

2.1 Simple Present of *Be*: Yes/No Questions

| Statements | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Subject | Be | |
| I | am | late. |
| He She It | is | from Greece. |
| You We You They | are | from Greece. |

| Yes/No Questions | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Be | Subject | |
| Am | I | late? |
| Is | he she it | from Greece? |
| Are | you we you they | from Greece? |

1. The subject comes before the verb in a statement.
A statement ends with a period (.).

The festival **is** in February.
They **are** from Athens.
I **am** from Greece.

2. The verb comes before the subject in a Yes/No question with *be*.
A question ends with a question mark (?).

Is the festival in February?
Are they from Athens?
Is your name day in April?

2.2 Simple Present of Be: Short Answers

| Yes/No Questions | | | Affirmative Short Answers | | Negative Short Answers | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|---|
| Be | Subject | | Subject | Be | | Subject + Be + Not |
| Am | I | late? | you | are. | | you're not |
| Are | you | from Athens? | I | am | | I'm not. |
| Is | he she it | in Europe? | he she it | is. | No, | he's not. she's not. it's not. |
| Are | we you they | happy? | we you they | are. | | we're not. you're not. they're not. |

1. Do not use contractions in affirmative short answers.

✓ Yes, she **is**.

✗ Yes, she's.

✓ Yes, they **are**.

✗ Yes, they're.

2. There are two forms of negative contractions for *is* and *are* in the present.

No, he's **not** / she's **not** / it's **not**.

No, he **isn't** / she **isn't** / it **isn't**.

No, we're **not** / you're **not** / they're **not**.

No, we **aren't** / you **aren't** / they **aren't**.

3. There is only one negative contraction for *am* in the present.

No, I'm **not**.

2.3 Prepositions of Place



The pen is **in** the glass.



The pen is **on** the book.



The pen is **next to** the glass.



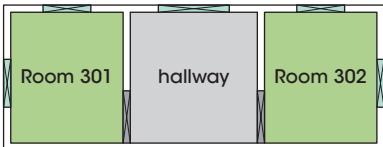
The pen is **near** the glass.



The pen is **in front of** the glass.



The pen is **in back of / behind** the glass.



Room 301 is **across from** Room 302.



The pen is **between** the glasses.



The pen is **under / below** the chair.



The pen is **over / above** the glass.

1. Phrases with prepositions tell where something is.

Our class is **in** Room 502.
My book is **on** my desk.

2. Use **at** with specific addresses and with places we visit in daily life.

She lives **at** 39 Main Street.
He's **at** the supermarket.
They're **at** the library.

3. Use **on** with streets, roads, avenues, and floors of a building.

Their office is **on** Park Street.
We live **on** Maple Road.
Her office is **on** the second floor.

4. Use **in** with cities, countries, and rooms.

The Eiffel Tower is **in** Paris.
Paris is a city **in** France.
Our class is **in** Room 215.

2.4 Questions with *Where* + *Be*

| Questions | | | Answers |
|-----------|-----------|------------------|---|
| Where | <i>Be</i> | Subject | |
| Where | is | the exit? | Next to the stairs. It's next to the stairs. |
| Where | is | the post office? | On Park Street. It's on Park Street. |
| Where | are | Ben and Louisa? | In the park. They're in the park. |

1. Use *Where* to ask questions about place.

A: **Where** is the library?

B: It's next to the Science Building.

2. Put the verb before the subject in questions with *Where*.

✓ **Where is** the park?

✗ **Where** the park **is**?

3. *Where's* is the contraction of *Where* and *is*.

Where's the bus stop?

Do not contract *Where* and *are*.

✓ **Where are** the books?

✗ Where're the books?

REAL ENGLISH

Use *Where* alone to clarify or get more information.

A: *They're in the park.*

B: **Where?**

A: *Over by the bridge.*

B: *Oh, OK. Now I see them.*

2.5 Questions about Time

| Questions | | | Answers |
|------------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| What time | | | two o'clock. |
| What day | | | Monday. |
| What month | is | it? | February. |
| What year | | | 2017. |
| What | is 's | the date today? today's date? | May 3rd. |

1. Use *it* in questions with
What + a time word.

What time is it?
What year is it?

2. Do not use *it* in time questions
with *What is/What's*.

✓ **What** is the time?
✗ **What** is it the time?

