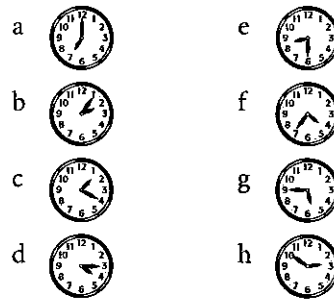
b Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)?
Correct the wrong phrases.

- It's a bridge famous. a famous bridge
- 1 Christina has dark hair. _____
- 2 I have a car fast. _____
- 3 They like films American. _____
- 4 Do you like blue jeans? _____
- 5 It's an exercise difficult. _____
- 6 He's an Irish singer. _____

3B

What's the time? Match the times with the clocks.

- It's ten to three. h
- 1 It's half past eight. _____
 - 2 It's quarter to six. _____
 - 3 It's quarter past four. _____
 - 4 It's twenty past one. _____
 - 5 It's five past two. _____
 - 6 It's seven o'clock. _____
 - 7 It's twenty-five to five. _____



3C

a Complete the sentences with an adverb of frequency.

hardly ever usually sometimes always never

- I always go to work by bus. I don't have a car.
- 1 Chris _____ eats meat. He's a vegetarian.
 - 2 We _____ finish work at 5.00, but on Fridays we finish at 4.00.
 - 3 I'm very busy. I _____ meet my friends.
 - 4 I'm hungry in the morning, so I _____ have breakfast.
 - 5 I _____ eat out at weekends, but not very often.

b Order the words to make sentences.

- never eat I pasta I never eat pasta
- 1 bed what you do to time usually go ?
_____?
 - 2 don't we often to restaurants go
_____.
 - 3 watch ever they TV hardly
_____.
 - 4 sometimes goes she for away the weekend
_____.

3D

a Complete with *in, on, or at*.

- at 7.45 a.m.
- 1 _____ Christmas
 - 2 _____ Friday
 - 3 _____ March
 - 4 _____ the spring
 - 5 _____ Wednesday evening
 - 6 _____ the morning
 - 7 _____ the 30th of December
 - 8 _____ midnight
 - 9 _____ New Year
 - 10 _____ your birthday
 - 11 _____ 2012
 - 12 _____ the weekend

b Complete with *in, on, or at* and a time expression.

the 14th of July Christmas five o'clock lunchtime
Sunday morning the winter Mondays Saturdays

In France they celebrate Bastille Day on the 14th of July.

- 1 In the UK many people only eat a sandwich _____.
- 2 Museums are usually closed _____.
- 3 In Canada it's usually very cold _____.
- 4 In Britain people usually finish work _____.
- 5 A lot of people go to church _____.
- 6 People give each other presents _____.
- 7 In England football matches are usually _____.

4A can / can't

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

- **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.*

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

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 + -ing	Spelling
cook	I like cooking.	add -ing
study	She hates studying.	
dance	I love dancing.	✗ + -ing
shop	I don't like shopping.	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + -ing

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 **him**.* *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.*









4A

a Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

- I can speak English but I can't speak Chinese.
- _____ you close the window? I'm cold.
 - I like good food, but I _____ cook.
 - We _____ go to the beach. It's raining.
 - A _____ I come in? I'd like to buy some milk.
B I'm sorry, we're closed.
 - Sean _____ play the guitar but not the piano.
 - You _____ smoke in here. It's a no-smoking café.
 - Help! I _____ swim!
 - We _____ go to the museum tonight. It's closed.

b Write a **+** or **-** sentence for each picture.

camp	drive	have	pay	smoke	park	take	use
------	-------	------	-----	-------	------	------	-----

	<i>You can't park</i> here.	4		_____ a coffee here.
1 	_____ mobiles here.	5		_____ with a credit card.
2 	_____ photographs.	6		_____ in this street.
3 	_____ here.	7		_____ here.

4B

a Write the *-ing* form of the verbs in the chart.

buy camp drive get have live
speak study swim take work write

cook	cooking	dance	dancing	shop	shopping
<i>studying</i>					






b Write sentences about Fred with *love*, *not like*, *like*, or *hate* and a verb.

He loves doing judo _____

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Fred's likes and dislikes

-   judo, siestas
-  jazz CDs, photos
-  housework, football
-  videos, magazines

4C

a Complete the sentences with an object pronoun (*me*, *you*, etc.)

See *you* tomorrow.

