

Grammar Summaries B1

1. Present Simple vs Present Continuous
2. Past S vs Past Continuous
3. Used to vs Would
4. Present Perfect Simple vs Past Perfect Simple
5. Present Perfect Simple VS Past Simple
6. Relative clauses
7. Some / Any / Every / No compounds
8. The future
9. Modals, semi-modals, modal perfect
10. The passive
11. The causative
12. Conditionals
13. Temporals
14. Gerunds and infinitives
15. The Reported Speech

1. Present Simple VS Present Cont.

Present Simple

Present Continuous

Form

(+)

I go
You go
He goes

(-)

I don't go
You don't go
He doesn't go

(?)

Do I go?
Do you go?
Does he go?

(+)

I am dancing
You are dancing
He is dancing

(-)

I'm not dancing
You aren't dancing
He isn't dancing

(?)

Am I dancing?
Are you dancing?
Is he dancing?

Uses

1. A general truth / fact.

Water **boils** at 100°C.

2. Habitual / regular action.

We **study** English 3 times a week.

3. Future timetables / schedules.

The classes **start** at 8:00 every morning.

4. A permanent situation.

We **study** at a big high school.

5. To tell a story in a dramatic way or to describe a sports event.

She **enters** in the class and...

6. With stative verbs.

I **don't understand** your question.

1. An action in progress at the time of speaking.

The teacher **is speaking** right now.

2. Temporary actions or situations over a longer period.

We **are studying** the present tenses this month.

3. To describe an annoying habit (with **always**, **forever**, **constantly**).

My little sister **is always borrowing** my phone!

4. An arrangement or plan in the future.

I **am travelling** to Scotland next weekend. → 100% happening.

≠

I **am going to travel** to Scotland next summer. → A plan for the future.

≠

I **will travel** to Scotland next summer. → Spontaneous decision or prediction for the future.

1. Present Simple VS Present Cont.

Time expressions (Present Simple)

Adverbs of frequency: Always, Often, Usually, Sometimes, Occasionally, Rarely, Seldom, Hardly ever, Never
Every day / week
Once / twice a day / On Monday

Time expressions (Present Cont.)

Now / Right now
At the moment
Today / Tonight
With a future meaning:
This week / year / summer Tomorrow
Next week / month Tonight
On Tuesday

Stative verbs

Stative verbs refer to the state of things rather than an action and are not usually used in the continuous form. These verbs express:

Senses → feel, hear, see, smell, sound, taste

Mental activities → appear, believe, consider, depend, doubt, expect, feel, forget, forgive, guess, imagine, know, look, mean, mind, notice, prefer, realise, recognise, remember, seem, suppose, think, understand

Possession → belong (to), have, owe, own, possess

Emotion → adore, desire, dislike, fear, hate, like, love, need, want, wish

Measurements → cost, equal, measure, weight

Stative verbs with ≠ meaning

	Present S.	Present Cont.
Have	Possession	Eating
Feel	Opinion	Physical feeling
Think	Opinion	Considering
See	Sense	Meeting
Look	Seem	Observing
Smell / Taste	Sense	Action
Weight	Measurement	Action

2. Past Simple VS Past Continuous

Past Simple

Past Continuous

Form

(+)

I danced
You danced
He danced

(-)

I didn't dance
You didn't dance
He didn't dance

(?)

Did I dance?
Did you dance?
Did he dance?

(+)

I was dancing
You were dancing
He was dancing

(-)

I wasn't dancing
You weren't dancing
He wasn't dancing

(?)

Was I dancing?
Were you dancing?
Was he dancing?

Uses

1. A completed action that took place at a specific time in the past. We **ate** a cheese pizza yesterday.

2. Several actions in the past, that happened one after another.

I **got up**, I **took** a shower, and I **had** breakfast.

3. A past routine, habit or situation (= **used to).**

When we were younger, we **walked** to school every day.

4. To describe the main events in a story.

It **was** late at night, but we **heard** the door opening.

1. An action in progress at a specific time in the past.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock I **was taking** a nap.

2. Two or more unfinished actions in progress at the same time in the past.

I **was watching** TV while my sister **was doing** her homework.

3. An unfinished action in progress (Past Continuous**) that was interrupted by a shorter action (**Past Simple**).** I **was sleeping** when you **called** me.

4. To give the background information in a story.

The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**.

Time exp.

_____ ago (a month / two days / three years / a couple of hours)

last _____ (week / decade / century)

In _____ (2020, January)

Yesterday / When / The other day / Once

As

While

At ____ (nine o'clock)

Yesterday

3. Used to VS Would

Form

Used to

(+)
used to + base form

I **used to ride** a green bike.

