

1

1A verb be (singular): I and you

1 5))) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

	Full form	Contraction
+	I am Harry. You are Caroline.	I'm Harry. You're Caroline.
-	I am not George. You are not Julia.	I'm not George. You aren't Julia.

- I'm Harry. NOT Am Harry.
- I'm not George. NOT I'm not George.



Negative contractions

I am not = I'm not

You are not = You aren't OR You're not

1 6))) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

?	+	-
Am I in class 2?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't. (aren't = are not)
Are you Caroline?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.



Word order in questions

+ I'm in class 2. You're Caroline.

? Am I in class 2? Are you Caroline?

1B verb be (singular): he, she, it

1 22))) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rule.

	Full form	Contraction
+	I am from the USA. You are from Germany. He is from Italy. She is from Spain. It is from China.	I'm from the USA. You're from Germany. He's from Italy. She's from Spain. It's from China.



• he = man



she = woman



it = thing

1 23))) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rule.

	Full form	Contraction
-	I am not from England. You are not from Poland. He is not from Egypt. She is not from Brazil. It is not from Japan.	I'm not from England. You're not from Poland. He isn't from Egypt. She isn't from Brazil. It isn't from Japan.



Negative contractions

He is not = He isn't OR He's not

1 24))) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

?	+	-
Am I in class 2?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you from Russia?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he from France?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she from Turkey?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it good?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.



Word order in questions

+ She's from Russia. ? Is she from Russia?

? With What and Where:
What's your name? Where are you from?
Where's he from?




2

2A verb be: we, you, they

1 52)) Listen and repeat the **examples**. Then read the rules.

	Full form	Contraction
be +	I am English.	I'm English.
	You are Swiss.	You're Swiss.
	He is Spanish.	He's Spanish.
	She is Turkish.	She's Turkish.
	It is Japanese.	It's Japanese.
	We are American.	We're American.
	You are Egyptian.	You're Egyptian.
	They are German.	They're German.

• you = singular and plural

• they = men  and women  , and things 

1 53)) Listen and repeat the **examples**. Then read the rules.

	Full form	Contraction
be -	I am not English.	I'm not English.
	You are not Swiss.	You aren't Swiss.
	He is not Spanish.	He isn't Spanish.
	She is not Turkish.	She isn't Turkish.
	It is not Japanese.	It isn't Japanese.
	We are not American.	We aren't American.
	You are not Egyptian.	You aren't Egyptian.
	They are not German.	They aren't German.

Negative contractions

We are not = We aren't OR We're not

You are not = You aren't OR You're not

They are not = They aren't OR They're not

1 54)) Listen and repeat the **examples**. Then read the rules.

be plural, [?], and short answers

[?]	+	-
Am I in room 2?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you Linda?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he Brazilian?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she from Italy?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it good?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we late?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are you from Russia?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they Mexican?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

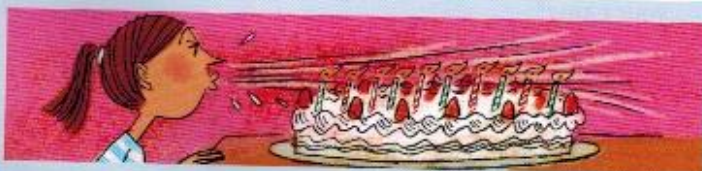
Word order in questions

+ **They're** from Russia. [?] Are **they** from Russia?

2B Wh- and How questions with be

1 62)) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

[?] + Verb	Subject	
Who's	Tom?	He's a friend.
What's	your email?	johng@gmail.com
Where are	you from?	I'm from Brighton in England.
When's (Korqa)	the concert?	It's on Tuesday.
How are	you?	I'm fine, thanks.
How old is	she?	She's ten.



Word order / no / before / after

+ Subject, verb **They're** American.

[?] Verb, subject Are **they** American?

[?] Question, verb, subject **Where** are **they** from?

Contractions with question words

You can contract is after question words.

What's her name? = What is her name?

Where's he from? = Where is he from?

How's Anna? = How is Anna?

How old's Jan? = How old is Jan?

Don't contract is in a question when the last word is a pronoun (he, she, it, etc.).

How old is she? NOT How-old's she?

Where is he? NOT Where's he?

3A singular and plural nouns; a / an

1 76))) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.









Singular nouns; a / an

What is it?	It's a book .	It's a key .
		
It's an umbrella .	It's an ID card .	
		

- What is it? NOT *What's it?*
- We use *a / an* + singular noun
- We use *a* + word beginning with a consonant, e.g. *a bag*, *a phone*
- We use *an* + word beginning with a vowel, e.g. *an umbrella*

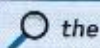
1 77))) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Plural nouns

	What is it? It's a book.		What are they ? They're books .
	What is it? It's a key.		What are they ? They're keys .
	What is it? It's a watch.		What are they ? They're watches .
	What is it? It's a dictionary.		What are they ? They're dictionaries .

