

Grammar Reference

Unit 1

1.1 Tenses

This unit has examples of the Present Simple and Present Continuous, the Past Simple, and two future forms: *going to* and the Present Continuous for the future.

All these tenses are covered again in later units.

Present tenses Unit 2

Past tenses Unit 3

Future forms Units 5 and 9

The aim in this unit is to revise what you know.

Present tenses

- He **lives** with his parents.
- She **speaks** three languages.
- I'm **enjoying** the course.
- They're **studying** at university.

Past tense

- He **went** to America last year.
- She **came** to England three years ago.

Future forms

- I'm **going to work** as an interpreter.
- What **are you doing** tonight?

1.2 Questions

Questions with question words

1 Questions can begin with a question word.

what	where	which	how
who	when	why	whose

- Where's the station?
 - Why are you laughing?
 - Whose is this coat?
 - How does she go to work?
- 2 *What*, *which*, and *whose* can be followed by a noun.
- What **size** do you take?
 - What **sort** of music do you like?
 - Which **coat** is yours?
 - Whose **book** is this?
- 3 *Which* is generally used when there is a limited choice.
- Which is your husband? The blond one or the dark one?
- This rule is not always true.
- What | newspaper do you read?
 - Which |
- 4 *How* can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.
- How **big** is his new car?
 - How **fast** does it go?
- How* can also be followed by *much* or *many*.
- How **much** is this sandwich?
 - How **many** brothers and sisters have you got?

Questions with no question word

The answer to these questions is *Yes* or *No*.

- Are you hot? Yes, I am./No, I'm not.
- Is she working? Yes, she is./No, she isn't.
- Does he smoke? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.
- Can you swim? Yes, I can./No, I can't.

Form

Verb forms with an auxiliary verb

Positive	Question
She is reading.	Is she reading?
They are watching a film.	What are they watching?
She can drive.	Can she drive?

Verb forms with no auxiliary verb

In the Present Simple and the Past Simple there is no auxiliary verb in the positive.

- They **live** in London.
 - He **arrived** yesterday.
- Do/does/did* is used in the question.
- Do they **live** in London?
 - Where **does** Bill **come from**?
 - When **did** he **arrive**?



1

Getting to know you

Tenses • Questions • Using a bilingual dictionary • Social expressions 1

STARTER



1 Match the questions and answers.

Where were you born?	A year ago.
What do you do?	Three times a week.
Are you married?	In Morocco.
Why are you learning English?	Because I need it for my job.
When did you start learning English?	I'm a teacher.
How often do you have English classes?	No, I'm single.

2 Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

Check it

5 Choose the correct verb form.

- 1 Hassan comes / is coming from Syria.
- 2 He speaks / is speaking Arabic and French.
- 3 Today Tom wears / is wearing jeans and a T-shirt.
- 4 Are you liking / Do you like black coffee?
- 5 Last year she went / goes on holiday to Florida.
- 6 Next year she studies / is going to study at university.

PEOPLE

the great communicators



We can communicate with other people in many different ways. We can talk and write, and we can send messages with our hands and faces. There is also the phone (including the mobile for chatting and text messaging), the fax, and e-mail. Television, film, painting, and photography can also communicate ideas.

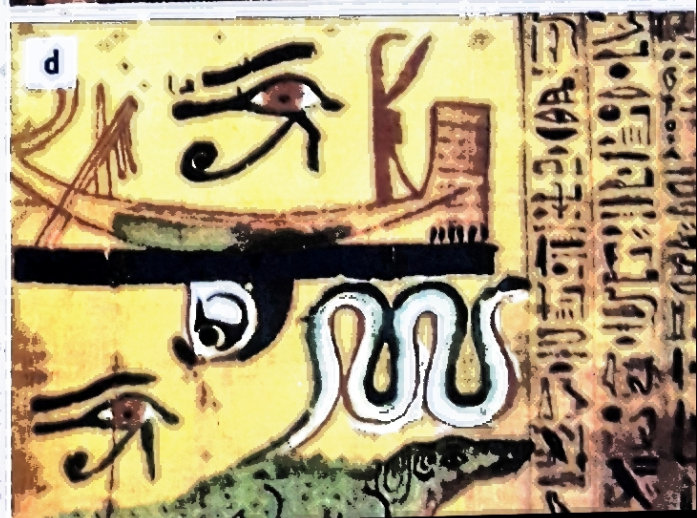


Animals have ways of exchanging information, too. Bees dance and tell other bees where to find food. Elephants make sounds that humans can't hear. Whales sing songs. Monkeys use their faces to show anger and love. But this is nothing compared to what people can do. We have language – about 6000 languages, in fact. We can write poetry, tell jokes, make promises, explain, persuade, tell the truth, or tell lies. And we have a sense of past and future, not just present.



Communication technologies were very important in the development of all the great ancient societies:

- Around 2900 BC, paper and hieroglyphics transformed Egyptian life.
- The ancient Greeks loved the spoken word. They were very good at public speaking, drama, and philosophy.
- The Romans developed a unique system of government that depended on the Roman alphabet.
- In the 14th century, the printing press helped develop new ways of thinking across Europe.



Radio, film, and television have had a huge influence on society in the last hundred years. And now we have the Internet, which is infinite. But what is this doing to us? We can give and get a lot of information very quickly. But there is so much information that it is difficult to know what is important and what isn't. Modern media is changing our world every minute of every day.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions 1

1 We use certain expressions in different social situations.

I'm sorry I'm late!

Don't worry. Come and sit down.

Match the expressions and responses. When do we use these expressions?

1-d	How are you?	d	Sleep well!
2-L	Hello, Jane!	b	Yes. Can I help you?
3-k	How do you do?	c	Good morning!
4-j	See you tomorrow!	d	Fine, thanks.
5-a	Good night!	e	Pleased to meet you, Ela.
6-c	Good morning!	f	Not at all. Don't mention it.
7-e	Hello, I'm Ela Paul.	g	Thanks.
8-b	Excuse me!	h	Same to you!
9-g	Bless you!	i	That's very kind. Thank you.
10-h	Have a good weekend!	j	Bye!
11-f	Thank you very much indeed.	k	How do you do?
12-i	Make yourself at home.	L	Hi, Habiba!

T 1.6 Listen and check. Practise saying them.

- 2 Test a partner. Say an expression. Can your partner give the correct response?
- 3 With your partner, write two short conversations that include some of the social expressions. Read your conversations to the class.