(-)
didn't use to + base form

I **didn't use to study** French in school.

(?)
Did ... use to + base form?
Did you **use to learn** English in school?

Uses

1. An action that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens.

I **used to travel** to my village every weekend when I was a child.

2. A past state or situation that is no longer true.

I **used to have** a green bicycle.

I **never used to go** to parties when I was 5 years old.

Would

(+)
would + base form

I **would play** tennis with my sister every Sunday.

We don't use it in: (-) or (?) or for past states or situations.

1. An action that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens (similar to **used to).**

I **would eat** with my grandma every Saturday.

I **used to eat** with my grandma every Saturday.

4. Present P. S. VS Past P. S.

Present Perfect Simple

Past Perfect Simple

Form

(+)

I have danced
You have danced
He has danced

(-)

I haven't danced
You haven't danced
He hasn't danced

(?)

Have I danced?
Have you danced?
Has he danced?

(+)

I had danced
You had danced
He had danced

(-)

I hadn't danced
You hadn't danced
He hadn't danced

(?)

Had I danced?
Had you danced?
Had he danced?

Uses

1. A completed action that took place at an unspecified time in the past, but is still relevant in the present. I **have** just **spoken** to the teacher about the exam.

2. An action that began in the past and continues to the present. Usually with **how long**, **for**, **since** and **stative verbs**. I've **known** Sarah for 10 years.

3. Unfinished time periods. I **have drunk** coffee this morning.

4. Repeated actions in the past.

I've **travelled** to Paris three times.

5. After phrases like **this is the first, the last, the second time...** or with **superlatives**.

This is the third time that we **have studied** the Present Perfect Simple.

This is the best birthday that I **have ever had**.

1. A completed action that took place before another action or a specific time in the past.

By the time we **arrived** to the party, Carlos **had** already **left**.

NOTE: When there are two actions, the more recent action is in the **Past Simple**.

First action: Carlos leaves the party.

Second action: We arrive to the party.

Time exp.

Since / For
Already / Just
Yet

Ever / Never / Always
Lately / Recently
So far / Today

This week/month/year
Several times
How long... ?

After
Already
As soon as

Before
By the time / By 9 am

Until
When

5. Present Perfect S. VS Past Simple

Uses

Present Perfect Simple

It indicates an action in the past that is related to the present. However, we are not interested in the time of the action, but in the results, as they **affect us now**.

I **have taken** a shower this morning.

We can use the **Present Perfect Simple** and the **Past Simple** to express similar ideas.

I **haven't seen** Mike in a month.

The last time I **saw** Mike was a month ago.

Past Simple

It indicates past actions that began and ended in the past. We often indicate the time the action happened.

I **took** a shower yesterday morning.

Time expressions with **Past Simple**.

Yesterday

Last _____ (year, month, decade)

_____ ago (a month, a year)

Differences in meaning

Has been to

(went and came back)

Susan **has been** to London. (she's back now)

Has gone to

(went and still is there)

Susan **has gone** to London. (she's still in London)

6. Relative Clauses

Defining relative clauses

They identify or define the noun they refer to.

Non-defining relative clauses

They give additional information about something that is already clearly identified. They are separated by commas from the rest of the sentence and can be left out without affecting the meaning.

Comparison

Defining relative clauses	Non-defining relative clauses
Necessary information	Extra information
No commas	Commas
Can't be omitted	Can be omitted

Note

Relative clauses may include prepositions. Prepositions can come at the end of a relative clause or before the relative pronoun.

The painting which I am looking **at** is very old.

The painting **at** which I am looking is very old.

6. Relative Pronouns

Who

For people.

The children **who** study in this high school learn English. (defining)
Mr. Ibáñez, **who** is the headmaster, is the history teacher. (non-defining)

That

1. Replaces **who**, **which** or **when** in defining relative clauses only.

This is the man **that** I told you about.
Did you find the book **that** you were looking for?

2. After superlatives.

This is **the best** film **that** I have seen this year!

3. Used with **all**, **few**, **little**, **none** and **anything**.

There wasn't **anything** on the menu **that** I wanted to eat.

Which

For things and animals.

The dress **which** she made is lovely. (defining)
His car, **which** is really big, is red. (non-defining)

Whose

To show possession.

The boy **whose** brother won the race is very proud. (defining)
Susan, **whose** mother is a nurse, wants to study medicine. (non-defining)

Where

For places.