- This story is in French. Can you understand _____?
- She loves _____, but he doesn't love _____.
- This hamburger's not very good. I don't want to eat _____.
- I want to invite Steve and Fiona. I really like _____.
- Please listen to _____. I want to talk to you.
- We have a problem. Can you help _____?

b Change the **highlighted** words to pronouns.

I love **Lucy**. _____ *her*

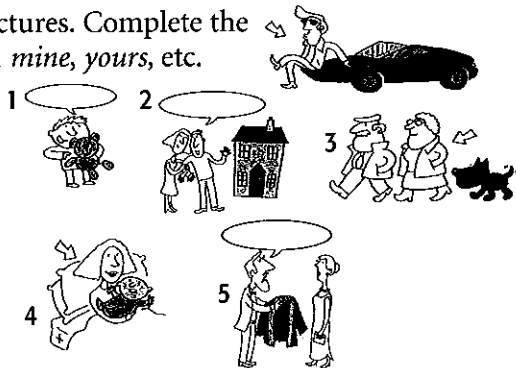
- Fiona doesn't know **Steve**. _____
- Do you like **me and John**. _____
- I didn't watch **the film**. _____
- I live with **my wife**. _____
- Please phone **Karen and Jack**. _____
- Can you remember **her phone number**? _____

4D

a Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences with *mine*, *yours*, etc.

It's *his*.

- 1 It's _____.
- 2 It's _____.
- 3 It's _____.
- 4 It's _____.
- 5 Is it _____?



b Underline the correct word.

Our / Ours car is a red Mazda.

- A Do you know my / mine sister? Her / Hers name is Sandra.
B And is that man her / hers husband?
- A Is this your / yours phone number?
B No, it's not our / ours. It's Peter's number.
- A Whose are those keys?
B Ask Nick and Linda. I think they're their / theirs.
- My / Mine parents live in Brighton. Their / Theirs house is on the beach.

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

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

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

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

5B past simple regular verbs

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

spelling rules for regular verbs

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

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

- Contraction: *didn't* = *did not*.
- Use the past simple for finished actions.
I saw a film last night.
- 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...?*

5A

a Change the sentences from present to past.

Present simple	Past simple
Today is Tuesday.	Yesterday <u>was</u> Monday.
1 She's in England this month.	She _____ in France last month.
2 We are at school today.	We _____ at home yesterday.
3 Philip Glass is a composer.	Mozart _____ a composer.
4 I'm hungry.	I _____ hungry this morning.
5 This week is sunny.	Last week _____ sunny, too.
6 You're here now.	You _____ in London yesterday.
7 Are they on holiday?	_____ they on holiday last July?

b Complete the dialogues with *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, or *weren't*.

- A Was it a good match last night?
 B Yes, it ¹_____. But you ²_____ there.
 Where ³_____ you?
 A I ⁴_____ in Birmingham. ⁵_____ Claire and Patrick there, too?
 B No, they ⁶_____.
 A Where ⁷_____ Canaletto born?
 B He ⁸_____ born in Venice.
 A ⁹_____ he a composer?
 B No, he ¹⁰_____. He ¹¹_____ a painter.
 His paintings ¹²_____ very popular.

5B

a Rewrite the sentences in the past simple with *yesterday*.

Present	Past
I listen to the radio.	<u>I listened to the radio yesterday.</u>
1 He goes shopping.	_____
2 She likes the film.	_____
3 I play football.	_____
4 Do you study?	_____
5 We don't go to London.	_____
6 They study Japanese.	_____
7 The match starts at 3 o'clock.	_____
8 I don't smoke.	_____

b Complete the sentences with a verb in the past simple.

arrive book check in not have land
 not stay study walk want watch

Sarah studied economics at university.

- 1 I _____ to buy the CD, but I _____ any money.
 2 We _____ the new James Bond film last night.
 3 When they _____ at the airport, they _____ their luggage.
 4 When _____ the plane _____ in Sydney?
 5 _____ you _____ your ticket at a travel agent's?
 6 She _____ at the Plaza Hotel. It was too expensive.
 7 _____ you _____ Russian at school?
 8 He _____ to the city centre, as there was no bus.

5C

a Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the past simple.

