

Grammar Summary

Elementary

Unit 1

Verb to be

Positive – s/v/c

I	am	from England.
He		
She	is	
It		
We		
You	are	
They		

Question – Qw/v/s/c/?

Where	am	I	from?	he
				she
		is		it
				we
		are		you
				they

I'm 20 – I'm 20 years old.

Prepositions

Where are you from ?
I live in a flat in Paris
What's this in English?

Possessive adjectives

What's	my	name?
	your	
	his	
	her	
	its	
	our	
	your	
their		
This is		house.

a/an

It's a	ticket.
	dictionary.
	magazine.

We use *an* before a vowel.

It's an	apple.
	envelope.
	English dictionary.

Unit 2

Verb to be

Questions with question words		Answers	
What	is her surname?	Lucas.	
	is his job?	He's a policeman.	
	is her address?	34, Church Street.	
Where	is she are you	from?	Portugal.
	are they		
Who	is Jennifer?	She's John's daughter.	
	is she?		

How old	is he? are you?	Twenty-two.
How much	is a Coke?	Sixty pence.

Yes/No questions v/s/c/?

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

Negative s/-v/c

I	am		
He			
She	is		
It		not	from the States.
We			
You	are		
They			

Prepositions

I'm in London
I'm in class 3 with eight other students
Green Park is in the centre

I'm at home
My parents are at work
I'm at the International School of Languages

She isn't on holiday
This is a photo of my family

Plural nouns

1.– Most nouns add –s in the plural.

book books

student students

2.– If the noun ends in –s, –sh, or ch, add –es.

bus buses

church churches

watch watches

3.– If the noun ends in a consonant +y, the y changes to –ies.

country countries

party parties

But if the noun ends in a vowel +y, the y does not change.

boy boys

day days

4.– Some nouns are irregular. Dictionaries show this.

child – children, woman – women, person – people, man – men

Unit 3

Present Simple *he, she, it*

Positive – s/v/c

He		
She	lives	In the mountains.
It		

Negative – s/-v/c

He			
She	does not	live	In France.
It			

Question – Qw/ax.vb/s/v/c/?

Where	does	he she it	live?
-------	------	-----------------	-------

Yes/No questions – ax.vb/s/v/c/?

Does	he she it	live	In France? In the mountains?
------	-----------------	------	---------------------------------

I		I	
You	do	You	
We		We	
They		They	have
He		He	
She	does	She	has
It		It	

Does is an auxiliary verb in questions
whit he, she, and it.

Doesn't is in negative sentences.

The position of subject and object pronouns

Subject pronouns come before the verb.

She works in a school

They are Italian.

Object pronouns come after the verb

We like **him**

How do you spell **it**?

We use pronouns and possessive adjectives to replace nouns.

Anna drinks red wine because she likes **it**.

John's son is a doctor and **his** daughter is a dentist.

Prepositions

She works **in** a girl's school

He lives **in** a village in the mountains

In winter he teaches skiing

On Tuesday I'm tired

He plays football **with** his sons **in** his free time

She is married **to** an American

A nurse looks **after** people in a hospital

He arrives **at** school **at** 8:45

He catches a train **to** London

He drives **from** his village **to** Boulogne

He goes **to** Boulogne by train

No preposition

He leaves __home at 8:00

He arrives __home at 9:30

Unit 4

Present Simple

Positive – s/v/c

I		at 6:30.
You	start	
We		
They		
He	starts	
She		

It		
----	--	--

Negative – s/ax.vb/vb/c

I			
You	don't		
We			
They		start	at 6:30
He			
She	doesn't		
It			

Question – Qw/ax.vb/s/v/c/?

When	do	I	start?	
		You		
		We		
		They		
				He
		does		She
				It

Yes/No questions – ax.vb/s/v/c/?

Do	you they	have	a camera?
Does	he she it	like	Chinese food?

Articles

a= indefinite article
1.- She has a flat in London.
Can I have a ham sandwich?

2.– She's **a** nurse. (jobs)

The = definite article

3.– **The** flat is very nice

The ham sandwich is horrible!

