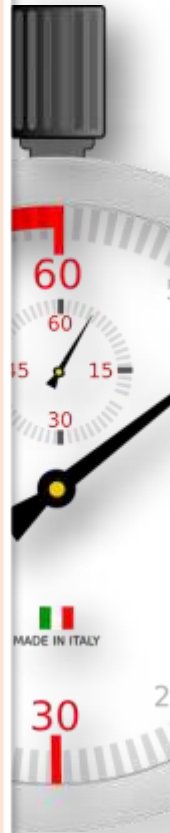


0 zero
1 one
2 two
3 three
4 four
5 five
6 six
7 seven
8 eight
9 nine
10 ten
11 eleven
12 twelve
13 thirteen
14 fourteen
15 fifteen
16 sixteen
17 seventeen
18 eighteen
19 nineteen
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21 twenty-one
22 twenty-two
23 twenty-three
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27 twenty-seven
28 twenty-eight
29 twenty-nine

30 thirty
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33 thirty-three
34 thirty-four
35 thirty-five
36 thirty-six
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38 thirty-eight
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40 forty
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78 seventy-eight
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80 eighty
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83 eighty-three
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87 eighty-seven
88 eighty-eight
89 eighty-nine

90 ninety
91 ninety-one
92 ninety-two
93 ninety-three
94 ninety-four
95 ninety-five
96 ninety-six
97 ninety-seven
98 ninety-eight
99 ninety-nine

LARGE NUMBERS

100 one hundred
101 one hundred and one
200 two hundred
300 three hundred
400 four hundred
500 five hundred
600 six hundred
700 seven hundred
800 eight hundred
900 nine hundred
1000 one thousand
2000 two thousand
10.000 ten thousand
100.000 one hundred thousand
1000.000 one million
10.000.000 ten million

Days of the Week

1. Monday

2. Tuesday

3. Wednesday

4. Thursday

5. Friday

6. Saturday

7. Sunday



Months of the year

1. January

7. July

2. February

8. August

3. March

9. September

4. April

10. October

5. May

11. November

6. June

12. December

Days of the Months

first	1 st	eleventh	11 th	twenty-first	21 st
second	2 nd	twelfth	12 th	twenty-second	22 nd
third	3 rd	thirteenth	13 th	twenty-third	23 rd
fourth	4 th	fourteenth	14 th	twenty-fourth	24 rd
fifth	5 th	fifteenth	15 th	twenty-fifth	25 th
sixth	6 th	sixteenth	16 th	twenty-sixth	26 th
seventh	7 th	seventeenth	17 th	twenty-seventh	27 th
eighth	8 th	eighteenth	18 th	twenty-eighth	28 th
ninth	9 th	nineteenth	19 th	twenty-ninth	29 th
tenth	10 th	twentieth	20 th	thirtieth	30 th
			thirty-first	31 st	

Today is Friday, March 6, 2017

Tomorrow is Saturday, March 7, 2017.

Yesterday was Thursday, March 5.

Today is the sixth.

Tomorrow is Saturday.

