Question tags

Affirmative statements use a negative tag.
*They **are** French, **aren't** they?*

We use this structure when you think the answer is *yes*.

Negative statements use an affirmative tag.
*I **won't** be needed, **will** I?*

We use this structure when we think the answer is *no*.

If there is no auxiliary verb, use *do*, *does* or *did*, or their negatives.
*She **went** home, **didn't** she?*

For short answers, we also use the auxiliary verb.
*She **doesn't** eat meat, **does** she?*
*No, she **doesn't**.*

To ask a 'real' question, where we want to check information, the intonation of the question tag goes down, then up.

When we expect the other person to agree with us, the intonation of the question tag goes up, then down.

Modals of obligation and prohibition

Obligation

Have to is often used for rules/regulations.
*You **have to** show your passport at Customs.* (It's a law.)

Must is often used when the obligation comes from the speaker. *Must* is never followed by *to*.
*I **must** stop smoking.* (I think this.)

Both *have to* and *must* can also be used to advise someone strongly to do something.
*You **must** start looking after yourself better!*

Prohibition

Mustn't means *it is prohibited/not allowed*.
*You **mustn't** eat in the classroom.*

No obligation

Don't have to means you have a choice.
*You **don't have to** wear a suit to work.* (It's not necessary but you can if you want to.)

Recommendation

*You **should** go.* (It's a good idea.)

Zero and First Conditional with *if/when/unless/as soon as*

Zero Conditional

To talk about real or possible situations which are always true we can use *if* + present tense + present tense (or a modal verb).
*If it **rains** (generally), I **stay** at home.*

First Conditional

To talk about real possibilities in the future we can use *if* + Present Simple + *will/can/should/may* (and other modal verbs).
*If it **rains** (on a specific future occasion), I'**ll** stay at home.*

when/as soon as/unless

Unless means *if not*.
***Unless** it rains, I'll go out.*

We use *when* to show the situation is certain.
***When** you visit, I'll cook dinner.* (It's certain that you will visit)

We use *as soon as* to emphasise that an event happens immediately.
***As soon as** I see him, I'll tell him.*

! We don't usually use *if* + *will* in conditional sentences.

We can reverse the clauses and remove the comma.
If it rains, I stay at home. *I stay at home if it rains.*

Key vocabulary

Time and money verbs
earn good value for have got ... to spare inherit invest in it's not worth the lend make not have enough run out of steal use your ... wisely waste

Phrasal verbs
break up with catch up with drop out of end up grow up make up pick up run out of work out

Personal qualities (1)
ambitious charming confident determined egotistical extravagant flexible generous good with figures good with people have a sense of humour know your strengths and weaknesses mean tolerant work long hours

Shopping
afford bargain big ticket item cash cheap checkout credit card debit card expensive impulse buy price comparison websites purchase receipt reduced refund save spend shop around the sales

Easily confused words
coin/note fare/fine fun/funny lend/borrow miss/lose receipt/bill change/cash remember/remind rob/steal say/tell travel/trip work/job

Listen to the explanations and vocabulary.
ACTIVEBOOK

see Writing bank page 156