

Present simple

The present tense is the **base form** of the verb:

*I **work** in London.*

But with the third person singular (*she/he/it*), we add an **-s**:

*She **works** in London.*

Present simple questions

Look at these questions:

***Do** you **play** the piano?*

*Where **do** you **live**?*

***Does** Jack **play** football?*

*Where **does** he **come from**?*

***Do** Rita and Angela **live** in Manchester?*

*Where **do** they **work**?*

We use *do* and *does* to make **questions** with the present simple. We use *does* for the third person singular (*she/he/it*) and *do* for the others.

We use *do* and *does* with question words like *where*, *what* and *when*:

***Where do** Angela and Rita **live**?*

***What does** Angela **do**?*

***When does** Rita usually **get up**?*

But questions with *who* often don't use *do* or *does*:

***Who lives** in London?*

***Who plays** football at the weekend?*

***Who works** at Liverpool City Hospital?*

Here are some useful questions. Try to remember them:

Where do you come from?

Do you come from ...?

Where do you live?

Do you live in ...?

What work do you do?

Do you like ...?

Do you know ...?

Present simple negatives

Look at these sentences:

*I like tennis but I **don't like** football. (don't = do not)*

*I **don't live** in London now.*

*I **don't** play the piano but I play the guitar.*
*They **don't** work at the weekend.*
*John **doesn't** live in Manchester. (doesn't = does not)*
*Angela **doesn't** drive to work. She goes by bus.*

We use *do* and *does* to make negatives with the present simple. We use *doesn't* for the third person singular (*she/he/it*) and *don't* for the others.

Present simple and present time

We use the present simple to talk about:

- something that is **true** in the present:

*I**m** nineteen years old.*
*I**m** a student.*
*He **lives** in London.*

- something that **happens regularly** in the present:

*I **play** football every weekend.*

- something that is always true:

*The human body **contains** 206 bones.*
*Light **travels** at almost 300,000 kilometres per second.*

We often use **adverbs of frequency** like *sometimes*, *always* and *never* with the present simple:

*I **sometimes** go to the cinema.*
*She **never** plays football.*

Here are some useful sentences. Complete them so that they are true for you and try to remember them:

My name is
I'm ... years old.
I come from
I live in

I'm a(n)
I ... at the weekend.
I often
I never

Complete these sentences so that they are true for a friend and try to remember them:

Her/His name is
She's/He's ... years old.
She/He comes from

She's/He's a(n)
She/He ... at the weekend.
She/He often

She/He lives in

She/He never

Present simple and future time

We also use the present simple to talk about:

- something that is **fixed** in the future:

*The school term **starts** next week.*

*The train **leaves** at 19.45 this evening.*

*We **fly** to Paris next week.*

- something in the future **after time**
words like *when*, *after* and *before* and **after** *if* and *unless*:

*I'll talk to John **when** I **see** him.*

*You must finish your work **before** you **go** home.*

***If** it **rains** we'll get wet.*

*He won't come **unless** you **ask** him.*

We sometimes use the present simple to talk about the past when we are:

- telling a story:

*I was walking down the street the other day when suddenly this man **comes up** to me and **tells** me he **has lost** his wallet and **asks** me to lend him some money. Well, he **looks** a bit dangerous so I'm not sure what to do and while we **are standing there** ...*

- summarising a book, film or play:

*Harry Potter **goes** to Hogwarts School. He **has** two close friends, Hermione and ...*

*Shakespeare's Hamlet **is** the Prince of Denmark. One night he **sees** his father's ghost.*

*The ghost **tells him** he **has been murdered** ...*

Present continuous

The present continuous is made from the **present tense of the verb *be*** and the **–ing form** of a verb:

<i>I am</i>	<i>working</i>
<i>You are</i>	<i>playing</i>
<i>He is</i>	<i>talking</i>
<i>She is</i>	<i>living</i>
<i>It is</i>	<i>eating</i>
<i>We are</i>	<i>staying</i>
<i>They are</i>	<i>sleeping</i>

We use the present continuous to talk about:

- **activities at the moment of speaking:**

*I'm just **leaving** work. I'll be home in an hour.*
*Please be quiet. The children **are sleeping**.*

- **future plans or arrangements:**

Mary **is going** to a new school next term.
 What **are** you **doing** next week?

Present continuous questions

We make questions by putting **am**, **is** or **are** in front of the **subject**:

Are you listening?
Are they coming to your party?
 When **is she** going home?
 What **am I** doing here?

Present continuous negatives

We make negatives by putting **not** (or **n't**) after **am**, **is** or **are**:

I'm not doing that.
 You **aren't** listening. (or You're **not** listening.)
 They **aren't** coming to the party. (or They're **not** coming to the party.)
 She **isn't** going home until Monday. (or She's **not** going home until Monday.)

Stative verbs

We do not normally use the continuous **with stative verbs**. Stative verbs include:

- verbs of **thinking and feeling**:

<i>believe</i> <i>dislike</i> <i>know</i> <i>like</i>	<i>love</i> <i>hate</i> <i>prefer</i> <i>realise</i>	<i>recognise</i> <i>remember</i> <i>suppose</i> <i>think (= believe)</i>	<i>understand</i> <i>want</i> <i>wish</i>
--	---	---	---

- verbs of the senses:

<i>appear</i> <i>feel</i>	<i>look</i> <i>seem</i>	<i>smell</i> <i>sound</i>	<i>taste</i>
------------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------	--------------

- others:

<i>agree</i>	<i>belong</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>own</i>
--------------	---------------	-------------	------------

<i>be</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>owe</i>	<i>possess</i>
-----------	-----------------	------------	----------------

We normally use the simple instead:

I understand you. (NOT *I ~~am understanding~~ you.*)

This cake tastes wonderful. (NOT *This cake ~~is tasting~~ wonderful.*)

We also use the present continuous to talk about:

- something which is happening **before and after a specific time**:

*At eight o'clock we **are** usually **having** breakfast.*

*When I get home the children **are doing** their homework.*

- something which **we think is temporary**:

*Michael is at university. He's **studying** history.*

*I'm **working** in London for the next two weeks.*

- something which is **new** and **contrasts** with a previous state:

*These days most people **are using** email instead of writing letters.*

*What sort of clothes **are** teenagers **wearing** nowadays?*

*What sort of music **are** they **listening** to?*

- something which is changing, growing or developing:

*The children **are growing up** quickly.*

*The climate **is changing** rapidly.*

*Your English **is improving**.*

- something which happens **again and again**:

*It's **always raining** in London.*

*They **are always arguing**.*

*George is great. He's **always laughing**.*

Note that we normally use *always* with this use.

