

Grammar reference

Starter Unit

be

afirmativa		negativa	
forma completa	contracción	forma completa	contracción
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He / She / It is	He's / She's / It's	He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't
We / You / They are	We're / You're / They're	We / You / They are not	We / You / They aren't

- Se utiliza **be** para nombrar o describir.
He is American. Él es estadounidense.
They are red flowers. Son flores rojas.
- En las conversaciones, se tiende a emplear formas contraídas.
We're from London. Somos de Londres.
She's 14. Tiene 14 años.
- Para formar el negativo, se añade **not** después de **be**. Normalmente se contrae **not** (**n't**).

interrogativa	respuestas cortas	
	afirmativa	negativa
Am I right?	Yes, I am	No, I'm not.
Are you right?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he / she / it right?	Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Are we / you / they right?	Yes, we / you / they are.	No, we / you / they aren't.

- Al hacer preguntas invertimos el orden de las palabras y **be** se sitúa antes del sujeto.
Are you cousins? (x You are cousins?) ¿Sois primos?

have got

afirmativa	negativa
I / You've got a cap.	I / You haven't got a cap.
He / She / It's got a cap.	He / She / It hasn't got a cap.
We / You / They've got a cap.	We / You / They haven't got a cap.

- Se utiliza **have got** para hablar sobre posesión.
- En las conversaciones, se suelen emplear formas contraídas.
He's got a new mobile. Tiene un móvil nuevo.
- Para formar el negativo, se añade **n't (not)** después de **have** y antes de **got**.
She hasn't got a big family.
No tiene una familia muy grande.

interrogativa		respuestas cortas	
		afirmativa	negativa
Have	I got a dog? you got a dog?	Yes, I have. Yes, you have.	No, I haven't. No, you haven't.
Has	he got a dog? she got a dog? it got a dog?	Yes, he has. Yes, she has. Yes, it has.	No, he hasn't. No, she hasn't. No, it hasn't.
Have	we got a dog? you got a dog? they got a dog?	Yes, we have. Yes, you have. Yes, they have.	No, we haven't. No, you haven't. No, they haven't.

- Para formular preguntas se utiliza **have + sujeto + got + objeto**.
- En inglés conversacional se utilizan respuestas cortas.
A: Has she got a sister? A: ¿Tiene una hermana?
B: Yes, she has. B: Sí.

there is/there are

	afirmativa	negativa
singular	There's a TV.	There isn't a cinema.
plural	There are some CDs.	There aren't any books.

	interrogativa	respuestas cortas
singular	Is there a cinema?	Yes, there is.
		No, there isn't.
plural	Are there any apples?	Yes, there are.
		No, there aren't.

- Se puede utilizar **there is/are** para hablar de la posición o la existencia de objetos.
- Para formar el negativo se añade **n't** después de **is** o **are**.
- En las preguntas, se cambia el orden de las palabras y **be** se coloca ante de **there**.

can/can't

afirmativa		negativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	can sing.	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	can't speak Chinese.

- Se utiliza **can** para expresar capacidad y permiso.
She can snowboard. Sabe surfear en la nieve.
They can go to the party on Saturday night.
Pueden ir a la fiesta del sábado por la noche.
- La tercera persona (**he/she/it**) no termina en **-s**.
- Para hacer preguntas se cambia el orden de las palabras.
Can I go to the toilet, please? ¿Puedo ir al baño?

Grammar practice

be

1 Circle the correct words.

- Jason is / am my cousin.
- I am / is 12 years old.
- We is / are from Glasgow.
- My teacher is / are Mr Wilson.
- You is / are in my class.
- It is / are windy today.

2 Complete the sentences with the negative form of be. Use contractions.

- They aren't from Italy.
- She _____ my teacher.
- I _____ 12 years old.
- We _____ in your class.
- You _____ late.
- It _____ cold today.

3 Write the questions.

- How / you / old / ?
How old are you?
- What / your name / ?

- Where / he from / ?

- she / a student / ?

- they / in your class / ?

- we / late / ?

have got

4 Circle the correct options.

- _____ 've got three cats.
a He b She **c They**
- _____ hasn't got brown hair.
a He b You c They
- _____ 've got a blue T-shirt.
a I b She c It
- _____ 've got an exam tomorrow.
a He b We c She
- _____ 's got a new computer.
a Lisa b Max and Lisa c They
- _____ haven't got a big house.
a She b My friend c They

5 Write questions and short answers with have got about the people in the table.

	a bike	a cat
Anna	X	✓
Lisa and Jack	✓	✓
David	X	X

- Has Anna got a bike _____ ?
No , she hasn't .
- _____ ?
_____ , _____ .
- _____ ?
_____ , _____ .
- _____ ?
_____ , _____ .
- _____ ?
_____ , _____ .
- _____ ?
_____ , _____ .

there is/there are

6 Tick the correct column.

There is ...	There are ...	
✓		a table.
		some books.
		some desks.
		a bookshelf.
		a computer.
		some flowers.

can/can't

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of can and a verb from the box.

go make open play ride speak

- I can't play rugby. (X)
- Isabel _____ a bike. (✓)
- They _____ Spanish. (✓)
- My mum _____ really good pizzas. (✓)
- Tim and Sara _____ to the party. (X)
- We _____ this box. (X)

Grammar practice

Present simple: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the table with the correct verbs in the third person.

fly know relax stay try watch

-s	-es	-ies
1 <u>knows</u>	3 _____	5 _____
2 _____	4 _____	6 _____

2 Complete the sentences with present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Marta and Maria like horror films. (like)
- Micky _____ cartoons. (love)
- We _____ to the cinema on Saturdays. (go)
- I _____ film magazines. (read)
- My friend _____ a film blog. (write)
- They _____ popcorn during films. (eat)

3 Write sentences with the present simple.

- We / not like / martial arts films
We don't like martial arts films.
- Harry / not watch / chat shows

