

Starter unit

Time expressions

Usage

We use *at* for times of the clock and to talk about the weekend and night.

at (about) seven o'clock

at the weekend / at night

We use *on* with days of the week and with plurals for repeated actions.

School starts on Thursday.

On Mondays, I go to college.

We use *in* to talk about a part of the day.

in the morning

No preposition is used before *once* or *every*.

once or twice a day / every Saturday

Present simple and present continuous

Usage

We use the present continuous to talk about actions happening now or to talk about the immediate future.

He's staring out of the window now.

I'm having lunch with Tim today.

We use the present simple to talk about routines or repeated actions.

She eats fruit every morning.

Note that there are some verbs (stative verbs) which we don't normally use in the continuous form because they describe states which are true, not actions in progress.

These include: *believe, belong, hate, imagine, know, like, love* and *want*.

I love your new MP3 player.

Past simple

Questions	Affirmative	Negative
Did I play?	I played.	I didn't play.
Did you play?	You played.	You didn't play.
Did he / she / it play?	He / She / It played.	He / She / It didn't play.
Did we / you / they play?	We / You / They played.	We / You / They didn't play.

Regular verbs

For most regular verbs, we add *-ed*.

film → *filmed*

For regular verbs that end in *-e*, we add *-d*.

smile → *smiled*

For regular verbs ending in a consonant preceded by a vowel, we double the consonant before adding *-ed*.

travel → *travelled*

For regular verbs that end in *-y* preceded by a consonant, we delete the *-y* and add *-ied*.

study → *studied*

Irregular verbs

There are no rules for the formation of irregular verbs. You have to learn the form whenever you learn a new verb. See the list of irregular verbs on page 104.

Usage

We use the past simple (regular and irregular verbs) to describe or ask about a completed past action.

We saw the film yesterday. Did you like it?

We use the past simple if we know when an action happened.

We saw the film on Wednesday. We didn't see it on Thursday.

Object and subject questions

In object questions, the question word (*What, Who, etc.*) refers to the person or thing that receives the action or is the object of the verb.

What did you drink? I drank apple juice.

Where did you go? I went to the museum.

We form object questions with an auxiliary verb and a main verb in the infinitive.

Who	did	you	call	?
question word (= object)	auxiliary verb	subject	main verb in the infinitive	

In subject questions, the question word (*What, Who, etc.*) refers to the person or thing that does the action or is the subject of the verb.

Who phoned you? Carl phoned me.

What caused the accident? The icy weather caused it.

We form subject questions with a question word and a main verb. The structure is the same as in an affirmative sentence. We don't use auxiliary verbs in subject questions.

Who	Painted	the Mona Lisa	?
question word (= subject)	main verb (no auxiliary verb)	object	

Time expressions

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. You can use some words more than once.

at every in on once

- We finish school **at** 4.00 p.m.
- 1 They play football Saturday mornings.
 - 2 Do you have breakfast day?
 - 3 I can't sleep very well night.
 - 4 On weekdays, we wake up 6.45 a.m.
 - 5 She does her homework the evening.
 - 6 I try to go swimming a week.
 - 7 We sometimes go shopping the weekend.
 - 8 Sundays, we visit our grandparents.

Present simple and present continuous

2 Write sentences and questions using the present simple or present continuous form.

- Ian / usually / have / cereal for breakfast
Ian usually has cereal for breakfast.
- 1 'you / enjoy / this film / ?' 'Yes, / I'

 - 2 we / not like / Indian food

 - 3 who / he / visit / today / ?

 - 4 'Sara / want / a dog / ?' 'No, / she'

 - 5 'what / you / do / now / ?' 'I / leave'

 - 6 Jorge / not do / much this week

 - 7 we / not watch / often / French films

 - 8 she usually / study / at the library

Past simple

3 Choose the correct words to make sentences in the past simple.

- Where is / **(was)** / did he born?
- 1 'Did you like that meal?' 'Yes, I **did** / liked / was.'
 - 2 Maya **felt** / fell / fallen and hurt her leg.
 - 3 **He saw** / Did he seen / Did he see you?
 - 4 Shane **wrote** / written / write six emails.
 - 5 We **were** / went / been to Paris last week.
 - 6 Where **they were** / was they / were they?
 - 7 When did you **began** / begun / begin your work?
 - 8 Sam didn't **had** / have / has much money.