We can use the present continuous to talk about the past when we are:

- **telling a story**:

*The other day I'm just **walking** down the street when suddenly this man comes up to me and asks me to lend him some money. Well, he's **carrying** a big stick and he looks a bit dangerous, so I'm **wondering** what to do ...*

- **summarising** a book, film or play:

*Harry Potter is a pupil at Hogwarts school. One day when he **is playing** Quidditch he sees a strange object in the sky. He wonders what **is happening** ...*

Present perfect

The **present perfect** is formed from the present tense of the verb **have** and the past participle of a verb.

We use the present perfect:

- for something that **started in the past** and **continues in the present**:

*They've **been married** for nearly fifty years.
She **has lived** in Liverpool all her life.*

- when we are talking about our **experience up to the present**:

*I've **seen** that film before.
I've **played** the guitar ever since I was a teenager.
He **has written** three books and he is working on another one.*

We often use the adverb **ever** to talk about experience up to the present:

*My last birthday was the worst day I **have ever had**.*

and we use **never** for the negative form:

***Have** you **ever met** George?
Yes, but I've **never met** his wife.*

- for something that **happened in the past** but is **important in the present**:

*I can't get in the house. I've **lost** my keys.
Teresa isn't at home. I think she **has gone** shopping.*

have been and have gone

We use **have/has been** when someone has **gone** to a place and **returned**:

*A: Where **have** you **been**?
B: I've just **been** out to the supermarket.*

*A: **Have** you **ever been** to San Francisco?
B: No, but I've **been** to Los Angeles.*

But when someone **has not returned**, we use **have/has gone**:

*A: Where's Maria? I haven't seen her for weeks.
B: She's **gone** to Paris for a week. She'll be back tomorrow.*

Present perfect with time adverbials

We often use the present perfect with adverbials which refer to the recent past:

recently

just

only just

Scientists **have recently discovered** a new breed of monkey.

We **have just got** back from our holidays.

or adverbials which include the present:

so far until now up to now

ever (in questions)

yet (in questions and negatives)

Have you **ever** seen a ghost?

Where **have** you **been up to now**?

A: **Have** you **finished** your homework **yet**?

B: No, **so far** I've only **done** my history.

After a clause with the present perfect we often use **a clause with *since* to show when something started in the past:**

I've worked here since I left school.

I've been watching that programme every week since it started.

Be careful!

We do not use the present perfect with adverbials which refer to a finished past time:

yesterday

*last
week/month/year*

*in
2017*

*when I was
younger*

etc.

I have seen that film **yesterday**.

Be careful!

We *have just bought* a new car ~~last week~~.
~~When we were children~~ we *have been* to California.

but we can use the present perfect with **adverbials which refer to a time which is not yet finished**:

<i>today</i>	<i>this week/month/year</i>	<i>now that I am 18</i>	<i>etc.</i>
--------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	-------------

Have you seen Helen today?
*We **have bought** a new car this week.*

Present perfect continuous

The **present perfect continuous** is formed with *have/has been* and the *-ing form* of the verb.

We normally use the present perfect continuous to **emphasise that something is still continuing in the present**:

*She **has been living** in Liverpool all her life.*
*It's **been raining** for hours.*
*I'm tired out. I've **been working** all day.*
*They **have been staying** with us since last week.*

We do **not** normally use the present perfect continuous with **stative verbs**. We use the **present perfect simple** instead:

*I've always ~~been liking~~ **liked** John.*

Present perfect for future

We normally use the *present simple* to talk about the *future* in clauses with *before*, *after*, *until*, etc.:

*I'll keep looking **until I find** my book.*
*We'll begin **when everyone arrives**.*

but we can also use the **present perfect**:

*I'll keep looking **until I have found** my book.
We'll begin **when everyone has arrived**.*

Basic Vocabulary

NUMBERS

There are two main types of numbers:

Cardinal Numbers - 1 (one), 2 (two) etc. (Used mainly for counting)

Ordinal Numbers - 1st (first), 2nd (second) etc. (Used mainly for putting things in a sequence)

Cardinal Numbers

Cardinal numbers are normally used when you:

- **count things:** I have two brothers. There are thirty-one days in January.
- **give your age:** I am thirty-three years old. My sister is twenty-seven years old.
- **give your telephone number:** Our phone number is two-six-three, three-eight-four-seven. (481-2240)
- **give years:** She was born in nineteen seventy-five (1975). America was discovered in fourteen ninety-two

Notice how we divide the year into two parts. This is the form for year up to 1999. For the year 2000 and on, we say two thousand (2000), two thousand and one (2001), two thousand and two (2002) etc.

Ordinal Numbers

You can normally create Ordinal numbers by adding **-TH** to the end of a Cardinal Number.

Ordinal numbers are normally used when you:

- **give a date:** My birthday is on the **27th** of January. (Twenty-seventh of January)
- **put things in a sequence or order:** Liverpool came **second** in the football league last year.
- **give the floor of a building:** His office is on the **tenth** floor.
- **have birthdays:** He had a huge party for his **twenty-first** birthday.
- **refer to centuries:** Shakespeare was born in the **16th** century.

For the name of a king or queen in written English, Roman numerals are used = Henry VIII but in Spoken English you would say **Henry the Eighth**.

Cardinal Numbers

Listen to the pronunciation of the numbers from 1 to 100 in the following video:

Here is a list of cardinal numbers in English

- 1 - one
- 2 - two
- 3 - three
- 4 - four
- 5 - five
- 6 - six
- 7 - seven
- 8 - eight
- 9 - nine
- 10 - ten
- 11 - eleven
- 12 - twelve
- 13 - thirteen
- 14 - fourteen
- 15 - fifteen
- 16 - sixteen
- 17 - seventeen
- 18 - eighteen
- 19 - nineteen
- 20 - twenty
- 21 - twenty-one
- 22 - twenty-two
- 23 - twenty-three
- 30 - thirty
- 40 - forty
- 50 - fifty
- 60 - sixty
- 70 - seventy
- 80 - eighty
- 90 - ninety
- 100 - one hundred*
- 101 - one hundred and one
- 200 - two hundred
- 300 - three hundred
- 1000 - one thousand
- 1,000,000 - one million
- 10,000,000 - ten million

* Instead of saying One Hundred, you can say A hundred.

e.g. (127) one hundred and twenty-seven OR (127) a hundred and twenty-seven.

The same rule applies for one thousand (a thousand) and one million (a million)

Notice that you need to use a hyphen (-) when you write the numbers between 21 and 99.