3. Put the verb *is* before the
subject in questions about
time.

✓ **What time** is it?
✗ **What time** it is?
✓ **What** is the date today?
✗ **What** the date is today?

4. Use *it* to answer questions
about time.

It's five-thirty.
It's Thursday.

2.6 Questions with *When*; Prepositions of Time (Part 1)*

| Questions | | Answers | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | Preposition of Time | |
| When is When's | your class? | at | two o'clock. |
| | | on | Monday night. |
| | | in | the morning. |

1. Use *When* to ask questions about time.

When is our meeting?

When's your birthday?

2. *When's* is the contraction of *When* and *is*.

A: **When's** your soccer game?

B: It's on Saturday afternoon.

3. Put the verb *is* before the subject in questions with *When*.

✓ When **is** the test?

✗ When the test **is**?

4. Phrases with prepositions tell when something happens.

The party is **on Saturday**.

5. Use *at* with clock times.

at three-thirty

at one o'clock

at midnight

6. Use *in* with years, months, seasons of the year, and times of the day (exception: *at night*).

in 2015

in May

in the summer

in the morning / afternoon / evening

7. Use *on* with dates and days of the week. *On* is also used with *the weekend*.

on June 29

on Sunday

on the weekend

2.7 Questions about the Weather

How is
How's the weather?

Questions

Answers

It's cool / cold / freezing



It's mild / warm / hot.



It's cloudy.



It's rainy.



It's snowy.



It's sunny.



It's windy.



1. Use questions with *how* and answers with *it* to talk about the weather.

A: **How** is the weather in Madrid today?

B: It's warm and sunny.

2. *How's* is the contraction of *How* and *is*.

A: **How's** the weather in London?

B: It's cool and rainy.

3. *What's the weather like* is also used to ask about weather.

A: **What's the weather like**
in Chicago in the winter?

B: It's cold and windy.

4. Use adjectives to describe the weather.

It's **hot** and **sunny**.

It's **freezing**.

2.8 *This, That, These, Those*

| Singular | | |
|----------|------|----------------|
| Subject | Verb | |
| This | is | a great photo. |
| That | is | great. |

| Plural | | |
|---------|------|---------------|
| Subject | Verb | |
| These | are | great photos. |
| Those | are | great. |

1. *This, that, these, and those* can be pronouns or adjectives.

This is a great photo. (pronoun)
This photo is great. (adjective)

2. Use *this* and *that* with singular nouns.

Use *these* and *those* with plural nouns.

This exercise is easy.
That is Miguel's coat.

These cookies are delicious.
Those are expensive shoes.

3. Use *this, that, these, and those* to identify people or things.

This is my grammar book.
That's my house across the street.
Those women are my classmates.

4. Use *this* and *these* for people or things that are near.

Use *that* and *those* for people or things that are not near.

This is my wife, Erika. **These** are our children, Anna and Jason.

That is my car over there.
Those are my keys on the table

REAL ENGLISH

Use *this* to introduce people.
After you introduce the person,
use a personal pronoun.

This is Arlene. She's my wife.

2.9 Questions and Answers with *This*, *That*, *These*, *Those*

| Yes/No Questions | |
|---------------------|--|
| Is | this your notebook? that boy your son? |
| Are | these scarves from India? those people |

| Affirmative Short Answers | Negative Short Answer |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Yes, it is. | No, it isn't. it's not. |
| Yes, they are. | No, they aren't. they're not. |

| Questions with <i>What</i> | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| What is | this? |
| | that? |
| What are | these? |
| | those? |

| Answers | |
|---------|----------------------|
| It's | a phone. |
| | my new camera. |
| They're | glasses |
| | apartment buildings. |

1. For Yes/No questions with *this* and *that*, use *it* in the short answer.

A: Is **this** your notebook?
B: Yes, **it** is.

A: Is **that** building a museum?
B: No, **it** isn't. **It's** a high school.

2. For Yes/No questions with *these* and *those*, use *they* in the short answer.

A: Are **these** your sunglasses?
B: No, **they're** not. They're Mary's.

A: Are **those** students from China?
B: Yes, **they** are.

3. Use *What* to ask questions about things.

A: **What's** that?
B: It's my homework assignment.

A: **What** are these?
B: They're photographs from my trip.