

# 6 Reference

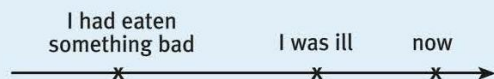
## Past Perfect Simple

We use the Past Simple to talk about something that happened in the past, e.g. *I was ill*.

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about what happened before that, e.g. *I had eaten something bad*.

We use it to make the order of events clear.

*I was ill because I'd eaten something bad.*



We don't need to use the Past Perfect Simple when the sequence of events in the past is clear:

*I came home and turned on my computer.*

The Past Perfect uses many of the same expressions as the Present Perfect (*since, for, already*).

## Uses of like

### As a verb

- 1 To enjoy something or think that something is nice, good or right.  
*I like fresh coffee. Harry doesn't like swimming.*
- 2 To say what you want or ask someone what they want.  
*I'd like a non-smoking room please.*
- 3 To suggest or offer something.  
*I'll help you, if you like.*

### As a preposition

- 1 Similar to something or happening in the same way.  
*He eats like a horse.*

We often use *look, sound, feel, taste* with this meaning.

*Sam looks like a popstar.*

We can also use *look like* and *feel like* with a more idiomatic meaning.

*It looks like Rachel is going to be late again!*

*I don't feel like going.*



When *like* is a preposition and is followed by a verb we use *-ing*.

- 2 Used to give an example (instead of *such as*).  
*Big cities like London can be expensive.*
- 3 Used to ask someone to describe or give their opinion.  
*What's London like? It's enormous.*

## Articles

### a/an is used ...

- 1 when something is one of many.  
*I went to an island in the Pacific.*
- 2 when it's the first time we've mentioned the subject.  
*I went to an island in the Pacific. The island was completely isolated.*
- 3 with jobs.  
*She's a doctor, he's a cook.*

### the is used ...

- 1 when the subject is unique (there's only one).  
*The President of the US*
- 2 when we already know which one we are talking about.  
*I went to an island in the Pacific. The island was completely isolated.*
- 3 with superlatives: *It's the best holiday I've ever had ...*

### No article

We use no article when we make generalisations with ...

plural nouns: *Trousers are warmer than skirts.*

uncountable nouns: *Progress is possible.*

### Articles in place names

We use no article with ...

- 1 most place names: *Warsaw, Spain*
- 2 names with South/East, etc. *South America*

We use *the* for ...

- 1 countries with the word *State, Kingdom* or *Republic*:  
*the United States, the United Kingdom.*
- 2 plural names: *the West Indies.*
- 3 rivers, seas, oceans, deserts: *the River Seine.*
- 4 describing where in a country: *the south of France, the west coast of Scotland.*

## Key vocabulary

### Holidays and travelling

(river) cruise cultural and historical capitals  
barren deserts famous landmarks go abroad  
go sightseeing have fun and relax  
independent travel adventure/package/beach/  
camping/sailing holiday local culture safari  
sightseeing tour unforgettable journey

### Describing landscape

beach coastline desert dramatic green island lush  
mountains pebbly rocky sandy scenery scenic  
snow-capped tropical unspoilt valley waterfall

### Places in a city

bookshop/library canal/river castle/palace  
hostel/hotel museum/art gallery lake/fountain  
park/garden pub/café shop/market  
square/roundabout

### Expressions with get

get a letter/an email/a distinction/a job/directions  
get a newspaper/a drink get away with something  
get hungry/dark/worse/cold/wet/ill/bored  
get home/to the airport  
get someone from the station/a taxi  
get on/get back/get on (with)  
get married/dressed/lost get (the chance) to + infinitive



Listen to the explanations and vocabulary.