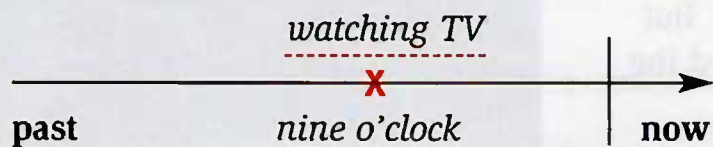


GRAMMAR

Past simple & past continuous

We use the past continuous for actions in progress at a particular time in the past. These actions are incomplete.

At nine o'clock last night, he was watching TV.

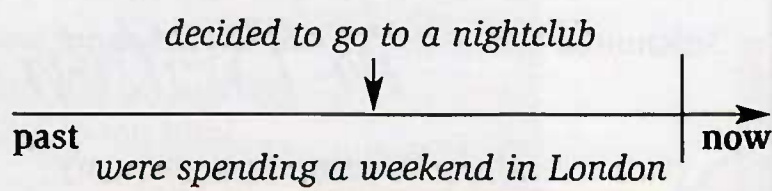


We use the past simple for completed past actions.

*He **decided** to buy a lottery ticket.*

We often use the past continuous and the past simple together. We use the past continuous for longer, 'background' actions and we use the past simple for shorter, completed actions.

*Three friends **were spending** a weekend in London and they **decided** to go to a nightclub.*



Past continuous

Affirmative

subject + *was/were* + verb + *-ing* ...

Negative

subject + *was/were* + not + verb + *-ing* ...

Question

Was/Were + subject + verb + *-ing*?

Past perfect simple

We use the past perfect to talk about completed actions in the past that happened before other actions in the past.

*Rescuers arrived, but Selak **had swum** to safety.
(= Selak swam to safety and then rescuers arrived.)*

We often use the past perfect and the past simple together to show the order in which two actions took place.

Compare the following pair of sentences:

*He **had married** her when he **won** the lottery.
(= He married her and then he won the lottery.)
He **married** her when he **had won** the lottery.
(= He won the lottery and then he married her.)*

Affirmative & Negative

I/You/He/She/We/They	had	broken	a leg.
	hadn't		

Question

What	had	I/you/he/she/we/they	done?
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Time linkers

We can use *while*, *as* and *when* to show that two actions happen at the same time.

*He was reading a letter **while/as/when** the doctors were deciding what to do next.*

***While/As/When** the doctors were deciding what to do next, he was reading a letter.*

We can use *the moment*, *as soon as* and *when* to show that one action happens immediately after another one.

*The boy fell asleep **the moment/as soon as/when** he climbed onto the sofa.*

***The moment/As soon as/When** the boy climbed onto the sofa, he fell asleep.*

We can use *by the time* to show that one action has happened before another.

*The party had finished **by the time** we arrived.*

***By the time** we arrived, the party had finished.*

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Talking about similarities & differences

Similarities

We can make short statements that begin with *so* and *neither* to show a similarity or agreement between what we think and a statement made by another person.

We use *so* after an affirmative statement, and we use *neither* after a negative statement.

*I'm feeling tired. **So** am I.
She's got a cold. **So** have I.
They won't be happy. **Neither** will you.
He hasn't finished. **Neither** has she.*

The auxiliary verb in the first statement is repeated in the statement that begins with *so* or *neither*.

If the first statement is in the present simple, the second statement will include *do/don't/does/doesn't*. If the first statement is in the past simple, the second statement will include *did/didn't*.

*I like this place. **So do** I.
I didn't understand. **Neither did** I.*

It is also possible to use *too* and *neither* after a pronoun.

*He's Canadian. **Me too**.
She's not well. **Me neither**.*

Differences

When we want to say the opposite of another statement, we do not use *so* or *neither*. We use a pronoun followed by an auxiliary verb. We stress both the pronoun and the auxiliary verb.

I can't swim. I can.

I'm not hungry. I am.

If the first statement is in the present simple or the past simple, the second statement will include *do/don't/does/doesn't/did/didn't*.

I don't like hamburgers. I do!

He wants a divorce. She doesn't.

They arrived early. You didn't!

Both & neither

We use *both* and *neither* to compare two people or things. The meaning of *both* is positive and the meaning of *neither* is negative.

Both of them have a good job.

(= He has a good job and she has a good job.)

Neither of them has a good job.

(= He doesn't have a good job and she doesn't have a good job.)

We use a plural verb when *both* is the subject of the sentence. We normally use a singular verb when *neither* is the subject of a sentence. When we name the two subjects, *both* is used with *and*. *Neither* is used with *nor*.

Both Ceri and Philip speak Spanish.

Neither Ceri nor Philip speaks Slovenian.

Both can be used in two positions in a sentence.

Both of them have children.

They both have children.

WORD LIST

Idioms (taking risks)

a bit of a gamble	/ə ,bit əv ə 'gæmbəl/
a lot at stake	/ə ,lɒt ət 'steɪk/
against the odds	/ə,ɡenst ði: 'ɒdz/
give something a go	/,ɡɪv ə 'gəʊ/
it's a lottery	/,ɪts ə 'lɒtəri/
play safe	/,pleɪ 'seɪf/
try your luck	/,traɪ jə 'lʊk/

Injuries

ankle <i>n C **</i>	/æŋkl/
black eye <i>n C</i>	/ˌblæk 'aɪ/
bleed <i>v *</i>	/bli:d/
bruise <i>v/n C *</i>	/bru:z/
burn <i>v/n C ***</i>	/bɜ:n/
frostbitten <i>adj</i>	/ˌfrɒstˌbɪtn/
scratch <i>n C/v *</i>	/skrætʃ/
shock <i>n C/v ***</i>	/ʃɒk/
sprain <i>n C/v</i>	/spreɪn/
wrist <i>n C **</i>	/rɪst/
suffer from <i>v ***</i>	/ˌsʌfə ,frɒm/
twist <i>v **</i>	/twɪst/
unconscious <i>adj *</i>	/ʌn'kɒnʃəs/

