

GUIDE GRAMMAR - BASIC 2

UNIT 1: BUYING AND SELLING**TOPIC: VERB TO BE IN PAST****AFFIRMATIVE FORM**

Subject	Verb be	Complement
I	was	very happy
He		
She		
It		
You	were	
We		
They		

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NEGATIVE FORM

Subject	Verb be	Not	Complement
I	was	not	in Japan
He			
She			
It			
You	were		
We			
They			

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CONTRACTIONS

Contractions	
was not	wasn't
were not	weren't

INTERROGATIVE FORM

Verb be	Subject	Complement	Question
was	I	scared	?
	He		
	She		
	It		
were	You		
	We		
	They		

UNIT 2: HEALTHY EATING

TOPIC: COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS / QUANTIFIERS

Countable and uncountable nouns

Countable nouns have plurals.

Uncountable nouns don't have plurals. They are always in singular. They can be liquids (water, milk), gases (air, smoke), masses (bread, cake) or substances (iron, gold).



Some and any: “some” and “any” refer to an unspecified number or amount.

We use **SOME** for affirmative sentences.

We use **ANY** for negative and interrogative sentences.

SOME	ANY	
We use some in positive statements:	We use any in negative statements and questions:	
We need some tomatoes.	We don't need any tomatoes.	<u>A lot,</u> <u>many</u> <u>and</u> <u>much</u>
	Do we need any tomatoes?	

“A lot”, “many” and “much” express BIG QUANTITIES.

You use “A LOT” for affirmative sentences. You use “a lot” with countable and uncountable nouns.

Many and much are used in negative sentences. "Many" is for countable nouns. Much is for uncountable nouns.

BIG QUANTITIES

	FORM	TYPE OF NOUN
A LOT	AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES	COUNT AND NON-COUNT
MANY	NEGATIVE SENTENCES	COUNT NOUNS
MUCH	NEGATIVE SENTENCES	NON-COUNT NOUNS

Many



Use **many** with plural nouns

Chelsea doesn't have **many** friends.

Much



Use **much** with collective nouns and singular nouns

Gerald doesn't have **much** money.

A few and a little

A few / Few = for countable nouns.

A little / Little = for uncountable nouns.

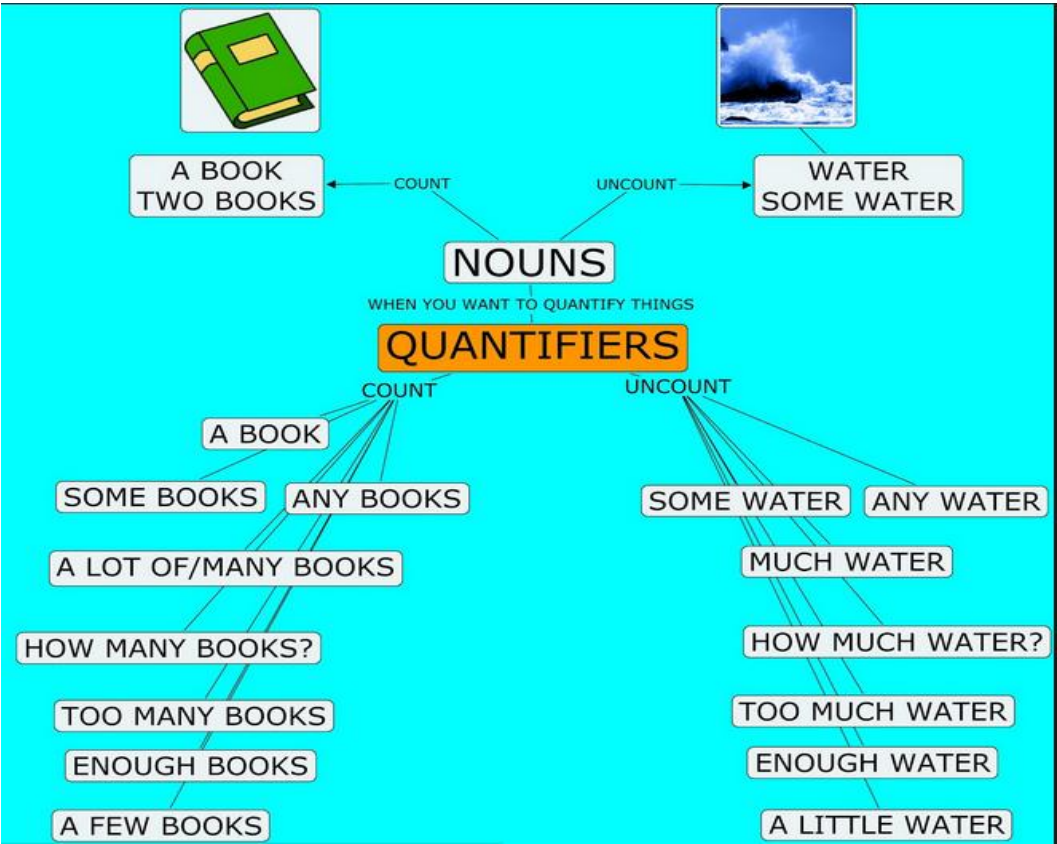
**"A few" or "a little" express that something is "enough".*