4.– **The** Times: the Thames

No article

We do not use the definite article the when we talk about things

Things in general

__ Cats are my favourite pets

Ann loves __ music

Definite things

The cats are in the garden

The music is very loud

5.– Things in general

I have __ tea and toast for breakfast.

__ Books are expensive.

I like taking __ photographs

Do you like __ Chinese food?

6.– Meals, places, transport

I have __ breakfast/lunch/dinner

I go/come __ home

I go/come to school/university/work/bed

I'm at __ work/on __ holiday

I go/come by __ train/car/bus/taxi

Prepositions

I stay in bed **until** 11:00

She works **for** the BBC

We listen to music	
On	Friday mornings/evenings Saturday
at	Weekends
in	the morning/evening (the) spring
We stay in a hotel	

like/love + verb + *ing*

When like and love are followed by a verb, it is usually verb + *ing*.

I like *swimming*.

She loves *listening* to music.

They like *sailing* very much.

In the Present Simple positive we add s to the verb whit *he, she* and *it*, but not whit *I, you, we* and *they*.

Whit *I, you, we*, and *they*, the negative is don't + infinitive. Whit *he, she*, and *it*, the negative is doesn't + infinitive.

Adverbs of frequency

Position of adverbs

1.– These adverbs usually come before the main verb

I **usually** go to bed at about 11:00

I don't **often** go swimming

She **never** eats meat

We **always** have wine in the evenings

I **sometimes** play tennis on Saturdays

2.– *Sometimes* and *usually* can also come at the beginning or the end

Sometimes we play cards

We play cards **sometimes**

Usually I walk to school

I walk to school **usually**

3.– *Never* and *always* can't come at the beginning or the end

Unit 5

There is/are

Positive

There	is	a sofa.	(singular)
	are	two books	(plural)

Negative

There	isn't	an	armchair	(singular)
	aren't	any	flowers	(plural)

Yes/No questions

Is	there	a table?	
Are		any photos?	

Some/any

Positive

There are some flowers	Some + plural noun
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Negative

There aren't any cups	Any + plural noun
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Question

Are there any books?	Any + plural noun
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This is a/an	Close/near by (singular)
That is a/an	Far away (singular)
These are some	Close/near by (plural)
Those are some	Far away (plural)

Prepositions

There is a photo on the television
The bank is next to the supermarket

The bus stop is **near** the park

There is a post box **in front of** the chemist's

The cinema is **on** the left, **opposite** the flower shop

There are two pictures **on** the wall

The lamp is **behind** the sofa

Your dictionary is **like** my dictionary

She speaks **to** people **during** the meal

Why don't we go out **for** a drink?

They talk **about** the news

She has coffee **from** Harrods

Unit 6

Can/can't

Can and *can't* have the same form in all persons. There is no *do* or *does*.

Can is followed by the infinitive (without to)

Could/couldn't

Could is the past of *can*. *Could* and *couldn't* have the same form in all persons.

Could is followed by the infinitive (without to)

Positive – s/mod/v

I		
You	can	swim
He/She/It		
We	could	
They		

Negative – s/–mod/v

I	can't	dance
You	couldn't	

He/She/It		
We		
They		

Question – Qw/mod–ax.vb/s/v/?

What	can could	I	do?
		you	
		he/she/it	
		we	
		they	

Yes/No questions

	you	
Can	she	drive?
Could	they	cook?
	etc.	

Was/were

Was/were is the past of am/is/are

Positive

I	was	in Paris yesterday
She/He/It		
We	were	in England last year
You		
They		

Negative

I	wasn't	at school yesterday
He/She/It		
We	weren't	at the party last night
You		

They			
------	--	--	--

Question

Where	was	i? he/she/it?
	were	we? you? they?

Yes/No questions

Was	he she	at work?
Were	you they etc.	at home?

Was born

	was	he she		
Where		were	born?	you they etc.

I was born in Manchester in 1970

Prepositions

They were in England in 1980
I was at a party
We land in ten minutes
He studies from 8:15 to 4:00

Unit 7

Past simple

The form of the Past Simple is the same in all persons.

Positive

I	went	to London in 1985	moved
You			
He/She/It			
We			
They			

Negative

We use *didn't* + infinitive (without) in all persons

I	didn't	go	to London	move
You				
He/She/It				
We				
They				

Question

We use *did* + infinitive (without to) in all persons.