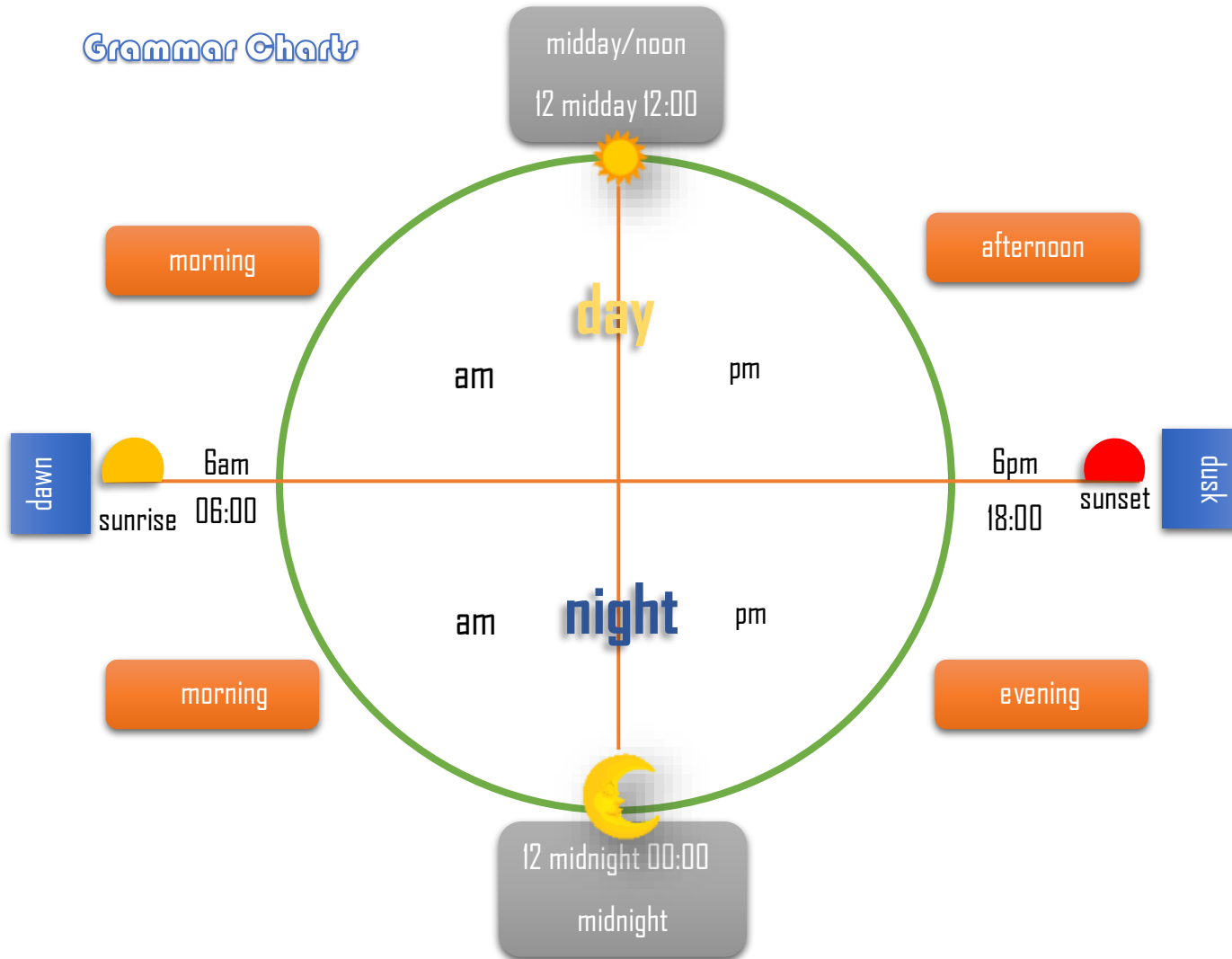
This month is March.

B21.01.04

Time Chart 2, 1 Day Cycle



Grammar Charts



B21.01.04

Time Chart 2

RAINBOW OF EDUCATION

have

I have – I've
 you have – you've
 we have – we've
 they have – they've
 could have – could've
 would have – would've
 Should have should've

are

you are – you're
 we are – we're
 they are – they're

had

I had – I'd
 you had – you'd
 he had – he'd
 she had – she'd
 we had – we'd
 they had – they'd

will

I will – I'll
 you will – you'll
 he will – he'll
 she will – she'll
 we will – we'll
 they will – they'll
 who will – who'll

Who has - would

I would – I'd
 you would – you'd
 he would – he'd
 she would – she'd
 we would – we'd
 they would – they'd
 who would – who'd

not

are not
 can not
 could not
 do not
 did not
 has not
 had not
 is not
 was not
 should not
 could not
 were not
 would not

