

Grammar

Level 3

1A Simple Present (Be verb)

- It is used describe things that generally true, habits or routines.
- Sentence structure is **Subject + Verb + Object**

Full form	Contraction
I am a father.	I'm
You are teacher.	You're
He / She is a driver.	He's / She's
We / They are students.	We're / They're

*pronoun: Avoid repeating the same noun (person, object or anything else)

1B simple present be verb negative and question

- To turn into a negative sentence. Just add "not" behind verb be.
- Question sentence: change the position of the subject and verb be.

Negative / Contraction	Question	Affirmative	Negative/contraction
I am not/I'm not a Korean.	Am I a Korean?	Yes, I am Yes. I'm Yes. you are Yes, he is Yes, It is	No, I am not/I'm not No, you're not /... No, he's not /... No, it's not/It isn't
You are not ...	Are you ...		
He is not.. / She is not...	Is he ... / Is she ...		
They are not ...	Are they ...		
We are not ...	Are we ...		
It is not a dog.	Is it a dog?		

It is already short, So don't use "Yes I'm"

affirmative[af-firma-tive] 어퍼에이티브

1C possessive adjectives

- Show ownership or relationship between two things.
- For example
 - It is **my** car. (I)
 - It is **your** car. (You)
 - These are **their** cars. (They)
 - Those are **our** cars. (Our)
 - It is **his** car. (He)
 - It is **her** car. (She)
 - The dog wagged **its** tail. (The dog)

2A singular and plural

- Countable noun need "a, an" before noun.
- "the" used to refer to a specific, particular noun.
- Noun beginning with vowel (a,e,i,o,u) is used "an" and other is used "a".
 - an apple, an egg, an ice cream, an owl, **an hour, an honor** (pronounce)
- To turn into from singular noun to plural noun.
 - Add "s" the end of singular noun in general.(books, keys)
 - Singular end "s, x, z, ch, sh" add "es" (buses, watches)
 - Singular end consonant + y change "y" to "i" and add "ies" (babies)
 - Irregular (children, feet, men)

2B adjectives

- Describing nouns
 - It is a **red** car.
 - This is a **fast** bus.
- Expressing feelings or emotion
 - I am **good**.
 - You are **stupid**.
- **very, often** are before the adjective
 - I am **very** happy.
 - I am **often** lazy.

2C imperatives, let's

- To tell somebody to do something
 - Do – Open the door.
 - Don't – Don't close the door.
 - Polite – Open the door, **please**.
 - Suggestion
 - Positive: Let's open the door.
 - Negative: Let's **not** close the door.

3A Simple Present (Do Verb)

3B Question

- It is used to describe things that are generally true, habits or routines.

Affirmative	Negative
I work	I don't work
You work	You don't work
He / She works	He / She doesn't work
We / they work	We / They work

Question
Do I work?
Do you work?
Does he / she work?
Do we / they work?

- Singular (he, she, it) uses **Does** and others use **Do**

3C word order in questions

- Be Verb

Question word	be	
	is	it your office?
What	is	your office?
Where	are	you?

5 **w**ives & 1 **h**usband.

When

Where

Who

What

How

Why

- Do Verb

Question word	auxiliary	subject	Base form
	Do	you	live near here?
Why	do	you	live near here?
What	does	he	do?

question word + question sentence

4A possessive's, Whose

The **apostrophe s ('s)** is used to indicate **possession**, but it should not be confused with the contracted form of **'is'**.

- Maria's mother is young.
- Maria's American.
- Who's the girl?
- Whose bag is this?

4B prepositions of time and place

in	on	at
the morning the afternoon the evening the summer December 2018	Monday (morning) January 1 The weekend	three o'clock noon / midnight lunchtime night

4C position of adverbs, expressions of frequency

Frequency adverbs placed **before do verb**
and **after be verb**

Frequency adverbs	probability	Be	Do
always	 100% 50% 0%	I am always hungry.	I never play games.
often		I am often hungry.	I often play games.
usually		I am usually hungry.	I usually play games.
sometimes		I am sometimes hungry.	I sometimes play games.
rarely		I am rarely hungry.	I rarely play games.
hardly ever		I am hardly ever hungry.	I hardly ever play games.
never		I am never hungry.	I never play games.

5A can / can't

- Singular & Plural subject don't matter. Just use **can** + (original) verb
 - You **can** speak English.
- Question sentence: change the position of the subject and can.
 - **Can you** speak English?
- Negative sentence: add not after can
 - You **can not** speak English.
- Frequency adverbs also use before be verb
 - You **can never speak** English.

5B present continuous

- It is describe an action that is happening now or around now.
- [subject] + [be verb] + [**verb-ing**]
- **Answer is same with be verb.**

subject	verb-ing
I am	cooking
You are	reading
He /She is	swimming
We / They are	shopping
It is	dancing
	living

subject	verb-ing
Am I	cooking?
Are you	reading?
Is he/she	swimming?
Are we/they	shopping?
Is it	dancing?
	living?

5C simple present or present continuous?

- Simple tense is habit, routine present continuous tense is "we do something **now** or around."
- **Frequency adverbs** don't use in present continuous.
 - I **always** watch TV.
 - I am watching TV now.

6A object pronoun

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	sentence
I	me	You love me .
you	you	I love you .
he	him	She loves him
she	her	He loves her
it	it	I like it
we	us	They love us .
they	them	We love them

6B like + (verb + ~ing)

Percent of feeling Good		
100%	I love	shopping.
75%?	I like	going to the movie.
50%	I don't mind	getting up early.
25%?	I don't like	doing housework.
0%	I hate	driving at night.

6C be or do?

- 'be' verbs are typically used to indicate a **state** or **condition**, while 'do' verbs are used to **express actions** or **behaviors**
- It **is** cold here, so I **am** cold.
- I **play** games in the evening.