Yesterday was (be) my birthday. My girlfriend, Jill
¹_____ (buy) me the new Madonna CD. In the evening, we
²_____ (go) to the cinema. We ³_____ (see) an action film.
 My girlfriend ⁴_____ (not like) it but she ⁵_____ (not say)
 anything. After that, I ⁶_____ (take) her to a restaurant. The
 restaurant ⁷_____ (look) very busy but the waiter ⁸_____ (find)
 us a good table. After dinner, we ⁹_____ (meet) my best friend,
 Tim. He ¹⁰_____ (invite) us to a party but we ¹¹_____ (be)
 very tired so we ¹²_____ (go) home at 10 p.m.

b Complete the questions in the past simple.

- What did Jill buy you? (Jill / buy)
 1 _____ to the beach? (you / go)
 2 What _____? (you / see)
 3 _____ it? (Jill / like)
 4 Where _____ her? (you / take)
 5 _____ a room? (you / book)
 6 Who _____? (you / meet)
 7 _____ you? (Tim / invite)
 8 What time _____? (you / go)

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?
✓ x	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?
✓ x	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*

+

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

-

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

?

✓

x

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

6A

a Complete the sentences with *There's* or *There are*.

There's _____ central heating in my flat.

- 1 _____ a bathroom upstairs.
- 2 _____ three bedrooms in the house.
- 3 _____ an apple tree in the garden.
- 4 _____ a lift in the building.
- 5 _____ some paintings on the wall.
- 6 _____ the stairs over there.

b Write , , or sentences with *there is / are*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> fridge / the kitchen | <i>Is there a fridge in the kitchen?</i> |
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shelves / the living room | _____. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> plants / the garden | _____? |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> TV / the bedroom | _____. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> cupboards / the kitchen | _____. |
| 5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fireplace / the library | _____. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> desk / study | _____? |

6B

a Look at the hotel information. Write a or sentence with *There was / There were*.

There weren't any single rooms.

- 1 _____.
- 2 _____.
- 3 _____.
- 4 _____.
- 5 _____.

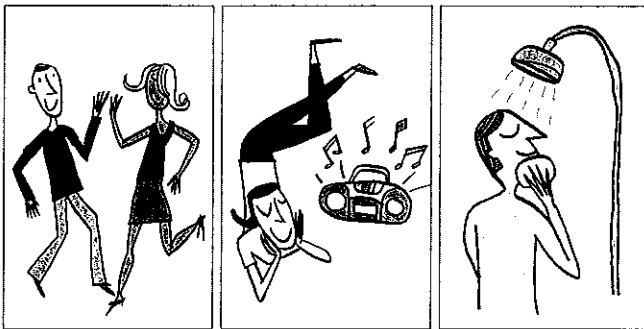
Hotel Azur	
single rooms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
double rooms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
café	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
hairdresser's	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
lifts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
air conditioning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

b Complete with the correct form of *there was* or *there were*.

- A How many rooms were there in the hotel?
 B ¹ _____ eighteen double rooms, but ² _____ any single rooms.
 A ³ _____ a café?
 B Yes, ⁴ _____, but ⁵ _____ a restaurant.
 A And ⁶ _____ air conditioning in your room?
 B No, ⁷ _____.
 A ⁸ _____ many guests last weekend?
 B No, ⁹ _____, ¹⁰ _____ only six guests, including me and my family.

6C

a Write a question and answer for each picture.



- 1 *What are they doing?* They _____.
- 2 _____?
- 3 _____?

b Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous.

- A Hi, Mum.
 B Oh, hello Bridget. Where are you?
 A I'm in the street. *I'm walking* home from work. (walk)
 B ¹ _____ you _____ on your mobile? (talk)
 A Yes, I am. Listen, Mum, what ² _____ you _____ this evening? (do)
 B Nothing, really. We ³ _____ TV. (watch)
 And your Dad ⁴ _____ on the sofa. (sleep)
 A Can I come over?
 B Why? ⁵ _____ you _____ Colin tonight? (not meet)
 A Oh, we ⁶ _____ together. (not go out)
 He ⁷ _____ with Vanessa now. (live)
 B Oh, dear. Are you OK?
 A I'm fine. Oh, my bus ⁸ _____. See you later. (come)
 B Bye, Bridget.

6D

a Right or wrong? Tick (✓) or cross (✗) the sentences.

I'm usually wearing jeans to work.