With long numbers, we usually divide them into groups of three which are divided by a comma. e.g. 5000000 (5 million) is normally written as 5,000,000

Numbers in English



0 zero	10 ten	20 twenty	30 thirty
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one	31 thirty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two	32 thirty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three	33 thirty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	24 twenty-four	34 thirty-four
5 five	15 fifteen	25 twenty-five	35 thirty-five
6 six	16 sixteen	26 twenty-six	36 thirty-six
7 seven	17 seventeen	27 twenty-seven	37 thirty-seven
8 eight	18 eighteen	28 twenty-eight	38 thirty-eight
9 nine	19 nineteen	29 twenty-nine	39 thirty-nine
40 forty	50 fifty	60 sixty	70 seventy
41 forty-one	51 fifty-one	61 sixty-one	71 seventy-one
42 forty-two	52 fifty-two	62 sixty-two	72 seventy-two
43 forty-three	53 fifty-three	63 sixty-three	73 seventy-three
44 forty-four	54 fifty-four	64 sixty-four	74 seventy-four
45 forty-five	55 fifty-five	65 sixty-five	75 seventy-five
46 forty-six	56 fifty-six	66 sixty-six	76 seventy-six
47 forty-seven	57 fifty-seven	67 sixty-seven	77 seventy-seven
48 forty-eight	58 fifty-eight	68 sixty-eight	78 seventy-eight
49 forty-nine	59 fifty-nine	69 sixty-nine	79 seventy-nine
80 eighty	90 ninety	LARGE NUMBERS © Woodward English 100 one hundred 1,000 one thousand 101 one hundred and one 2,000 two thousand 200 two hundred 10,000 ten thousand 300 three hundred 100,000 one hundred thousand 400 four hundred 1,000,000 one million 500 five hundred 10,000,000 ten million 600 six hundred 123,456,789 700 seven hundred one hundred and twenty-three million, 800 eight hundred four hundred and fifty-six thousand, 900 nine hundred seven hundred and eighty-nine.	
81 eighty-one	91 ninety-one		
82 eighty-two	92 ninety-two		
83 eighty-three	93 ninety-three		
84 eighty-four	94 ninety-four		
85 eighty-five	95 ninety-five		
86 eighty-six	96 ninety-six		
87 eighty-seven	97 ninety-seven		
88 eighty-eight	98 ninety-eight		
89 eighty-nine	99 ninety-nine		

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

OPPOSITES - ADJECTIVES

The following sentences contain examples of adjectives. They are in pairs that contain adjectives that are opposite to each other:

I am **happy** when it is my birthday.
She was **sad** when her puppy died.

We were **excited** about going to the concert.
She was **bored** because there were many grammar exercises.

She is **beautiful** and wants to be a model.
A witch is normally very **ugly**.

The desert is very **dry**.
My towel is **wet** because it fell into the pool.

Children can be **naughty** when they are two years old.
Your children can visit me any time because they are **well-behaved**.

The party next door was **noisy**.
The mountains are very **quiet** when it snows.

A weightlifter is very **strong**.
He lost a lot of blood and was very **weak**.

The dogs were **horrible** to the cat.
The bird sang a **nice** song.

There was only enough space for one car on the **narrow** road.
The main avenue of the city was very **wide**.

There was a **great** disturbance when the bank was robbed.
There was a **minor** problem at work today though it wasn't serious.

I was **late** to work so my boss was angry.
It is important to be **early**.

I am **tired** after running for three hours.
I slept very well last night so I was **energetic** this morning.

When I have lots of money I am **rich**.
The people who don't have money are **poor**.

I didn't feel a thing. It was **painless**.
Having a tooth removed can be **painful**.

The lights didn't work, so it was very **dark**.
The sun was out in the middle of the day so it was very **bright**.

Be **careful** when you test-drive a new car.
He was **careless** with money and had many debts.

A new Porsche is **expensive**.
A potato is **cheap**.

Studying online has been very **helpful** to me.
During the exam I forgot everything, I was **helpless**.

Taking notes is a **useful** way to help learning.
Trying to memorise the dictionary is **useless**.

Learning a new language is not **difficult**.
Learning a new language is **easy** if you practice.

Eating and sleeping well will make you **healthy**.
She was **sick** so she went to the doctor.

After you wear your socks for three days they are **dirty**.
When I get out of the shower I am **clean**.

I bought a **new** car!
I sold my **old** car because it was slow.

A cup of coffee is **hot**.
I don't like winter because it is **cold**.

After I had diarrhea for a month I was very **thin**.
He is **fat** because he always eats a lot of burgers and fries.

Bacteria are so **tiny** that we can't see them.
The Pacific Ocean is **enormous**.

A mouse is **small**.
An elephant is **large**.

A lemon is **sour**.
I like sugar because it is **sweet**.

My baby is **young**.
My grandfather is **old**.

I drank all the water, now the glass is **empty**.
I put some more water into my glass and now it is **full**.

They had a beautiful wedding. They are **married**.
I don't have a wife. I am **single**.

Fire is **dangerous**.
Don't worry, the area is **safe** for children.

We need to be **polite** at the dinner table.
Eating with your feet on the table is **rude**.

Planes fly very **high**.
Before the plane crashed it was flying very **low**.

Sandpaper is **rough**.
Silk sheets are **smooth**.

She doesn't like to talk to strangers - she is very **shy**.
He loves meeting new people, he is very **outgoing**.

The ice was very **hard**.
The custard was **soft**.

A dwarf is **short**.
A basketball player is very **tall**.

A feather is **light**.
A cannonball is **heavy**.

OPPOSITES - VERBS

We **go** when the traffic light is green.
We **stop** when the traffic light is red light.

I **sleep** at night.
I **wake up** in the morning.

He **lived** until he was eighty years old.
He **died** in the war.

People **push** their shopping cart around the supermarket.
The tow truck **pulled** the car behind it.

A boat **floats** on water.
Lead **sinks** when it is dropped into the water.

The room is **cooled** by the air conditioner.
Food can be **heated** in the microwave.

We **throw** the ball to the dog.
The dog likes to **catch** the ball in its mouth.

I want to **pass** my examination.
I **failed** the test because all of my answers were wrong.

I **teach** English to the students in my class.
My students **learn** a lot.

While you are waiting, you can **sit** on that chair.
The guard was **standing** next to the door.

The snow **falls** on the ground.
The sun **rises** in the East.

It was so cold I decided to **put on** a sweater.
You should **take off** your shoes before you go to bed.

He is very funny and I **laugh** at his jokes.
When I watch a sad movie I have to take tissues in case I **cry**.