When	did	I	go?
Where		you	
		he/she/it	
		we	
		they	

Yes/No questions

Did	you	like	the film?
	she		

they		
etc.		
		the family?

Time expressions

	night		
	Saturday		morning
last	week	yesterday	afternoon
	month		evening
	year		

Prepositions

I often think about you
I have a shower before breakfast
I am always in debt
Write about when you were young
The box is full of books

Unit 8

Past Simple

Negative

Negative in the Past Simple are the same in all persons

I			
You			
She	didn't	go out	last night
We			
They			
etc.			

ago

I went to the States	ten years	ago
	two weeks	
	a month	

Somebody, anybody, somewhere,

anywhere, something, anything

Positive

Somebody phoned you last night
I'd like something to eat
They have a house somewhere in the south of France

Negative

I didn't go anywhere last night
I didn't have anything for lunch
He doesn't know anybody in London

Question

Did you go anywhere over the weekend?
Did you meet anybody at the party?
Is there anything to eat in the house?

Time expressions

in	The twentieth century
	19924
	winter/summer
	the evening/the morning
on	September
	10 October
	Christmas Day
	Saturday

	Sunday evening
at	seven o'clock
	weekends

Prepositions

I phoned him at the end of the programme
My birthday is on the tenth of October
Can I ask a question about your country?
She fell in love with his voice

Unit 9

Would you like

Would is the same in all persons. We use *would you like* in offers and requests.

Positive

I		
You		
He/She/It	'd like	a drink
We		
They		

'd = would

Yes/No questions

	you	
Would	he/she/it	like a biscuit?
	they	

Yes, please

No, thank you

Countable and uncountable nouns

Some nouns are countable

a book – two books
an egg – six eggs

Some nouns are uncountable

bread
rice

Some nouns are both!

Do you like ice-cream?
We'd like three ice-creams, please

How much...? and How many...?

We use How much...? with uncountable nouns
How much rice would you like?
We use How many...? with countable nouns
How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?

some

We use *some* in positive sentences with

uncountable nouns and plural nouns

There is	some	bread	on the	oranges
There are			table	

We use *some* in questions when we ask

for things and offer things

Can I have	some	coffee,	grapes?
Would you like			

any

We use *any* in questions and negative sentences

with uncountable nouns and plural nouns

Is there	any	water?	
Does she have			children?
I can't see			rice
There aren't			people

Prepositions

A bottle of aspirin
A packet of cigarettes

They have cereal for breakfast
Marmalade is made from oranges

Unit 10

Comparative and superlative adjectives

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One – syllable adjectives	old	older	the oldest
	safe	safer	the safest
	big	bigger	the biggest*
	hot	hotter	the hottest*
Adjectives ending in –y	noisy	noisier	the noisiest
	dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest
Adjectives with two or more syllables	boring	more boring	the most boring
	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good	better	the best
	bad	worse	the worst
	far	farther	the farthest

*Adjectives, which end in one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant

Examples

You're **older than** me.

New York is **dirtier than** Paris.

Prague is one of **the most beautiful** cities in Europe.

Have got and have

Have got means the same as *have* to talk about possession, but the form is very different. We often use *have got* in spoken English.

Have got

Positive

I			
You	have	got	a cat
We			
They			
He			
She	has		a garden
It			

Negative

I			
You	haven't	got	a dog
We			
They			
He			
She	hasn't		a garage
It			

Questions

	I	got	any money?
Have	you		a sister?
	we		
	they		
Has	he		

	she		
	it		
How many children have they got?			

Short answers
Yes, I have./No, I haven't
Yes, she has./No, she hasn't

Have

Positive

I			
You			
We	have		a cat
They			
He			
She	has		a garden
It			

Negative

I			
You			
We	don't		
They		have	a dog a garage
He			
She	doesn't		
It			

Questions

Do	I		
	you		any money?
	we	have	a sister?

	they		
	he		
Does	she		
	it		
How many children do they have?			

