

**be**

Affirmative		Negative	
Full form	Short form	Full form	Short form
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
He / She / It is	He / She / It's	He / She / It is not	He / She / It isn't
You / We / They are	You / We / They're	You / We / They are not	You / We / They aren't

We can't leave subject pronouns out of a sentence.

It's a good idea. ~~Is a good idea.~~

In spoken and informal written English, we use short forms.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I happy?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he / she / it happy?	Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Are you / we / they happy?	Yes, you / we / they are.	No, you / we / they aren't.

We use short forms in negative (but not affirmative) short answers.

'Is she Turkish?' 'No, she isn't.' ~~'Yes, she's.'~~

Question words go before the verb *be*.

Where are they from? ~~They are from where?~~

Usage

We use the verb *be* to give and ask about personal information.

I'm Esin and I'm thirteen. Are you from Prague?

Possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
I	my	mine
he / she / it	his / her / its	his / hers / its
you / we / they	your / our / their	yours / ours / theirs

Possessive adjectives**Usage**

Possessive adjectives show that something belongs to a person.

That is Harry's bag. That is his bag.

Possessive pronouns**Usage**

We use possessive pronouns in place of a full noun phrase to avoid repeating words.

Whose car is this? Is it yours? ~~Is it your car?~~

Articles**Usage**

We use *a* / *an* to talk about something for the first time.

There's a book on the table.

We use *the* when we mention something again.

The book is about history.

We use zero articles to talk about things in general.

I like books.

have got

Affirmative	Negative
I've got a pen.	I haven't got a pen.
He's / She's / It's got a pen.	He / She / It hasn't got a pen.
You've / We've / They've got a pen.	You / We / They haven't got a pen.

In spoken and informal written English, we use short forms.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Have I got a pen?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he / she / it got a pen?	Yes, he / she / it has.	No, he / she / it hasn't.
Have you / we / they got a pen?	Yes, you / we / they have.	No, you / we / they haven't.

We make short answers with *have*, but without *got*.

Yes, I have. ~~Yes, I have got.~~

Usage

We use *have got* to talk about possession, family relationships and things that we need to do.

I've got a history book. They've got a maths exam.

there's, there are

	Singular	Plural
Affirmative	There's a computer lab.	There are two new students.
Negative	There isn't a sports field.	There aren't any new boys.
Questions	Is there an exam on Thursday?	Are there any new teachers?

In spoken and informal written English, we use short forms. However, there is no short form of *there are*.

There are notes in the notebook. ~~There're notes in the notebook.~~

Usage

We use *there's* / *there are* to say what we know does or doesn't exist. We also use it to say what we can or can't see.