We should **smile** when we meet someone new.
Sometimes we **frown** when we can't figure out a problem.

I do exercise at the gym to **strengthen** my muscles.
The earthquake had **weakened** the bridge and cars could not cross it.

If I don't like what someone is saying I can **ignore** it.
I always make sure to **pay attention** when I am in English class.

I **broke** the glass by dropping it onto the ground.
When my car broke down I took it to the shop to have it **repaired**.

When I drive on the highway I **speed up** to get home faster.
When you drive in the snow, you should **slow down**.

I **buy** milk at the local shop.
The supermarket **sells** a broad range of products

I **love** pussycats because they are small and cute and a little bit furry.
I **hate** it when people push in front of me to get service.

Some countries **import** goods because they are cheaper to buy overseas.
Chile is a country which **exports** copper to many parts of the world.

My boss gives me too much work and it **stresses** me.
If you look at the screen too long, you will need to **relax** your eyes.

The adventures wanted to **find** the treasure.
I **lost** my keys. Do you know where they are?

When we **plant** a tree we know it will be many years before it bears fruit.
We **harvest** the crops from the fields.

When I was bankrupt, the bank would not **lend** me any more money.
I decided to **borrow** some money from my parents.

They **increased** their prices and earned a lot more money.
To save money you should **reduce** your spending.

It is not important to **understand** every single idea.
Foreign people often **misunderstand** local customs.

Young people **grow** very fast.
Clothes washed in hot water might **shrink**.

When you really need it, help will **appear**.
The police looked for the killers, but they **disappeared**.

I **gave** my puppy a bone.
I like to **receive** e-mails from my friends.

I **like** to eat chocolate ice-cream.
He **dislikes** traveling on uncomfortable buses.

When you leave your house, you should **lock** the door.
You need a key to **unlock** the door.

Please do not **enter** through the back door.
We **exit** the plane near the cockpit.

Find out when the plane **arrives** so you can meet your friends at the airport.
You should **leave** the country before your visa runs out.

The lightning **ignited** a huge fire in the forest.
The firefighters used water to **extinguish** the flames.

We are wondering who will **win** the world cup this year.
My favourite team **lost** their game.

I have decided to **spend** my money on some new shoes.
I **save** money by walking to work instead of paying for the bus.

You should **pick up** money if you see it on the ground.
I usually **put down** my pen when I have finished writing.

You should have a plan so your business can **succeed**.
I would be upset if I **failed** my exam.

We need to **inhale** to fill our lungs with oxygen.
Humans **exhale** carbon dioxide.

PARTS OF THE BODY

The Face

- eye, nose, mouth, ear, cheek, chin, nostril, eyebrow, eyelid, eyelash, lips.

Mouth - you use your mouth to talk, to eat and to breathe.

Nose - You can smell things with your nose. You can also breathe through your nose.

Nostrils - these are the two holes in your nose

The Arm and Hand

- finger, palm, wrist, forearm, elbow, upper arm, shoulder, thumb

The Hand and Fingers

See the photo of the parts of the hand below

1. hand
2. thumb
3. index finger
4. middle finger
5. ring finger
6. little finger (*informal*: pinky finger)
7. nail
8. knuckle



The Leg and Foot

- knee, leg, shin, calf (muscle), ankle, heel, foot, toe

ankle - the joint between your leg and your foot.

Internal Parts of the Body

heart - your heart pumps your blood around your body.

lungs - when you breathe, the air goes into your lungs.

veins - these transport blood through your body. They are like little tubes.

brain - this is your 'thinking machine' inside your head.

throat - food goes down this to get to your stomach.

liver - the organ that cleans your blood.

stomach - your food goes here when you swallow it.

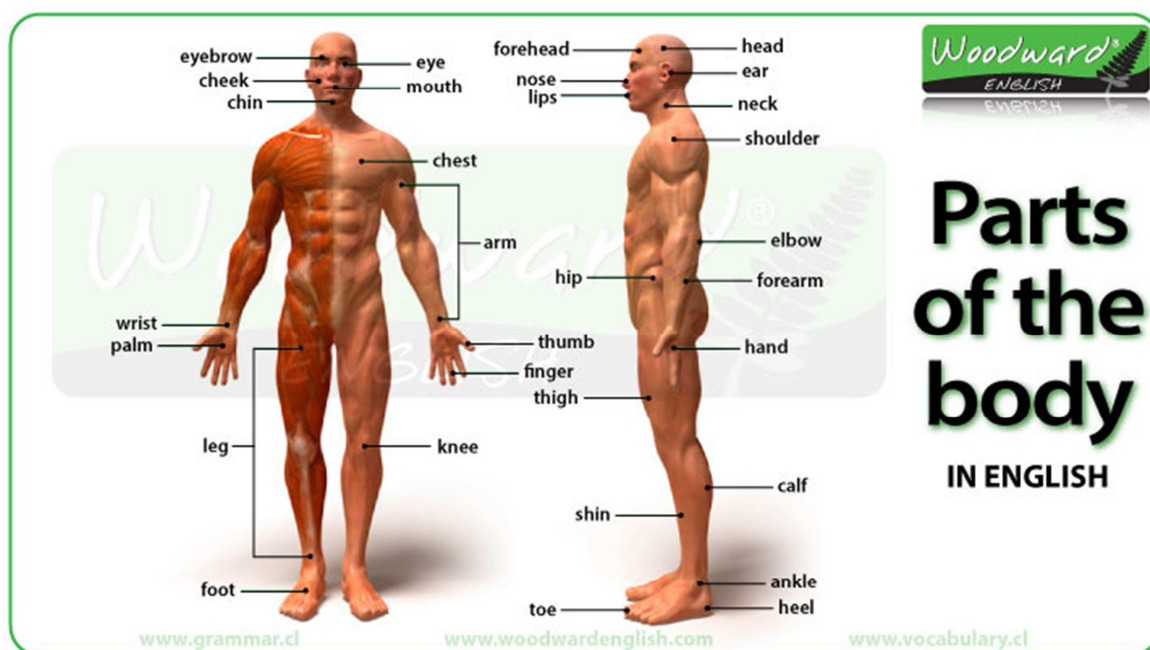
kidneys - the organs that process all your body waste.

skeleton - all of the bones in your body.

ribs - these are the bones that protect the organs in your chest.

bones - your skeleton consists of many bones. There are about 206 in your body.

skin - it covers almost the entire body and helps keep all the organs and muscles in place.



Other Parts of the Body

Here is a list of some other parts of the body that have not been included above. We will take some more photos of these when we find some more volunteers.