is

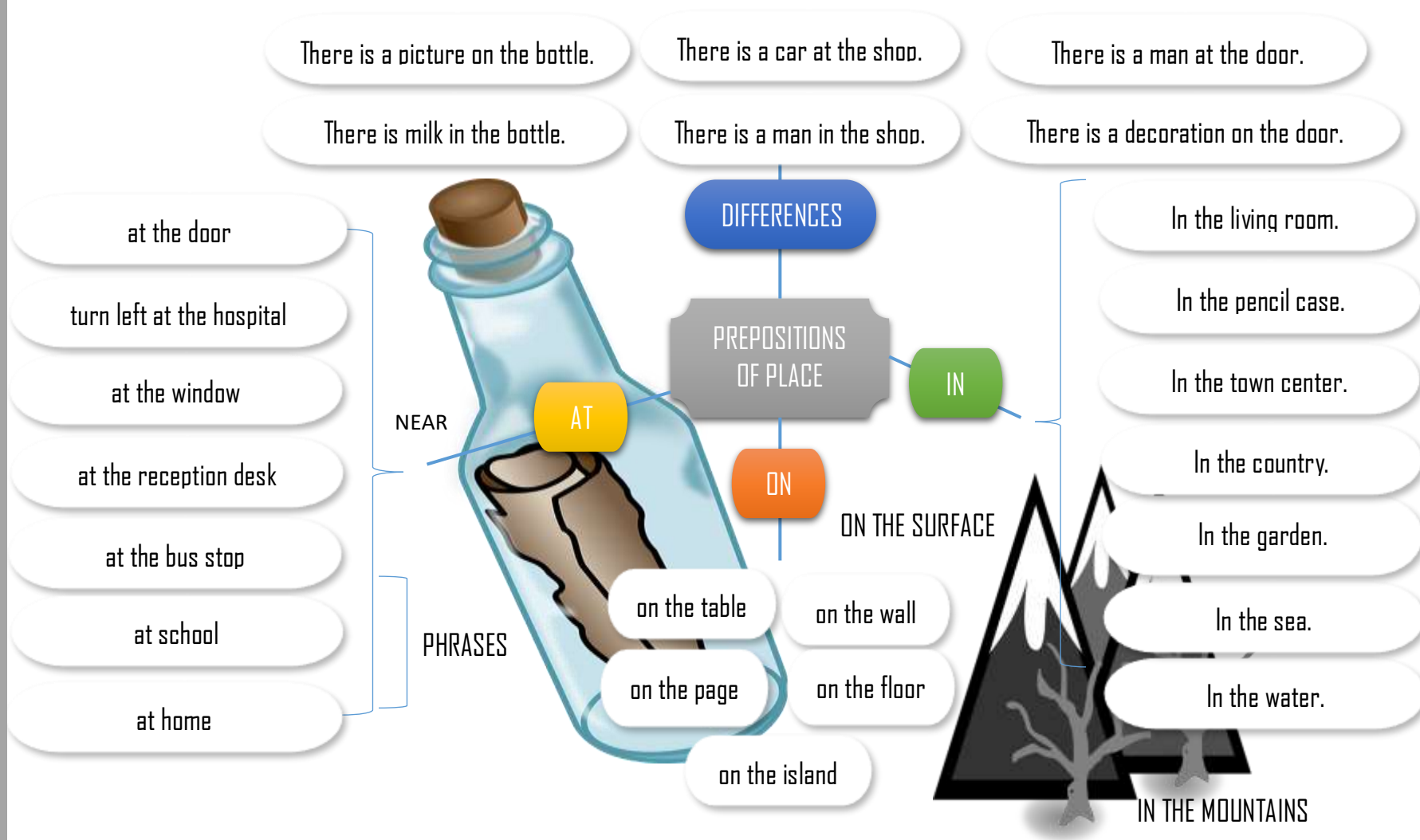
he is – he's
 she is – she's
 who is – who's
 here is – here's
 that is – that's
 there is – there's
 what is – what's

am

I am – I'm

has

he has – he's
 she has – she's
 who has – who's
 where has – where's



iː see	ɪ his	ʊ put	uː too	ɪə ear	eɪ say		
e ten	ə ago	ɜː her	ɔː saw	ʊə pure	ɔɪ boy	əʊ so	
æ hat	ʌ but	ɑː car	ɒ hot	eə air	aɪ buy	aʊ now	

p pen	b book	t tea	d day	tʃ chair	dʒ jam	k key	g go
f four	v very	θ thin	ð that	s sun	z zoo	ʃ she	ʒ vision
m man	n no	ŋ sing	h hat	l look	r red	w want	j yes

vowels

long sounds

short sounds

diphthongs

consonants

voiced consonants

unvoiced consonants

1. yes	2. yes, short	3. no	4. no, short	5. question	6. answer: yes	7. answer: no
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not	am I	yes, I am	no, I am not
you are	you're	you are not	you're not	are you	yes, you are	no, you are not
he is	he's	he is not	he's not	is he	yes, he is	no, he is not
she is	she's	she is not	she's not	is she	yes, she is	no, she is not
it is	it's	it is not	it's not	is it	yes it is	no, it is not
we are	we're	we are not	we're not	are we	yes, we are	no, we are not
they are	they're	they are not	they're not	are they	yes, they are	no, they are not

1. he, she, it:
add s with
most verbs

- I like fishing.
- You like fishing.
- **He likes** fishing.
- **She likes** fishing.
- **It likes** fishing.
- We like fishing.
- They like fishing.