**"Few" and "little" express that something is NOT "enough".*

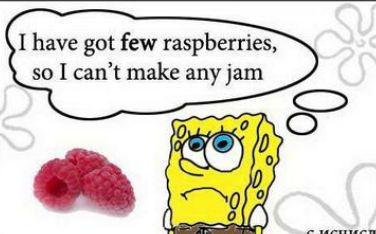


There's a little sugar = It's enough to make juice.

There's little sugar = It's NOT enough to make juice.

AS A SUMMARY



UNIT 3: GETTING HELP**TOPIC: PRESENT SIMPLE****AFFIRMATIVE FORM****Structure:** **SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT**

 <p>I have got few raspberries, so I can't make any jam</p>	 <p>I've got a few apples. I can bake an apple pie</p>
few - МАЛО (мало и недостаточно)	a few - НЕМНОГО (мало, но достаточно)
 <p>We have little bread. We must go to the baker's</p>	 <p>We have a little bread. it will be enough</p>
little - МАЛО (мало и недостаточно)	a little - НЕМНОГО (мало, но достаточно)

с исчисляемыми сущ. с неисчисляемыми сущ.

CONJUGATION EXAMPLE

VERB: PLAY	VERB: EAT	VERB: READ	VERB: WRITE
I play	I eat	I read	I write
You play	You eat	You read	You write
He plays	He eats	He reads	He writes
She plays	She eats	She reads	She writes
It plays	It eats	It reads	It writes
We play	We eat	We read	We write
They play	They eat	They read	They write

As you can see, in third person singular pronouns (HE, SHE, IT), we add "s" to the verb.

VERBS ENDING IN CH, SH, SS, X OR O TAKE "-ES" IN THIRD PERSON SINGULAR.

CONJUGATION EXAMPLE

VERB: KISS	VERB: GO	VERB: WATCH
I Kiss	I go	I watch
You Kiss	You go	You watch
He kiss es	He go es	He watch es
She kiss es	She go es	She watch es
It kiss es	It go es	It watch es
We Kiss	We go	We watch
They kiss	They go	They watch

FOR EXAMPLE



THE BOY WATCHES TV.



HE GOES TO THE PARK.

VERBS ENDING IN “**CONSONANT + Y**”, DROP THE
“**Y**” AND ADD “**-IES**”.

VERB: STUDY	VERB: TRY
I study	I try
You study	You try
He studi ies	He tri ies
She studi ies	She tri ies
It studi ies	It tri ies
We study	We try
They study	They try

FOR EXAMPLE



HE STUDIES MATHS.

NEGATIVE FORM

The negative form of the present simple is formed with “DO NOT (don’t)” for “I”, “you”, “we” and “they”. With “he”, “she” and “it” we use “DOES NOT (doesn’t)”.

VERB: WORK	VERB: DRINK
I <i>don't</i> work	I <i>don't</i> drink
You <i>don't</i> work	You <i>don't</i> drink
He <i>doesn't</i> work	He <i>doesn't</i> drink
She <i>doesn't</i> work	She <i>doesn't</i> drink
It <i>doesn't</i> work	It <i>doesn't</i> drink
We <i>don't</i> work	We <i>don't</i> drink
They <i>don't</i> work	They <i>don't</i> drink

FOR EXAMPLE

I DON'T DRINK ALCOHOL.