Spelling rules





Singular	Plural	
1 a bag a holiday	bags holidays	+ s
2 a class	classes /ɪz/	+ es (words ending <i>ch, sh, s, ss, x</i>)
3 a country	countries	y + ies (words ending in consonant + y)

**the**

Look at **the** board. Open **the** door. Close **the** window.
Use *the* + singular or plural nouns, e.g. *the door, the window*.

3B *this / that / these / those*

1 86))) Listen and repeat. Then read the rules.

	What's this ? It's a key.		What are these ? They're keys.
	What's that ? It's a cat.		What are those ? They're cats.

- We use *this / these* for things near you (things *here*).
- We use *that / those* for things that aren't near you (things *there* or *over there*).
- *this / that* = singular, *these / those* = plural
- We also use *this / that / these / those* for people, e.g. *This is my brother. Who's that girl over there?*

**this, that, these, those**

This, that, these, and those are pronouns or adjectives.
This is my book. (= pronoun)
This book is very nice. (= adjective)

here, there, over there

here

there

over there

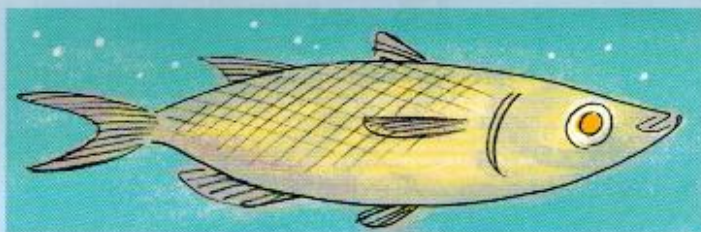
4A possessive adjectives; possessive 's

2 10))) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

Possessive adjectives

I'm from Spain.	My name is Ana.
You're English.	Your name is Ben.
He's from Rome.	His name is Marco.
She's Italian.	Her name is Clara.
It's a French restaurant.	Its name is Chez Marcelle.
We're from Brazil.	Our names are Selma and Luis.
You're Polish.	Your names are Marek and Ania.
They're from Mexico.	Their names are Pedro and Maria.

- *your names, our books, their coats* NOT *yours names, ours books, theirs coats*
- *its* = for things or animals, e.g.
It's a good restaurant. **Its** phone number is 0543387.
Senegal is in Africa. **Its** flag is red, yellow, and green.
Look at that fish! **Its** eyes are yellow.



It's or its?

It's = it is

Its = possessive

It's an Italian restaurant.

Its name is Spaghetti House.

Possessive 's

This is Jack's car.	My sister's name is Molly.
Ella is Ben's wife.	This is my parents' house.

- We use 's after a person to talk about family and things, e.g. *Ann's brother, Jim's car*.
- We use ' after plural people, e.g. *my brothers' room* (= two brothers).



's

She's American. Her name's Emma. ('s = is)

Emma is Maria's daughter. ('s = possessive s)

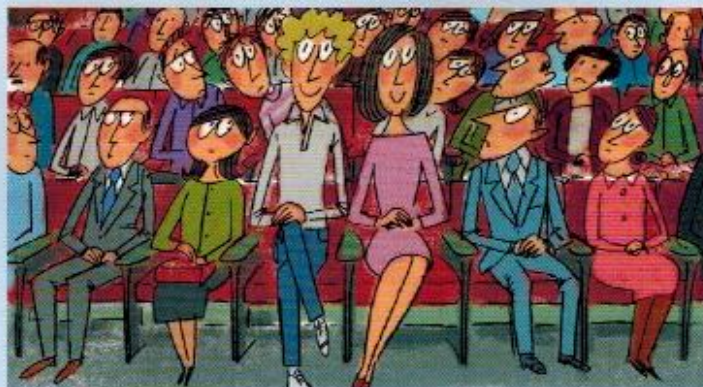
pronunciation of 's

's usually = /s/, e.g. *Jack's* or /z/, e.g. *Maria's*.'s after a name that ends in s = /ɪz/, e.g. *Carlos's* = /ˈkɑːləsɪz/

4B adjectives

2 19))) Listen and repeat the examples. Then read the rules.

- 1 An Audi is **expensive**. It's **fast**.
- 2 An Audi is **an expensive car**. It's **a fast car**.
- 3 They're **old houses**. My **glasses** are **new**.
- 4 He's **tall**. She's **tall** too.



- 1 We use adjectives after the verb *be*, e.g. *An Audi is expensive*. NOT *An Audi expensive is*.
- 2 We use adjectives before a noun, e.g. *It's a fast car*. NOT *It's a car fast*.
- 3 Adjectives are the same for singular and plural: *It's an old house*. *They're old houses*. NOT *They're olds houses*.
- 4 Adjectives are the same for [] and [?].



very

You can use **very** before adjectives, e.g. *A Ferrari is very expensive*. It's a **very** fast car.