2. verbs
ending
consonant + y:
he, she, it:
change y to ie
and add s

- I cry.
- You cry.
- **He cries.**
- **She cries.**
- **It cries.**
- We cry.
- They cry.



3. have:
he, she, it:
change have
to has

- I have a bicycle.
- You have a bicycle.
- **He has** a bicycle.
- **She has** a bicycle.
- **It has** a bicycle.
- We have a bicycle.
- They have a bicycle.



4. verbs
ending in
consonant + o:
add es.

- I do nothing.
- You do nothing.
- **He does** nothing.
- **She does** nothing.
- **It does** nothing.
- We do nothing.
- They do nothing.



5. verbs
ending:
s,z,ch,sh and x:
add es

- **He watches** TV.
- **She kisses** her daughter.
- **He boxes** in the big stadium.
- **She washes** the dishes.
- **It buzzes** around.

Consonants are:
b,c,d,f,g,h,j,k,l,m,n,p,q
,r,s,t,v,w,x,y,z

Vowels: a,e,i,o,u

B21.01.10

Grammar
Charts

Present Simple Conjugations Chart



EDUCATION

1. yes (affirmative)	2. no (negative)	3. short (contraction)	4. question (Interrogative)	5. answer: yes	6. answer: no, short
I work.	I do not work.	I don't work.	Do I work?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
You work.	You do not work.	You don't work.	Do you work?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
He works.	He does not work.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?	Yes, he does .	No, he doesn't .
She works.	She does not work.	She doesn't work.	Does she work?	Yes, she does .	No, she doesn't .
It works.	It does not work.	It doesn't work.	Does it work?	Yes, it does .	No, it doesn't .
We work.	We do not work.	We don't work.	Do we work?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
They work.	They do not work.	They don't work.	Do they work?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

B21.01.10

Present Simple Conjugations Chart

RAINBOW OF EDUCATION

1. Just add **ing** to the basic verb

work	working
play	playing
see	seeing
go	going

2. Exception 1 If the verb ends in consonant + stressed vowel + consonant: double the last letter.

stop	stopping
run	running
begin	beginning

3. Exception 2 If the verb ends in ie, change ie to y.

lie	lying
die	dying

4. If the verb ends in vowel + consonant + e, delete the e.

come	coming
mistake	mistaking

Vowels: a e i o u

Consonants: b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z



Grammar Charts

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee
ej	bii	sii	dee	iee
Ff	Gg	Hh	Ii	Jj
ef	dzjee	ajdzj	aj	dzjaj
Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn	Oo
kai	el	em	an	oo
Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt
pii	kju	ar	es	tea
Uu	Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy
you	vea	doubleyou	ex	why
		Zz		
		zea		

Pronunciation of the
Alphabet in readable
English

Grammar Charts



You talk **about**
yourself

I

'I am happy.'



YOU

'Nice to meet you.'

You talk **to one**
or more
persons.



HE

'He is very kind.'

You talk **about** one male.



SHE

'She is from Bangkok.'

You talk **about** one female

You talk **about** yourself
+ somebody else.

WE

'We are married.'



You talk **about** one
thing or one animal.

IT

'It is a beautiful
car/cat.'



THEY

'They are very
nice.'

You talk **about** more than one
person, animal or thing.



