

BASIC 2

GRAMMAR

UNIT I-A

Subject pronouns	
singular	plural
I	We
You	You
She	They
He	
It	

UNIT I-A

To be verbs	
singular	plural
I am	We are
You are	You are
She	They are
He is	
It	

H.Taghadosi

UNIT I-A

-
- **I am** a student.....**We are** students.
 - **You are** a teacher.....**You are** teachers.
 - **He is** a doctor.....**They are** doctors.
 - **She is** a nurse.....**They are** nurses.
 - **It is a** dog.....**They are** dogs.

UNIT I-A

I **am** a student.

I **m not** a teacher.

You **are** a doctor.

You **are not/ aren't** a nurse.

He **is** a police officer.

He **is not/ isn't** a postman.

H.Taghadosi

UNIT I-A

She **is** a dentist.

She **is not/isn't** a doctor.

We **are** in the park.



We **are not/ aren't** at school.

They **are** in the class.

They **are not/ aren't** in the yard.

UNIT I-A

Questions:

 It is a cat.	Is it a cat?	Yes, it is.	
		No, it isn't.	No, it's not.
 They are dentists.	Are they dentists?	Yes, they are.	
		No, they aren't	No, they're not

UNIT I-A

You are a doctor.

Are you a doctor?

Yes, I am. I am a doctor. / No, I'm not. I'm a nurse.

She is a teacher.

Is she a teacher?

Yes, she is. She is a teacher. / No, she isn't. She isn't a teacher.

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UNIT I-A

You are a doctor.

Are you a doctor?

Yes, I am. I am a doctor. / No, I'm not. I'm a nurse.

She is a teacher.

Is she a teacher?

Yes, she is. She is a teacher. / No, she isn't. She isn't a teacher.

BASIC 2

GRAMMAR

H.Taghadosi

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX A



H.Taghadosi

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX A

Subject Pronoun	Verb 'To be'	Example sentence
I	am	I am a student.
You	are	You are a student.
He	is	He is a student.
She	is	She is a student.
It	is	It is a table.
We	are	We are students.
You (Plural)	are	You are students.
They	are	They are students.

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UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX A

What is it?

It's a key.

What is it?

It's an eraser.

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX A

What are they?

They are oranges.

What are they?

They are keys.

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX A

It's an apple.

They are apples.

She is a girl.

They are girls.

He is a boy.

They are boys.

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX A

I am a student.

We are students.

You are a teacher.

You are teachers.



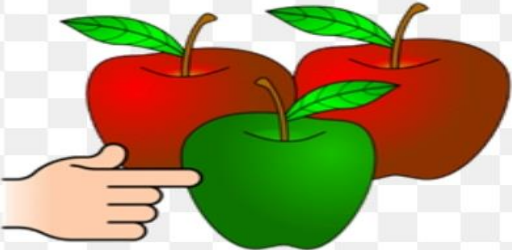
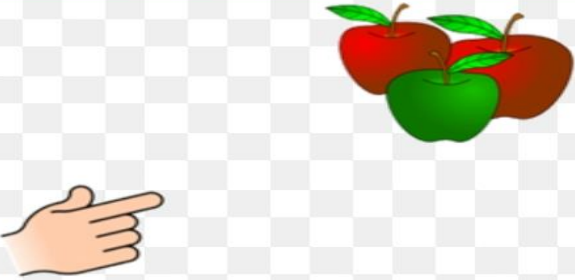
BASIC 2

GRAMMAR

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UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX B

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>

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX B

Statement	Yes/ No questions	Short Answers	Wh-questions	
This is a cat.	 Is this a cat?	Yes, it is. (Yes, this is)	What is this ?	It/ This is a cat.
		No, it isn't. (No, this isn't)		
That is a cat.	 Is that a cat?	Yes, it is. (Yes, that is)	What is that ?	It/ That is a cat.
		No, it isn't. (No, that isn't)		
These are books.	 Are these books?	Yes, they are. (Yes, these are)	What are these ?	They/ these are books.
		No, they aren't. (No, these aren't)		
Those are books.	 Are those books?	Yes, they are. (Yes, those are)	What are those ?	They/ those are books.
		No, they aren't. (No, those aren't)		

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX B

What is this?

It's an umbrella.

What's that?

It's a taxi.

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX B

What are these?

They are oranges.

What are those?

They are apples.

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX B

Is this an apple?

No, **it isn't. It's** an orange.

Is that a key?

Yes, **it is. It's** a key.

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR BOX B

Are those books?

No, **they aren't. They are** notebooks.

Are these apples?

Yes, **they are. They are** apples.

Are those eraser?

No, **they aren't. They are** pens.