- face - hair - tongue - tooth - back - waist - muscles

neck - this connects your head with your shoulders and the rest of your body.

tongue - the muscle at the bottom of your mouth that tastes things and helps you pronounce words

wrinkles - the lines in your skin caused by age. Old people have a lot of wrinkles.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Personal information questions are the basis for any conversation in English and so are important for when you meet somebody for the first time. They are the building blocks from which the rest of the conversation can develop.

Some common questions and a correct form for the answer are as follows:

Notice that we are giving our answers in complete sentences to practice using them though normally we only give short answers.

Names

What is your name?

My name is _____.

What is your surname / last name?

My surname / last name is _____.

Do you have a nickname?
Yes, my nickname is _____ or No, I don't.

Work & Occupation

What do you do?
I am a _____.

Where do you work?
I work at _____.

Do you like your job?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.

Why do you like your job?
I like my job because _____.

Marital Status

Are you married / single?
Yes, I am. or No I'm not.

Do you have a boyfriend / girlfriend?
Yes, I do. or No, I don't.

What is your partner's name?
My partner's name is _____.

Family

Do you have any children?
Yes, I have _____ children. or No, I don't

What are their names?
Their names are _____.

How many brothers and sister do you have?
I have _____ brothers and _____ sisters.

Age

How old are you?
I am _____ years old.

When is your birthday?
My birthday is on the _____ of _____.

Where were you born?
I was born in _____.

Contact Information

Where are you from?
I am from _____.

What is your address?
My address is _____.

What is your phone number?
My phone number is _____.

What is your cell phone number?
My cell phone number is _____.

Do you live with your parents?
Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.

Do you live alone?
Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.

Who do you live with?
I live with my _____.

Do you live in a house or an apartment?
I live in a/an _____.

What is your e-mail address?
My e-mail address is _____.

Free time activities

What do you do in your free time?
In my free time I _____.

What are your hobbies?
My hobbies are _____.

What type of music do you like?
I like _____ music.

Do you have a favourite singer or group?
My favourite singer / group is _____.

What types of movies do you like?
I like _____ movies.

Do you like to read?
Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.

What do you like to read?
I like to read _____.

Habits

Do you have any bad habits?
Yes, one of my bad habits is _____.

Do you snore?
Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.

Do you smoke?
Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.

How many cigarettes do you smoke a day?
I smoke _____ cigarettes a day.

Other Personal Information

What is your favourite food?
My favourite food is _____.

Is there any food that you do not like?
Yes, I don't like _____. *or* I like all food.

What is your favourite colour?
My favourite colour is _____.

Why do you want to learn English?
I want to learn English because _____.

What languages do you speak?
I speak _____.

Do you have any pets?
Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.

What pets do you have?
I have _____.

What are their names?
Their names are _____.

Which sports do you like?
The sport I like is _____.

Do you have a favourite team?
My favourite team is _____.

What is something you do well?
I am good at _____.

What is something you do not do well?
I am bad at _____.

Are you romantic?
_____ romantic.

Do you have any tattoos?
Yes, I do. *or* No, I don't.

Describe yourself using only two words.
I am _____ and _____.

What makes you happy?
I am happy when _____.

Are you a good cook/singer/driver?
Yes, I am. *or* No, I'm not.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The language for physical descriptions in English is quite specific depending on the physical characteristic you are describing.

When giving physical descriptions, the two most common verbs to use are BE and HAVE, however, they are quite specific.

We use **BE** for: height, weight, skin colour.

We use **HAVE** for: hair (length), hair (style), hair (colour) and facial features.

Height

Short - Medium height - Tall

Weight

Skinny - Thin - Slim - Medium weight - chubby - fat - overweight - obese

Skin Colour

Fair-skinned - Tanned - Dark-skinned

Hair (Length)

Short - Medium length - Long

Hair (Style)

Straight - Wavy - Curly

Facial Features

Beard - Black Eye - Moustache - Pimples

Other Features

Mole - Scar - Wart - Wrinkles

Examples:

- Chris is medium height.
- Tanya has blonde hair.
- Albert is overweight.
- Donna has curly hair and is tanned.
- Patrick has a long beard and he also has a black eye right now.
- Tony is tall and has medium length hair.

If you want to combine hair characteristics together in the same sentence, then the structure is:

Length + Style + Colour + Hair

- Michael has short curly black hair.
- Mary has long wavy brown hair.

PLACES IN A CITY

There are many different places in a city. Here is a list of the most typical places:

airport - the place you go when you want to travel by plane to another city.

bakery - you can buy fresh bread and cakes here.

bank - you deposit or withdraw/take out your money here. You can cash a cheque.

bookstore - a place where you can buy books and magazines.

bus station - the place you go when you want to travel by bus to another city.

butcher's - they sell fresh meat.

café - you can buy a cup of coffee and cakes or sandwiches.

church - a religious place of worship.

court - the place where they have trials and law cases. A judge works here.

craft market - a place that sells typical products (normally hand-made) of a region/country.

department store - a large store that sells clothes, household appliances etc. in sections.

cinema/movies - you can see the latest movies here. Many people eat popcorn while they're here.

fire station - the building where firefighters keep their equipment including the fire engine.

gas / petrol station - the place you go to put petrol (gas) in your car.

gym - you can do exercises, weight training and keep fit here.

hairdresser's - you go here when you want to cut your hair.

hospital - you go here when you need an operation or someone is going to have a baby.

hotel - where you sleep when you visit another city.

gallery - you can see paintings and other works of art.

jail / prison - criminals are sent here by a judge for a number of days or years.

laundromat / launderette - a place where you can wash your clothes in coin-operated machines.

library - a place where you can read and borrow books.

museum - you can see many old objects (and sometimes paintings)

pharmacy/drugstore - you can buy medicine here.

police station - you are taken here when you break the law and are arrested

pub - a place where you can buy a beer or other types alcoholic drinks

park - An area of public land in a city that contains an area of grass where you can rest, play or walk your dog. Sometimes children can play on swings, a slide or a climbing frame here.

restaurant - you go here when you don't want to cook at home. They prepare meals for you.

school - a place where children learn. You normally start school at the age of 5.

square - an open area within a city in the shape of a square. It is usually the heart of the city.

supermarket - a large store that sells food, drinks and household items

zoo - a place where you can see many types of animals in cages.

PROFESSIONS

Below we have a list of different Professions and an explanation of what each person does in that profession.

Accountant - a person that works with the money and accounts of a company.

Actor /Actress - a person that acts in a play or a movie

Architect - a person that designs building and houses.

Astronomer - a person who studies the stars and the universe

Author - They write books or novels.

