


BASICS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

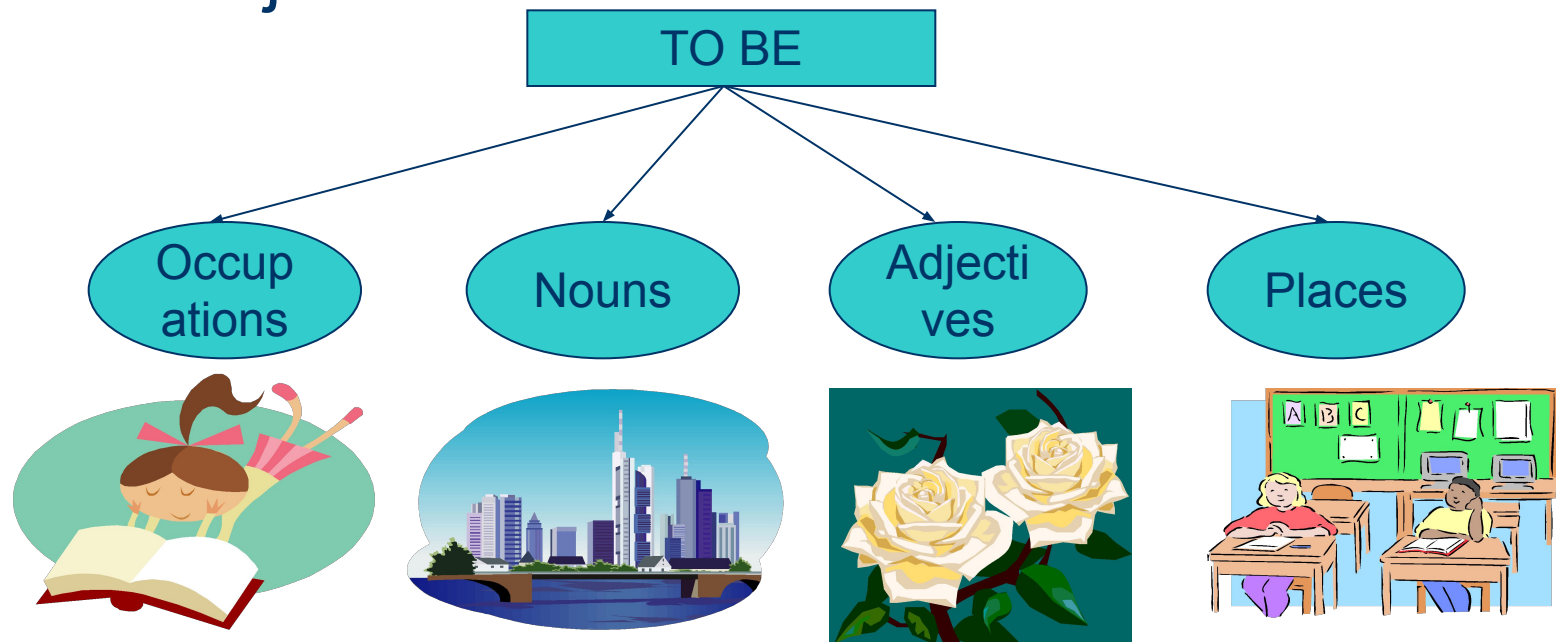
**FIRST
BIMESTER**

**PRESENT TENSE BE,
DEMONSTRATIVES,
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES,
PRESENT CONTINUOUS, CAN,
PREPOSITIONS**



PRESENT TENSE TO BE

- The verb **BE** has three forms: **AM, IS, ARE**, which we have to use according to the pronoun or subject.



AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES +

Subject	Verb Form	Example
I	AM	<i>I am a teacher.</i>
You	ARE	<i>You are a student.</i>
He	IS	<i>He is in the lab.</i>
She	IS	<i>She is my sister.</i>
It	IS	<i>It is a city.</i>
We	ARE	<i>We are friends.</i>
They	ARE	<i>They are doctors.</i>

NEGATIVE SENTENCES -

You can make negative sentences similar to the sentences before. **The only different is to add NOT after am, is, are,** as you can see in the following chart.



She is not sad



They are not in the school

NEGATIVE SENTENCES -

I am not	I`m not
He She It → is not	He`s not = He isn't She`s not = She isn't It`s not = It isn't
We You They → are not	We`re not = We aren't You`re not = You aren't They`re not = They aren't

YES / NO QUESTIONS

- In English we have two kinds of questions: Yes/No questions and Wh-questions.
- The Yes / No Questions are called that because the answers always start with Yes or No
- Remember to answer Yes/No questions you have to pay attention to the subject.

YES / NO QUESTIONS ?

<p>Affirmative Statement: Yes / No question: Short Answers: Full /Complete Answers:</p>	<p>John and Peter are students. Are John and Peter students? Yes, they are / No, they aren't Yes, they are students. / No they are not students.</p>
<p>Affirmative Statement: Yes / No question: Short Answers: Full /Complete Answers:</p>	<p>Mary is tall and thin. Is Mary tall and thin? Yes, she is / No, she isn't Yes, she is tall and thin. / No, she is not tall and thin</p>

WH - QUESTIONS

- The wh-questions look for information according to the question word.
- In this kind of questions you never answer Yes or No, because they are asking for some information. The answer is a statement with the information according to the question word.

WH - QUESTIONS

Wh-word	Information about...	Example
What	Things Name Occupations Activities	What is this? It is a book. What is your name? Roberth. What do you do? I am a driver. What is he doing? He's working
Who	People	Who is the director of the school? Carlos Samaniego.
Where	Places	Where is he? In the house.
How	State Form / manner	How are you? I am sad. How is Loja? It is small.

