

# 1 Reference

## Auxiliary verbs: do, be, have

### Questions

Invert the subject and the auxiliary verb. If there is no auxiliary verb, use *do/does* or *did*.

Yes/No questions

*Are you Polish?*

Wh- questions

*Where are you going? How did you learn to do that?*

Echo questions

*'He lives in the country.' 'Does he?'*

Negatives

We use *not* or add *n't* to the auxiliary. If there is no auxiliary verb use *doesn't*, *don't*, *didn't*.

*I'm not afraid.*

Short answers

Repeat the auxiliary verb used in the question.

*'Have you finished yet?' 'Yes, I have.'*

## Present Simple and Present Continuous

We use the Present Simple for habits/routines, things that are always true/permanent and describing a state.

*Seung-Ah starts work at eight o'clock.*

*Spain is a hot country.*

*Dimitri is really happy about his new job.*

We use the Present Continuous for things that are happening now, at this moment and temporary situations that are happening around now (but not at this exact moment).

*Jade's having a shower. I'm learning Spanish for my job.*

Main verbs can describe actions or states.

Some verbs have an action meaning as well as a state meaning, so can be used in continuous tenses.

*We're having a wonderful holiday.* (have = action/experience – **can** be used in the continuous)

*We have a lovely room by the sea.* (have = possess – **can't** be used in the continuous)

## Present Perfect Simple and Past Simple

We use the Past Simple to talk about completed actions or states which happened in a **finished** period of time in the past. There is no connection to now.

*I went to Disneyland last year.*

We use *ago* with the Past Simple to say when something happened and *for* to talk about the period of time.

*They met ten years ago and worked together for two years.*

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about completed actions which happened in an unfinished period of time that is connected to now.

*I've eaten out twice this week.* (this week is not yet finished)

*I've been to Disneyland.* (some time in my life up to now)

We often use *for* and *since* with the Present Perfect.

We use *for* + a period of time and *since* + a point in time.

*I've known her for two months/since April.*

We use *just* with the Present Perfect Simple to show that an action is very recent.

*I've just bought some new trainers.*

We use *not yet* with the Present Perfect Simple to emphasise that a situation has not started, and *already* to emphasise that a situation has started or an action has finished.

*I haven't done the shopping yet.*

*I've already finished cooking.*

## Phrasal verbs

Form: verb + one or two prepositions (or adverb)

*He grew up in France. I got on well with her.*

One phrasal verb can have more than one meaning.

Take off: *The plane took off at 6:00. I took off my coat.*

The meaning often has no connection with the verb.

*We ran out of money.* (= there is none left)

Phrasal verbs are often informal/spoken English. Often there is a more formal word which means the same.

*She looks up to him.* (= she respects him)

### Key vocabulary

#### Relationships and arguing

acquaintance be on the same wavelength boss  
classmate close/old/best friend colleague  
enjoy his/her company ex-girlfriend  
fall out (about/over sthg) father-in-law  
friend of a friend get angry get on well  
get to know him/her have a lot in common  
have an argument/row have the same sense of humour  
husband keep in touch lose touch lose your temper  
see red stepmother stranger team-mate

#### Verbs/Adjectives + prepositions

belong to fluent in good at keen on read about  
spend money on talk about interested in  
use (something) for worry about

#### Personality

dependable encouraging generous kind-hearted  
jealous mean pleasant selfish sulky upbeat

#### Phrasal verbs

bring up carry on get on with grow up look after  
look up to take after tell off



ACTIVEBOOK

Listen to the explanations and vocabulary.



see Writing bank page 153