Baker - They make bread and cakes and normally work in a bakery.

Bricklayer - a person that helps to build houses using bricks.

Bus driver - a person that drives buses.

Butcher - a person that works with meat. They cut the meat and sell it in their shop.

Carpenter - a person that makes things from wood including houses and furniture.

Chef/Cook - a person that prepared food for others, often in a restaurant or café.

Cleaner - a person that cleans/tidies an area or place (such as in an office)

Dentist - a person that can fix problems you have with your teeth.

Designer - a person who has the job of designing things.

Doctor - a person you go to see when you are ill or have some type of health problem.

Dustman/Refuse collector - a person that collects trash/rubbish from bins in the street.

Electrician - a person that works with electric circuits.

Engineer - a person who develops solutions to technical problems. They sometimes design, build, or maintain engines, machines, structures or public works.

Factory worker - a person that works in a factory.

Farmer - a person that works on a farm, usually with animals.

Fireman/Fire fighter - a person that puts out fires.

Fisherman - a person that catches fish

Florist - a person that works with flowers.

Gardener - a person that keeps gardens clean and tidy. They take care of the plants in the garden.

Hairdresser - they cut your hair or give it a new style.

Journalist - a person that makes new reports in writing or through television.

Judge - a qualified person that decides cases in a law court.

Lawyer - a person that defends people in court and gives legal advice.

Lecturer - a person that gives lectures, usually in a university.

Librarian - a person that works in a library.

Lifeguard - a person that saves lives where people swim (at a beach or swimming pool).

Mechanic - a person that repairs machines, especially car motors.

Model - a (usually attractive) person that works in fashion, modeling clothes and accessories.

Newsreader - a person that reads the news, normally on television.

Nurse - a person trained to help a doctor look after the sick or injured.

Optician - a person that checks your eyes and try and correct any problems with your sight.

Painter - a person that paints pictures or the interior and exterior of buildings.

Pharmacist - a qualified person that works with and dispenses medicine.

Photographer - a person that takes photos.

Pilot - a person who flies a plane.

Plumber - a person that repairs your water systems or pipes.

Politician - a person who works in politics.

Policeman/Policewoman - a member of the police force. They (try and) prevent crime.

Postman - a person that delivers mail to your house.

Real estate agent - a person that makes money from selling land for development.

Receptionist - a person that is at the reception (entrance) of a company.

Scientist - a person that works in the science industry. They do many experiments.

Secretary - a person employed in an office who types letters, keeps records etc.

Shop assistant - a person that works in a shop or store selling products.

Soldier - a person who works for the army.

Tailor - a person that makes clothes for others, many times producing exclusive items of clothing.

Taxi driver - a person who drives a taxi.

Teacher - a person that passes knowledge to students, usually at school.

Translator - a person that translates from one language to another.

Traffic warden - a person that patrols areas to check that people do not park in the wrong place.

Travel agent - a person that organises and sells holidays and flights for others.

Veterinary doctor (Vet) - a qualified person that looks after sick animals.

Waiter/Waitress - a person that works in a food outlet, looking after customers and serving food.

Window cleaner - a person that cleans windows, normally the windows of big buildings.

Professions & Jobs



Accountant



Architect



Astronomer



Author



Baker



Butcher



Carpenter



Dentist



Doctor



Farmer



Firefighter



Judge



Mechanic



Nurse



Pilot



Plumber



Police Officer



Psychiatrist



Surgeon



Teacher

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

SEE, LOOK, WATCH, HEAR AND LISTEN

The use of the verbs **See, Look, Watch, Hear** and **Listen** is very specific in most cases and are not normally interchangeable as is the case in other languages. It is therefore important to understand the basis of the use of each of these verbs.

See vs. Look vs. Watch

See is a verb of perception, it is a sense. It is automatic and doesn't require a decision to use this sense. It is associated with things that we can't avoid.

Look and **Watch** are action verbs that require a decision for you to use them. They never happen automatically.

Look is used to suggest a direction for your eyes. Usually we use this verb when the things we look at doesn't move.

Look - camera, prices, mirror, sky.

- Look at this picture.
- I like to look at the stars at night.

Watch is when we talk about concentrating on something, like a movie or sports. Using **watch** suggests there is a movement involved, so you can use that for TV or movies.

Watch - a movie, a TV program, a football match.

- I like to sit on the verandah and watch people walk by.
- I watch The Simpsons every day on TV.

Hear vs. Listen

Hear is another of our senses and so accordingly it is automatic. It does not require a conscious decision.

Hear - a noise, a voice, an explosion.

- You could hear the explosion from the next suburb.
- Do you hear voices in the night?

Listen is an action verb and you need to make a decision to do it. You can choose if you listen to something or not. For example you can hear somebody talking but you need to listen to them to understand what they are saying.

Listen - music, a speech.

- I can't **listen** to anything else you want to say. I'm so tired.
- I didn't want to **listen** to the President's speech but I didn't have a choice.

HEAR *No effort*

You do not make a conscious decision to **hear**.

You physically experience the sense of sound.

Sometimes the sound you **hear** is sudden or unexpected like a noise, an alarm or an explosion.

EXAMPLES

I can't **hear** you.
Could you speak louder please?



My grandmother likes to **listen** to the radio.



Did you **hear** the thunder last night?

LISTEN *Effort*

You make a decision to **listen**.

You deliberately pay attention to the sounds.

Listen + **to** + object (something)

COMPARE *Hear vs. Listen*

You can **hear** somebody talking but you need to **listen** to them to understand what they are saying.

He cannot **hear** the dog barking because he is **listening** to music.



The vet is **listening** to the dog's heartbeat.



Examples of each verb

- I can **see** the mountains in the distance.
- Can you **see** the whiteboard from your seat?
- **Look** at the map to find where we are.
- Don't **look** at him for the answer - I asked you!
- I love to **watch** Game of Thrones on Sunday night.
- My husband **watches** the replays of the football on the weekend.
- I can't **hear** you. Could you speak louder please?
- Did you **hear** the thunder last night?
- You should always **listen** to your mother's advice.
- Can we **listen** to some different music? I'm sick of Luis Miguel!

It is also important to remember that the verb **LISTEN** is always followed by **TO**.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

We normally give telephones by saying each individual number in it:

Our phone number is two six three, three eight four seven. (263-3847)

When there is a zero (0) in our telephone number, we often say O like the name of the letter O.

e.g. 505-1023 = five-O-five, one-O-two-three.

If a phone number contains two of the same numbers together, we usually say **double** (number).

If a phone number contains three of the same numbers together, we usually say **triple** (number)

e.g. (212-8555) two one two, eight **triple five**.