TENSE	SIGNAL WORDS	USE	FORM	EXAMPLES AFFIRMATIVE	EXAMPLES NEGATIVE	EXAMPLES INTERROGATIVE
PRESENT SIMPLE	always never sometimes every day usually seldom often first...then	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Something happens repeatedly. How often something happens. One action follows another. Things in general. With verbs like (to love, to hate, to think, etc.) Future meaning: timetables, programs. 	Infinitive He/she/it Infinitive + s	I work. He works. I go. He goes.	I don't work. He doesn't work. I don't go. He doesn't go.	Do I work? Does he work? Do I go? Does he go?
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	now at the moment Look! Listen!	Something is happening at the time of speaking or around it. Future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it. (fixed plan, date).	be (am,are,is) + Infinitive + ing	I'm working. He's working. I'm going. He's going.	I'm not working. He isn't working. I'm not going. He isn't going.	Am I working? Is he working? Am I going? Is he going?
PAST SIMPLE	last.. ...ago In 1987 yesterday	Action took place in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time (no connection to the present)	regular: infinitive + ed Irregular: varies per word.	I worked. He worked. I went. He went.	I didn't work. He didn't work. I didn't go. He didn't go.	Did I work? Did he work? Did I go? Did he go?

TENSE	SIGNAL WORDS	USE	FORM	EXAMPLES AFFIRMATIVE	EXAMPLES NEGATIVE	EXAMPLES INTERROGATIVE
Past Continuous	while	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An action happened in the middle of another action. Someone was doing something at a certain time (in the past). You don't know whether it was finished or not. 	was/were + infinitive + ing	I was working. He was working. I was going. He was going.	I wasn't working. He wasn't working. I wasn't going. He wasn't going.	Was I working? Was he working? Was I going? Was he going?
Present Simple Perfect	just yet, recently never, ever already so far up to now since, for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You say that something has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present. Action started in the past and continues up to the present. 	have/has + past participle* *(infinitive +ed) or irregular verbs	I have worked. He has worked. I have gone. He has gone.	I haven't worked. He hasn't worked. I haven't gone. He hasn't gone.	Have I worked? Has he worked? Have I gone? Has he gone?
Present Perfect Continuous	all day the whole day how long since for	Action began in the past and has just stopped. How long the action has been happening. Emphasis: length of time of an action.	have/has + been + infinitive + ing	I have been working. He has been working. I I have been going. He has been going.	I haven't been working. He hasn't been working. I I haven't been going. He hasn't been going.	Have I been working? Has he been working? Have I been going? Has he been going?

TENSE	SIGNAL WORDS	USE	FORM	EXAMPLES AFFIRMATIVE	EXAMPLES NEGATIVE	EXAMPLES Questions
Past Perfect Simple	already just never	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into Past Perfect, the other action into Past Simple. The past of the Present Perfect 	had + past participle* *Infinitive + ed or irregular verb.	I had worked. He had worked. I had gone. He had gone.	I hadn't worked. He hadn't worked. I hadn't gone. He hadn't gone.	Had I worked? Had he worked? Had I gone? Had he gone?
Past Perfect Continuous	how long since for	How long something had been happening before something else happened.	had + been + infinitive + ing	I had been working. He had been working. I had been going. He had been going.	I hadn't been working. He hadn't been working. I hadn't been going. He hadn't been going.	Had I been working? Had he been working? Had I been going? Had he been going?
Future 'Will'		Predictions about the future (you think that something will happen). You decide to do something spontaneously at the time of speaking. Main clause in type I of the conditional sentences.	will + infinitive	I'll work. He'll work. I'll go. He'll go.	I won't work. He won't work. I won't go. He won't go.	Will I work? Will he work? Will I go? Will he go?

TENSE	SIGNAL WORDS	USE	FORM	EXAMPLES AFFIRMATIVE	EXAMPLES NEGATIVE	EXAMPLES Questions
FUTURE BE GOING TO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you have already decided to do something in the future. What you think what will happen. 	be (am/are/is) + going to + infinitive	I'm going to work. He's going to work. I'm going to go. He's going to go.	I'm not going to work. He's not going to work. I'm not going to go. He's not going to go.	Am I going to work? Is he going to work? Am I going to go? Is he going to go?
FUTURE CONTINUOUS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. This action has begun before the certain time. Something happens because it normally happens. 	will + be + infinitive + ing	I'll be working. He'll be working. I'll be going. He'll be going.	I won't be working. He won't be working. I won't be going. He won't be going.	Will I be working? Will he be working? Will I be going? Will he be going?
FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE		Something will already have happened before a certain time in the future	Will + have + past participle* *(infinitive + ed) or irregular verb	I'll have worked. He'll have worked. I'll have gone. He'll have gone.	I won't have worked. He won't have worked. I won't have gone. He won't have gone.	Will I have worked? Will he have worked? Will I have gone? Will he have gone?