HE DOESN'T HAVE A HOUSE.

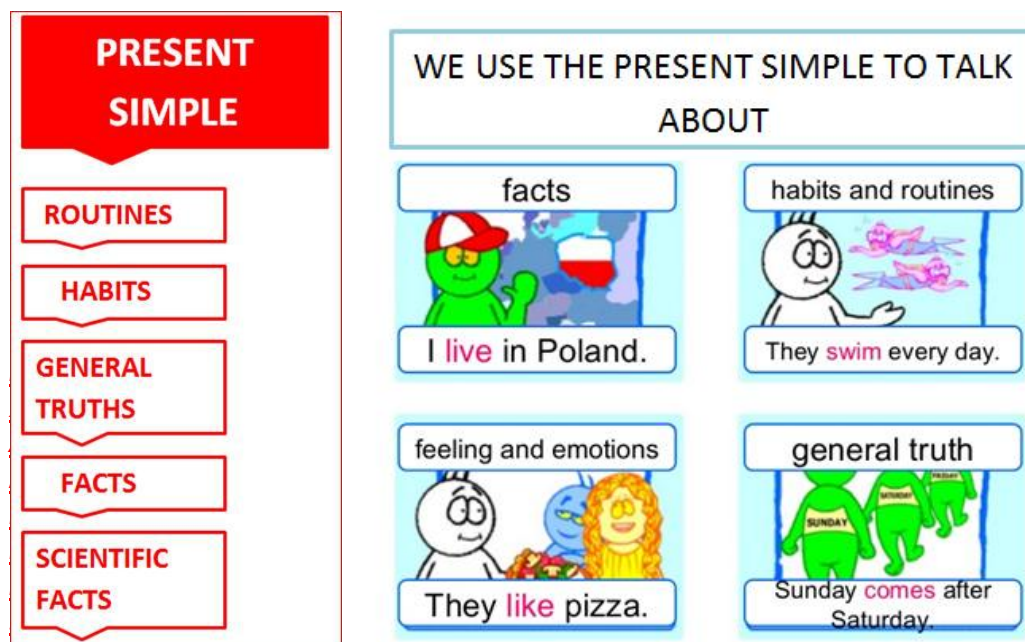
INTERROGATIVE FORM

We form the interrogative form of the present simple using the auxiliaries “do” and “does” at the beginning of a question.

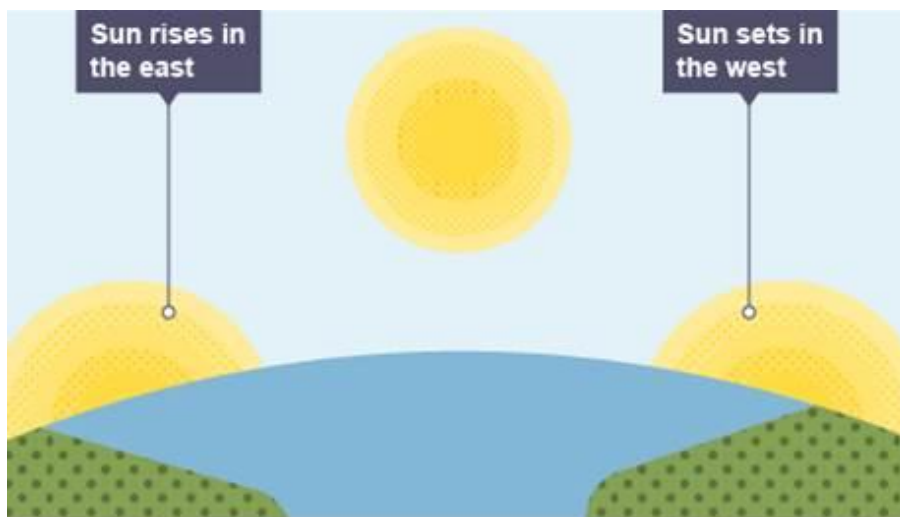
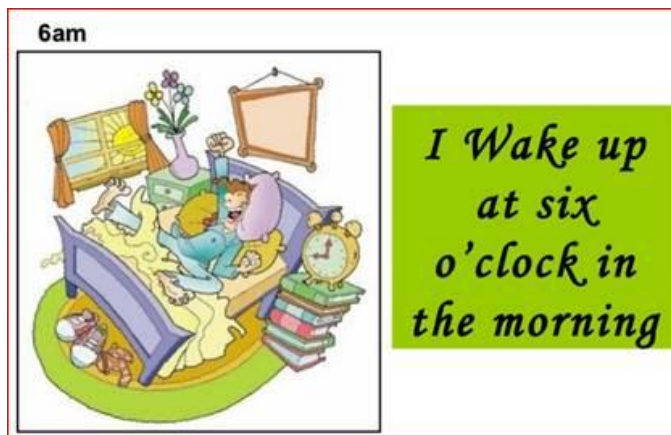
VERB: DANCE	ANSWER
<i>Do</i> I dance?	Yes, I/you do / No, I/you don't
<i>Do</i> you dance?	Yes, I do / No, I don't
<i>Does</i> he dance?	Yes, he does / No, he doesn't
<i>Does</i> she dance?	Yes, she does / No, she doesn't
<i>Does</i> it dance?	Yes, it does / No, it doesn't
<i>Do</i> we dance?	Yes, we do / No, we don't
<i>Do</i> they dance?	Yes, they do / No, they don't

