

GUIDE GRAMMAR - BASIC 1

UNIT 1: MEET A ROCK STAR

TOPIC: VERB TO BE



AFFIRMATIVE FORM

The verb to be has three forms: **am**, **is** and **are**.


I am
You are
He is
She is
It is
We are
You are
They are

TO BE

We use to be in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feelings, marital status





Hi, I am a girl.

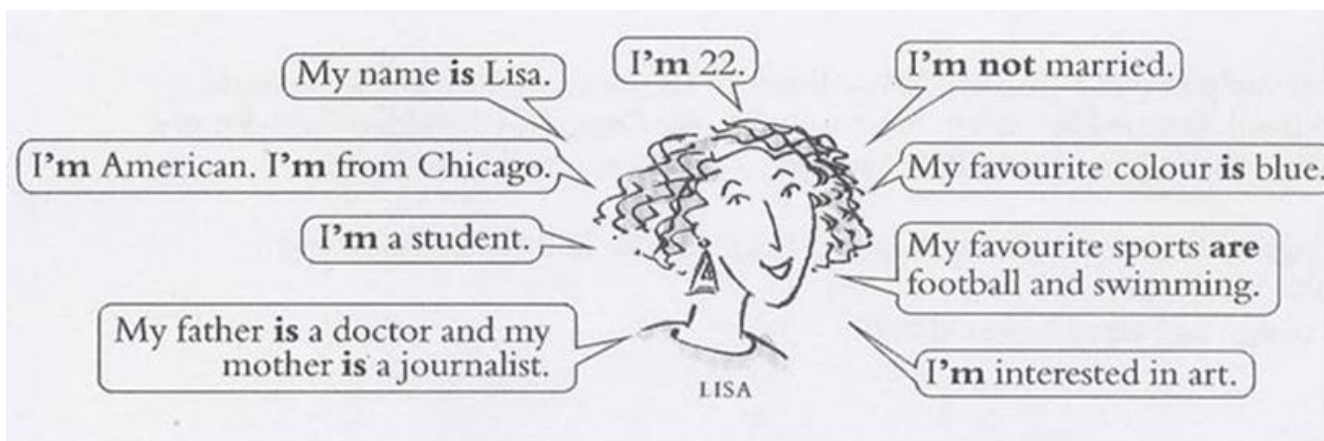


My name is Sara.
I am a pupil.

Hi, I am a boy.



My name is Sam.
I am a pupil.

In context

UNIT 2: AGAINST THE LAW

TOPIC: DEMONSTRATIVES

We use **THIS**, **THAT**, **THESE** and **THOSE** as demonstratives.

DEFINITIONS:

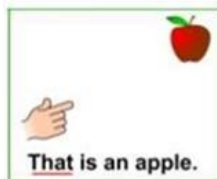
1. We use **this** to refer to a person or an object near the speaker



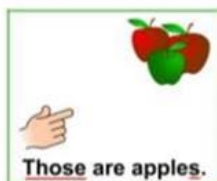
2. We use **these** to refer to more than one person or object near the speaker




