



there's, there are + a, an, some and any

	Affirmative	Short form
Singular	There is a / an ...	There's a / an ...
Plural	There are some ...	–

We use *there is* with *a / an* and singular nouns and *there are* with plural nouns.

There is a market in my town.

There's an interesting monument near the station.

There are some parks in this area.

In spoken or informal written English, we use the short form *there's*. *There are* does not have a short form.

	Negative	Short form
Singular	There is not a / an ...	There isn't a / an ...
Plural	There are not any ...	There aren't any ...

To make the negative form, use *there is not* with singular nouns and *there are not* with plural nouns.

In spoken or informal written English, we use the short forms *there isn't* and *there aren't*. We use *any* with plural nouns.

There isn't a cinema near here.

There aren't any good cafés in this street.

Usage

We use *there is / there are* to express the existence or absence of someone or something.

There's a new hotel in our city.

There are some nice flats near the school.

There aren't any Chinese restaurants in my town.

Is there a shopping centre? No, there isn't.

Is there ... ?, Are there ... ?, How many ... ?

Questions	Short answers	
Is there a / an ... ?	Affirmative Yes, there is.	Negative No, there isn't.
Are there any ... ?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.
How many ... are there?	Four.	

We use the question form *Is there* with *a / an* and a singular noun.

Is there a theatre in your area?

Is there an Indian restaurant near here?

We use *Are there* with *any* and a plural noun.

Are there any interesting places for young people?

In negative short answers, we often use the short forms *isn't* and *aren't*.

No, there isn't.

No, there aren't.

When asking about a specific number of people or things, use *How many ... are there?*

How many cinemas are there? (There are) two.

Comparative adjectives

Short adjectives

Regular	add -er old → older
End in -e	add -r safe → safer
End in consonant + y	remove -y and add -ier pretty → prettier
End in consonant + vowel + consonant	double consonant and add -er big → bigger

Long adjectives

dangerous → more dangerous

Irregular adjectives

good → better

bad → worse

far → further / farther

Usage

We use comparative adjectives to compare things, places or people. The comparative adjective goes before *than*.

This park is quieter than that park.

My school is more modern than your school.

Are those office buildings bigger than the station?

This small café is nicer than Luigi's restaurant.

Is the book better than the new film?

He's noisier than his brother.

Is your town more interesting than my town?