USES

We use the present simple to talk about habits, routines, facts, and scientific facts.



OF USES



UNIT 4: SPORTS

TOPIC: COMPARATIVES

There are three ways to express comparisons: the comparison of equality, the comparison of superiority or inferiority and the superlative.

EQUALITY

To compare two or more elements that are equal.

FORM

AS + (ADJECTIVE/ADVERB) + AS

EXAMPLES



Megan Fox is as beautiful as Bella Thorne.

Megan Fox = beautiful.
Bella Thorne = beautiful.



MATHS IS AS DIFFICULT AS CHEMISTRY.

Maths = difficult.
Chemistry = difficult.

COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY

To compare **two** elements that are not equal.

FORM

COMPARATIVE OF SUPERIORITY

SHORT WORDS: ADD “-ER”. (E. g. TALL – TALLER; SHORT – SHORTER; BIG - BIGGER).

LONG WORDS: ADD “MORE”. (E. g. INTERESTING – MORE INTERESTING; INTELLIGENT – MORE INTELLIGENT).

SPECIFIC RULES

One-syllable adjectives or adverbs ending in consonant: add –ER. (E. g. *small – smaller*).

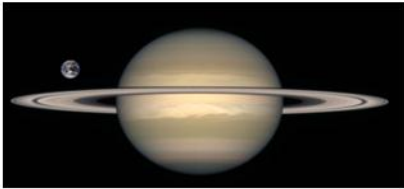
One-syllable adjectives or adverbs ending in E: add -R. (E. g. *nice – nicer*).

One-syllable adjectives or adverbs ending with a single consonant preceded by a vowel: double the consonant and add –ER. (E. g. *big – bigger*).

With most two-syllable adjectives or adverbs ending in “Y”: change the “Y” to “I” and add ER. (E.g. *happy – happier*).

Three-syllable adjectives or adverbs: use MORE. (E.g. *beautiful – more beautiful*).

EXAMPLES



Saturn is bigger than the Earth.

Saturn + big



Pizza is more delicious than “Pollo a la Brasa”.

Pizza + delicious



Perfecta is busier than Mary.

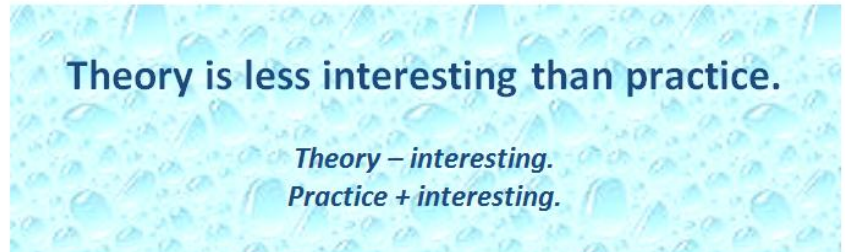
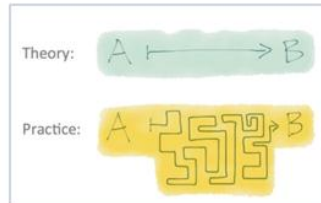
Perfecta + busy

COMPARATIVE OF INFERIORITY

To compare two elements that are not equal.