Short answers
Yes, I do./No, I don't
Yes, she does./No she doesn't

Prepositions

The country is quieter than the city
The house is 50 metres from the sea
Everest is the highest mountain in the world

Everybody, nobody, everywhere,
nowhere, everything, nothing

These words are followed by a verb in the singular
Everybody likes Kate
Nobody wants more homework
Everything is ready

Relative pronouns

We use *who/that*, *which/that*, and *where* to join sentences

I saw the girl. She works in the travel agent's
I saw the girl who/that works in the travel agent's
!
who/that = person/people
This is the book. It has the information
This is the book which/that has the information

!

which/that = thing/things

There's the house. John and Mary live in it

There's the house **where** John and Mary live

!

where = place/places

Unit 11

Present Continuous

The Present Continuous describes an activity happening now

She's wearing jeans

I'm studying English

It also describes a activity in the near future

I'm playing tennis this afternoon

Jane's seeing her boyfriend tonight

Positive and Negative

I	am			
He				
She	is			
It		(not)	going	outside
We				
You	are			
They				

Question

Where	am	I	going?	
		is		he/she/it
				we
	are			you
				they

Yes/No questions

Are you having a good time?	Yes, we are
Is my English getting better?	Yes, it is
Are they having a party?	No, they aren't

Present Simple and Present Continuous

The Present Simple describes things that are always true, or true for a long time

I come from Switzerland

He works in a bank

The Present Continuous describes activities happening now. And the temporary activities

Why are you wearing a suit? You usually wear jeans

Whose + possessive pronouns

		mine
		yours
Whose is this book?	It's	hers
Whose book is this?		his
		ours
		theirs

Prepositions

I'm looking **for** a jacket

'll = will. Will is an auxiliary verb

I'll have it

I'll leave it

In these sentences, will expresses a decision

Unit 12

Going to

Going to expresses a person's plans and intentions

She's going to be ballet dancer when she grows up

We're going to stay in a villa in France this summer

We also use *going to* when we can see *now* that something is sure to happen in the future

Careful! That glass is going to fall!

Positive an negative

I	am	(not)	going to	have a break? stay at home?
He/She/It	is			
We	are			
You				
They				

Question

When	am	I	going to	have a brake? stay at home?	he/she/it
		is			we
		are			you
					they

With the verbs *to go* and *to come*, we usually use the Present Continuous for the future plans

We're going to Paris next week

Joe and Tim are coming for lunch tomorrow

Infinitive of purpose

The infinitive can express *why* a person does something

I'm saving my money to buy a CD player
We're going to Paris to have a holiday

Prepositions

I'm worried about the exam
She's good at singing
She climbs without ropes
What's the weather like ?

What's **on** at the cinema?

What's **on** TV tonight?

There's a film **on** Channel 4

Unit 13

Questions forms

When	did Columbus discover America?
Where	are the Andes?
Who	did she marry?
How	do you get to school?
What	do you have for breakfast?
What	happens at the end of the story?
Why	do you want to learn English?

How many	people are herein the class?
How much	does she earn?
How far	is it to the centre?
What sort of	car do you have?
Which newspaper	do you read?

Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives describe nouns

a **big** dog

a **careful** driver

Adverbs describe verbs

She ran **quickly**

He drives too **fast**

To form regular adverbs, add *-ly* to the adjective

Words ending in *-y* change to *-ily*

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
bad	badly
careful	carefully
easy	easily
immediate	immediately

Some adverbs are irregular

good	well
hard	hard
early	early
fast	fast

Prepositions

What's the story about ?
What happens in the end?
What do you think of Peter?
I want to go round the world
A girl with green eyes
Are you interested in ballet?
The train is on time
The train leaves from platform 9

Unit 14

Present Perfect

Positive and negative

I	have			
You		(not)	been	to the States
We				

They				
He				
She	has			
It				

Question

Where	have	I you we they	been?	
		has		she he it

Yes/No questions

Have you been to Russia?

Present Perfect and Past Simple

We use the Present Perfect to refer to an indefinite time in the past

He's travelled all over the world

They've just arrived home

We use the Past Simple to refer to a definite time in the past

I left	last night
	yesterday
	in 1990
	at three o'clock
	on Monday

Present Perfect + *yet* and *just*

I haven't done it yet (but I'm going to)
I have just done it (a short time before now)

Prepositions

She works for a big company
Hamlet is a play by Shakespeare
She was bored with life
She wrote about her life as a nurse
Don't worry about me
Can I speak to Jo, please?