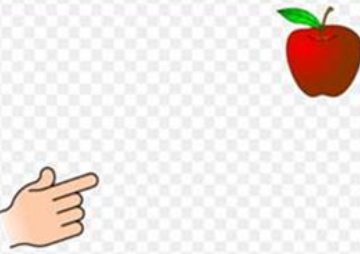


3. We use **that** to refer to a person or an object far away from the speaker

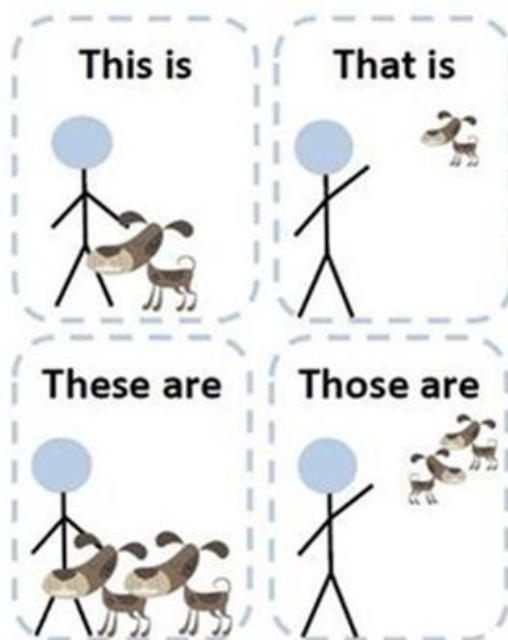


4. We use **those** to refer to more than one person or object far away from the speaker

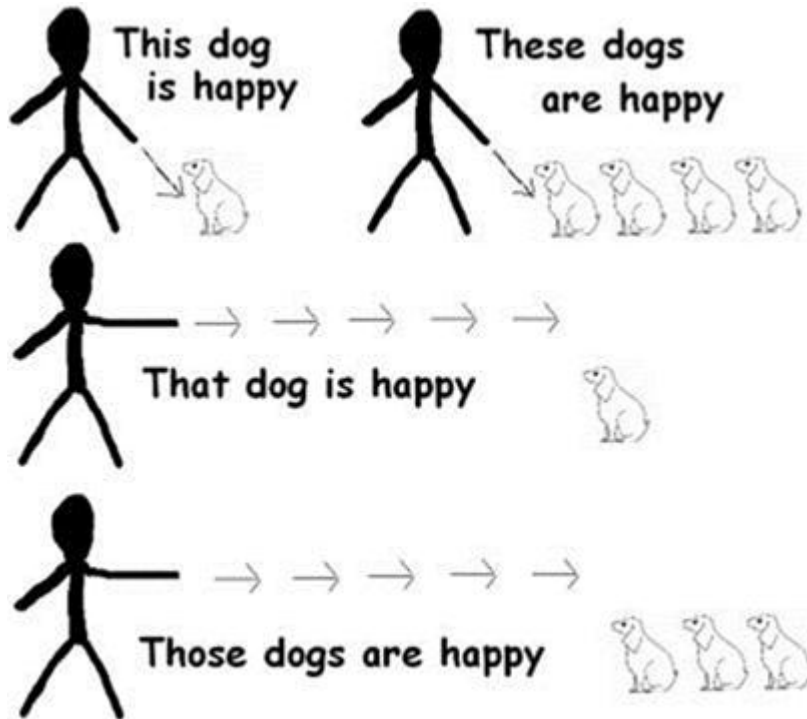


IN SUMMARY:

Singular	 <p><u>This</u> is an apple.</p>	 <p><u>That</u> is an apple.</p>
Plural	 <p><u>These</u> are apples.</p>	 <p><u>Those</u> are apples.</p>



EXAMPLES:



UNIT 3: AT THE RESTAURANTTOPIC: PLURAL NOUNS

More examples:



UNIT 4: ON A BUSINESS TRIP**TOPIC: PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

We generally use the present continuous to talk about actions in progress now. We can refer to actions that occur in this moment, around now (but not necessarily in this moment), for temporary situations, changing situations, annoying habits and for future arrangements.

FORM**FORMATION EXAMPLE**

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
I work.	I am working.
You eat.	You are eating.
He drinks.	He is drinking.
She writes.	She is writing.
It walks.	It is walking.
We speak.	We are speaking.
They play.	They are playing.

SPELLING RULES

PRESENT CONTINUOUS – SPELLING RULES	
RULES	EXAMPLES
1) ADD “-ING” TO THE BASE FORM OF MOST VERBS.	SPEAK – SPEAKING EAT – EATING
2) WHEN THE BASE FORM ENDS IN “-E”, DELETE THE “-E” AND ADD “-ING”.	LIVE – LIVING TAKE – TAKING
3) WHEN THE BASE FORM ENDS IN “-EE”, ADD “-ING”.	SEE – SEEING AGREE – AGREEING
4) WHEN THE BASE VERB ENDS IN “-IE”, DELETE THE “-IE” AND ADD “Y + -ING”.	LIE – LYING DIE – DYING
5) IF THE VERB HAS ONE SYLLABLE AND ENDS IN A “CONSONANT + VOWEL + CONSONANT (CVC)”, DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT AND ADD “-ING”.	STOP – STOPPING ROB – ROBBING BEG – BEGGING
6) DO NOT DOUBLE FINAL “X”, “W” OR “Y”.	ALLOW – ALLOWING MIX – MIXING PLAY – PLAYING
7) IF THE VERB HAS TWO SYLLABLES AND THE FINAL SYLLABLE IS STRESSED, DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT.	ADMIT – ADMITTING OCCUR – OCCURRING PERMIT – PERMITTING
8) IF THE VERB HAS TWO SYLLABLES AND THE FINAL SYLLABLE IS NOT STRESSED, DO NOT DOUBLE THE FINAL CONSONANT.	HAPPEN – HAPPENING LISTEN – LISTENING OPEN – OPENING

EXAMPLES AND USES

ACTIONS IN PROGRESS NOW



DOLORES IS CRYING.



I AM WRITING A LETTER.