The city **where** I was born is close to Valencia. (defining)
The science museum, **where** we saw that exhibition, is open. (non-defining)

When

For time.

I remember the day **when** I finished high school. (defining)
I saw Sandra a month ago, **when** I went to my village. (non-defining)

7. Some / Any / Every / No compounds

+ ONE --> Someone / Anyone / Everyone / No one

To talk about people.

The teacher wanted **someone** to volunteer for the exercise.

+ THING --> Something / Anything / Everything / Nothing

To talk about things.

Is there **anything** you want to do this evening?

+ WHERE --> Somewhere / Anywhere / Everywhere / Nowhere

To talk about places.

I want to travel **everywhere**!

Notes

We use **some**, **every** and **no** in affirmative sentences and **any** in negative sentences and questions.

Someone must have stolen my bag. I've looked **everywhere**, but I can't find it **anywhere**.

8. The future

Will

Be going to

Form

(+)

I will dance
You will dance
He will dance

(-)

I won't dance
You won't dance
He won't dance

(?)

Will I dance?
Will you dance?
Will he dance?

(+)

I'm going to dance
You're going to dance
He's going to dance

(-)

I'm not going to dance
You aren't going to dance
He isn't going to dance

(?)

Am I going to dance?
Are you going to dance?
Is he going to dance?

Uses

1. Statements or predictions about the future.

In the future, children **won't go** to school.

2. After the words **think, believe, (be) sure, expect, know, promise.**

I'm **sure** we will have a good time this weekend.

3. A spontaneous decision.

Jara: Teacher, I don't understand it.

Teacher: Oh, really? I'll **explain** it again!

4. A request.

Will you **open** the windows, please?

5. A promise.

Don't worry, mum. I **will call** you as soon as I get home.

5. An offer.

I'll **help** you with your homework this evening.

1. A plan or intention.

Sarah: Teacher, what are we going to do today?

Teacher: We **are going to learn** the futures.

2. A prediction based on evidence.

Look at those black clouds: it's **going to rain**.

8. The future

Future Continuous

Future Perfect

Form

(+)

I will be dancing
You will be dancing
He will be dancing

(-)

I will not be dancing
You won't be dancing
He won't be dancing

(?)

Will I be dancing?
Will you be dancing?
Will he be dancing?

(+)

I will have danced
You will have danced
He will have danced

(-)

I will not have danced
You won't have danced
He won't have danced

(?)

Will I have danced?
Will you have danced?
Will he have danced?

Uses

1. An action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

This time next year, we **will be studying** algebra.

2. A pre-arranged future action.

We **will be having** an exam tomorrow at 12:10.

1. An action that will be completed by a specific time in the future.

By the end of this month, we **will have learnt** all the futures in English.

Time exp.

This time next month,
At 10 o'clock tomorrow,
In three hours,
In two weeks from now,

By the end of this year/month,
By then, ... / By this time tomorrow, ...

8. The future

Uses of Present Simple

I. Future plans, often referring to timetables.

The train **leaves** at 5 o'clock.

Used with means of transport (train, bus, plane), classes, cinema sessions, shows...

Uses of Present Continuous

I. A planned action or future arrangement (100% happening).

I **am travelling** to London next weekend.

Time expressions with Will, Be Going To, Present Cont. & Present Simple

In a few year's time/ minutes,
In 2050,
Later / Soon

On Monday,
Next Sunday, next month,
The day after tomorrow,

This afternoon, this weekend,
Tonight,
Tomorrow, tomorrow evening,

9. Modals and Semi-modal verbs

Types of modal verbs

- **Modals** -----> can, might, should, must... + base form
- **Semi-modals** -----> modal + to + base form
- **Modal perfects** --> modal + have + past participle

Can

1. General ability (present or future).

The teacher **can** speak English.

2. Informal request.

Can I go to the bathroom?

3. Permission.

Mom says that I **can** go out tonight with my friends.

Be able to

1. General ability (= **can**). It can be used in all tenses.

Some day, I **will be able to** travel to New York.

2. Successful result. This meaning cannot be expressed with **could**.

Ian **was able to** stay awake for 24 hours.

Could

1. General ability (past). It's the past of **can**.

The teacher **could** speak English when she was 5 years old.

2. Possibility (not certain).

Antonio is not here. He **could** be sick at home.

3. Polite request.

Could I borrow your pencil?

4. Suggestion.

You **could** ask the teacher to explain the grammar again.

Couldn't - Inability.

