

# Grammar reference

## 1.1 The verb to be

### GR1.1a )))

Positive (+)	Negative (-)
I <b>am</b> from Thailand. I' <b>m</b> from Thailand.	I <b>am not</b> Swiss. I' <b>m not</b> Swiss.
You <b>are</b> Thai. You' <b>re</b> Thai.	You <b>are not</b> from Egypt. You <b>aren't</b> from Egypt.
He <b>is</b> from Brazil. He' <b>s</b> from Brazil.	He <b>is not</b> happy. He <b>isn't</b> happy.
She <b>is</b> Brazilian. She' <b>s</b> Brazilian.	She <b>is not</b> hungry. She <b>isn't</b> hungry.
It <b>is</b> late. It' <b>s</b> late.	It <b>is not</b> Friday today. It <b>isn't</b> Friday today.
We <b>are</b> married. We' <b>re</b> married.	We <b>are not</b> from Chile. We <b>aren't</b> from Chile.
They <b>are</b> teachers. They' <b>re</b> teachers.	They <b>are not</b> Italian. They <b>aren't</b> Italian.

We use the verb *to be* ...

- when we describe someone or something, e.g. *He's big.*
- to talk about age, e.g. *I'm forty.*

In everyday conversation and informal writing we use contractions: *'re not/aren't, 's not/isn't, 'm not.*

' = a missing letter, e.g. He is → He's.

In formal writing we use full forms, e.g. *They are not.*

### yes/no questions and short answers

### GR1.1b )))

- 1 **A** *Are they twins?*                      2 **A** *Is it ten o'clock?*  
**B** *Yes, they are.*                              **B** *No, it isn't.*

Questions (?)	Short answers
<b>Am</b> I	Yes, I <b>am</b> . No, I' <b>m not</b> .
<b>Are</b> you	Yes, you <b>are</b> . No, you <b>aren't</b> .
<b>Is</b> he/she/it	Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b> . No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b> .
<b>Are</b> we/they	Yes, we/they <b>are</b> . No, we/they <b>aren't</b> .

In questions, we put *am, is, are* before *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*.

In positive short answers we use full forms.

- A** *Are you German?*  
**B** *Yes, I am.* NOT *Yes, I'm.*

In negative short answers we use full forms or contractions.

- A** *Are we early?*  
**B** *No, we are not./No, we aren't.*

- 1 Complete sentences 1-7 with *am, is, are*, and write the contractions.

- 1 I am from Korea → I'm  
 2 She \_\_\_\_\_ very happy today. → \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 They \_\_\_\_\_ from Vietnam. → \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 She \_\_\_\_\_ not here. → \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 I \_\_\_\_\_ not Spanish. → \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 You \_\_\_\_\_ not worried. → \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 It \_\_\_\_\_ not a French restaurant. → \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Put the words in the right order to make questions and short answers.

- 1 **A** Russian / Are / you ? Are you Russian?  
**B** not / No, / I'm No, I'm not.  
 2 **A** Ben / Is / name / your ? \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** it / Yes, / is \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 **A** I / late / Am / class / for / today ? \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** Yes, / are / you \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 **A** Are / British / they ? \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** No, / American / they're \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 **A** Austria / Are / you / from ? \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** we / No, / aren't \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 **A** she / Is / a / teacher ? \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** she / No, / isn't \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Make questions and short answers.

- 1 Is he a student? ✓ Yes, he is.  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ you from Malaysia? ✗ No,  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I in the right room? ✗ \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ it your first day here? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ we in the same class? ✓ \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Put the conversation in the right order.

- A** Hi, my name's Luigi. 1  
**A** No, I'm Italian. \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** Hi, I'm Asli. Are you from Spain? \_\_\_\_\_  
**A** No, not Rome. I'm from Naples in the South.  
 Where are you from? \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** Oh, are you from Rome? \_\_\_\_\_  
**A** Oh good! \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** Yes, they are, and the teacher is nice. \_\_\_\_\_  
**A** Yes, I am. It's my first day. Are the students  
 friendly? \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** I'm from Istanbul in Turkey. Are you a  
 student in this class? \_\_\_\_\_  
**B** OK! Let me introduce you to my friends. 10

## 1.2 Possessive determiners and possessive 's

### Possessive determiners: *my, your, etc.*

#### GR1.2a )))

*I'm a twin. My twin sister lives in Zagreb.*  
*You're not in this class today. Your class is in room 401.*  
*He's from a big family. His brothers live in Singapore.*  
*She's a good friend. Her name is Hannah.*  
*It's a typical French village. It's famous for its food.*  
*We're fluent in Chinese. Our father is from Shanghai.*  
*They're my half sisters. Their names are Kana and Keiko.*

Personal pronoun	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Possessive determiner	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

We use a possessive determiner to say that something or someone belongs to a person, a place or a thing. The possessive determiner always comes before a noun or a noun phrase.