H.Taghadosi

Whose

What is this?



It is **honey**.



It is a **bee**.

What is this?

Now ...

Whose honey is it? (What has honey?)



It's the **bee's** honey. (The honey is for the bee)

Whose = **bee's**

Whose honey = bee's honey

Another example

What is this?



It is an umbrella

Who is he?



He is Jack.

Now ...

Whose umbrella is it? (Who has the umbrella?)



It's Jack's umbrella. (The umbrella is for Jack.)

Whose = Jack's

Whose umbrella = Jack's umbrella

Whose = noun + 's

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| The room for a girl | → The girl's room |
| The room for girls | → The girls' room |
| The dress for a woman | → The woman's dress |
| The dress for women | → The women's dress |
| The house for Charles | → Charles's house |
| The house for The Connors | → The Connors' house |

Plural "S" + 'S



Possessive adjectives

I have a car.



This is **my** car.

She has a car.



This is **her** car.

He has a car.



This is **his** car.

You have a car.



This is **your** car

They have a car.



This is **their** car.

Possessive adjective: my, your, her, his, its, our, their

	Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
singular	I	My
	You	Your
	She	Her
	He	His
	It	Its
plural	We	Our
	You	Your
	They	Their

Singular: You have a car. This is **your** car.



Plural: You have a car. This is **your** car.



I have a car. This is my car.



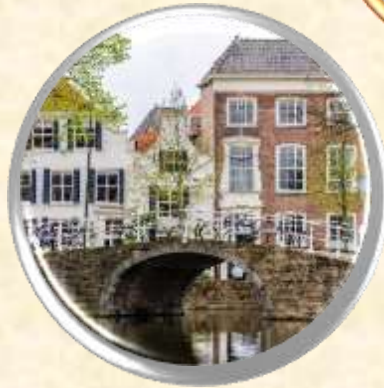
I have cars. These are my cars.



where

city,
home,
beach ...

places



Where are they?

They are **in Russia**.

Where? = in Russia



Where is he?

He is **in at home**.

Where? = at home



Who

people

Who is she?



She is Astrid.

Who? = Astrid

Who is he?



He is Hiccup.

Who? = Hiccup

Who are they?



They are Elsa and Anna.

Who? = Elsa and Anna

They are Tom and Andy.

• Who are they?

He is Max.

• Who is he?



what



What is she?



She is a doctor.

What → a doctor

What are they?



They are doctors.

What → doctors

What is he?



He is a hairdresser.

What → a hairdresser

What are they?



They are hairdressers.

What → hairdressers.



How old
age

How old is she?



She is 95 years old

How old = 95

How old is he?



He is 25 years old.

How old = 25

Now

Present Progressive

What is she doing?



She **is** working.

What is he doing?



He **is** jumping.

What are they doing?



They **are** cooking.

Now ➔

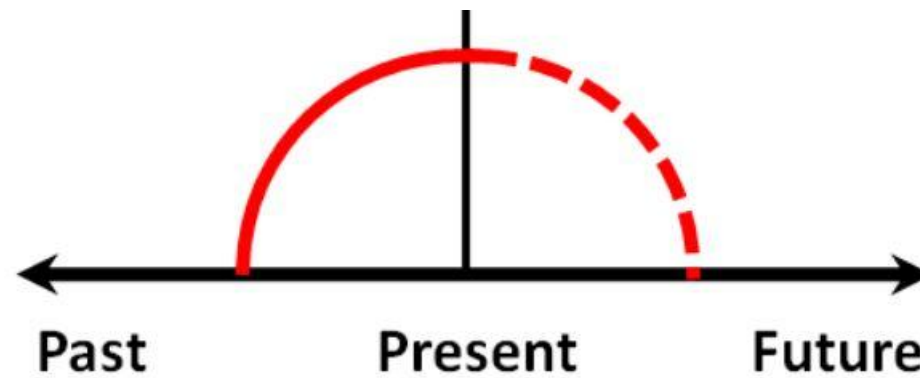
am

is

are



ing



negative				
am	am not	➔	I am working.	I am not working.
is	isn't		He is jump ing .	He isn't jump ing .
are	aren't		They are cooking.	They aren't cooking.

Look at him ...



Is he jumping?

Is he dancing?

Is he watching TV?

No, he isn't.

Is he playing the piano?

Yes, he is. He is playing the piano.

statement

- They are studying.



question

- Are they studying?



What time is it?

When the long handle is on 12



It's 2:00 o'clock.



It's 3:00 o'clock.



It's 12:00 a.m.

It's midnight.