Object and subject questions

4 Read the sentences. Match the questions with the words in **bold**. Write a or b.

- Clare saw **Peter**. **b**
 Clare saw Peter. **a**
- a Who saw Peter?
 - b Who did Clare see?
- 1 Jay gave me **this**.
 Jay gave me this.
 a What did Jay give you?
 b Who gave you this?
 - 2 Diana lives **there**.
 Diana lives there.
 a Who lives there?
 b Where does Diana live?
 - 3 **They had a party** at the beach.
 They had a party **at the beach**.
 a What happened at the beach?
 b Where did they have a party?
 - 4 Gill bought **two** pairs of jeans.
 Gill bought two pairs of jeans.
 a Who bought two pairs of jeans?
 b How many pairs of jeans did Gill buy?
 - 5 Sam watched **a film**.
 Sam watched a film.
 a What did Sam watch?
 b Who watched a film?

LANGUAGE FOCUS REFERENCE

Unit 1

used to

Usage

We use *used to* + infinitive when we talk about a habit or state in the past which is different now.

My aunt used to work in an office.

She didn't use to have long hair.

Past continuous

Questions	Affirmative	Negative
Was I walking?	I was walking.	I wasn't walking.
Were you walking?	You were walking.	You weren't walking.
Was he / she / it walking?	He / She / It was walking.	He / She / It wasn't walking.
Were we / you / they walking?	We / You / They were walking.	We / You / They weren't walking.

Usage

We use the past continuous to talk about actions in progress in the past.

They were filming for three weeks.

Past simple and past continuous

Usage

We use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past.

I went to a concert last Friday.

We use the past continuous to talk about an action in progress in the past.

What were you doing at nine o'clock? I was watching a sports programme.

We use the past continuous and the past simple together when one action interrupts another. We use the past continuous to talk about the longer action and the past simple for the shorter action that interrupts it. We usually use *while* with the past continuous and *when* with the past simple.

While I was watching the new quiz show, my sister turned off the TV.

I was studying when the phone rang.

so and such

Usage

We use *so* or *such* to emphasize an opinion.

We use *so* with an adjective.

It's so cheap.

We use *such* with an adjective and a noun.

That is such a cool T-shirt.

Those are such nice jackets.

used to

1 Order the words to make sentences with *used to*. There is one extra word.

used / lived / she / here / to / live

She used to live here.

- 1 didn't / to / they / English / used / speak / use
- 2 use / to / my / used / badminton / cousin / play
- 3 use / eat / to / don't / we / Japanese food / didn't
- 4 you / use / study / did / to / Italian / used / ?

2 Tick (✓) the three sentences that describe past habits or states. Then rewrite the three sentences using *used to*.

We lived in this flat. ✓

We used to live in this flat.

- 1 We didn't come here often.
- 2 When did your brother leave school?
- 3 My dad worked at that company.
- 4 I met my best friend six years ago.
- 5 Was that building a museum?

Past continuous

3 Correct the mistakes in bold.

~~You were~~ chatting online last night?

Were you chatting online last night?

- 1 Sergio was **write** a text message.
- 2 We **wasn't** playing basketball.
- 3 Who **sitting** there?
- 4 Liam **were** reading the newspaper.
- 5 They **were a party having** at their house.

Past simple and past continuous

4 Complete the dialogue using the past simple or past continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Hazel I **rang** (ring) you last night, but you ¹..... (not answer). ²..... (you / be) out?

Leah Oh, I'm sorry. I think I ³..... (listen) to music when you ⁴..... (call). I ⁵..... (not know) you ⁶..... (want) to talk.

Hazel It's OK. I ⁷..... (have) a question about our homework, but I ⁸..... (phone) Alisha instead.

Leah I ⁹..... (think) she ¹⁰..... (see) a film with her friends last night?

Hazel No, she ¹¹..... (not be). She and her sister ¹²..... (relax) at home.

Leah Oh. Next time, send me a text message and then I'll listen out for your call!

Hazel Thanks – I will!

so and such

5 Choose the correct words.

He's such interesting / **an interesting** guy to talk to.

- 1 I'm **so** / **such** sorry for being late.
- 2 She's so a nice woman / nice.
- 3 It was such a cold day / cold that we decided not to go out.
- 4 Are you always **such** / **so** busy?
- 5 They were waiting for **so long** / **a long time** that they got a taxi.
- 6 We had **so** / **such** a good trip that we want to come back again next year.

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	
I / You have looked.	I've / You've looked.
He / She / It has looked.	He's / She's / It's looked.
We / You / They have looked.	We've / You've / They've looked.
Negative	
I / You have not looked.	I / You haven't looked.
He / She / It has not looked.	He / She / It hasn't looked.
We / You / They have not looked.	We / You / They haven't looked.