I **couldn't** swim when I was four years old.

Have to / Has to

Obligation or necessity. It can be used in different tenses to express the past and future of **must.**

We **have to** study for the exam if we want to pass the subject.

Don't have to / Doesn't have to

A lack of obligation or necessity (= **needn't).**

We **don't have to** wake up early on Sundays.

9. Modals and Semi-modal verbs

Should / Ought to

1. Advice / asking for advice.

You look tired. You **should** sleep more hours.

2. Prediction.

The supermarket **should** be open now.

May

1. Possibility (present or future).

We **may** go to the cinema this weekend.

2. Formal request (with I / we).

May I use your phone, please?

3. Formal permission.

Students **may** leave the room once they finish the test.

Might

1. Possibility (present or future) = **may**.

We **might** go to the cinema this weekend.

2. Negative possibility (**might not**).

We **might not** go to the cinema this weekend.

3. Past form of **may**.

We thought that you **might** join us at the cinema.

Must

1. Necessity.

You **must** read all the exercises in the exam.

2. Obligation.

You **must** pass all the exams in order to pass the subject.

3. Certainty.

(There is a knock on the door.) Teacher: It **must** be Carlos.

4. Strong recommendation.

Lisa has moved to a new house. You **must** see it: it's really big!

Mustn't - Prohibition.

You **mustn't** smoke inside a plane.

Needn't (need not)

1. Lack of necessity / obligation (= **don't have to**).

You **needn't** study for the listening exam.

Will

1. Polite request.

Will you close the door, please?

9. Modal perfects

Could have + Past Participle

The possibility of something happening in the past but did NOT happen.

We **could have stayed** home all weekend but we decided to go to the park.

Should have/Ought to have + Past P.

When expectations were not fulfilled or a piece of advice was not taken.

Jamie **should have learnt** English by now.

You **should have had** breakfast! Now, you're so hungry in class.

May / Might / Could have + Past Part.

We are not sure what happened in the past.

Ane hasn't called me yet. She **may have forgotten** about my birthday.

Shouldn't have + Past Participle

When someone did something that he/she was not supposed to do.

Jack **shouldn't have left** home so late. He arrived late to the exam!

Must have + Past Participle

We are certain that something did happen in the past.

The teacher is late. She **must have missed** the bus.

Can't/Couldn't have + Past Participle

We are sure that something did NOT happen in the past.

You **can't have forgotten** about my birthday! It's just one day after yours!

Would have + Past Participle

Willingness to do something BUT did not do it.

I **would have helped** you with your problem.

(I didn't help you because I didn't know that you had a problem).

10. The passive

Formation and uses

**S + Be (conjugated) + V(ed/3rd col)
+ Agent + Complements**

1. When the action is more important than who did it.

TV is watched by people all around the world.

2. When we don't know who did the action (the subject). My wallet has been stolen!

3. When the subject is obvious. The robbers were arrested.

4. When the subject is not important.

My car has been repaired.

Questions in passive voice

To be + S + V(ed/3rd col)

Was the song written by Adele?

In Wh- questions, we make the inversion of Be-S.

***BUT if the Wh-word is the subject, there is NO inversion.** *When* was this actress nominated for the Oscars?

When the main verb is a verb with a preposition, the preposition always goes at the end of the question.

Which novel is the film based *on*?

Notes

**1. If the agent is important, the formula is
by + agent**

This painting was done *by* Picasso.

2. Some verbs (believe, consider, expect, know, say, suppose) are followed by the to be in the passive.

Smoking *is known to be* unhealthy.

11. The causative

1. Have / Get + Object + Past Participle

When we arrange for something to be done by other people (we can add **by + agent**).

Emma *has her teeth cleaned* twice a year.
My dad *will get his car repaired* next week.

2. Have + Agent + Base form

When we arrange for something to be done and we mention the agent.

Emma *has the doctor clean* her teeth twice a year.
My dad *will have the mechanic repair* his car next week.

3. Get + Agent + To-infinitive

When we arrange for something to be done and we mention the agent.

Emma *gets the doctor to clean* her teeth twice a year.
My dad *will get the mechanic to repair* his car next week.

12. Conditionals

Conditional Zero

Uses

General truths.

Water boils if it is at 100°C.

If you live in the UK, you speak English.

Formation

[IF + S + Present Simple] , [S + Present Simple]
[S + Present Simple] + [IF + S + Present Simple]

If it rains, the street gets wet.

The street gets wet if it rains.

Other options

If can be replaced by **unless** or **when**.