- I / read / film blogs

- My friends / not go / to the cinema

- Julia / enjoy / comedies

- They / not buy / DVDs

Adverbs of frequency

4 Circle the correct words.

- Mike always does / does always his homework in front of the TV.
- They often are / are often busy at the weekend.
- Gina and Martin usually watch / watch usually comedies.
- I sometimes get / get sometimes DVDs from the library.
- My sister never is / is never late for a film.
- We usually rent / rent usually films.

like, love, hate + -ing

5 Write sentences with like, love, hate and don't mind + -ing.

- I / love / watch / soap operas
I love watching soap operas.
- Jason / not mind / get up / early

- We / like / go / to the cinema

- My dad / hate / listen / to the radio

- Haley / not mind / wait / for her friends

- Jess and Nick / love / talk / about films

Present simple: Yes/No questions

6 Write Yes / No questions and short answers.

- Sally / like historical films / ? (✓)
Does Sally like historical films? Yes she does.
- Martin / watch comedies / ? (X)

- you / talk about films with your friends / ? (X)

- your brother and sister / go to the cinema / ? (✓)

- they / have lots of films on this channel / ? (✓)

Present simple: Wh- questions

7 Write the question for each answer.

- What do you study ?
I study English.
- _____ ?
He lives in New York.
- _____ ?
They get home in the afternoon.
- _____ ?
I watch TV every evening.
- _____ ?
I go to the cinema with my sister.
- _____ ?
She likes horror and war films.

Grammar reference

Unit 2

Presente continuo: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa

afirmativa	negativa
I'm eating.	I'm not eating.
You're eating.	You're not eating.
He / She / It's eating	He / She / It isn't eating.
We / You / They're eating.	We / You / They aren't eating.

- Se utiliza el presente continuo para hablar sobre acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en que hablamos.
- La forma afirmativa se construye utilizando **sujeto + be + verbo + -ing**.
- Para la forma negativa, se añade **not** después de **be** y antes del **verbo** con **-ing**. Normalmente se contrae **not**.

Ortografía: forma -ing.

- Con la mayoría de los verbos, se añade **-ing** al infinitivo.

<i>see – seeing</i>	<i>ver – viendo</i>
<i>watch – watching</i>	<i>mirar – mirando</i>
- Con los verbos terminados en **-e**, se elimina la **-e** y se añade **-ing**.

<i>have – having</i>	<i>tener- teniendo</i>
<i>write – writing</i>	<i>escribir – escribiendo</i>
- Con los verbos que terminan en **vocal + consonante**, se duplica la **consonante** y se añade **-ing**.

<i>get – getting</i>	<i>obtener – obteniendo</i>
<i>run – running</i>	<i>correr – corriendo</i>

(partícula interrogativa)	be	sujeto	verbo + -ing
–	Am	I	spending?
–	Is	he / she / it	shopping?
–	Are	we	listening?
–	Are	you	watching?
–	Are	they	skating?
Who	is	she	meeting?

respuestas cortas			
Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
	he / she / it is.		he / she / it isn't.
	we / you / they are.		we / you / they aren't.

- Para hacer preguntas se utiliza **be + sujeto + verbo + -ing**.
- En las respuestas cortas no se utiliza el **verbo + -ing**.

Presente simple y presente continuo

- Se utiliza el presente simple para expresar hechos, hábitos y rutinas y a menudo va acompañado de adverbios de frecuencia.
- Se utiliza el presente continuo para hablar sobre acciones que están sucediendo en el momento en que hablamos. Se utiliza **at the moment** y **(right) now** con el presente continuo.

Nombres contables e incontables

- La mayoría de nombres son contables, lo que significa que se pueden contar de forma individual. Tienen forma singular y forma plural.
- Se utiliza **a** con los nombres contables en singular que empiezan con consonante.
- Se utiliza **an** con los nombres contables en singular que empiezan con vocal.
- Algunos nombres son incontables, lo que significa que no se pueden contar de forma individual. No tienen forma plural.

some, any, a lot of, much/many

	contable plural	incontable
afirmativa	I've got some / a lot of sweets.	I've got some / a lot of homework.
negativa	There aren't any / many / a lot of sweets.	There isn't any / much / a lot of homework.
interrogativa	Are there any / many / a lot of sweets? How many sweets are there?	Is there any / much / a lot of homework? How much homework is there?

- Some** y **any** expresan una cantidad indefinida. Se utilizan junto con nombres contables en plural y nombres incontables. Normalmente **some** se utiliza en frases afirmativas y **any** en frases negativas e interrogativas.
- Se utiliza **a lot of** en frases afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas tanto con nombres en plural como con incontables.
- Se utiliza **much** en frases negativas con nombres incontables.
- Se utiliza **many** en frases negativas con nombres contables.
- Se utiliza **how many** en preguntas con nombres contables en plural y **how much** en preguntas con nombres incontables.

Grammar practice

Present continuous: affirmative, negative and questions

1 Complete the table with the correct verbs in the **-ing** form.

do get look make run write

add -ing	remove the -e and add -ing	double the consonant and add -ing
1 <u>doing</u>	3 _____	5 _____
2 _____	4 _____	6 _____

2 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Lots of people are shopping in the mall today. (shop)
- I _____ for a new dress. (look)
- My mum _____ a book in the café. (read)
- She _____ coffee. (not drink)
- My brother _____ a computer game. (play)
- We _____ a lot of money. (not spend)

3 Write present continuous questions and short answers about the people in the table.

	visit the mall	study grammar
Pablo	X	✓
Tina and Neil	✓	X
Mark	X	X

- Is Pablo visiting the mall _____?
No, he isn't.
- _____?
_____, _____.
- _____?
_____, _____.
- _____?
_____, _____.
- _____?
_____, _____.
- _____?
_____, _____.

4 Write the questions.

- What / you / buy / ?
What are you buying
- Where / they / go / ?

3 Who / she / meet / ?

4 What / Jenny / watch / ?

5 Why / we / wait / ?

6 What / Joe / wear / ?

Present simple and present continuous

5 Complete the sentences with the correct verbs in the present simple or present continuous form.

buy not do drink eat not talk visit

- We 're eating pizza right now.
- I _____ my homework at the moment.
- They often _____ the mall on Saturdays.
- Lisa usually _____ orange juice for breakfast.
- My mum sometimes _____ books in that shop.
- Joe _____ on his mobile right now.

