

R12 FORMING NEGATIVES

TENSE	POSITIVE STATEMENT	NEGATIVE STATEMENT
Present simple with "be"	I am interested in politics.	I am not interested in politics.
Present simple with other verbs	I play tennis every day.	I do not play tennis every day.
Present continuous	He is wearing jeans today.	He is not wearing jeans today.
Past simple with "be"	She was at the lecture yesterday.	She was not at the lecture yesterday.
Past simple with other verbs	We cooked enough food last night.	We did not cook enough food last night.
Past continuous	It was raining this morning.	It was not raining this morning.
Present perfect simple	I have seen the new movie.	I have not seen the new movie.
Present perfect continuous	I have been waiting for a long time.	I have not been waiting for a long time.
Past perfect simple	Sam had cooked dinner for me.	Sam had not cooked dinner for me.
Past perfect continuous	Fey had been looking for a new job.	Fey had not been looking for a new job.
Future with "going to"	It is going to be sunny tomorrow.	It is not going to be sunny tomorrow.
Future with "will"	They will be here before 5pm.	They will not be here before 5pm.
Future continuous	Tania will be arriving soon.	Tania will not be arriving soon.
Future perfect simple	The play will have finished by 7pm.	The play will not have finished by 7pm.
Future perfect continuous	I will have been working for a long time.	I will not have been working for a long time.

MODAL VERB	POSITIVE STATEMENT	NEGATIVE STATEMENT
"Can"	I can play the piano.	I cannot play the piano.
"Could"	I could sing when I was younger.	I could not sing when I was younger.
"Should"	We should buy a new house.	We should not buy a new house.
"Might"	He might come to the party tonight.	He might not come to the party tonight.
"Must"	You must write in pencil.	You must not write in pencil.

R13 CONTRACTIONS

PRONOUN	"BE"	"WILL"	"WOULD"	"HAVE"	"HAD"
I	I am → I'm	I will → I'll	I would → I'd	I have → I've	I had → I'd
you	you are → you're	you will → you'll	you would → you'd	you have → you've	you had → you'd
he	he is → he's	he will → he'll	he would → he'd	he has → he's	he had → he'd
she	she is → she's	she will → she'll	she would → she'd	she has → she's	she had → she'd
it	it is → it's	it will → it'll	it would → it'd	it has → it's	it had → it'd
we	we are → we're	we will → we'll	we would → we'd	we have → we've	we had → we'd
they	they are → they're	they will → they'll	they would → they'd	they have → they've	they had → they'd
that	that is → that's	that will → that'll	that would → that'd	that has → that's	that had → that'd
who	who is → who's	who will → who'll	who would → who'd	who has → who's	who had → who'd

VERB AND "NOT"	CONTRACTION
is not	isn't
are not	aren't
was not	wasn't
were not	weren't
have not	haven't
has not	hasn't
had not	hadn't
will not	won't
would not	wouldn't
do not	don't
does not	doesn't
did not	didn't
cannot	can't
could not	couldn't
should not	shouldn't
might not	mightn't
must not	mustn't

MODAL VERB AND "HAVE"	CONTRACTION
would have	would've
should have	should've
could have	could've
might have	might've
must have	must've

COMMON MISTAKES CONTRACTIONS

These contractions are often spelled incorrectly because they look and sound very similar to other words. Contracted forms always use an apostrophe.

You are	They are
↓	↓
You're ✓	They're ✓
Your ✗	Their ✗
	There ✗

13 The past perfect simple

English uses the past perfect simple with the past simple to talk about two or more events that happened at different times in the past.

See also:
Past simple 7 Present perfect simple 11
Past perfect continuous 14 Participles 51

13.1 THE PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

When talking about two events that happened at different times in the past, the past simple describes the event that is closest to the time of speaking. The past perfect describes an event further back in the past.

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE **PAST SIMPLE**
The train **had left** before we **arrived** at the station.



8:10PM



8:20PM

NOW

Pablo **had gone** to work when I **knocked** on his door.



7:00AM

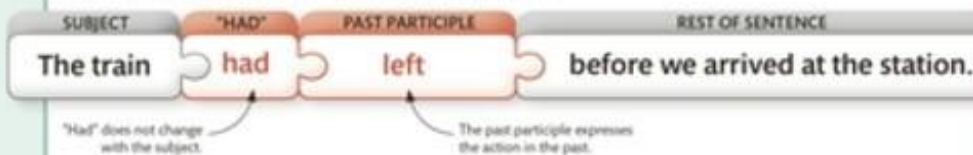


7:30AM

NOW

HOW TO FORM

Use "had" followed by the past participle to form the past perfect.



FURTHER EXAMPLES

He **had cooked** dinner before Sally **got back** from work.



Even if the past simple action is first in the sentence, it still happened later.
The traffic **was** bad because a car **had broken down** on the road.



She **had already read** the play by the time she **went** to see it.



When we **arrived** at the stadium, the game **had already started**.



13.2 THE PRESENT PERFECT AND PAST PERFECT

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

The present perfect is used to talk about an action that took place in the recent past and is still relevant to the present moment.



ONE HOUR AGO



NOW

I'm so excited.
I **have just passed** my driving test.

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

The past perfect is used to talk about an action that took place before another moment in the past.



ONE HOUR BEFORE



PAST



NOW

I **was** so excited.
I **had just passed** my driving test.

33.3 "WISH" FOR FUTURE HOPES

"Wish" can also be used to talk about hopes for the future. "Wish" with "could" is usually used when someone is expressing a desire to do something themselves.

I wish I could move somewhere warm.

[I would like to be able to move somewhere warmer.]



"Wish" with "would" is used when someone is expressing a desire for someone else to do something.

She wishes her teacher **would** give her less work.

[She wants her teacher to give out less homework in the future.]



FURTHER EXAMPLES

I **wish I could** get a new job in a different department.



I **wish I could** go to the concert with my friends this evening.



Irene **wishes** she **could** find her diamond necklace.



Matteo **wishes** he **could** play the violin.



He **wishes** he **could** understand his homework.



Colin is always talking about cars. I **wish** he **would** stop.



I **wish** they **wouldn't** make it so hard to buy tickets online.



Jenny's mother **wishes** she **would** clean her room.



Noel **wishes** Adrienne **would** stop singing.



Madge **wishes** Greg **wouldn't** drive so fast.



33.4 ANOTHER WAY TO SAY "I WISH"

PRESENT REGRETS

Stronger regrets about the present can be expressed by using "if only" and the past simple.



These mountains are incredible!
If only I knew how to ski.

PAST REGRETS

Stronger regrets about the past can be expressed by using "if only" and the past perfect.



I really wanted to take pictures.
If only I'd charged the battery.

FURTHER EXAMPLES

I love the sound of the guitar.
If only I played it better.

The show is completely sold out!
If only I'd arrived sooner.

I'm sure the teacher explained this. **If only I remembered** it!

I couldn't finish the marathon.
If only I had trained harder.

33.5 PAST REGRETS

"Should have" or "ought to have" are used to express regret that something did or didn't happen in the past.

This bill is so big. I { **should have** / **ought to have** } ^{Past participle} **used** less electricity.



FURTHER EXAMPLES

Maybe I **should have** used energy-saving light bulbs.



The negative form "ought not to have" is rarely used in UK English and never used in US English.

I **shouldn't have** fallen asleep with the TV on.

