

VERB TO BE.

In order to use the VERB "TO BE" properly in Present Simple Tense, it must be joined with a PERSONAL NOUN. To form a simple sentence to say that you are a dancer, for example, we need the connecting verb to be: "I am a dancer". For this kind of sentence, you can choose any other person and use the proper form of to be.

Now, look at its structure in affirmative, negative and interrogative.

Affirmative forms of the verb *to be*

Subject Pronouns	Full Form	Contracted Form
I	am	'm
you	are	're
he/she/it	is	's
we	are	're
you	are	're
they	are	're

Negative Forms of the verb *to be*:

Subject Pronouns	Full Form	Contracted Form
I	am not	'm not
you	are not	aren't
he/she/it	is not	isn't
we	are not	aren't
you	are not	aren't
they	are not	aren't

Interrogative forms of the verb *to be*:

Am	I?
Are	you?
Is	he/she/it?
Are	we?
Are	you?
Are	they?

Examples:

- Is your cousin Spanish?
- No, she isn't. She's Australian
- What about your parents? Are Australian, too?
- No, they aren't. They are Spanish.
- Are your uncle and auntie Austrlian?
- Yes, they are. They aren't Spanish.

Now, write your own examples:

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THERE IS/THERE ARE

We use "there is / there are" to convey or express that something exists, is present or is located.

Study these examples

- There are five trees in the park. = Five trees are present in the park.
- There is a glass of water on the table. = A glass of water is standing on the table.
- There are a lot of ways to make coffee. = People know a lot of ways to make coffee.
- There is a small restaurant in front of the hospital. = A small restaurant is situated in front of the hospital.
- There are a lot of children at school. = A lot of children study at school.

"There is/are" in the present simple:

Type of sentence	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There is ... (= There's)	There are ...
Negative	There is not ... (= There isn't / There's not)	There are not ... (= There aren't)
Interrogative	Is there...?	Are there...?

Now, write your own examples:

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ARTICLES AND QUANTIFIERS

1. **A** is used with singular countable nouns that begin with a consonant.
2. **An** is used with singular countable nouns that begin with a vowel.
3. **Some** can be used with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns. Some is usually used in positive statements.
4. **Any** is usually used for plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns in questions and negative statements.

For example:

1. **There is a dog in the garden.**
2. **There is an apple in the fridge.**
3. **There is some cheese in the fridge.**
4. **There are some plums on the tree.**
5. **Is there any bread in the house?**
6. **No, we don't have any.**

Important to remember:

1. Remember to use **there is** with uncountable nouns and singular countable nouns
2. Remember to use **there are** with plural countable nouns.

Now, write your own examples:

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