We use ...

- *his* to say that something or someone belongs to a man/boy  
*John loves his daughter.*  
 NOT *John loves her daughter.*
- *her* to say that something or someone belongs to a woman/girl  
*Amari and her husband are here.*  
 NOT *Amari and his husband are here.*
- *its* to say that something or someone belongs to a thing  
*The city is famous for its universities.*  
 NOT *The city is famous for their universities.*
- Possessive determiners have one form for singular and plural, e.g. *our friend/our friends* NOT *ours friends*.

#### *it's = its*

*It's (= It is) a big city.*

*Its (possessive) buildings are beautiful.*

### Possessive 's

#### GR1.2b )))

- 1 Sam is my father's boss.
- 2 They are my children's cars.
- 3 Bob and Paula are my parents' friends.
- 4 Petra and Bill's new house is big.

We use the possessive 's to say that something or someone belongs to a person, a place or a thing. The possessive 's always comes after a noun.

- With regular plural nouns we use ' not 's, e.g. *They're my parents' friends*. NOT *They're my parent's friends*.
- If there is more than one subject, we put the 's on the last name, e.g. *Sara and Ricardo's daughter*. NOT *Sara's and Ricardo's daughter*.

*John's in the office. (= is)*

*John's office is big. (= the office that belongs to John)*

- 1 Complete the sentences with a possessive determiner.
  - 1 My brother has a daughter. Her name is Brigitte.
  - 2 I have two nephews. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Tim and Ned.
  - 3 Dubai is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ tall buildings.
  - 4 My teacher is from New Zealand and \_\_\_\_\_ wife is from Tasmania.
  - 5 You're in room 14 and \_\_\_\_\_ teacher's name is Angela.
  - 6 We're Mexican, but \_\_\_\_\_ parents live in Brazil.
  - 7 I'm from Sweden and \_\_\_\_\_ name is Oskar.
  - 8 'Is this \_\_\_\_\_ book?' 'Oh, yes, it is! Thank you.'
- 2 Make possessive forms by adding 's or '.
  - 1 My country 's people are happy.
  - 2 My two brothers \_\_\_\_\_ cars are expensive.
  - 3 We're Peter and Vera \_\_\_\_\_ neighbours.
  - 4 Are these Lucas \_\_\_\_\_ glasses?
  - 5 This is their grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ house.
  - 6 They are his grandson \_\_\_\_\_ pencils.
  - 7 These are our bosses \_\_\_\_\_ offices.
- 3 Circle the correct option.
  - 1 The mechanic's car / *mechanics* car is very nice.
  - 2 This is my *aunt and uncle's* / *aunt's and uncle's* house.
  - 3 *His* / *He's* my daughter's teacher.
  - 4 Maria and *her* / *their* parents live in Portugal.
  - 5 Tom is *Magda's nephew* / *nephew's Magda*.
  - 6 *Jane's children* / *Jane's children's* speak Mandarin.
  - 7 *My glasses* / *My glasses'* are in the classroom.
  - 8 It's famous for *it's* / *its* music.
- 4 Complete the text about Balinese names using the words in the box.

are child's father's husband's ~~am~~ is its mother's names Our their

Hi! I'm Wayan and <sup>1</sup> I'm Balinese. Bali <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an island in Indonesia. It's famous for <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ music and dancing. In a Balinese family, the first child's name is Wayan, Putu or Gede. It's the same for a boy or a girl. The second <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ name is Made, Kadek or Nengah. The third is Nyoman or Komang and the fourth is Ketut. If there is a fifth child, he or she is often called Wayan Balik (= Wayan 'again'). Balinese do not usually use last names.

In my family there <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ six children. We all have typical Balinese names. I have two sisters, <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ names are Wayan and Komang, and three brothers, Ketut, Made and Putu. <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ parents' <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are Ketut and Ketut. Women have the title 'Ni' before their name, so my <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ name is Ni Ketut, and men use 'I', so my <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ name is I Ketut. My sister, Komang, is married and her <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ name is also Komang.