**Evolve Digital Level 1A**

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## Unit 1 Lesson 1: "I am,” “you are”

### **Affirmative**

Use **I am** or **I'm:**

* to give your name
* to give your job
* to say where you're from

Say **you are** or **you're**.

#### Examples:

“I'm Canadian.”

“You're from New York.”

### **Negative**

In negative sentences, use **not**.

#### Examples:

“I'm not a student.”

“You're not from Canada.”

### **Questions and short answers**

For questions, say **Are you… ?**

#### Examples:

**A:** Are you a student?

**B:** Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

**A:** Am I your teacher?

**B:** Yes, you are. / No, you're not.

## Unit 1 Lesson 2: “What’s… ?” / “It’s…”

* For questions, say **What’s… ?**

What’s… ? is the same as What is… ?

* For answers, say **It’s…**

**It’s** is the same as **It is…**

* Use an apostrophe (’).
* You don't need to use all the words from the question in your answer.

#### Examples:

**A:** What's your first name?

**B:** It's Juana. (Say this, not “My first name is Juana.”)

**A:** What's the name of your college?

**B:** It's Garcia College. (Say this, not “The name of my college is Garcia College.”)

## Unit 2 Lesson 1: “is / are” in statements and “yes/no” questions

* Use **is** or **’s** with **he**, **she**, and **it**.
* Use **are** or **’re** with **we**, **you**, and **they**.

### **Affirmative**

#### Examples:

“He**'s** ten.” (“He **is** ten.”)

“She**'s** ten.” (“She **is** ten.”)

“It**'s** a party.” (“It **is** a party.”)

“You**'re** teachers.” (“You **are** teachers.”)

“We**'re** teachers.” (“We **are** teachers.”)

“They**'re** teachers.” (“They **are** teachers.”)

“Look at the pencils! They**'re** great.” (“They **are** great.”)

### **Questions and short answers**

#### Examples:

**A:** **Is** he your friend?

**B:** Yes, he **is**. / No, he**'s** not.

**A: Is** she your cousin?

**B:** Yes, she **is**. / No, she**'s** not.

**A: Are** you teachers?

**B:** Yes, we **are**. / No, we**'re** not.

**A: Are** they Jodie and Josh?

**B:** Yes, they **are**. / No, they**'re** not. Jodie and Josh **aren't** here.

## Unit 2 Lesson 2: “is not” / “are not”

* In negative statements, use **not** after **is** or **are**.
* With he, she, and it, use is not, isn’t, or ’s not.
* With you, we, and they, use are not, aren’t, or ’re not.
* With nouns (people, places, and things) use **isn’t** / **aren’t**. Do not use **’s not** / **’re not**

#### Examples:

“They**'re** **not** together now, but they're in love.”

“Paulo's girlfriend now is Isadora, but he**'s** **not** in love with her.”

“They**'re** **not** friends, they're sisters.”

“He **isn't** your boyfriend. He's my boyfriend!”

“Lia and Paulo **aren't** bad. Rodrigo is bad.”

“My father **isn’t** at work today.”

**A:** Rodrigo? Is he Lia's brother?

**B:** No, he**'s** **not**.

## Unit 2 Lesson 4: Prepositions of place

* Prepositions of place are words and phrases to say where a thing or person is.
* Some prepositions of place are: **in**, **next to**, **between**, **on the left**, and **on the right**.

#### Examples:

“The keys are **in** the apartment.”

“Are the keys **next to** the plant?”

“They're not **between** the cushions.”

“The keys are not **on the left**. They’re **on the right**.”

## Unit 3 Lesson 1: Possessive adjectives; possessive ’s and s’

### **Possessive adjectives**

* Possessive adjectives go before a noun.
* Use **his** and **her** for a person.
* Use **its** for a thing (not a person).
* Use the possessive adjective for the person who has something or someone. Do not use the possessive adjective for the thing or person he or she has.
* Possessive adjectives are:

I – **my**

you – **your**

he – **his**

she – **her**

it – **its**

we – **our**

they – **their**

#### Examples:

“This is **my** family.”

“Is it really **your** house?”

“This is my brother, and here are all **his** games.”

“Here’s my sister, and this is **her** bedroom.”

“Is that your dog, and is that **its** house?”