Unless = if not

[IF
[Unless + S + Present Simple] , [S + Present S.]
[When

Unless it rains, the streets **don't** get wet.

The street gets wet **when** it rains.

First Conditional

To talk about a future possibility.

If I study for the biology test, I'll pass it with flying colours.

You won't pass your exams if you don't revise.

[IF / Unless + S + Present S.] , [S + Future Simple]
[S + Future Simple] + [IF / Unless + S + Present S.]

If I have enough money, I'll buy those trainers.

I'll buy those trainers if I have enough money.

[IF/Unless + S + Present S.] , [S + Modal + base form]
[S + Modal + base form] + [IF/Unless + S + Present S.]

If I have enough money, I **can** buy those trainers.

I **might** buy those trainers if I have enough money.

[IF / Unless + S + Present Simple] , [base form]
[base form] + [IF / Unless + S + Present Simple]

If you are tired, go to bed.

Go to bed if you are tired.

12. Conditionals

Second Conditional

Uses

To talk about a hypothetical or imaginary situation in the present or the future.

To give advice.

If I **were** rich, I **would** buy a Ferrari.

Formation

[IF / Unless + S + Past S.], [S + would + base form]
[S + would + base form] + [IF / Unless + S + Past S.]

If I **had** a better phone, I **would** take a lot of pictures.

I **would** take a lot of pictures if I **had** a better phone.

Other options

[IF/Unless + S + Past S], [S + could/might + base form]
[S + could/might + base form] + [IF/Unless + S + Past S]

If I spoke French, I **could** communicate with my French friends..

I **could** travel to France if I spoke French.

[IF I were you], [S + would + base form]
[S + would + base form] + [IF I were you]

If I **were** you, I would tell the truth.

I would tell the truth if I **were** you.

We can also use **were** with I, he, she and it.

Third Conditional

To talk about a situation in the past that which is over and cannot be changed.

If I **had studied** more, I **would have passed** the term.

(I didn't study for the exam, so I didn't pass it.)

[IF + S + Past P. S], [S + would + have + Past Part.]
[S + would + have + Past Part.] + [IF + S + Past P. S]

If I **had had** more time, I **would have watched** the film.

I **would have watched** the film if I **had had** more time.

[IF + S + Past P S], [S + could/might + have + Past Part.]
[S + could/might + have + Past Part.] + [IF + S + Past P S]

If you **had called** me, I **could have known** that you had a problem.

I **might have helped** you if you **had asked** for my help.

13. Temporals

What are they?

After, before, when, until / till, as soon as, as long as...

As soon as I finish my homework, I'll call you.

When do we use them?

We use the temporals when the time clause refers to the future (they substitute **if**).

As soon as I finish my homework, I'll call you.
(future)

Formation

[Time expression + S + Present Simple] , [S + Future Simple]
[S + Future Simple] + [time expression + S + Present Simple]

Once I tidy up my room, I'll be able to play videogames.
We will eat lunch when you arrive.

[Time expression + S + Present Simple] , [base form]
[base form] + [time expression + S + Present Simple]

When you finish your homework, call me.
Call me when you finish your homework.

[Time expression + S + Present Simple] , [S + modal + base form]
[S + modal + base form] + [time expression + S + Present Simple]

Until you don't finish your homework, you can't watch TV.
You can't watch TV until you don't finish your homework.

14. Gerunds VS infinitives

Uses of Gerunds

1. As the subject of a sentence.

Smoking is bad for your health.

2. After prepositions.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

3. After certain verbs and expressions.

I enjoy learning English.

Uses of Infinitives

1. After certain adjectives.

I'm too tired to go to the gym.

2. After certain verbs and expressions.

I forgot to do the homework yesterday.

3. After verb + object.

The teacher asked us to bring the workbook tomorrow to class.

Verbs with = meaning

Begin	Intend
Can't bear	Prefer
Continue	Like / love
Hate	Start

Verbs with ≠ meaning

	Gerund	Infinitive
Forget	= Will always remember	Forget to do something
Regret	Be sorry about sth in the past	Announce bad news
Remember	Remember a past action	Remember to do sth
Stop	Stop a habit or activity	Stop in order to do sth and go back
Try	Experiment / try sth new	Make an effort

15. The Reported Speech: changes

Changes in people

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	he / she
we	you
my	his / her
our	your
you	I (usually)
1st / 2nd person	3rd person