- 1 A What do you do? B I'm a policeman.
- 2 Listen! Our neighbours argue again.
- 3 A Why are you crying? B I'm very sad.
- 4 Nicola's in Hawaii. She's having a great time.
- 5 It snows at the moment.
- 6 I work at a local supermarket.
- 7 I go to the shop. Do you want anything?

b Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple or continuous.

- I can't sleep! My neighbours are having a party tonight. (have)
- 1 A What _____ you _____? (do)
 B I'm a teacher. I _____ at the university. (work)
 - 2 A When _____ they _____? (come)
 B They _____ tonight. (arrive)
 - 3 We _____ to the cinema this afternoon. (go)
 We _____ to the cinema at least once a week. (go)
 - 4 Listen! The baby _____ again. (cry)
 He often _____ at night. (cry)

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)

⊕

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	

⊖

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	

⊙

Am I	going to have a holiday next month?	Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
Are you		Yes,	you are.	No,	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.

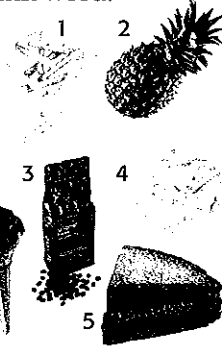


(I think) It's going to rain.

7A

a Write *a, an, or some* + a food / drink word.

- 1 some chips 6 _____
 2 _____ 7 _____
 3 _____ 8 _____
 4 _____ 9 _____
 5 _____ 10 _____



b Complete the dialogue with *a, an, some, or any*.

- A Let's make breakfast!
 B Great idea. Is there any orange juice in the fridge?
 A There isn't ¹ _____ juice, but there is ² _____ bottle of water.
 B Is there ³ _____ coffee in the cupboard?
 A Yes, there is ⁴ _____ coffee, and there's ⁵ _____ bread, too. But we don't have ⁶ _____ butter. And there aren't ⁷ _____ eggs.
 B Is there ⁸ _____ cheese?
 A No, but there are ⁹ _____ biscuits. Oh, and there's ¹⁰ _____ apple. Do you want to go to the café for breakfast?

7B

a Complete with *How much / How many*.

How much money do you have in the bank?

- 1 _____ eggs do you eat for breakfast?
 2 _____ water do you drink a day?
 3 _____ ice-cream can you eat in an hour?
 4 _____ exercise do you do?
 5 _____ days are there in a week?
 6 _____ people do you know here?
 7 _____ fish do you eat?
 8 _____ sweets did you buy?

b Underline the correct word or phrase.

- I don't have much / many money.
 1 A How much fruit do you eat?
 B No / Not much. I don't like fruit.
 2 I buy a lot of / much CDs.
 3 How much / many milk do you drink?
 4 There were quite a lot of / much people there.
 5 A How much sugar do you have in your coffee?
 B None / Any.
 6 I don't have much / many friends from school.

7C

a Write sentences about Angela's holiday plans.

She's going to go to Italy. (go)

- 1 _____ a guide book. (buy)
 2 _____ Italian. (learn)
 3 _____ famous buildings. (see)
 4 _____ photos. (take)
 5 _____ pizza. (eat)
 6 _____ espresso. (drink)



b Complete the sentences with *(be) going to* + a verb.

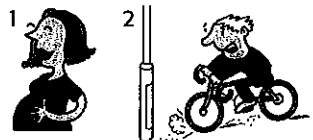
have learn work go not invite live not stay

- Angela's going to live in Brazil next month.
 1 I _____ to a new school next year. I don't like my teachers.
 2 We _____ at the Ritz Hotel. It's too expensive.
 3 Jill wants to earn some money. She _____ at the gym.
 4 I _____ Bill to the party. I don't like him.
 5 My sister's boyfriend is from Germany. She _____ German.
 6 It's your birthday next Sunday. _____ you _____ a party?

7D

a Write predictions for the pictures.

- 1 She's going to _____
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____



b Complete the predictions with *(be) going to* and a verb.

be break fall have pass win

- Charlotte and I got married. We 're going to be very happy.
 1 Mark likes Tricia very much. He _____ in love with her.
 2 Be careful on those stairs! You _____ an accident.
 3 It's 6.00 in the morning, and it's sunny. It _____ a hot day.
 4 She's running very fast. She _____ the race.
 5 You're a good student. You _____ the exam.
 6 My chair is very old. I think it _____ soon.

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*

+

-

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.
-------------------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------

- 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	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.
-------	-------------------------------------	----------------------	------	-------------------------------------	--------	-----	-------------------------------------	-----------

- ▲** *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.