Countable and uncountable nouns

6 Tick the correct column.

	countable	uncountable
money		✓
time		
book		
shop		
music		
café		

some, any, a lot of, much/many

7 Complete the sentences with words in the box.

any many ~~much~~ lot some (x2)

- I haven't got much time. Only 5 minutes.
- I've got _____ chocolate in my bag.
- There are a _____ of people in the mall.
- How _____ bags have you got?
- They haven't got _____ money. Nothing!
- Suzanne is buying _____ new trainers.

Grammar reference

Unit 3

was/were: afirmativa y negativa

afirmativa	negativa
I / He / She / It was calm.	I / He / She / It wasn't calm.
We / You / They were calm.	We / You / They weren't calm.

- **Was** y **were** son las formas del pasado simple del verbo **be**.
He was a tennis player. Era tenista.
They weren't actors. No eran actores.

Pasado simple: afirmativa y negativa

afirmativa
I / You / He / She / It / We / They lived in Paris.

- El pasado simple se utiliza para expresar acontecimientos y acciones finalizados en el pasado.
We played basketball yesterday.
She went to the theatre school.
Ayer jugamos a baloncesto.
Fue a la escuela de teatro.

Pasado simple: ortografía

verbos regulares	añadir -ed <i>want - wanted stay - stayed</i>
verbos acabados en -e	añadir -d <i>like - liked live - lived</i>
verbos acabados en consonante + -y	eliminar la -y y añadir -ied <i>copy - copied study - studied</i>
verbos acabados en consonante + vocal + consonante	doblar la consonante final y añadir -ed <i>shop - shopped stop - stopped</i>

- Algunos verbos son irregulares en el pasado simple y no siguen ningún patrón.
do - did get - got have - had
hacer - hizo obtener - obtuvo tener - tuvo
- Ver la lista de verbos irregulares en la página 128.
- Con el pasado simple se pueden utilizar expresiones como *yesterday, last night, last week, last weekend* y *last summer*.
I got a new laptop yesterday.
Ayer me compré un ordenador portátil nuevo.

sujeto	didn't	infinitivo	otras palabras
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	didn't didn't	watch grow up	TV last night. in London.

- Para formar el pasado simple en negativo se utiliza **sujeto + didn't (did not) + infinitivo sin to**. **Did** no cambia al cambiar de persona.
He didn't grow up in England. No creció en Inglaterra.

was/were: interrogativas

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

- Para formular preguntas con el verbo **be** en pasado, se utiliza **was/were** antes del sujeto.
Was he a champion? ¿Era campeón?
- En las respuestas cortas, se utiliza **yes/no** y se repite el verbo.
A: Was he a champion? B: Yes, he was.
A: ¿Era campeón? B: Sí.
- Para formular preguntas informativas, se pone la partícula interrogativa de tipo **Wh-** delante de **was/were**.
Where was she born? ¿Dónde nació?

Pasado simple: interrogativas

(partícula interrogativa)	did	sujeto	infinitivo
-	Did	I / you	agree?
		he / she / it	
		we / you / they	
What	did	you	decide?

respuestas cortas
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they did.
No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they didn't.

- Las preguntas en pasado simple se formulan con **did + sujeto + infinitivo**. **Did** no cambia.
Did it rain yesterday? ¿Llovió, ayer?
- Para formular preguntas informativas, se pone la partícula interrogativa de tipo **Wh-** delante de **did**.
Where did you get your trainers?
¿Dónde te compraste las zapatillas?

ago

- Se utiliza **ago** con el pasado simple y con un periodo de tiempo para hablar de cuándo pasó algo en el pasado.
Ago se pone después del periodo de tiempo.
I started this school three years ago.
Empecé en este colegio hace tres años.

Grammar practice

was/were: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the text with *was(n't)* or *were(n't)*.

At school, I ¹ wasn't (not) very good at sport but I ² _____ good at dancing. My friends ³ _____ all crazy about football. They ⁴ _____ (not) interested in dancing. I saw my first ballet when I ⁵ _____ 12 years old. It ⁶ _____ amazing!

Past simple: affirmative and negative

2 Complete the table with the verbs in the box.

dance like stop study travel try wait

add -ed	ending in -e, add -d	remove -y and add -ied	double the final consonant and add -ed
¹ <u>waited</u>	² _____	⁴ _____	⁶ _____
	³ _____	⁵ _____	⁷ _____

3 Write sentences with the past simple.

- Tim / play / football / yesterday
Tim played football yesterday.
- Joanna / go skiing / last winter

- Gina and Tony / grow up / in Canada

- We / not want / to practise the piano

- I / not play / tennis at school

was/were: questions

4 Write questions with *was* and *were*.

- Where / she born
Where was she born ?
- What / her first film
_____ ?
- What / her favourite subjects at school
_____ ?
- you / interested in acting at school
_____ ?
- your father / a film director
_____ ?

Past simple: questions

5 Write past simple questions and short answers about the people in the table.

	Helen	Sam and Abby	Richard
eat pizza	X	✓	✓
go shopping	✓	X	X

- Did Helen eat pizza ?
No , she didn't .
- _____ ?
_____ .
- _____ ?
_____ .
- _____ ?
_____ .
- _____ ?
_____ .
- _____ ?
_____ .

6 Complete the question for each answer.

- A: What did you drink ?
B: I drank some lemonade.
- A: Where _____ ?
B: He went to a concert.
- A: When _____ ?
B: They started school in September.
- A: Who _____ ?
B: She met her sister.
- A: What _____ ?
B: He ate some sandwiches.
- A: Why _____ ?
B: They stayed at home because it was raining.

ago

7 Put the words in the correct order.

- We / two days / played / ago / football
We played football two days ago.
- a few minutes / saw / I / ago / her

- ago / finished / an hour / She / her homework

- made / ago / a long time / He / a film

- was / two months / ago / My birthday

- in Italy / We / ago / were / two weeks

Grammar reference

Unit 4

Pasado continuo: afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa

afirmativa	negativa
I was reading.	I wasn't working.
He / She / It was reading.	He / She / It wasn't working.
We / You / They were reading.	We / You / They weren't working.