Other words & phrases

according to <i>prep ***</i>	/ə'kɔ:dn̩ tu:/
addict <i>n C *</i>	/ædɪkt/
all-night <i>adj</i>	/ɔ:l 'naɪt/
balcony <i>n C *</i>	/ˌbælkəni/
bang <i>v *</i>	/bæŋ/
billion <i>n C **</i>	/ˌbɪljən/
burglar <i>n C *</i>	/ˌbɜ:glə/
catch fire <i>v</i>	/ˌkætʃ 'faɪə/
coincidence <i>n C *</i>	/ˌkəʊɪnsɪd(ə)ns/
corpse <i>n C *</i>	/kɔ:ps/
critic <i>n C ***</i>	/ˌkrɪtɪk/
destroy <i>v ***</i>	/dɪ'strɔɪ/
droppings <i>n pl</i>	/ˌdrɒpɪŋz/
end up <i>v</i>	/end 'ʌp/
explode <i>v **</i>	/ɪk'spləʊd/
explosion <i>n C **</i>	/ɪk'spləʊzən/
fancy <i>v **</i>	/ˌfænsɪ/
fortune <i>n U **</i>	/ˌfɔ:rtʃu:n/
fry <i>v *</i>	/fraɪ/
gamble <i>v *</i>	/ˌgæmbəl/
good cause <i>n C</i>	/ˌɡʊd 'kɔ:z/
governor <i>n C **</i>	/ˌɡʌv(ə)nə/
handful <i>n C **</i>	/ˌhændfʊl/
have (sth) in common	/ˌhæv ɪn 'kɒmən/
have (sth) on your mind	/ˌhæv ɒn jə 'maɪnd/

haystack <i>n C</i>	/ˌheɪˌstæk/
hiker <i>n C</i>	/ˌhaɪkə/
horn <i>n C **</i>	/hɔ:n/
icy <i>adj *</i>	/ˌaɪsi/
identical <i>adj **</i>	/aɪ'dentɪkl/
income <i>n C ***</i>	/ˌɪnkʌm/
industry <i>n C ***</i>	/ˌɪndəstri/
it's (not) worth it	/,ɪts nɒt 'wɜ:θ ɪt/
jackpot <i>n C</i>	/ˌdʒækpɒt/
jet set <i>n C</i>	/ˌdʒet ,set/
legal <i>adj ***</i>	/ˌli:ɡl/
leisure club <i>n C</i>	/ˌleɪzə ,klʌb/
lightning <i>n U *</i>	/ˌlaɪtnɪŋ/
liquid <i>n C/U **</i>	/ˌlɪkwɪd/
local <i>adj/n C **</i>	/ˌləʊkl/
lucky break <i>n C</i>	/ˌlʌki 'breɪk/
make-up <i>n U *</i>	/ˌmeɪk ˌʌp/
mate <i>n C **</i>	/meɪt/
oven <i>n C **</i>	/ˌʌvən/
parachute <i>n C/v</i>	/ˌpærəˌʃu:t/
paramedic <i>n C</i>	/ˌpærəˌmedɪk/
parental <i>adj **</i>	/pə'rentl/
pepperoni <i>n U</i>	/ˌpepə'reʊni/
petrol station <i>n C</i>	/ˌpetrəl ,steɪʃn/
philosophical <i>adj **</i>	/ˌfɪlə'sɒfɪkl/
pile <i>n C **</i>	/paɪl/
plough into <i>v</i>	/ˌplau 'ɪntu:/
profile <i>n C **</i>	/ˌprəʊfaɪl/
pupil <i>n C ***</i>	/ˌpju:pl/
quick-fix <i>adj</i>	/ˌkwɪkˌfɪks/
rail <i>n C ***</i>	/reɪl/
reduce <i>v ***</i>	/rɪ'dju:s/
regular <i>n C/adj ***</i>	/ˌregjʊlə/
regularly <i>adv ***</i>	/ˌregjʊləli/
scream <i>v/n C **</i>	/skri:m/
siren <i>n C *</i>	/saɪrən/
smash <i>v **</i>	/smæʃ/
snake <i>n C *</i>	/sneɪk/
sneeze <i>v</i>	/sni:z/
solution <i>n C ***</i>	/səˈlu:ʃn/
solve <i>v ***</i>	/sɒlv/
speedboat <i>n C</i>	/ˌspi:dˌbɔ:t/
spit <i>v *</i>	/spɪt/
spray <i>v/n C/U</i>	/spreɪ/
squash <i>n U *</i>	/skwɒʃ/
superstition <i>n C</i>	/ˌsu:pə'stɪʃn/
survive <i>v ***</i>	/səˈvaɪv/
symphony <i>n C *</i>	/ˌsɪmfəni/
tempt <i>v **</i>	/tempt/
throughout <i>prep ***</i>	/θru:'aʊt/
toddler <i>n C *</i>	/ˌtɒdlə/
toe <i>n C **</i>	/təʊ/
turnover <i>n U **</i>	/ˌtɜ:nəʊvə/
twin <i>adj/n C **</i>	/twɪn/
twist of fate	/ˌtwɪst əv 'feɪt/
warehouse <i>n C **</i>	/ˌweəhaus/
wave <i>v ***</i>	/weɪv/
wicked <i>adj *</i>	/ˌwɪkɪd/
you're kidding	/jɔ: 'kɪdn̩/