8A

a Write the comparative form of these adjectives.

- happy happier
 1 interesting _____
 2 wet _____
 3 quiet _____
 4 popular _____
 5 pretty _____
 6 nice _____
 7 large _____
 8 small _____

b Write comparative sentences.

- Pisa / London (small) Pisa is smaller than London.
 1 The summer / the winter (hot) _____
 2 My wife / my sister (young) _____
 3 Taxis / buses (expensive) _____
 4 Oxford / Swindon (beautiful) _____
 5 Italian coffee / English coffee (good) _____
 6 Walking / cycling (slow) _____
 7 My father / me (tall) _____
 8 Learning English / learning Chinese (easy) _____

8B

a Write the opposite superlative adjectives.

- the smallest the biggest
 1 the oldest _____
 2 the most beautiful _____
 3 the longest _____
 4 the worst _____
 5 the cheapest _____
 6 the nearest _____
 7 the highest _____
 8 the coldest _____

b Complete the sentences with a superlative. Use the adjectives in brackets.

- The Nile is the longest river in the world. (long)
 1 The French make _____ wine in the world. (good)
 2 This is _____ hotel in our city. (expensive)
 3 The violin is one of _____ musical instruments to play. (difficult)
 4 This shop is _____ in the street. (cheap)
 5 That was _____ film I've ever seen. (bad)
 6 It's _____ exercise in the book. (easy)
 7 My brother's _____ in the family. (young)
 8 She's _____ girl in our school. (beautiful)

8C

a Write sentences with *would like*.

- we / get married next month
We'd like to get married next month.
 1 they / buy a new house _____
 4 I / learn how to swim _____
 7 she / have a baby _____
 8 England / win the football World Cup _____

b Complete these sentences with a verb in the correct form (infinitive or -ing).

- go (x 2) have learn ~~visit~~ live sing sell watch stay swim eat
 Would you like to visit to visit your grandmother tomorrow?
 1 I'd like _____ how to cook. I really like _____ cooking programmes on TV.
 2 She doesn't go to the swimming pool. She doesn't like _____.
 3 Would you like _____ in my band?
 4 We'd like _____ a holiday next year.
 5 They don't like _____ in their house. They'd like _____ it.
 6 Does your little sister like _____ vegetables?
 7 I like _____ camping in the summer. I don't like _____ in hotels.
 8 He would like _____ on a safari to Africa.

8D

a Adjective or adverb? Underline the correct word.

- I speak very good / well English.
 1 Can you talk slow / slowly, please?
 2 Be careful / carefully! This city's dangerous.
 3 Are you hungry / hungrily?
 4 I can find them easy / easily.
 5 He plays the guitar bad / badly.
 6 I can swim quite good / well.
 7 The policeman quick / quickly stopped their car.
 8 I have a beautiful / beautifully wife.

b Complete the sentences with adverbs from these adjectives.

- aggressive bad careful fast good hard safe elegantly quick
 I won the race. I ran very fast.
 1 She speaks English very _____.
 2 You can walk _____ at night in this city. It's not dangerous.
 3 Please drive _____. The weather is terrible.
 4 It happened very _____. I didn't see anything.
 5 I'm going to study _____. I'd like to pass the exam.
 6 Joanna always dresses _____.
 7 You're playing _____. You're going to lose the match.
 8 Men drive more _____ than women.

9A present perfect: verb *be*

+

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

-

Full form	Contraction
I have not	I haven't
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

?

✓

✗

Have I	I have.	I haven't.
Have you	you have.	you haven't.
Has he / she / it been to Paris?	Yes, he / she / it has .	No, 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	have cried
	kiss	have kissed
	queue	have queued
Irregular verbs	buy	have bought
	leave	have left
	see	have seen
	speak	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*

+

Full form	Contraction
I have got	I've got
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

-

Full form	Contraction
I have not got	I haven't got
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

?

✓

✗

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

9A

a Write the sentences with contractions.

- She has been to New York. She's been to New York.
- I have been in love. _____
 - We have been ill. _____
 - He has not been to London. _____
 - You have not been very polite. _____
 - They have been on holiday. _____
 - She has not been to my flat. _____

b Write , , and sentences with *been*.

- She / Canada She's been to Canada.
- you / Thailand _____?
 - I / Poland _____.
 - Jeremy / Budapest _____.
 - my brother / Mexico _____.
 - we / China _____.
 - his parents / England _____?