To ask for someone's telephone number we say:

What's your phone number? It's 555-2565.

What is Woodward's phone number? It's 2789-0135.

We don't normally say: What's your **telephone** number? (Though it IS grammatically correct)

When you reply, you can give just your telephone number OR say: It's + (your phone number).

HOW TO SAY

TELEPHONE NUMBERS
IN ENGLISH

Woodward®
ENGLISH

What's your phone number?

It's ... **3692 5847** *In English we say each number individually.*

It's three six nine two, five eight four seven.

You can say the number 0 as the letter O (oh) or as zero.

5059 1023
five **oh** five nine,
one **oh** two three

"OH"
IS MORE
COMMON

5059 1023
five **zero** five nine,
one **zero** two three

When numbers appear **consecutively**, we normally say:


5718 3369
five seven one eight,
double three six nine


2149 8777
two one four nine,
eight **triple seven**

64
COUNTRY CODE

9
AREA CODE

4321 0987
LOCAL NUMBER

 **Mobile phone**

 **Cell phone**

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

TELLING THE TIME

Telling the time





2:00 - It's two o'clock .	2:30 - It's half past two.
2:05 - It's five past two.	2:35 - It's twenty-five to three.
2:10 - It's ten past two.	2:40 - It's twenty to three.
2:15 - It's quarter past two.	2:45 - It's quarter to three.
2:20 - It's twenty past two.	2:50 - It's ten to three.
2:25 - It's twenty-five past two.	2:55 - It's five to three.

We use **AT + TIME** when giving the time of a specific event.

- The class starts **at** nine o'clock.
- The flight leaves **at** ten to three.

We use **IT IS** or **IT'S** to answer a question that asks for the time right now.

What time is it? - It is half past four.
 What's the time? - It's twenty to five.

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

There are two common ways of telling the time.

1) Say the hour first and then the minutes. (Hour + Minutes)

- 6:25 - It's six twenty-five
- 8:05 - It's eight O-five (the O is said like the letter O)
- 9:11 - It's nine eleven
- 2:34 - It's two thirty-four

2) Say the minutes first and then the hour. (Minutes + PAST / TO + Hour)

For minutes 1-30 we use **PAST** after the minutes.

For minutes 31-59 we use **TO** after the minutes.

- 2:35 - It's twenty-five **to** three
- 11:20 - It's twenty **past** eleven
- 4:18 - It's eighteen **past** four
- 8:51 - It's nine **to** nine
- 2:59 - It's one **to** three

When it is **15 minutes past** the hour we normally say: **(a) quarter past**

- 7:15 - It's (a) quarter past seven

When it is **15 minutes before** the hour we normally say: **a quarter to**

- 12:45 - It's (a) quarter to one

When it is **30 minutes past** the hour we normally say: **half past**

- 3:30 - It's half past three (but we can also say three-thirty)

O'clock

We use **o'clock** when there are NO minutes.

- 10:00 - It's ten o'clock
- 5:00 - It's five o'clock
- 1:00 - It's one o'clock

Sometimes it is written as 9 o'clock (the number + o'clock)

12:00

For 12:00 there are four expressions in English.

- twelve o'clock
- midday = noon
- midnight

Telling the time video

Asking for the Time

The common question forms we use to ask for the time *right now* are:

- What time is it?
- What is the time?

A more polite way to ask for the time, especially from a stranger is:

- Could you tell me the time please?

The common question forms we use to ask at what time a specific event will happen are:

What time...?

When...?

- What time does the flight to New York leave?
- When does the bus arrive from London?

- When does the concert begin?

Giving the Time

We use **It is** or **It's** to respond to the questions that ask for the time *right now*.

- **It is** half past five (5:30).
- **It's** ten to twelve (11:50)

We use the structure **AT + time** when giving the time of a specific event.

- The bus arrives **at** midday (12:00).
- The flight leaves **at** a quarter to two (1:45).
- The concert begins **at** ten o'clock. (10:00)

We can also use subject pronouns in these responses.

- It arrives at midday (12:00).
- It leaves at a quarter to two (1:45).
- It begins at ten o'clock. (10:00)

AM vs. PM

We don't normally use the 24-hour clock in English.

We use **a.m.** (am) for the morning and **p.m.** (pm) for the afternoon and night.

3am = Three o'clock in the morning.

3pm = Three o'clock in the afternoon.

TEMPERATURE

The Temperature in English

The **temperature** is how hot or cold something is.

We use a **thermometer** to measure the temperature of something.

Temperature is usually measured in degrees.

The ° symbol after a number means degrees.

30° = thirty degrees

There are two main systems used for measuring temperature:

°F = degrees Fahrenheit (used in United States)

°C = degrees Celsius (used in the rest of the world)

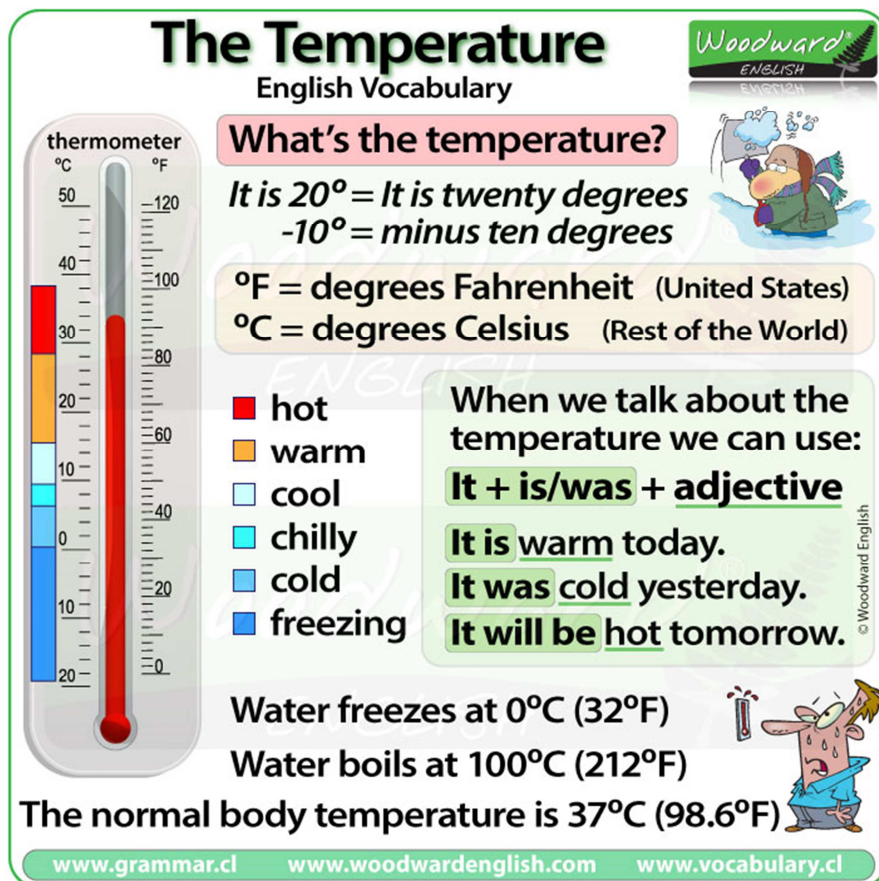
When talking about the temperature we normally use:

It + is/was/will be + adjective

- **It is** chilly today.