In affirmative sentences, we usually use the short forms ('ve / 's) after a subject pronoun when we are speaking. We use the full forms (*have / has*) in formal texts. We usually use the short forms (*haven't / hasn't*) in the negative for both spoken and written language. We use the full forms (*have not / has not*) in formal texts. Don't confuse the short form of *has* ('s) with the short form of *is* (also 's).

Usage

We use the present perfect to talk about experiences that we have had or not had at some time in the past.

I've created a website.

I haven't visited that museum.

We never use the present perfect to talk about an event that happened at a specific time in the past. We use it when the time of the event is not important or not known.

for and since

We use *for* with the present perfect or the past simple. With the present perfect, *for* describes the duration of an action or event which started in the past and continues into the present. It is followed by a period of time: *for three months, for five days, etc.*

She's worked here for six years. (And she still works here.)

He worked here for three years. (But he doesn't work here now.)

We use *since* with the present perfect and it tells us when an action started. It is followed by a point in time: *since 2014, since May, etc.*

She's lived in this town since 2014.

Present perfect: questions

Questions	
Have I / you chatted?	Where have I / you been?
Has he / she / it chatted?	Who has he / she / it seen?
Have we / you / they chatted?	Why have we / you / they stopped?

Usage

We use the present perfect to ask about past experiences. We sometimes use *ever* in questions to mean 'at any time in our life until this moment'.

Have you ever played an online game?

Present perfect and past simple

The past simple is used to talk about an action or a period of time in the past which is finished.

We watched that new music video this afternoon. (It is now evening.)

He played basketball at two o'clock. (He isn't playing basketball now.)

The present perfect is used to describe events which started in the past and continue in the present.

We've had this car for three years. (And we've still got it.)

You've studied at this school since 2014. (And you're still studying here.)

Different time expressions are used with each form.

The past simple uses expressions which pinpoint specific moments in the past: *yesterday, last night, last week, last year, at six o'clock, etc.*

The present perfect uses expressions which describe the point at which an action started or a period of time: *this month, since 2014, for years, etc.*

Intensifiers and adjectives

Usage

We can use intensifying adverbs with adjectives to make our English more interesting.

We use *very* with normal adjectives and *absolutely* with extreme adjectives.

We use *really* with both normal and extreme adjectives.

very loud ✓ *really loud* ✓ *absolutely loud* X

very amazing X *really amazing* ✓ *absolutely amazing* ✓

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

1 Write sentences that are true for you using the present perfect.

I / write / a story

I've written a story. OR

I haven't written a story.

1 My dad / go / to Russia

2 I / touch / a snake

3 My friends / study / English this year

4 I / watch / a film today

5 My best friend / read / a *Harry Potter* book

6 My mum / fly / in a helicopter

for and since

2 Choose the correct words.

I've been here since **four days** / **Tuesday**.

1 Paco has known Javier **for** / **since** ages.

2 They've felt ill since **a week** / **last week**.

3 I've loved dancing **for** / **since** I was a child.

4 Lisa's had a pet cat **for** / **since** three years.

5 We've been friends since **six months** / **June**.

6 I've played volleyball **for** / **since** 2013.

Present perfect: questions

3 Correct the mistakes in bold.

Have Abdul seen this film?

Has Abdul seen this film?

1 Has **ever** Natalie eaten sushi?

2 Have they **went** to the USA before?

3 **Janine has** gone out?

4 'Has he bought it?' 'Yes, **he's**.'

5 Have you **lived ever** abroad?

6 How long **your uncle has** been a doctor?

Present perfect and past simple

4 Complete the dialogue using the present perfect or past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

Ana *Have you ever been* (you / ever / go) to a food festival?

Tim No, I ¹..... (not). In fact, I ²..... (never / hear) of a food festival!

Ana Really? My town ³..... (have) a cheese festival for years! I ⁴..... (go) to it three times.

Tim Oh! When ⁵..... (be) the last time?

Ana Last summer.

Tim So, ⁶..... (you / eat) a lot of cheese there?

Ana Yes, I ⁷..... (do)! I don't think I ⁸..... (ever / eat) so much cheese! I ⁹..... (go) with my cousin. We ¹⁰..... (have) a really good time.

Tim Good! But don't invite me next time, OK?

Ana Why not?

Tim I really hate cheese!

Intensifiers and adjectives

5 Choose the incorrect word.

We had an **really** / **very** / **absolutely** amazing time.

1 The views from this window are absolutely **wonderful** / **spectacular** / **nice**.

2 We saw a very **amazing** / **interesting** / **long** programme on TV last night.

3 He was totally **furious** / **sad** / **exhausted**.

4 That was a completely **bad** / **terrible** / **awful** film.