(partícula interrogativa)	be	sujeto	verbo + ing
–	Was	I	running?
–	Was	he / she / it	falling?
–	Were	we	jumping?
–	Were	you	watching?
–	Were	they	playing?
What	were	you	climbing?
Who	was	she	chasing?

respuestas cortas			
Yes,	I was.	No,	I wasn't.
	he / she / it was.		he / she / it wasn't.
	we / you / they were.		we / you / they weren't.

- Se utiliza el pasado continuo para hablar de una acción continuada que se está produciendo en el pasado. Las frases afirmativas se forman con **sujeto + was/were + verbo + -ing**.
He was running to school. Corría hacia el colegio.
- Para formar el negativo, se pone **n't (not)** después de **was/were** y antes del **verbo + -ing**. Normalmente **not** se contrae.
They weren't walking quickly. No caminaban deprisa.
- En las preguntas se utiliza **was/were + sujeto + verbo + -ing**.
Were you watching TV in bed last night?
¿Estabas mirando la tele en la cama, anoche?
- En las respuestas cortas no se utiliza **verbo + -ing**.
Yes, he was. (x Yes, he was talking.) Sí.
- Para formular preguntas se pone la partícula interrogativa de tipo **Wh-** antes de **be**.
What were you doing at 8 pm yesterday?
¿Qué hacías ayer a las 8 de la tarde?

Pasado simple y pasado continuo

- Se utiliza el pasado continuo para hablar de una acción continuada que se está produciendo en el pasado. El pasado simple se utiliza para hablar de una acción puntual que interrumpe otra acción continuada. Normalmente se utiliza **when** antes del pasado simple y **while** antes del pasado continuo.
I was talking to my mum when I heard the news.
Estaba hablando con mi madre cuando oí las noticias.
I heard the news while I was talking to my mum.
Oí las noticias mientras estaba hablando con mi madre.

could/couldn't

afirmativa		negativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	could swim 50 metres.	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	couldn't use a computer.

interrogativa	respuestas cortas	
	afirmativa	negativa
Could I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they use a computer?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they could.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they couldn't.

- Se utiliza **could/couldn't** para hablar de la capacidad y la posibilidad en pasado.
When I was five I could swim 20 metres.
Cuando tenía cinco años podía nadar 20 metros.
He couldn't call earlier because he was in a meeting.
No pudo llamar antes porque estaba en una reunión.
- Could** tiene siempre la misma forma. La tercera persona (**he/she/it**) no termina en **-s**.
He couldn't speak three languages.
No sabía hablar tres idiomas.
- Para formular preguntas se cambia el orden de las palabras.
Could you speak English at the age of five?
¿Cuándo tenías cinco años sabías hablar inglés?

Grammar practice

Past continuous: affirmative, negative and questions

1 Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

cook drink read steal talk watch

At 3 pm yesterday afternoon ...

- 1 Peter was reading a book.
- 2 Julia _____ on the phone.
- 3 Jason and Angie _____ dinner.
- 4 we _____ TV.
- 5 I _____ a cup of tea.
- 6 the thieves _____ the diamonds.

2 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the past continuous. Use contractions.

- 1 Peter wasn't playing football. (not play)
- 2 Julia _____ emails. (not write)
- 3 Jason and Angie _____ in the garden. (not sit)
- 4 We _____ our bikes. (not ride)
- 5 I _____ a sandwich. (not eat)
- 6 The thieves _____ any noise. (not make)

3 Write questions with the past continuous.

- 1 What were you doing _____ ? (you / do)
- 2 Where _____ ? (they / go)
- 3 Who _____ ? (she / talk to)
- 4 Why _____ ? (he / leave)
- 5 Where _____ ? (Jacky / sit)
- 6 What _____ ? (your friends / watch)

4 Write questions and short answers about what Jessica, Luke, Nina and Luis were doing at 5 pm yesterday.

	Jessica	Luke and Nina	Luis
watch TV	X	✓	X
do homework	✓	X	✓

- 1 Was Jessica watching TV _____ ?
No , she wasn't .
- 2 _____ ?
_____ , _____ .
- 3 _____ ?
_____ , _____ .
- 4 _____ ?
_____ , _____ .

- 5 _____ ?
_____ , _____ .
- 6 _____ ?
_____ , _____ .

Past simple and past continuous

5 Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past continuous. Use the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I was reading (read) in bed when I heard (hear) a loud noise in the street.
- 2 No one _____ (watch) when the burglars _____ (break) into the bank.
- 3 The diamonds _____ (disappear) while the guards _____ (have) lunch.
- 4 While we _____ (watch) TV, the alarm _____ (go) off.
- 5 While we _____ (look) out of the window, police officers _____ (enter) the bank.
- 6 The burglars _____ (count) their money when the police _____ (catch) them.

could/couldn't

6 Complete the sentences with *could* or *couldn't* and the verb in brackets.

- 1 I could speak French when I was five. (speak)
- 2 She _____ because she was afraid of water. (not swim)
- 3 Sam _____ all of the ex-American presidents in primary school. (name)
- 4 Tony _____ the piano when he was six. (play)
- 5 We _____ because he spoke very quietly. (not hear)
- 6 Lyn _____ a bike when you she was a child. (not ride)