TENSE	SIGNAL WORDS	USE	FORM	EXAMPLES AFFIRMATIVE	EXAMPLES NEGATIVE	EXAMPLES Questions
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS		<p>Something will already have happened before a certain time in the future.</p> <p>Emphasis : length of time of an action.</p>	Will + have + been + infinitive + ing	<p>I'll have been working.</p> <p>He'll have been working.</p> <p>I'll have been going.</p> <p>He'll have been going.</p>	<p>I won't have been working.</p> <p>He won't have been working.</p> <p>I won't have been going.</p> <p>He won't have been going.</p>	<p>Will I have been working?</p> <p>Will he have been working?</p> <p>Will I have been going?</p> <p>Will he have been going?</p>
CONDITIONAL SIMPLE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Something that might happen. Main clause in type II of the Conditional sentences. 	Would + infinitive	<p>I would work.</p> <p>He would work.</p> <p>I would go.</p> <p>He would go.</p>	<p>I wouldn't work.</p> <p>He wouldn't work.</p> <p>I wouldn't go.</p> <p>He wouldn't go.</p>	<p>Would I work?</p> <p>Would he work?</p> <p>Would I go?</p> <p>Would he go?</p>
Conditional Continuous		<p>Something that might happen.</p> <p>Emphasis: length of time of an action.</p>	Would + be + infinitive + ing	<p>I would be working.</p> <p>He would be working.</p> <p>I would be going.</p> <p>He would be going.</p>	<p>I wouldn't be working.</p> <p>He wouldn't be working.</p> <p>I wouldn't be going.</p> <p>He wouldn't be going.</p>	<p>Would I be working?</p> <p>Would he be working?</p> <p>Would I be going?</p> <p>Would he be going?</p>

TENSE	SIGNAL WORDS	USE	FORM	EXAMPLES AFFIRMATIVE	EXAMPLES NEGATIVE	EXAMPLES Questions
CONDITIONAL PERFECT		Something that might have happened in the past. Main Clause in type III of the Conditional sentences.	would + have + past participle* *(infinitive + ed) or irregular verbs	I would have worked. He would have worked. I would have gone. He would have gone.	I wouldn't have worked. He wouldn't have worked. I wouldn't have gone. He wouldn't have gone.	Would I have worked? Would he have worked? Would I have gone? Would he have gone?
CONDITIONAL PERFECT CONTINUOUS		Something that might have happened in the past. Emphasis: length of time of an action	Would + have + been + infinitive + ing	I would have been working. He would have been working. I would have been going. He would have been going	I wouldn't have been working. He wouldn't have been working. I wouldn't have been going. He wouldn't have been going.	Would I have been working? Would he have been working? Would I have been going? Would he have been going?

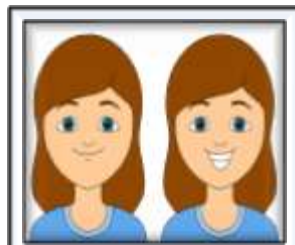
1. yes	2. yes, short	3. no	4. no, short	5. question	6. answer: yes	7. answer: no
I was.	--	I was not	I wasn't	was I	yes, I was	no, I wasn't
you were	--	you were not	you weren't	were you	yes, you were	no, you weren't
he was	--	he was not	he wasn't	was he	yes, he was	no, he wasn't
she was	--	she was not	she wasn't	was she	yes, she was	no, she wasn't
it was	--	it was not	it wasn't	was it	yes it was	no, it is wasn't
we were	--	we were not	we weren't	were we	yes, we were	no, we weren't
they were	--	they were not	they weren't	were they	yes, they were	no, they weren't