FORM

LESS + ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB

EXAMPLE**SUPERLATIVE**

To compare *three or more elements*. Good examples of superlatives are records.

FORM**SUPERLATIVE**

SHORT WORDS: ADD “(THE) -EST”. (E. g. TALL – THE TALLEST; SHORT – THE SHORTEST; BIG – THE BIGGEST).

LONG WORDS: ADD “(THE) MOST”. (E. g. INTERESTING – THE MOST INTERESTING; INTELLIGENT – THE MOST INTELLIGENT).

SPECIFIC RULES

One-syllable adjectives or adverbs ending in consonant: add “(THE) -EST”.
(E. g. small – the smallest).

One-syllable adjectives or adverbs ending in “E”: add “(THE) -EST”.
(E.g. nice – the nicest).

One-syllable adjectives or adverbs ending with a single consonant preceded by a vowel: double the consonant and add “(THE) -EST”. (E. g. big – the biggest).

With most two-syllable adjectives or adverbs ending in “Y”: change the “Y” to “I” and add “(THE) -EST”. (E. g. crazy – the craziest).

Three-syllable adjectives or adverbs add “THE MOST”.
(E. g. expensive – the most expensive).

EXAMPLES



Russia is the biggest country in the world.

(Compared with the rest of countries in the world).



The Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world.



The “Lamborghini Veneno Roadster” is the most expensive car in the world.

THE NEGATIVE SUPERLATIVE

To express the negative superlative, we only use this form: “**THE LEAST + ADJECTIVE / ADVERB**”.