Changes in time expressions

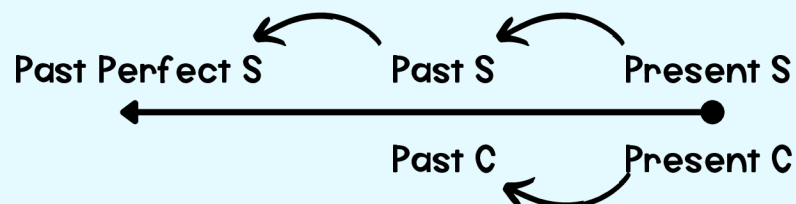
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
now	then
today	that day
yesterday	the previous day, the day before
tomorrow	the next/ following day, the day after
tonight	that night
next week / month	The following week / month
last week / month	The previous week / month
A week / month ago	The week / month before

Changes in demonstratives

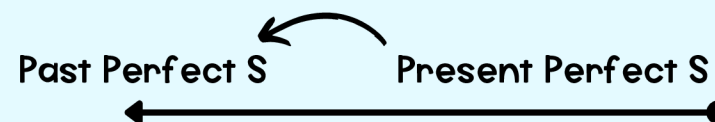
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
here	there
this	that
these	those

15. The Reported Speech: changes

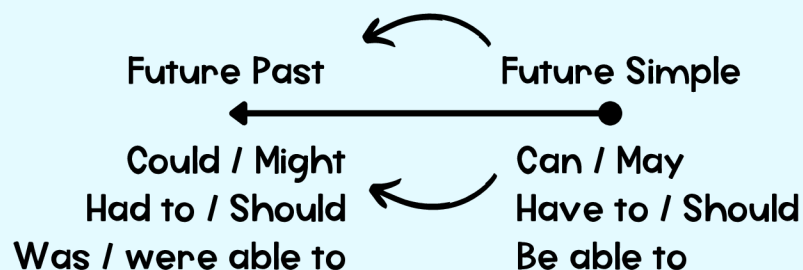
Changes in verb tenses: statements and questions



Anna: "I **play** basketball every Sunday".
Anna said that she **played** basketball every Sunday.

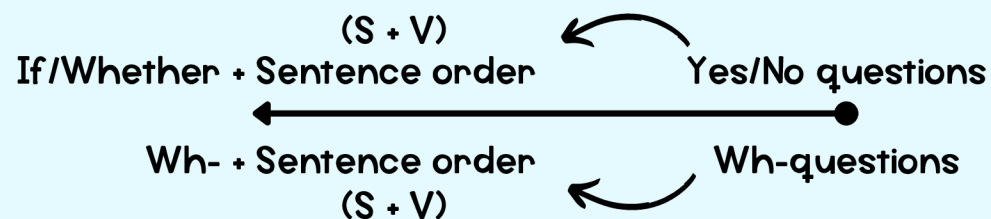


Carla: "I **have practiced** basketball since I was 10".
Carla said that she **had practiced** basketball since she was 10.



Sarah: "I **will dance** in a competition this month".
Sarah explained that she **would dance** in a competition that month.

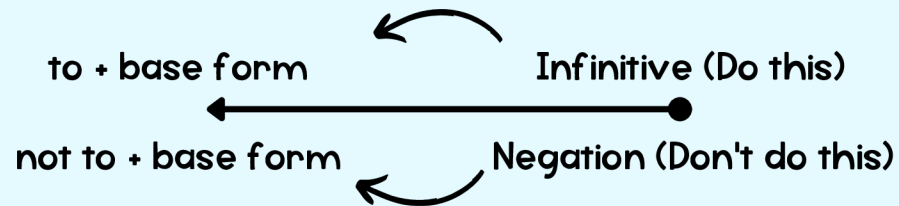
Esther: "Are you able to study English?"
Esther asked if I **was able to study** English.



Marcos: "Do you play basketball?"
Marcos asked **if/whether** I played basketball.

15. The Reported Speech: changes

Changes in verb tenses: commands



Ainhua: "Dario, please **stay** quiet".
Ainhua ordered Dario **to stay** quiet.

Common reporting verbs

Some common reporting verbs are:

Say	Answer
Tell	Promise
Ask	Warn
Explain	Order
Reply	

Notes: changes in the verb

1. The tense does not change when:

a) The reporting verb is in Present Simple.

Álvaro **says**: "I **do** a lot of sport"

Álvaro **says** that he **does** a lot of sport.

b) The modals **should, could, would, might, ought to** are used.

Marina: we **should** leave the party early.

Marina said that we **should** leave the party early.

2. To report general truths or scientific facts, you can leave the verb in the present tense or move it back one tense.