ACTIONS HAPPENING AROUND NOW (NOT NECESSARILY IN THIS MOMENT)



**THEY ARE PREPARING FOR
THEIR EXAMS.**

(In this exact moment, they're walking).

TEMPORARY SITUATIONS



**RICARDO IS ON A BUSINESS
TRIP. HE'S STAYING AT THE
MARRIOTT HOTEL.**

CHANGING SITUATIONS



**JUANCITO IS FEELING BETTER
NOW. THANK GOD.**

ANNOYING HABITS



**ARTURO, YOU'RE ALWAYS
PUTTING YOUR FEET ON THE
TABLE!**

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS



**CORNELIO IS HAVING A
MEETING AT 3. HE'S VERY BUSY.**

UNIT 5: ON A BUSINESS TRIP**TOPIC: PRESENT CONTINUOUS (NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORM)****NEGATIVE FORM**

Negatives in the present continuous are formed by adding not or n't after the verb *BE*.

FORMATION EXAMPLE:

Long form	Short form
I am not working	I'm not working
You are not working	You aren't working
He is not working	He isn't working
She is not working	She isn't working
It is not working	It isn't working
We are not working	We aren't working
You are not working	You aren't working
They are not working	They aren't working

INTERROGATIVE FORM

| To ask questions in the present continuous, the structure is VERB TO BE + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB.

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

- Verb *to be* in question form + verb + *ing*.

EXAMPLES



IS HE EATING?

YES, HE IS.



IS HE EATING A HAMBURGUER?

NO, HE ISN'T.

UNIT 6: ABOUT PEOPLETOPIC: VERB TO BE (NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE FORM)NEGATIVE FORM

You add "not".

I am not
You aren't
He isn't
She isn't
It isn't

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

TO BE

We use to be in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feelings, marital status

I am Frank

I am not happy

I am an architect

My brother is a dentist and my sister is a secretary

I am not single

I am from London. I am English

My favorite sports are tennis and golf

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

FULL FORM

I am
He is
She is
It is
You are
We are

SHORT FORM

I'm
He's
She's
It's
You're

Examples:


- I am Sarah and he is Jake.
- John is tired. He is in the bedroom.
- She is very young. She's only 12.
- It's two in the morning. It's very cold.
- You're from Italy. You're Italian.
- The cars are in the garage.
- Jim and I are classmates.

INTERROGATIVE FORM

You put the verb first, then the subject.

GRAMMAR

TO BE- QUESTIONS




Betty

Yes, I am

I'm from argentina.

i'm 29.



Are you married?

Where are you from?

How old are you?

What's your name?

QUESTIONS

Am I?

Is he?

Is she?

Is it?

Are you?

Are we?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, you are	No, you aren't.	OR No, you're not.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.	OR No, he's not.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.	OR No, she's not.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.	OR No, it's not.
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.	
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.	OR No, You're not.

UNIT 7: FOR SALE**TOPIC: POSSESSIVE CASE**

The possessive case expresses possession or relationship.

STRUCTURE

We use 's to show possession for people and animals. To refer to things we use the word "of".

EXAMPLES

LINDA'S HOUSE IS BIG.

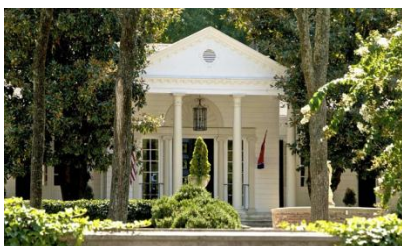
**If a proper noun ends in "-S" we add 'S or only an apostrophe. (')*



CARLOS'S BALL IS ORANGE.

OR

CARLOS' BALL IS ORANGE.



THIS IS MY PARENTS' HOUSE.

**We use 'S to express possession for animals.*



THE DOG'S TAIL.

**We use "OF" to express possession for things.*



THE LEAVES OF THE TREE.

**When the same thing belongs to two or more people we add 'S only to the last noun.*



FRANCO AND CELDA'S BICYCLE.