Grammar reference

Unit 5

Adjetivos comparativos y superlativos

	comparativo	superlativo
adjetivos cortos <i>high</i>	añadir -er : <i>higher</i>	añadir -est : <i>highest</i>
adjetivos cortos acabados en vocal + consonante <i>big</i>	doblar la consonante final y añadir -er : <i>bigger</i>	doblar la consonante final y añadir -est : <i>biggest</i>
adjetivos acabados en -e <i>safe</i>	añadir -r : <i>safer</i>	añadir -st : <i>safest</i>
adjetivos acabados en -y <i>tidy</i>	eliminar la -y y añadir -ier : <i>tidier</i>	eliminar la -y y añadir -iest : <i>tidiest</i>
adjetivos largos <i>comfortable</i>	poner more antes del adjetivo: <i>more comfortable</i>	poner most antes del adjetivo: <i>most comfortable</i>
adjetivos irregulares <i>good</i> <i>bad</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i>	<i>best</i> <i>worst</i>

- Se utilizan los adjetivos comparativos para comparar una cosa con otra y se hace así: **be + adjetivo comparativo + than**.
My room is tidier than my sister's room.
Mi habitación está más ordenada que la de mi hermana.
- Se utilizan los adjetivos superlativos para decir que una cosa o persona tiene el máximo posible de una calidad en particular y se hace así: **the + adjetivo superlativo**.
My parents have got the biggest bedroom.
Mis padres tienen la habitación más grande.

must/mustn't

afirmativa		negativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	must wear school uniform	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	mustn't talk in an exam.

- Se utiliza **must** para hablar de una obligación o de fuertes recomendaciones.
You must watch this TV programme, it's great.
Tienes que ver este programa, es genial.
- Se utiliza **mustn't** para expresar prohibición y consejo contra algo. Se añade **n't (not)** detrás de **must**.
They mustn't talk in the cinema.
No deben hablar en el cine.
- Must** no cambia según la persona y después de **must** los infinitivos no llevan **to**.
They must get to school before 9 am.
Deben llegar al colegio antes de las 9 de la mañana.

should/shouldn't

afirmativa		negativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	should tidy the house.	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	shouldn't leave clothes on the floor.

- Se utiliza **should** y **shouldn't** para aconsejar o recomendar.
You should study for the exam.
Deberías estudiar para el examen.
- Should** no cambia según la persona y después de **should** los infinitivos no llevan **to**.
They should help their parents with the housework.
Deberían ayudar a sus padres con las tareas de la casa.

Grammar practice

Comparative and superlative adjectives

1 Complete the table with the comparative form of the adjectives in the box.

comfortable	expensive	nice
interesting	safe	tall

add -r or -er	more + adjective
_____	<u>more comfortable</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

2 Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- My house is smaller than your house. (small)
- Jack's room is _____ than Katrina's room. (tidy)
- Laura's homework is _____ than Abby's homework. (good)
- This new hotel is _____ than the old hotel. (comfortable)
- The sofa is _____ than the armchair. (expensive)
- The traffic in the morning is _____ than the traffic at night. (bad)

3 **Circle** the correct options.

- A: I think New York is more exciting / the most exciting city in the world!

B: I don't agree. I think that London is more exciting / the most exciting than New York.
- A: I think that buses are safer / the safest than trains.

B: I don't agree. I think that trains are safer / the safest form of transport.
- A: I think that Tokyo is more expensive / the most expensive city in the world.

B: I read that Singapore is more expensive / the most expensive than Tokyo.
- A: What do you think is the best / better way to exercise?

B: People think it's running, but I reckon swimming is better / the best than running.

must/mustn't

4 Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't* and the verb in brackets.

- You mustn't talk during the lesson. (talk)
- You _____ your homework on time. (do)
- You _____ sandwiches in the classroom. (eat)
- You _____ your friend's homework. (copy)
- You _____ on the chairs. (stand)
- You _____ listen carefully to the teacher. (listen)

should/shouldn't

5 Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.

forget	go (x2)	leave	stay	wear
--------	---------	-------	------	------

- It's cold today. You should wear a warm coat.
- The train leaves at ten. We _____ the house at nine.
- It's raining. You _____ your umbrella.
- It's late. You _____ to bed now.
- I've got an exam tomorrow. I _____ up late tonight.
- A: I've got toothache.

B: You _____ to the dentist.

6 Are these sentences correct? Correct the incorrect sentences.

- We should ~~to~~ get up early tomorrow. X
We should get up early tomorrow.
- Pupils don't must wear trainers at school.

- You mustn't using your calculator during the exam.

- We must visit New York, it's an incredible city.

- He shoulds book the hotel now, not later.

- People must to buy a ticket before getting on the train.

Grammar reference

Unit 6

will/won't

afirmativa		negativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will pass the exam.	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	won't fail the exam.

interrogativa	respuestas cortas	
	afirmativa	negativa
Will I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they win?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they will.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they won't.

- Se utiliza **will** y **won't** para hacer predicciones sobre el futuro.
Computers will control our lives in the future.
En el futuro, los ordenadores controlarán nuestras vidas.
- Will/Won't** no cambia según la persona y la tercera persona (*he/she/it*) no termina con **-s**.
The laptop will help me with my homework.
El ordenador portátil me será útil para hacer los deberes.
- Para formular preguntas se cambia el orden de las palabras y no se utiliza **do/does**.
Will we travel in cars in the future?
¿En el futuro iremos en coche?
- En inglés informal se puede usar la contracción **'ll**.
I'll go to university in the future.
En el futuro iré a la universidad.

(not) as + adjetivo + as

- Se utiliza **(not) as + adjetivo + as** para afirmar que algo o alguien (no) es igual en algún sentido a otra cosa o persona.
This tablet is as expensive as a laptop.
Esta tableta es tan cara como un portátil.
My headphones aren't as good as your headphones.
Mis auriculares no son tan buenos como los tuyos.
- Se utiliza la estructura **be + as + adjetivo + as**.
Desktops aren't as small as laptops.
(x Desktops aren't as smaller than laptops.)
Los ordenadores de sobremesa no son tan pequeños como los portátiles.

First conditional

action/situation (if-)	result
If we buy this laptop,	we'll get a free printer.
result	action/situation (if-)
He'll use your email	if you tell him the password.

interrogativa	
Will you call Mum for me	if I give you the number?