“That’s **our** dog.”

“Here are my parents, and this is **their** room.”

"**He** has a sister. She's **his** sister." (Do **not** say, “She’s **her** sister.”)

**Possessive ’s and s’**

* A noun is a person or a thing.
* A singular noun is one person or thing (one brother, one picture).
* A plural noun is two or more people or things (two grandparents, five pictures).
* With singular nouns, use **'s** to show possession*.*
* With plural nouns, use **s'** to show possession*.*

#### Examples:

“It’s my brother**'s** room.”

“It’s my grandparent**s'** room.”

“Is this James**’s** house?”

## Unit 3 Lesson 2: “It is”

* Use **it is** for a thing. Do **not** use **it is** to talk about a person.
* You can also use **it’s** and **it’s not**.

#### Examples:

“**It's** a chair.”

“**It's** a bed.”

### **Negative**

In negative sentences, you can say **it is not**, **it's not**, or **it isn't**.

#### Examples:

“**It's no**t one chair. It's two chairs.”

“**It isn't** a bed. It's a couch.”

### **Questions and short answers**

To ask a question, say **is it… ?**

#### Examples:

“**Is it** a picture?”

**A:** **Is it** old?

#### **B:** Yes, it is. (Don't say, “Yes, it's.”)

#### **B:** No, it's not. / No, it isn't.

## Unit 3 Lesson 4: Information questions with “be”

* Information questions ask for information about people, places, age, time, quantity, etc. Don’t answer information questions with **yes/no** answers.
* Use **Who** to ask questions about people.
* Use **What** to ask questions about things.
* Use **Where** to ask questions about places.
* Use **When** to ask questions about time.
* Use **How old** to ask questions about ages.
* Use **How many** to ask questions about quantity.
* Question words go before **be**.
* Use a plural noun after **How many**.

#### Examples:

“**Who** are they?”

“**Who**'s your best friend?”

“**What**'s your name?”

“**What**'s this?”

“**Where** are you from?”

“**Where** is his apartment?”

“**When** is your birthday?”

“**When** is the party?”

“**How old** are you?”

“**How old** is your grandma?”

“**How many** bathrooms are in the house?”

“**How many** people are in your family?”

## Unit 4 Lesson 1: Simple present statements with “I,” “you,” “we”

* Use the simple present for things that are generally true.
* Simple present verbs have the same spelling after **I**, **you**, and **we**.
* Use **don’t** before the verb in negative simple present sentences.

#### Examples:

“I **work** in a hotel.”

“You **work** in an office.”

“We **work** in a restaurant.”

“I **don't use** a computer.”

“You **don't work** in an office.”

“We **don't work** at the front of the hotel.”

## Unit 4 Lesson 2: Simple present “yes/no” questions with “I,” “you,” “we”

* To ask simple present **yes/no** questions, use **Do**, the subject, and a verb.
* To make a short answer, use“Yes, I/you/we **do**.” or “No, I/you/we **don’t**.”

#### Examples:

**A:** **Do I post** good photos?

**B:** Yes, you **do**. / No, you **don't**.

**A: Do you use** social media?

**B:** Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

**A: Do you know** my email address?

**B:** Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

**A: Do you and your friends send** emails?

**B:** Yes, we **do**. / No, we **don't**.

## Unit 4 Lesson 4: “a/an”

* Use **a** or **an** with a singular noun. **A** and **an** mean “one.”
* Use an before a vowel sound (**a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**).
* Use a before a consonant sound (**b**, **c**, **d**…)
* Don’t use **a** or **an** with a plural noun.

#### Examples:

“You take **a** photo.”

“**A** tablet is expensive.”

“I have **an** uncle.”

“We live in **a** house.”

“You take **photos**.” (Do not use **a** or **an** before a plural noun.)

“**This tablet** is expensive.” (Do not use **a** or **an** when **this** is before a noun.)

“I have **two uncles**.” (Do not use **a** or **an** when a number is before a noun.)

“**Our house** is small.” (Do not use **a** or **an** when a possessive adjective is before a noun.)

“His phone is **new**.” (Do not use **a** or **an** with **be** and an adjective.)

## Unit 4 Lesson 4: Adjectives before nouns

* Adjectives are describing words. They describe nouns (things or people).
* Adjectives go before a noun.
* The ending of an adjective is the same for singular and plural nouns.