**When two or more things belong to two or more things and we want to show that each person has his/her own thing we add 'S to each noun.*



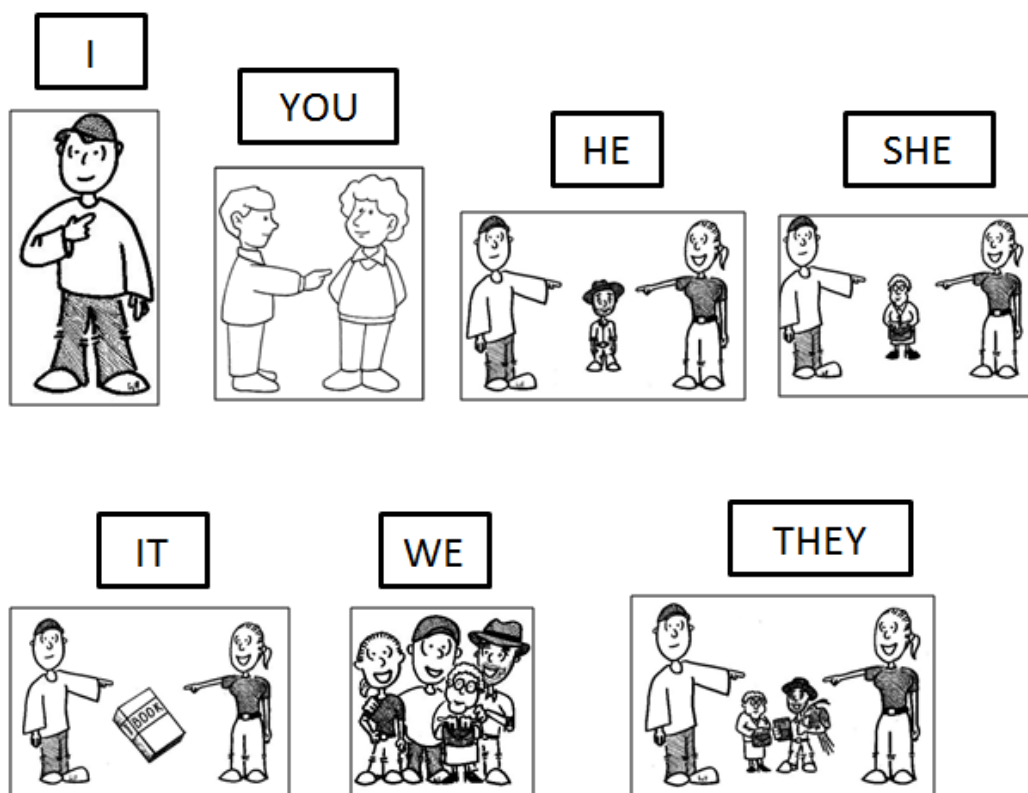
JENNY'S AND LEO'S BICYCLES.

UNIT 8: ON THE MOVETOPIC: PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns are divided into subject and object pronouns.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

A subject pronoun is the **subject** of a verb (**the person or thing that performs an action or state**). We use subject pronouns to refer to people or things. Subject pronouns replace proper names.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

EXAMPLE

CATALINA IS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

SHE IS SOUTH AFRICAN.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

An object refers to the person, animal or the thing affected by an action or state. An object pronoun replaces the object of the sentence.

Subject pronouns / Object pronouns

I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

FOR EXAMPLE



ARTURO LOVES MARIANA.

HE LOVES HER.

HE = SUBJECT PRONOUN.

HER = OBJECT PRONOUN.



I EAT A HAMBURGUER.

I EAT IT.

I = SUBJECT PRONOUN.

TOPIC: POSSESSIVES**POSSESSIVE DETERMINERS**

Possessive determiners are used to express possession.

Possessive determiners are always followed a noun.

SUBJECT PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE DETERMINER
I	My
You	Your
He	His
She	Her
It	Its
We	Our
They	Their

FOR EXAMPLE

THIS IS **HER** DOG.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are used to express possession.

Possessive pronouns **ARE NOT** followed a noun.

Person	Possessive determiners	Possessive pronouns
1. sg.	my	mine
2. sg.	your	yours
3. sg.	his	his
3. sg.	her	hers
3. sg.	its	its
1. pl.	our	ours
2. pl.	your	yours
3. pl.	their	theirs

FOR EXAMPLE

THIS IS **MY** GUITAR.

THIS GUITAR IS **MINE**.



THIS IS **YOUR** PRESENT.

THIS PRESENT IS **YOURS**.



THIS IS **HER** CAR.

IT'S **HERS**.

BASIC GRAMMAR DEFINITIONS

WORD	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
NOUN	A person, animal or thing.	House, computer, Peter, Ripley, dog.
PRONOUN	A word that replaces a noun.	I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them.
ADJECTIVE	A word that qualifies a noun.	Big, beautiful, interesting, horrible.
VERB	An action or a state.	Play, study, read, be.
SUBJECT	The person, animal or thing that performs an action or state.	He, she, Susana, Valeria and Liz, the dogs, my mother's computer.
OBJECT	The person, animal or thing that is affected by an action or state.	Him, her, us.
SENTENCE	A word or (more commonly) a group of words that expresses a complete idea.	I speak English.