Unit 15

Verb patterns

There are different verb patterns when one verb follows another verb

Verb + infinitive

I want	to go	home
We'd like	to have	a holiday
We've decided	to get	married!
I hope	to see	you again soon

Verb + ing

He enjoys/loves/likes	sailing
It's stopped/started	raining

Adjective + infinitive

It was nice	to meet	you
It's easy	to make	mistakes
It's difficult	to understand	what he's saying

Say and tell

She	said (that)	she enjoyed the party
He		I was wrong

I	told	them	(that)	their English was good
---	------	------	--------	------------------------

She		me		she wanted to go home
-----	--	----	--	-----------------------

Prepositions

I want to talk to you **about** something

Tell me **about** their friends

I have a problem **with** people in the post office

Say and tell

When you use say, you have to say the idea

She **said (that)** they had a wonderful time

When you use tell, you have to say the person that say it or the object pronoun

She told **Alice (that)** it was awful

Verb patterns

We use the infinitive after many adjectives

It was expensive to decorate the house

It's easy to learn English

We use the infinitive after some verbs

He wants to learn Japanese

I'd like to come

We decided to go to Spain

We use the -ing form after some verbs

I enjoy learning English

He has finished doing his homework

I like swimming

Verb patterns

Verb + <i>ing</i>	
like	swimming
love	cooking

enjoy	
hate	
finish	
stop	

Verb + <i>to</i> + infinitive	
choose	
decide	
forget	
promise	
need	
help	to go
hope	to work
try	
want	
would like	
would love	
<p>Note</p> <p>Have to for obligation is followed by the infinitive</p> <p>I have to go now. Goodbye</p>	

Modal auxiliary verbs	
Can	
Could	Go
Shall	arrive
Will	
would	

Multi-word verbs

Take something off remove a piece of clothing
--

He came in and took off his coat

In English, many verbs can add a preposition or adverb. Sometimes the meaning of the verb is literal, as in *He took off his coat*

Take off leave the ground and start to fly

The aeroplane took off an hour late

Sometimes the meaning of the verb is idiomatic, as in *The plane took off*

Break down (a) go wrong and stop working

We are late because the car broke down

Break down (b) start to cry

He broke down when he heard that his horse was dead

Go out with someone have someone as a boyfriend or girlfriend

Paula is going out with Martin

Get on with someone work or live in a friendly way with someone

Are you getting on with your new neighbours?

Get up stand up; get out of bed

It's time to get up, children!

Look after take care of someone or something

A nurse looks after sick people in a hospital

Give something up stop doing, using, or eating something

I'm fat. I'm going to give up sugar and potatoes!

Turn off stop something

Turn off the light

Turn on start something

Turn on the television

Shall and Let's

Shall is an auxiliary verb. We use it to ask for suggestions

What shall we do tonight? = *What do we want to do tonight?*

Shall we go swimming?

Let's go! makes a suggestion for everyone. It is like an imperative in the first person plural.

Let's go! = *I suggest that we go.* (*Let's* = *Let us*)

Let's have a pizza!

Let's go home now. It's late

Noun and adjectives suffixes

We use suffixes to form different parts of speech

Noun suffixes: -ness, -ence

Adjective suffixes: -ful, -y, -ous, -al, -ly, -ic, -ent

Adjectives that end in *-ed* and *-ing*

Some adjectives can end in either *-ed* or *-ing*

The book was **interesting**

I was **interested in** the book

The film was **boring**

She was **bored by** the film

Been or gone

She's **gone** to Portugal = She's in Portugal **now**

She's **been** to Portugal = She **went** to Portugal and now she has returned

Am/is/are + adjective describes people and things

He is old/tall/hungry/tired

Am/is/are + verb + ing describes activities happening now

I'm learning English

He's wearing a suit

They're cooking

She isn't smiling

This is the Present Continuous tense and too can describe activities happening in the near future

I'm playing tennis this afternoon

We're having fish for dinner tonight

'll = will. Will is an auxiliary verb

I'll have it

I'll leave it

In these sentences, will expresses a decision