

GRAMMAR

1.1 be: I/you

Positive			
+	I	'm am	Junko. from Japan.
	You	're are	

Negative			
-	I	'm not am not	Felipa. from Peru. from here.
	You	aren't are not	

I'm = I am. You're = You are. Use contractions (I'm, you're) in speaking.

Questions				
?	Where	am	I?	
		are	you	from?
		Am	I	right?
		Are	you	Ed Black? from Sydney?

Short answers		
Yes,	I	am.
	you	are.
No,	I	'm not.
	you	aren't.

I'm in classroom 3. *Am I in classroom 3?*

You're Jim. *Are you Jim?*

Use be + subject (I/you) for questions.

Use short answers to yes/no questions: *Are you David Snow? Yes, I am David Snow.*

Don't use contractions in positive short answers: *Yes, I am.* NOT *Yes, I'm.*

Use be with names: *I'm Olga.*

Use be to say or ask where a person is from: *Are you from Russia?*

Use be with ages: *I'm nine.*

1.2 be: he/she/it

Positive and negative			
+	He	's is	a doctor.
	She		from Germany.
	It		in South Africa.
-	He/She/It	isn't is not	right.

Questions				
?	Where	is	he/she/it	from?
		Is		in Australia?

Use be + subject (he/she/it) for questions.

She's a student. Is she a student?

Short answers		
Yes,	he/she/it	is.
No,		isn't.

He's, she's, it's = he is, she is, it is.

He isn't, she isn't, it isn't = he is not, she is not, it is not.

Use contractions (he's, she's, etc.) in speaking.

Use short answers to yes/no questions: *Is she from Spain? Yes, she is.*

Don't use contractions in positive short answers: *Yes, it is.* NOT *Yes, it's.*

Use be + a/an to talk about jobs: *I'm a nurse. He's an actor.*

1.3 giving personal information

What's	your	first name?
What is		family name?
		nationality?
		job?
		phone number?
		email address?

I'm	Argentinian. an engineer.
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It's	Marie. 0147385. marie.973@hotmail.com
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For email addresses, say: *marie dot nine seven three at hotmail dot com.*

For telephone numbers, for 0, say *oh* in British English. In American English, say *oh* or *zero*.

The Present Simple Tense (also called the Simple Present Tense)

Simple present tense with 'be':

The verb 'be' is different from the other verbs in this tense. Let's look at 'be' first:

Here's the positive form (positive means a normal sentence, not a negative or a question. This is sometimes called 'affirmative'):

Positive	Positive Short Form
I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
we are	we're
they are	they're

For example:

- I'm Scottish.
- She's hungry.
- They're always late.

Next, here's the negative. It's very easy. You only add 'not':

Negative	Negative short form
I am not	I'm not
you are not	you aren't
he is not	he isn't
she is not	she isn't
it is not	it isn't
we are not	we aren't
they are not	they aren't

For example:

- I'm not cold.
- He isn't from Spain.
- We aren't at home.

Here's the 'yes / no' question form:

Yes / No Questions
am I ?
are you ?
is he ?
is she ?
is it ?
are we ?
are they ?

For example:

- Am I next in the queue?
- Are you from Tokyo?
- Is he at the library at the moment?

If you'd like to make a 'wh' question, you just put the question word at the front:

Wh Questions
Where am I ?
What are you ?
Why is he ?
Who is she ?
When are we ?
How are they ?

For example:

- Where are you from?
- Who is that girl?
- Why are they still at work?