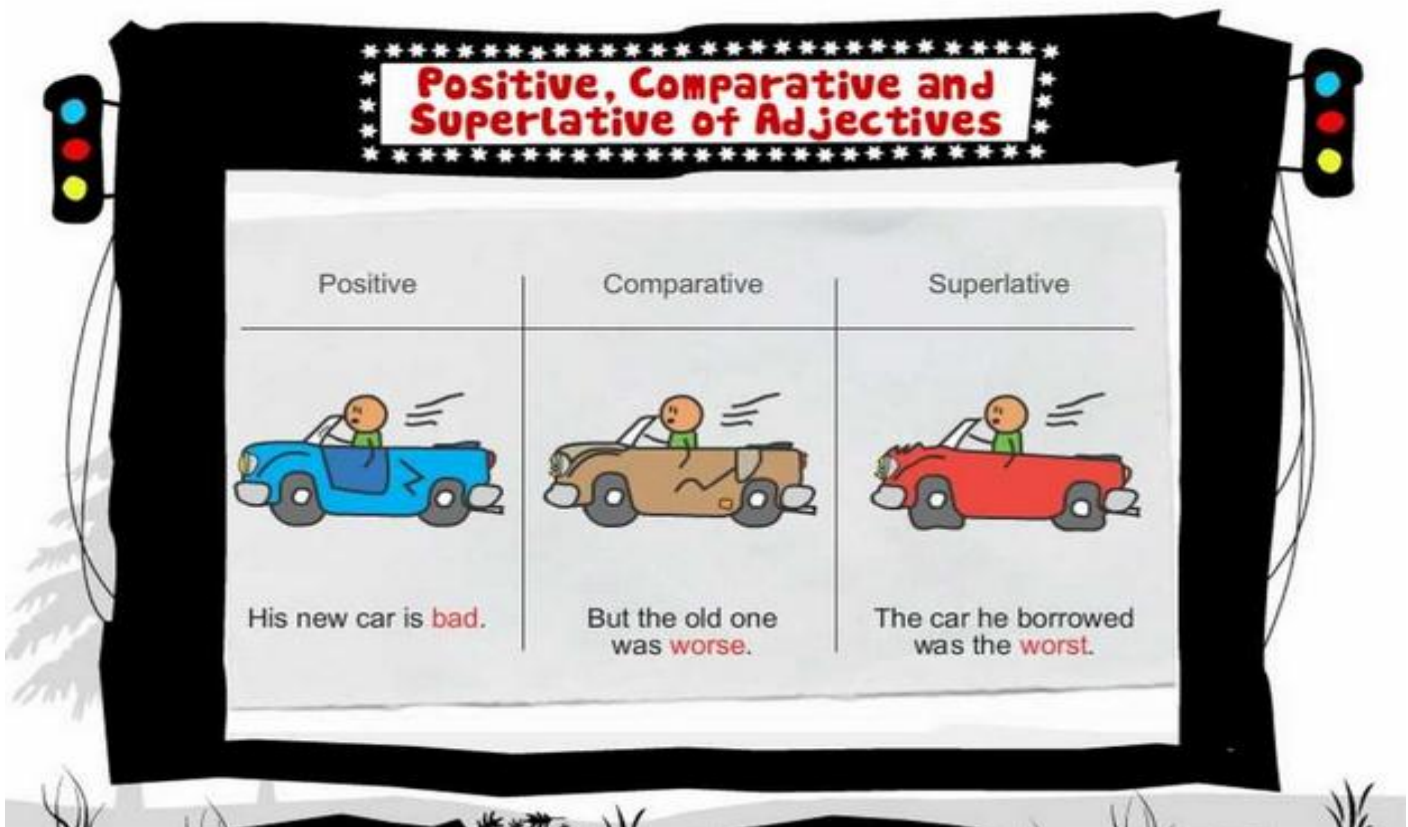


THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES ARE IN AFRICA.

IRREGULAR FORMS!!!

Don't follow the rules ("-ER"/"-EST"/MORE/MOST) for the formation of the comparative forms.

Irregular comparatives and superlatives		
adjective	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
little	less	least
much/many	more	most..



UNIT 5: ENJOY YOUR MEAL

TOPIC: COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable or count nouns are common nouns that take a plural, can combine with numerals or counting quantifiers.

- If the countable noun is singular, we can use “a” or “an”.



A DOG

- If the countable noun is plural, we can count them using numbers.



TWO CATS

- We can also use quantifiers with countable nouns. (Some dogs, some people, a few cats, etc.)



SOME RABBITS



UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Uncountable or non-count nouns don't have plurals or combine with numbers.

- *Uncountable nouns can be...*

LIQUIDS

Water, milk, coffee...

GASES

Air, oxygen, hydrogen...

MASSES

Meat, bread...

SUBSTANCES

Iron, gold...

- *We don't use "a" or "an" with uncountable nouns. We use "SOME" or "ANY" instead.*

Some coffee.

- *We can use "(a) little" and "much" with uncountable nouns.*

There isn't much water.



UNIT 6: INTERESTING PEOPLE

TOPIC: PAST SIMPLE

The past simple expresses an action or state in the past.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

A regular verb is a verb that has a typical pattern. On the other hand, an irregular verb doesn't have a typical pattern.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

- We add "ED" to the base form of regular verbs to form the past simple.

EXAMPLES OF VERB CONJUGATION IN PAST SIMPLE (REGULAR VERBS)	
VERB: WORK	VERB: PLAY
I WORKED	I PLAYED
YOU WORKED	YOU PLAYED
HE WORKED	HE PLAYED
SHE WORKED	SHE PLAYED
IT WORKED	IT PLAYED
WE WORKED	WE PLAYED
THEY WORKED	THEY PLAYED

- To form the past simple of irregular verbs, there are no consistent patterns.

EXAMPLES OF VERB CONJUGATION IN PAST SIMPLE (IRRREGULAR VERBS)	
<i>VERB: DRINK</i>	<i>VERB: SWIM</i>
I DRUNK	I SWAM
YOU DRUNK	YOU SWAM
HE DRUNK	HE SWAM
SHE DRUNK	SHE SWAM
IT DRUNK	IT SWAM
WE DRUNK	WE SWAM
THEY DRUNK	THEY SWAM

LIST OF THE MOST COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS AND THEIR PAST FORMS**BASE FORM****PAST TENSE**

be	was/were
begin	began
break	broke
bring	brought
buy	bought
build	built
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drive	drove
eat	ate
feel	felt
find	found
get	got
give	gave
go	went
have	had
hear	heard
hold	held
keep	kept
know	knew
leave	left
lead	led
let	let
lie	lay
lose	lost
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
set	set
sit	sat
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
take	took
teach	taught
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

NEGATIVE FORM

- *Negatives in the simple past are formed by adding “did + not” (didn’t) before the simple form of the verb.*