- **It was** warm yesterday.
- **It will be** cold tomorrow.

Here is a chart showing temperature vocabulary:



The temperatures given are only an approximation to give you an idea of when to use them.

28°C (or more) - Hot
 15 to 28°C - Warm
 10 to 15°C - Cool
 5 to 10°C - Chilly
 0 to 5°C - Cold
 0°C (or less) - Freezing

Remember, what is **hot** in one country may only be considered **warm** in another. What may be **chilly** in one country may be **freezing** in another.

The following words refer to being MORE than hot and are used for temperatures over 30°C.

Boiling: very hot, often used in negative contexts
Humid: hot and damp. It makes you sweat a lot
Muggy: warm and damp in an unpleasant way
Scorching: very hot, often used in positive contexts
Stifling: hot and you can hardly breathe
Sweltering: hot and uncomfortable

So what makes a day hot or cold? It depends on the weather...

VEGETABLES

A vegetable is the edible part of a plant that is used in cooking or can be eaten raw. They are different from fruit in that vegetables don't have seeds. Vegetables are often consumed as salads or cooked as part of a side dish or main meal.

A person who does not eat meat is considered a Vegetarian because they often only eat vegetables (and fruit).

The informal word for *vegetables* is *veggies*.

Chart with Vegetables and their names in English



List of Vegetables in English

[C] = Countable Noun - [U] = Uncountable Noun

- **artichoke** [C]
- **asparagus** [U]
- **aubergine** [C] and [U] - (called *eggplant* in United States)
- **beet** [C] - (called *beetroot* in British English)
- **beetroot** [C] and [U] - (called *beet* in United States)
- **bell pepper** * [C] - (Just called *pepper* in British English or with its color beforehand just as *red pepper* or *green pepper*. In Australia and New Zealand it is known as *capsicum*)
- **broccoli** [U] - (broccoli is an uncountable noun so there is no plural of broccoli)
- **Brussels sprout** [C]
- **cabbage** [C] and [U]
- **carrot** [C]
- **cauliflower** [C] and [U]
- **celery** [U]
- **corn** ** [U]
- **courgette** * [C] - (called *zucchini* in United States)
- **cucumber** * [C] and [U]
- **eggplant** * [C] and [U] - (called *aubergine* in British English)
- **green bean** * [C] - (sometimes called *French bean* in the UK)
- **green onion** [C] - (called *spring onion* in the British English)
- **leek** [C]
- **lettuce** [C] and [U]
- **mushroom** *** [C]
- **onion** [C] and [U]
- **pea** [C]
- **pepper** [C] - (called *bell pepper* in British English. In Australia and New Zealand it is known as *capsicum*)
- **potato** [C] and [U] - (the plural of *potato* is *potatoes* - *potato* is sometimes uncountable as in *mashed potato*)
- **pumpkin** * [C] and [U]
- **radish** [C] - (the plural of *radish* is *radishes*)
- **spring onion** [C] - (called *green onion* or *scallion* in United States)
- **squash** * [C] and [U]
- **sweet potato** [C] - (*kumara* in New Zealand)
- **tomato** * [C] - (the plural of *tomato* is *tomatoes*)
- **zucchini** * [C] - (called *courgette* in British English)

Are they Fruit or Vegetables?

* The following are Fruits in a botanical sense, though are commonly thought of as vegetables due to their culinary uses:

- avocado, cucumber, eggplant, green beans, peppers, pumpkin, squash, tomato, zucchini

** corn is a cereal grain and is also a type of fruit.

*** mushrooms – biologically a mushroom is not a plant so technically it isn't a vegetable. However most English speakers would consider the mushroom as a vegetable because of its use in cooking.

WAKE UP VS. GET UP

Wake up and **Get up** have different meanings so they cannot be exchanged without a difference in meaning.

Wake up

Wake up = to stop sleeping and open your eyes.

When your alarm clock goes off in the morning you **wake up** because you are no longer sleeping.

You can **wake up** naturally (your body doesn't need to sleep any more) or something or someone can **wake** you **up** such as an alarm clock or a friend (or dog) jumping on your bed.

Wake up is a phrasal verb so only the first part, the verb, changes according to the tense.

Example sentences of *Wake up*:

- Why am I still tired when I **wake up**?
- My alarm clock rang and I **woke up** immediately.
- When she **woke up**, she no longer had a headache.
- Let's have the surprise ready before he **wakes up**.
- I hope she **wakes up** soon, we have to go.

To Wake (someone) up = To cause someone to stop sleeping.

The person that is being woken up (the object) is placed between the words **Wake** and **Up**. Often an object pronoun is used instead of the noun (or name).

Example sentences of *Wake (someone) up*:

- The sound of the baby crying **woke me up**.
- A loud noise outside her bedroom window **woke her up**.
- John **woke** his friend **up** by throwing a bucket of water on him.
- A strong earthquake **woke us up**.

Get up

Get up = to get out of bed (usually to start your day).

Get up can also mean: To go from a lying position onto your feet.

Example sentences of *Get up*:

- I first thing I do when I **get up** is go to the toilet.
- This morning I **got up** earlier than normal.
- I **got up** in the middle of the night to find myself another blanket because I was cold.
- I **wake up** around 7 o'clock but I don't **get up** until around 8. I like to lie in bed reading before I start my day.

Wake up vs. Get up

Woodward[®]
ENGLISH

WAKE UP



MEANING:

To stop sleeping and open your eyes.

EXAMPLES:

- I **wake up** at 7 o'clock.
- My alarm clock rang and I **woke up** immediately.
- I **wake up** at 6 and then **get up** five minutes later.

GET UP



MEANING:

To get out of bed, usually to start your day.

EXAMPLES:

- I normally **get up** at 7.45
- I have to **get up** early tomorrow because it will be a busy day.

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