- Se utiliza el first conditional para hablar del resultado futuro de una acción o situación.
If the tablet breaks, I will take it to the shop.
Si se estropea la tableta la llevaré a la tienda.
- En las frases condicionales hay dos cláusulas: la cláusula **if-** y la cláusula resultado. Se utiliza **if + sujeto + presente simple** para hablar de la acción o situación, y sujeto + **will + infinitivo (sin to)** para hablar del resultado. Además, se pone una coma después de la cláusula **if-**.
If we pass all our exams, we'll have a party.
Si aprobamos todos los exámenes haremos una fiesta.
- La cláusula **if-** también puede ir en la segunda posición dentro de la oración.
I'll call you later if I need your help.
Te llamaré más tarde si necesito tu ayuda.
- El negativo se forma con **won't** en la cláusula resultado o con **don't/doesn't** en la cláusula **if-**.
I won't finish my homework if the laptop breaks.
No terminaré los deberes si se estropea el portátil.
If the laptop doesn't break, I'll finish my homework.
Si el portátil no se estropea terminaré los deberes.
- Las preguntas se formulan con **will** delante del sujeto.
Will you buy a tablet if the keyboard breaks?
¿Te comprarás una tableta si se estropea el teclado?

Grammar practice

will/won't

1 Complete the text with *will* and the words in the box.

be (x2) do go study work

In the future I think I ¹ *'ll go* to university and I ² _____ engineering. I think that engineering ³ _____ very important in the future because there ⁴ _____ a lot of new developments in science and technology. Then I reckon I ⁵ _____ research at a university in America or Australia. After that I think I ⁶ _____ in a company which invents new technology.

2 Circle the correct options.

In the future, children ¹ *will* / *won't* go to school because they ² *will* / *won't* study at home. We ³ *will* / *won't* have electric cars because there ⁴ *will* / *won't* be any petrol. People ⁵ *will* / *won't* work in factories because robots ⁶ *will* / *won't* do all of the work.

3 Write questions with *will*. Then write short answers.

- robots / clean our homes (✓)
Will robots clean our homes? Yes, they will.
- all countries / speak the same language (✗)

- airplanes / be faster (✓)

- the planet / be warmer (✗)

- people / live longer (✓)

- the world / be more peaceful (✓)

(not) as + adjective + as

4 Complete the second sentence so it has the same meaning as the first sentence. Use (not) as + adjective + as and the adjectives in brackets.

- My new computer is smaller than my old computer.
My old computer *isn't as small as* my new computer. (small)
- This tablet is more convenient than a laptop.
A laptop _____ this tablet. (convenient)

- This computer programme is the same speed as the old one.
This computer programme _____ the old one. (fast)
- These laptops are the same price as the tablets.
These laptops _____ the tablets. (expensive)
- This camera is lighter than my smartphone.
My smartphone _____ this camera. (light)

First conditional

5 Match the sentence halves.

- | | | |
|---|--|----------|
| 1 | If you switch on the computer, ... | <i>a</i> |
| 2 | If I don't leave now, ... | _____ |
| 3 | If you don't tell me the answer, ... | _____ |
| 4 | We will learn how to create a website, ... | _____ |
| 5 | You will get a better job ... | _____ |
| 6 | I won't pass the exam ... | _____ |
- a I'll show you my new website.
b if I don't study tonight.
c I'll miss the train.
d if you learn about technology.
e I won't help you repair your computer.
f if we go on this course.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

finish buy not have got
not go call take

- If the computer crashes, I *'ll take* it to the shop.
- I'll go home if the class _____ early.
- Stacy will play games online if she _____ any homework.
- They _____ us or send a text if they miss the train.
- If Danny doesn't get the job, he _____ on holiday.
- Jessica _____ a car if she passes her driving test.

Grammar reference

Unit 7

be going to

afirmativa	
I'm	going to study Medicine.
He / She / It is	
We / You / They are	
negativa	
I'm not	going to study Medicine.
He / She / It isn't	
We / You / They aren't	
interrogativa	
Am I	going to study Medicine?
Is he / she / it	
Are we / you / they	
respuestas cortas	
Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	
Yes, he / she / it is. No, he / she / it isn't.	
Yes, we / you / they are. No, we / you / they aren't.	

- Se utiliza **be going to** para hablar de planes de futuro y de intenciones.
I'm going to work in another country in the future.
En el futuro voy a trabajar en otro país.
- Para formar una frase afirmativa se utiliza **be + going to + infinitivo**.
- Para formar frases negativas, **be + not + going to + infinitivo**.
He isn't going to take a year out.
No se va a tomar un año sabático.
- Las preguntas se formulan poniendo **be** antes del sujeto.
Are they going to get married this year?
¿Se van a casar este año?

will y be going to

- *Will* se utiliza para hacer predicciones, mientras que **be going to** se utiliza para hablar de planes de futuro que ya están decididos.
We'll need a bigger house when we have a family.
Cuando tengamos familia necesitaremos una casa más grande.
We're going to buy a bigger house in a couple of years.
Dentro de un par de años nos compraremos una casa más grande.

Presente continuo para expresar futuro

- Se puede utilizar el presente continuo para hablar de planes definidos para el futuro.
She's meeting her boyfriend after school.
Después del colegio se va a encontrar con su novio.
- Con frecuencia se utilizan marcadores temporales de futuro como **tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, this summer, next week, next month** y **after class/school**.
I'm going to a party on Saturday night.
El sábado por la noche voy a una fiesta.

Presente simple para expresar futuro

- Se puede utilizar el presente simple para hablar de horarios, programas o entradas de calendario del futuro.
He finishes work at 7 pm.
Sale del trabajo a las 7.
Their train arrives at 8.45 in the morning.
Su tren llega a las 8.45 de la mañana.
Our summer holidays start on 24th June.
Empezamos las vacaciones de verano el 24 de junio.

Grammar practice

be going to

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of **be going to** and the verbs in the box.

buy get not go study take work

- I 'm going to study engineering at university.
- Rita _____ in her dad's shop this summer.
- My brother _____ a year out after university.
- My parents _____ a new house next year.
- Sam and Linda _____ married next year.
- We _____ to summer camp this year.