#### Examples:

“It's an **expensive** phone.”

“These are **expensive** phones.”

## Unit 5 Lesson 1: Simple present statements with “he,” “she,” and “they”; adverbs of frequency

### **Affirmative simple present statements with “he,” “she,” and “they”**

* With **they**, don’t add **-s** or **-es** to the simple present verb.
* With **he** and **she**, most simple present verbs end in **-s**.
* With verbs that end in **-s**, **-ch**, **-sh**, and **-x**, add **-es**.
* With verbs that end in a consonant any **-y**, change the **-y** to **-ies**.
* The verbs **go** and **have** are irregular: **goes** and **has**.

#### Examples:

“They **work** here.”

“Serena **cleans** in the morning.”

“Rob usually **makes** the coffee.”

“Serena usually **studies**.”

“Rob **watches** movies on his phone.”

“They **have** lunch later.”

“Serena **goes** out with her friends.”

### **Negative simple present statements with “he,” “she,” and “they”**

* In negative statements with **he** and **she**, use **doesn’t** and a verb.
* In negative statements with **they**, use **don’t** and a verb.

#### Examples:

“They **don’t work** in the evening.”

“She **doesn’t study** on Saturday nights.”

“He **doesn’t play** basketball every Saturday.”

### **Adverbs of frequency**

* Use adverbs of frequency to say how often you do things.
* Adverbs of frequency include: **always**, **usually**, **often**, **sometimes**, **hardly ever**, and **never**.
* Adverbs of frequency go before the verb. With the verb **be**, adverbs of frequency go after the verb.

#### Examples:

“I **always** play soccer.” (every day)

“I am **always** busy.” (every day)

“My **sister** usually plays soccer.” (every weekend)

“We **often** run.” (many days)

“My friends **sometimes** run with me.” (once a month)

“My dad **hardly ever** plays soccer.” (once a year)

“I **never** play basketball.” (not at all)

## Unit 5 Lesson 2: Questions in the simple present

### **Asking questions**

* Use **do** in questions and short answers with **I**, **you**, **we**, and **they**.
* Use **does** in questions and short answers with **he**, **she**, and **it**.
* In information questions, use a question word (**what**, **when**, **where**…) before **do** or **does**.

#### Examples:

**A:** **Do** you eat hamburgers?

**B:** Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don’t**.

**A:** **Does** your dog eat hamburgers?

**B:** Yes, it **does**. / No, it **doesn’t**.

“Where **do** your friends live”

“What **does** it eat?”  
“What time **do** you usually eat?

“What time **does** she usually eat?”

## Unit 6 Lesson 1: “there’s,” “there are”; “a lot of,” “some,” “no”

### **“there’s” and “there are”**

* Use **there’s a/an** with singular nouns.
* Use **there are** with plural nouns.

#### Examples:

"There’s an art gallery near the beach."

“There are good restaurants in my town.”

### **“a lot of,” “some,” and “no”**

* Use **a lot of** for a large (big) number.
* Use **some** for a small number, when you don’t know how many or when the number isn’t important.
* Use **no** to mean “zero” (to make negative sentences).

#### Examples:

"There are a lot of movies at the movie theater.” (many)

“There are some good restaurants at the mall.” (more than one, but not many)

“There’s no café at the beach.” (zero)

## Unit 6 Lesson 2: Count and non-count nouns

### **Count nouns**

* Count nouns have singular and plural forms.
* Use **there’s** with singular count nouns.
* Use **there are** with plural count nouns.
* Use **a/an** with singular count nouns.
* Use **some** / **a lot of** / a number (two, three, 75…) with count nouns.
* Use **no** with both singular and plural count nouns.

#### Examples:

"There’s a school.”

“There’s an ocean.”

“There are flowers.”

“There are some interesting museums.”

“There’s no apple tree there.”

“There are no apples.”

### **Non-count nouns**

* Non-count nouns have only one form.
* Use **there’s** with non-count nouns.
* Use **no** / **some** / **a lot of** with non-count nouns.

#### Examples:

“There’s snow on the mountain.” (**not** “There are snows on the mountain.”)

“There’s some grass.”

“There’s no rain.”