9B

a Complete the sentences with the past participles of the verbs in brackets.

- Have you met my wife, Cynthia? (meet)
- I've _____ that film ten times. (see)
 - She's _____ the new U2 album. (buy)
 - I've _____ a letter to her but I'm not going to send it. (write)
 - They've never _____ me to a party. (invite)
 - What have you _____ her for her birthday? (give)
 - She's never _____ the country. (leave)
 - Have you _____ her? (kiss)
 - He's never _____ in love. (fall)

b Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect or past simple.

- A Have you ever seen a panda? (see)
 B Yes, I saw a panda last year in China. (see)
- A I _____ you ever _____ to a foreign country? (travel)
 B Yes, I ² _____.
- A Where ³ _____ you _____? (go)
 B I ⁴ _____ to the USA. (go).
- A What ⁵ _____ you _____? (see)
 B I ⁶ _____ New York and San Francisco. (see)
- A ⁷ _____ you ever _____ in love? (be)
 B Yes, I ⁸ _____. I'm still in love with my girlfriend. (be)
- A Where ⁹ _____ you _____ her? (meet)
 B I ¹⁰ _____ her at a football match. (meet)
- A What ¹¹ _____ you _____ to her? (say)
 B I ¹² _____ her about the match. (ask)
- A ¹³ _____ she _____ it? (like)
 B Yes, she ¹⁴ _____. She loves football. (do)

2 will (future)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
I		I		Will	I	Yes,	I	No,	I
You		You		he	you	he	you	she	you
He		He		she	he	she	he	she	he
She	'll write.	She	won't write.	write?	she	will.	she	won't.	she
It		It			it		it		it
We		We			we		we		we
They		They			they		they		they

- **Contractions:** 'll = will, won't = will not.
- Use *will* + infinitive for:
 - instant decisions **I'll call a taxi.**
 - offers **I'll help you.**
 - promises **I'll e-mail you tomorrow.**

Irregular verbs

PRESENT	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
He is in Rome. (be)	was	been
They are in Rome. (be)	were	been
<hr/>		
The film begins at 7.00.	began	begun
She breaks his heart.	broke	broken
They bring the papers.	brought /brɔ:t/	brought
We build roads.	built /bɪlt/	built
I buy the bread.	bought /bɔ:t/	bought
<hr/>		
I can swim.	could /kʊd/	—
They catch the bus.	caught /kɔ:t/	caught
She comes with her sister.	came	come
It costs a lot.	cost	cost
<hr/>		
I do the housework.	did	done /dʌn/
They drink a lot of beer.	drank	drunk
He drives a Rolls.	drove	driven
<hr/>		
I eat a lot.	ate	eaten
<hr/>		
She falls in love.	fell	fallen
I feel angry.	felt	felt
He finds a job.	found	found
We fly with British Airways.	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/
I forget things.	forgot	forgotten
<hr/>		
I get e-mails.	got	got
He gives her presents.	gave	given
They go away every weekend.	went	gone /gɒn/
<hr/>		
I have a car.	had	had
He hears a noise.	heard /hɜ:d/	heard
<hr/>		
I know him well.	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/

PRESENT**PAST SIMPLE****PAST PARTICIPLE**

The train leaves at 9.00.

left

left

I lose my keys.

lost

lost

We make mistakes.

made

made

They meet famous people.

met

met

I pay the phone bill.

paid

paid

I put my car in the garage.

put /put/

put

She reads *Time* magazine.

read /red/

read /red/

I ring him every day.

rang

rung

He runs marathons.

ran

run

He says hello.

said /sed/

said

I see my friends every day.

saw /sɔ:/

seen

She sends a lot of e-mails.

sent

sent

He sings very well.

sang

sung

They sit on the sofa.

sat

sat

I sleep for eight hours.

slept

slept

We speak French.

spoke

spoken

You spend a lot on clothes.

spent

spent

She stands up.

stood /stud/

stood

I swim every day.

swam

swum

I take the dog for a walk.

took /tuk/

taken

They tell lies.

told

told

She thinks of an idea.

thought /θɔ:t/

thought

They throw tomatoes.

threw /θru:/

thrown /θrəʊn/

I wake up in the night.

woke

woken

He wears a hat.

wore

worn

I win competitions.

won /wʌn/

won

She writes to him.

wrote

written