2 Write questions with **be going to**.

- What are you going to do this summer? (you / do)
- Where _____ next year? (Tina / work)
- When _____? (your parents / retire)
- _____ this summer? (they / visit Canada)
- _____ next year? (you / learn to drive)
- _____ medicine? (your sister / study)

will and be going to

3 Decide if each sentence is a plan or a prediction. Then **circle** the best option.

- I think you will / are going to need an umbrella today – it's raining.
- We **will** / are going to study Japanese next year.
- The tickets are sold out. You **won't** / aren't going to get in.
- I think it **will** / is going to be difficult to find a job in the future.
- Suzanne **will** / is going to work as a journalist when she leaves university.
- I'm sure you **will** / are going to pass the exam – with a bit of luck.

Present continuous for future

4 Write sentences about Leila, Danny, Suzanne and Liam's plans.

	Leila	Danny and Suzanne	Liam
tonight	study for a test	go for a pizza with their friends	play rugby
this weekend	visit her grandma	watch a football match	go shopping for new shoes

- Leila's studying for a test tonight.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

5 Complete the conversation with the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

go (x3) do meet (x2) have

- Tim: What ¹ are you doing tonight?
- Leo: I ² _____ to rugby practice at six, but nothing after that. Why?
- Tim: Sally and I ³ _____ to the new art exhibition at the community centre. It's on ancient Greece.
- Leo: Sounds interesting. What time ⁴ _____ you _____?
- Tim: It starts at eight, but I ⁵ _____ Sally at 7:30 in the café next door. Why don't you ask Luis to come too?
- Leo: He can't. He ⁶ _____ dinner at his girlfriend's house tonight. He ⁷ _____ her parents for the first time!

Present simple for future

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present simple.

- The plane leaves at 3 pm. (leave)
- What time _____ the lesson _____? (begin)
- The teams _____ the final match tomorrow. (play)
- The shop _____ until next Monday. (not open)
- My new job _____ tomorrow. (start)

Grammar reference

Unit 8

Presente perfecto: afirmativas y negativas

afirmativa/negativa	
I / We / You / They	have(n't) been to Paris.
He / She / It	has(n't) seen Avatar.

- Se utiliza el presente perfecto para hablar de acontecimientos y experiencias del pasado que no sabemos exactamente cuando pasaron.
I've visited a lot of countries.
He visitado muchos países.
- Para formar frases afirmativas se utiliza **sujeto + have/has + participio pasado**.
I've burnt my hand. Me he quemado la mano.
- Para formar frases negativas se pone **n't (not)** después de **have/has** y antes del participio pasado. Habitualmente, **not** se contrae.
They haven't crashed their car.
No han chocado con el coche.

Ortografía: participios de pasado

verbos regulares	añadir -ed <i>crash – crashed</i>
verbos acabados en -e	añadir -d <i>like – liked</i>
verbos acabados en consonantes + -y	eliminar la -y y añadir -ied <i>tidy – tidied</i>
verbos acabados en consonante + vocal + consonante	doblar la consonante final y añadir -ed <i>slip – slipped</i>

- Algunos verbos tienen formas de participio pasado irregulares y no siguen ningún patrón.
cut – cut cortar – cortado
fall – fallen caer – caído
- Ver la lista de verbos irregulares de la página 128.

Presente perfecto: interrogativas

interrogativa		respuestas cortas	
		afirmativa	negativa
Have	I (ever) flown?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
	you (ever) flown?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has	he (ever) flown?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
	she (ever) flown?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
	it (ever) flown?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have	we (ever) flown?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
	you (ever) flown?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
	they (ever) flown?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

- Las interrogativas en presente perfecto se utilizan para preguntar sobre experiencias del pasado. Se puede utilizar **ever** para preguntar sobre el periodo que abarca la vida entera.

Has she ever won a competition?

¿Ha ganado alguna vez una competición?

- Las preguntas con respuesta **Sí/No** se forman con **have/has + sujeto (+ ever) + participio pasado**, y **have/has** se repiten en las respuestas cortas.
A: Have you ever ridden a motorbike? B: Yes, I have.
A: ¿Has montado alguna vez en moto? B: Sí.

used to

afirmativa		negativa	
I / You / He / She / It	used to play football.	I / You / He / She / It	didn't use to play basketball.
We / You / They		We / You / They	

interrogativa	respuestas cortas	
	afirmativa	negativa
Did I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they use to write letters?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they did.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they didn't.

- Se utiliza **used to** para hablar de acciones que tenían lugar de forma regular en el pasado pero que ya no ocurren en el presente.
We used to walk to school, now we go by car.
Solíamos ir andando al colegio pero ahora vamos en coche.
- Used to** no cambia según la persona verbal. La tercera persona (**he/she/it**) no termina en **-s**.
She used to sing in a band.
Cantaba en un grupo.
- Se utiliza el auxiliar **did** para formar frases negativas e interrogativas.
He didn't use to smoke. (x He didn't used to smoke.)
No fumaba.
Did they use to go to the beach in summer?
¿Solían ir a la playa en verano?
- En las respuestas cortas se utiliza **did**, no **used to**.
A: Did you use to play guitar? B: Sí.
A: ¿Tocabas la guitarra?
B: Yes, I did (x Yes, I used.)

Grammar practice

Present perfect: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the chart with the past participle of each verb.

like trip try stop jump study

add <i>-d</i> or <i>-ed</i>	remove the last letter and add <i>-ied</i>	double the final consonant and add <i>-ed</i>
1 <u>jumped</u>	3 _____	5 _____
2 _____	4 _____	6 _____

2 Write the past participle of each verb.

- have had
- fall _____
- ride _____
- write _____
- eat _____
- see _____

3 Complete the sentences with correct form of *have*.

- I *'ve* _____ visited a lot of countries in my life.
- He _____ eaten snails, but he wants to try them one day.
- Tracy _____ fallen off her bike.
- Sam _____ broken his wrist.
- We _____ ridden a camel, but we're going to ride one next year.
- A:** Do you like skiing?
B: I don't know. I _____ done it before.