PAST SIMPLE	
VERB: LISTEN (AFFIRMATIVE FORM)	VERB: LISTEN (NEGATIVE FORM)
I LISTENED	I DIDN'T LISTEN
YOU LISTENED	YOU DIDN'T LISTEN
HE LISTENED	HE DIDN'T LISTEN
SHE LISTENED	SHE DIDN'T LISTEN
IT LISTENED	IT DIDN'T LISTEN
WE LISTENED	WE DIDN'T LISTEN
THEY LISTENED	THEY DIDN'T LISTEN

INTERROGATIVE FORM

- To make questions in English, we use the auxiliary “DID”.

PAST SIMPLE		
VERB: SMOKE (AFFIRMATIVE FORM)	VERB: SMOKE (INTERROGATIVE FORM)	SHORT ANSWERS
I SMOKED	DID I SMOKE?	YES, I/YOU DID. / NO, I/YOU DIDN'T
YOU SMOKED	DID YOU SMOKE?	YES, I DID. / NO, I DIDN'T
HE SMOKED	DID HE SMOKE?	YES, HE DID. / NO, HE DIDN'T
SHE SMOKED	DID SHE SMOKE?	YES, SHE DID. / NO, SHE DIDN'T
IT SMOKED	DID IT SMOKE?	YES, IT DID. / NO, IT DIDN'T
WE SMOKED	DID WE SMOKE?	YES, WE DID. / NO, WE DIDN'T
THEY SMOKED	DID THEY SMOKE?	YES, THEY DID. / NO, THEY DIDN'T

SPELLING RULES

- Regular verbs ending in “e”, take “-d” to form the past simple.

CLOSE - CLOSED; SMOKE - SMOKED

- Regular verbs ending in “CONSONANT + Y”, drop the “Y” and add “-IED”.

STUDY - STUDIED; TRY - TRIED; FLY - FLIED

- Regular verbs ending in **one stressed vowel between two consonants**, double the last consonant and add “-ED”.

STOP - STOPPED; BAN - BANNED

***DON'T CONFUSE!**

LISTEN - LISTENED (NO LISTENNED) [THE STRESS IS ON “I”]

- In British English, regular verbs ending in “L” are always doubled.

TRAVEL - TRAVELLED (BR.E) / TRAVELED (AM.E)

CANCEL - CANCELLED (BR.E) / CANCELED (AM.E)

USE

- To express an action or state that started and finished in the past. We usually use “time expressions” in this case.

PAST SIMPLE TIME EXPRESSIONS	
▶ Yesterday	▶ In 1990
▶ Last week	▶ The day before yesterday
▶ Last month	▶ In March
▶ One week ago	▶ On Sunday
▶ Two months ago	▶ When I was born
▶ Three years ago	
▶ Yesterday	
▶ Yesterday morning	

EXAMPLES



LAST YEAR, I TRAVELLED
TO EUROPE.



MAURICIO DIDN'T LIKE THE
FOOD.



DID SHE DRINK TOO MUCH?

UNIT 7: FAMILY LIFE

TOPIC: TAG QUESTIONS

Tag questions are statements followed by small questions. We use tag questions to ask for confirmation.

*Here, we'll only study tag questions with verbs in present simple.

RULES:

- For affirmative statements, we use negative tags.
- For negative statements, we use positive tags.

VERB TO BE (PRESENT SIMPLE)

Affirmative statements with verb to be turn into negative tags. The question tag for "am" is "aren't I?".

+	-
POSITIVE STATEMENT	NEGATIVE STATEMENT
Snow is white,	isn't it?
Peruvians are friendly,	aren't they?
I am a good student,	aren't I?

Negative statements with verb to be turn into positive tags.

-	+
NEGATIVE STATEMENT	POSITIVE STATEMENT
She isn't your friend,	is she?
Cows aren't wild,	are they?
I am not a bad boy ,	am I?

OTHER VERBS (PRESENT SIMPLE)

Affirmative statements in present simple turn into negative statements. We use “don’t” or “doesn’t”.

+	-
POSITIVE STATEMENT	NEGATIVE STATEMENT
You live in France,	don't you?
He likes pizza,	doesn't he?

Negative statements in present simple turn into positive statements. We use “do” or “does”.