REVIEW

Statement	Negative Statements	Yes/No Question	Short Answers
<i>I am a teacher.</i>	<i>I am not a teacher.</i>	<i>Am I a teacher?</i>	Yes, <i>you are</i> / No, <i>you are not</i>
<i>You are a student.</i>	<i>You are not a student.</i>	<i>Are you a student?</i>	Yes, <i>I am</i> / No, <i>I am not</i>
<i>He is in the lab.</i>	<i>He is not in the lab.</i>	<i>Is he in the lab?</i>	Yes, <i>he is</i> / No, <i>he is not</i>
<i>She is my sister.</i>	<i>She is not my sister.</i>	<i>Is she my sister?</i>	Yes, <i>she is</i> / No, <i>she is not</i>
<i>It is a city.</i>	<i>It is not a city.</i>	<i>Is it a city?</i>	Yes, <i>it is</i> / No, <i>it is not</i>
<i>We are friends.</i>	<i>We are not friends.</i>	<i>Are we friends?</i>	Yes, <i>we are</i> / No, <i>we are not</i>
<i>They are doctors.</i>	<i>They are not doctors.</i>	<i>Are they doctors?</i>	Yes, <i>they are</i> / No, <i>they are not</i>

DEMONSTRATIVES

We use **THIS / THESE** when the objects are near to the speaker.



This **is** a blackboard

THIS + Singular
Nouns



These **are** papers

THESE + Plural
Nouns

DEMONSTRATIVES

We use **THAT / THOSE** when the objects are far from the speakers.



That **is** a lake.

Those **are** mountains

THAT + Singular Nouns

THOSE + Plural Nouns

DEMONSTRATIVES

Questions

- **What is that?**

That is an airplane.

- Is that a bird?

No, it is an airplane.



- **What are those?**

Those are books

- Are those books?

Yes, they are books.



PLURAL NOUNS

Noun ending	Forming the plural	Examples
s, x, ch or sh	Add -es	boss - bosses tax - taxes bush - bushes
consonant + y	Change y to i then Add -es	fly - flies try - tries curry - curries
most others	Add -s	cat - cats face - faces day - days

IRREGULAR PLURAL

Noun type	Forming the plural	Examples
Ends with -fe	Change f to v then Add -s	knife - knives life - lives wife - wives
Ends with -f	Change f to v then Add -es	half - halves wolf - wolves loaf - loaves
Ends with -o	Add -es	potato - potatoes tomato - tomatoes volcano - volcanoes

IRREGULAR PLURAL

Noun type	Forming the plural	Examples
ALL KINDS	Change the vowel or Change the word or Add a different ending	man - men foot - feet child - children person - people tooth - teeth mouse - mice
Unchanging	Singular and plural are the same	sheep deer fish (sometimes)

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I My

You Your

He His

She Her +

It Its

We Our

They Their



NOUN

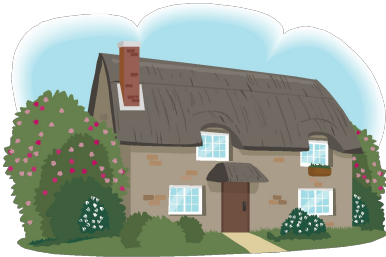
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES



Her pants are blue



His shirt is new



This is our house



This is her cat

POSSESSIVE FORM 'S



Kevin's wife is Rose.
His wife is Rose.


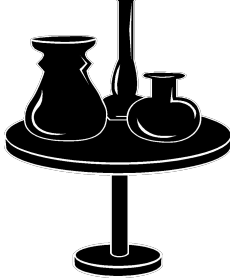



Charlie's book is black.



The Child's mother is happy

PREPOSITION OF PLACE

<p>IN (dentro de)</p> 	<p>In the house in a shop In a room in a town In a car in a garden</p>
<p>ON (sobre una superficie)</p> 	<p>On a shelf on a wall On a plate on the table On a balcony on a door</p>
<p>AT (lugar específico)</p> 	<p>At the bus station at home At the door at the top At work at the end of</p>

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- The present continuous tense is used to describe activities that happen now, that means activities that are develop in the moment of speaking



Subject	BE	-ING FORM
I	Am	Singing
He She It	Is	Singing
We You They	Are	Singing

PRESENT CONTINUOUS



AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES/NO QUESTIONS
I am dancing	I am not dancing	Am I dancing?
You are eating	You are not eating	Are you eating?
He is sleeping	He is not sleeping	Is he sleeping?
She is reading	She is not reading	Is she reading?
It is running	It is not running	Is it running?
We are walking	We are not walking	Are we walking?
They are studying	They are not studying	Are they studying?

RULES

Verb ending in...	How to make the -ING form	Examples
1 vowel + 1 consonant	Double the consonant, then add -ING	<i>swim - swimming</i> <i>hit - hitting</i> <i>get - getting</i>
1 vowel + 1 consonant + E-	Remove E, then add -ING <i>come</i>	<i>coming</i> <i>lose - losing</i> <i>live - living</i>
[anything else]	Add -ING	<i>say - saying</i> <i>go - going</i> <i>walk - walking</i>

CAN / CAN'T

- Can is used to show ability



They can dance



He can't play the piano



He can play football



He can swim



He can skate

NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	YES/NO QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
I can cook	I can not cook	Can I cook?	Yes, you can / No, you can't
You can dance	You can not dance	Can you dance?	Yes I can / No I can't
He can play	He can not play	Can he play?	Yes, he can / No, he can't
She can swim	She can not swim	Can she swim?	Yes, she can / No, she can't
It can run	It can not run	Can it run?	Yes, it can / No, it can't
We can sing	We can not sing	Can we sing?	Yes, we can / No, we can't
They can walk	They can not walk	Can they walk ?	Yes, they can / No, they can't