4 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- Kylie has broken her ankle. (break)
- Kate _____ Alaska. (visit)
- I _____ octopus. (not eat)
- My brother _____ a new computer game. (invent)
- We _____ the latest Harry Potter film. (not see)
- My parents _____ me a new bike. (buy)

Present perfect: questions

5 Write questions and short answers with the present perfect.

- you / have / an accident
Have you had an accident ?
No, I haven't .
- Tracy / ever fall off / her bike

Yes, she _____ .
- Tony / break / his leg

No, he _____ .
- they / ever win / the lottery

No, they _____ .
- she / burn / her finger

Yes, she _____ .
- you / ever slip / on a banana skin

Yes, I _____ .

used to

6 Write sentences and questions with *used to*.

- In the past:** go to school by bus
Now: go by bike
We used to go to school by bus, now we go by bike .
- In the past:** eat meat
Now: only eat vegetables
Jack _____ .
- In the past:** not like sport
Now: play tennis every weekend
They _____ .
- In the past:** not write a journal
Now: write in my blog every day
I _____ .
- they / play in a band when they were you at school

No, they _____ .
- you / ride a motorbike when you were younger

Yes, I _____ .

Grammar reference

Unit 9

one/ones

- **One/ones** se utiliza para referirse a una persona u objeto cuando no se quiere repetir un nombre en una frase. Se utiliza **one** en singular y **ones** en plural.

I like all my presents, but this one is my favorite.

Me gustan todos los regalos pero este es mi favorito.

A: Which birthday cards do you prefer?

B: The cheapest ones.

A: ¿Qué tarjetas de felicitación prefieres?

B: Las más baratas.

Pronombres indefinidos

	afirmativas	negativas
personas	someone everyone	no one anyone
objetos	something everything	nothing anything
lugares	somewhere everywhere	nowhere anywhere

- Los pronombres indefinidos se utilizan para referirse a personas, objetos y lugares de forma general.
I want to go somewhere at the weekend.
El fin de semana quiero ir a algún lugar.
- Estas palabras están en singular.
Everyone is excited about the wedding.
(x Everyone are excited about the wedding)
Todo el mundo está emocionado con la boda.
- Normalmente se utiliza un verbo en forma afirmativa junto con **no one**, **nothing** y **nowhere**.
There's nothing to do here!
(x There isn't nothing to do here!)
¡No hay nada que hacer aquí!
- Normalmente se utiliza un verbo en forma negativa junto con **anyone**, **anything** y **anywhere**.
I haven't got anything to do today.
(x I've got anything to do today.)
No tengo nada que hacer, hoy.

Pronombres reflexivos

I → myself	it → itself
you → yourself	we → ourselves
he → himself	you → yourselves
she → herself	they → themselves

- Los pronombres reflexivos se utilizan cuando una misma persona o cosa es sujeto y objeto de un verbo a la vez.
My dad talks to himself when he's nervous.
Mi padre habla consigo mismo cuando está nervioso.
- Normalmente el pronombre va justo después del verbo.
We enjoyed ourselves at Pete's birthday party.
(x We enjoyed at Pete's birthday party ourselves.)
Nos lo pasamos muy bien en la fiesta de aniversario de Pete.

Infinitivo de propósito

- El infinitivo de propósito se utiliza para especificar por qué hacemos algo.
They saved money to pay for the wedding.
(x They saved money for pay for the wedding.)
Ahorraron para pagarse la boda.

Grammar practice

one/ones

1 Circle the correct options.

- A:** Which T-shirt do you like, pink or blue?
B: The blue one / ones.
- A:** Which biscuits do you want, chocolate or lemon?
B: The chocolate **one** / ones, please.
- A:** What type of ticket is the best?
B: Which **one** / ones is the cheapest?
- A:** I really like those types of films.
B: Which **one** / ones?
A: Action films.
- A:** Which restaurant do you like best?
B: The **one** / ones on the corner near the park.
- A:** Do you want the same flowers as last time?
B: No, let's get different **one** / ones, this time.

Indefinite pronouns

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

anywhere	Everyone	anything	nothing
Someone	something		

- I haven't got anything to do today.
- Helen couldn't find her keys _____.
- _____ called me on the phone but I don't know who.
- I'm so hungry. I've eaten _____ since breakfast.
- I can give you _____ for your headache.
- _____ is going to the park tomorrow. Why don't you come, too?

3 Circle the correct options.

- Someone** / **No one** lives in that house – the last family moved out two weeks ago.
- There's **something** / **nothing** good on TV tonight. Let's go to the cinema.
- You've thrown your clothes **everywhere** / **nowhere**! Clean your room now!
- Somewhere** / **Someone** told me it's your birthday today.
- I've got **nothing** / **no one** to tell you.
- She hasn't got **anywhere** / **nowhere** to plug in her computer.

Reflexive pronouns

4 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

- Do you like looking at yourself in the mirror?
- Serena taught _____ to play the guitar.
- I burnt _____ when I was cooking dinner.
- These lights turn _____ on when it's dark.
- Jim hurt _____ when he was climbing.
- We enjoyed _____ at the picnic.

5 Are these sentences correct? Correct the incorrect reflexive pronouns.

- I hope she didn't hurt ~~yourself~~. *X*
I hope she didn't hurt herself.
- He only thinks about herself!

- I think she cut herself on that big knife.

- The human body can repair itself very quickly.

- I saw myself in the mirror.

- We've sent themselves a copy of the contract.

Infinitive of purpose

6 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 She went to the supermarket ... | <u>b</u> |
| 2 Sam and Joanna went to the park ... | — |
| 3 Suzanne bought some bread ... | — |
| 4 Lisa took her camera ... | — |
| 5 We went to the pool ... | — |
| 6 I brought some flowers ... | — |
- a** to go swimming.
b to buy some fruit.
c to give Mum for her birthday.
d to play football.
e to make sandwiches.
f to take some photos.