I am	you are	he is	she is	it is	we are	they are
I am swimming.	You are swimming.	John is swimming. Derek is swimming. He is swimming.	Maria is swimming. Lisa is swimming. She is swimming.	Our cat Meaw is swimming. It is swimming.	Maria and I are swimming. We are swimming.	John and Maria are swimming. Peter and the cat are swimming.
I	You	One male (man or boy)	One female (girl or woman)	one animal or thing	I + somebody else	More than 1 people, things or animals

important
irregular
verbs 2

43. know	knew	65. sell	sold
44. lay	laid	66. send	sent
45. write	wrote	67. set	set
46. leave	left	68. shake	shook
47. lend	lent	69. win	won
48. let	let	70. shoot	shot
49. lie (down)	lay	71. shrink	shrank
50. understand	understood	72. shut	shut
52. lose	lost	73. sing	sang
53. make	made	74. sink	sank
54. mean	meant	75. sit	sat
55. meet	met	76. sleep	slept
56. pay	paid	77. slide	slid
57. put	put	78. speak	spoke
58. throw	threw	79. spend	spent
59. read	read	80. stand	stood
60. ride	rode	81. sweep	swept
61. ring	rang	82. swim	swam
62. run	ran	83. take	took
63. say	said	84. tell	told
64. see	saw	85. think	thought



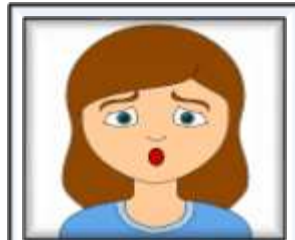
She is happy.



She is angry.



She is in love.



She is worried



She is shocked



She is stressed.



She is joyful.



She is lonely.



She is tired.



She is thinking.



She is sad.



She is staring.



She is laughing.



She is surprised.



She is normal.



She is laughing.



She is nervous.



She is terrified.
(horror)



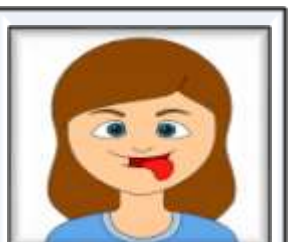
She is jealous.



She is crying loudly.



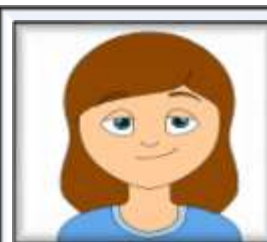
She is evil.



She is funny-silly.



She disagrees.



She is arrogant.

common	proper	collective	compound
A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general. E.g. boy, country, bridge, city, birthday, happiness.	A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing. E.g. Steven, Africa, Tower Bridge, London Monday. In written English, proper nouns begin with a capital letter.	Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things. E.g. audience, family, government, team, jury	Refer to two or more nouns combined to form a single noun. E.g. sister-in-law, schoolboy, fruit, juice.
concrete	abstract	countable	uncountable
A concrete noun is a noun which refers to people and to things that exist physically and can be seen, touched, smelled, heard, or tasted. E.g. dog, building, tree, rain, beach, Tower Bridge, tune	An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions. Things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality. E.g. truth, danger, time, humor.	Have a singular and a plural form. In plural, these nouns can be used with a number. They can be counted. E.g. friends, chairs, houses, boys.	Can only be used in singular. They can't be counted. E.g. money, bread, hair, water, coffee.

Preposition	Use	Examples
in	in months	in July; in September
	year	in 1985; in 1999
	seasons	in summer; in the summer of 69
	part of the day	in the morning; in the afternoon; in the evening
	duration	in a minute; in two weeks
at	part of the day	at night
	time of day	at 6 o'clock; at midnight
	celebrations	at Christmas; at Easter
	fixed phrases	at the same time
on	days of the week	on Sunday; on Friday
	date	on <i>the 25th of</i> December
	special holidays	on Good Friday; on Easter Sunday; on my birthday
	a special part of a day	on the morning of September <i>the 11th</i> *
after	later than sth. (a special time)	after school
ago	how far sth. happened (in the past)	6 years ago
before	earlier than sth.	before Christmas
between	time that separates two points	between Monday and Friday
by	not later than a special time	by Thursday

during	through the whole of a period of time	during the holidays
for	period of time	for three weeks
from ... to from... till/until	two points form a period	from Monday to Wednesday from Monday till Wednesday from Monday until Wednesday
past	time of the day	23 minutes past 6 (6:23)
since	point of time	since Monday
till/until	no later than a special time	till tomorrow until tomorrow
to	time of the day	23 minutes to 6 (5:37)
up to	not more than a special time	up to 6 hours a day

