

9 | Language reference

GRAMMAR

should/shouldn't

Should is a modal auxiliary verb. This means:

- it goes with the infinitive without *to*.
- it has the same form for all subjects.
- the negative is with *not* (*n't*).
- to make a question, put *should* before the subject, and the infinitive after the subject.

We use *should* to give advice.

You should say hello when you meet someone for the first time.

Affirmative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	should	wear a tie.
Negative	I/You/He/She/It/We/They	shouldn't	wear a tie.
Question	Should	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	wear a tie?
Short answer	Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	should.
	No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	shouldn't.

Do not use *to* after *should*.

You should arrive early. Not ~~*You should to arrive early.*~~

Imperative

The imperative form of the verb is the same as the infinitive without *to*.

Use the imperative to give orders and instructions.

Drink water. ***Sit straight.***

Use *don't* + verb to make negative imperatives.

Don't sit for a long time. ***Don't move.***

You can also use imperatives to give directions (see Unit 3D page 39).

Whose & possessives

Use the question word *whose* to ask about possession. We can use *whose* with or without a noun.

Whose money is that? ***Whose is that money?***

Use possessive pronouns to avoid repeating the noun.

Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun
It's my book.	It's mine.
It's your book.	It's yours.
It's his book.	It's his.
It's her book.	It's hers.
It's our book.	It's ours.
It's their book.	It's theirs.

Do not use possessive pronouns with a noun.

It's mine. Not ~~*It's mine book.*~~

have got

Have got means the same as *have*. It is common in spoken British English.

Use *have got*:

- to talk about possession.
I've got a car.
- to talk about relationships.
I've got two brothers and sisters.
- to talk about states.

Affirmative

I/You/We/They	have got 've got	a headache.
He/She/It	has got 's got	

Negative

I/You/We/They	haven't got	a headache.
He/She/It	hasn't got	

Question

Have	you/I/we/they	got	a headache?
Has	he/she/it		

Short answer

Yes,	you/I/we/they	have.
	he/she/it	has.
No,	you/I/we/they	haven't.
	he/she/it	hasn't.

The past of *have got* is *had*.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Asking how you feel

How are you? Are you alright? Are you OK?

What's the matter? What's wrong?

Saying how you feel

I'm fine, thanks. I'm very well, thanks.

I don't feel (very) well.

I feel + adj

I've got a + noun

WORD LIST

Clothes

boot <i>n</i> C ***	/bu:t/
dress <i>n</i> C ***	/dres/
jacket <i>n</i> C ***	/'dʒækɪt/
jeans <i>n</i> C *	/dʒi:nz/
jumper <i>n</i> C *	/'dʒʌmpə(r)/
shirt <i>n</i> C ***	/ʃɜ:(r)t/
shoe <i>n</i> C ***	/ʃu:/
skirt <i>n</i> C **	/skɜ:(r)t/
tie <i>n</i> C **	/taɪ/
trainers <i>n</i> C *	/'treɪnə(r)z/
trousers <i>n</i> C **	/'traʊzə(r)z/
T-shirt <i>n</i> C *	/'ti:ʃɜ:(r)t/

Body

arm <i>n</i> C ***	/ɑ:(r)m/
back <i>n</i> C ***	/bæk/
chest <i>n</i> C ***	/tʃest/
elbow <i>n</i> C **	/'elbəʊ/
finger <i>n</i> C ***	/'fɪŋgə(r)/
foot (plural feet) <i>n</i> C ***	/fʊt, fi:t/
hand <i>n</i> C ***	/hænd/
head <i>n</i> C ***	/hed/
knee <i>n</i> C ***	/ni:/
leg <i>n</i> C ***	/leg/
neck <i>n</i> C ***	/nek/
shoulder <i>n</i> C ***	/'ʃəʊldə(r)/
stomach <i>n</i> C **	/'stʌmək/
wrist <i>n</i> C **	/rɪst/

Face

cheek <i>n</i> C **	/tʃi:k/
chin <i>n</i> C **	/tʃɪn/
ear <i>n</i> C ***	/ɪə(r)/
eye <i>n</i> C ***	/aɪ/
hair <i>n</i> U ***	/heə(r)/
mouth <i>n</i> C ***	/maʊθ/
nose <i>n</i> C ***	/nəʊz/
tooth (plural teeth) <i>n</i> C ***	/tu:θ, ti:θ/

Health problems

cold <i>n</i> C **	/kəʊld/
headache <i>n</i> C *	/'hedək/
hurt <i>v</i> ***	/hɜ:(r)t/
ill <i>adj</i> ***	/ɪl/
stomach ache <i>n</i> C/U	/'stʌmək eɪk/
tired <i>adj</i> ***	/'taɪə(r)d/
toothache <i>n</i> U	/'tu:θeɪk/