-	+
NEGATIVE STATEMENT	POSITIVE STATEMENT
You don't smoke,	do you?
She doesn't drink beer,	does she?

Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it.

If the intonation of the question tag goes **up**, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he? 

If the intonation of the question tag goes **down**, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he? 



TOPIC: CAN

Can is a modal verb. In the affirmative form, we use CAN before the main verb without "to". In the negative form, CAN turns into CANNOT (CAN'T). And in the interrogative form, we change the order of the subject and the auxiliary verb (CAN).

The conjugation of CAN and other modal verbs are different from other verbs. LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I can jump	I can't jump	Can I jump?
You can jump	You can't jump	Can you jump?
He can jump	He can't jump	Can he jump?
She can jump	She can't jump	Can she jump?
It can jump	It can't jump	Can it jump?
We can jump	We can't jump	Can we jump?
You can jump	You can't jump	Can you jump?
They can jump	They can't jump	Can they jump?

USES

- *To express ability.*



- *to ask for requests.*



CAN YOU LEND ME 500
DOLLARS?

- *To ask for permission.*



UNIT 8: A BAD DAY

TOPIC: HAVE TO

"Have to" is a semi-modal verb.

HAVE TO

I / YOU / WE / THEY

HAVE TO

HE / SHE / IT

HAS TO

USES

*CERTAINTY

It means that you are sure about something.



***THIS HAS TO BE THE
ANSWER.***

*NECESSITY OR OBLIGATION



***I HAVE TO STUDY FOR
MY EXAMS.***

TOPIC: MAY

"May" is a modal verb.

USES

**TO ASK FOR PERMISSION (FORMAL)*



*MAY I COME IN,
PLEASE?*

**TO EXPRESS POSSIBILITY OR UNCERTAINTY*



IT MAY RAIN TODAY.



HE MAY COME SOON.

BASIC 2 GRAMMAR DEFINITIONS

WORD	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
NOUN	A person, animal, thing, idea or concept.	House, computer, Peter, Ripley, dog.
PROPER NOUN	A noun that refers to a unique entity and is written in CAPITALS.	Peter, Mariela, Chile, Villalpando.
COMMON NOUN	A noun that describes a class of entities.	City, computer, car, mobile phone.
COUNTABLE NOUN	A noun which can combine with numerals.	Book, chair, table.
UNCOUNTABLE NOUN	A noun which cannot combine with numerals.	Water, milk.
PRONOUN	A word that replaces a noun.	I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them.
ADJECTIVE	A word that qualifies a noun.	Big, beautiful, interesting, horrible.
VERB	An action or a state.	Play, study, read, be.
MAIN VERB	A verb that transmits the main idea in a clause.	I am <u>speaking</u> English. Do you <u>like</u> pizza?
MODAL VERB	A type of auxiliary verb that expresses modality (obligation, ability, permission, etc.)	Can, could, may, should, might, shall, will, would.
SEMI-MODAL VERB	A verb that functions to some extent like a modal verb.	Have to, need, dare, ought to, used to.
AUXILIARY VERB	A verb that accompanies a main verb in a sentence. It can be a modal or semi-modal verb.	<u>Do</u> you speak English? He <u>is</u> speaking. Will, shall, should.
ADVERB	A word that modifies a verb, an adjective or other adverb.	-He sings <u>beautifully</u> (modifies verb). -An <u>incredibly</u> horrible man (modifies adjective). -He travels <u>very</u> often (modifies adverb).
SUBJECT	The person, animal or thing that performs an action or state.	He, she, Susana, Valeria and Liz, the dogs, my mother's computer.
OBJECT	The person, animal or thing that is affected by an action or state.	Him, her, us.
SENTENCE	A word or (more commonly) a group of words that expresses a complete idea.	I speak English.
QUANTIFIER	A type of determiner that indicates quantity.	<u>A lot</u> of people. <u>A little</u> water.
DETERMINER	A word that is used before a noun to show which thing we mean. Common determiners are articles, possessive	<u>My</u> house. <u>The</u> car. <u>This</u> man.

	determiners, demonstratives and quantifiers.	
ARTICLE	A word used before a noun to show whether the noun refers to a particular example of something or to a general example of something.	<p>The house. A house.</p> <p>The = definite article. A = indefinite article.</p>