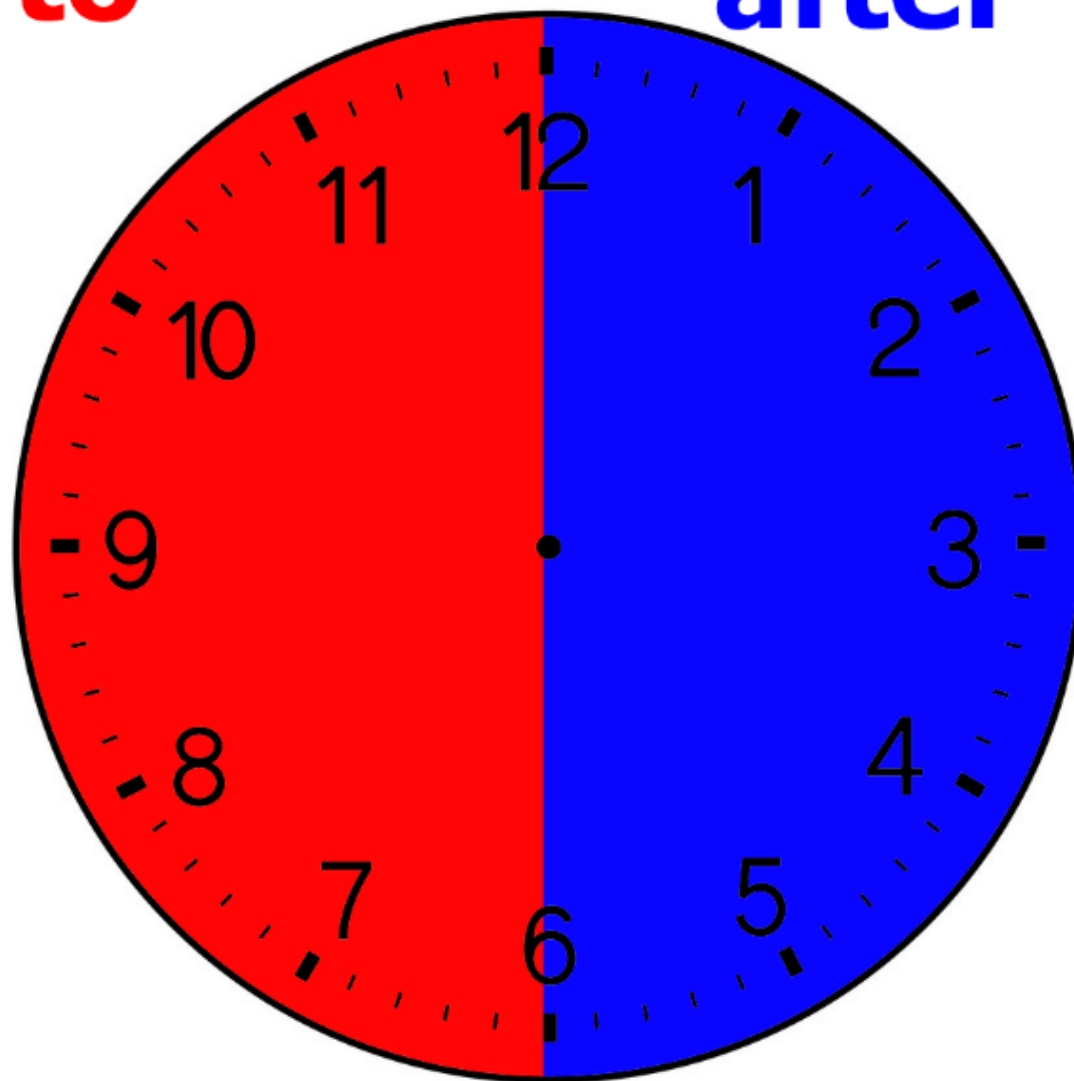


It's 12:00 p.m.

It's noon.

to

after



When the long handle is on the right half



It's 19 after 1.

- It's 1:19.



It's 25 after 9.

- It's 9:25.

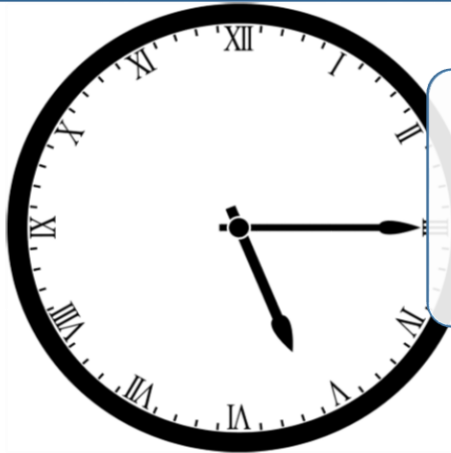


It's 10 after 10.

- It's 10:10

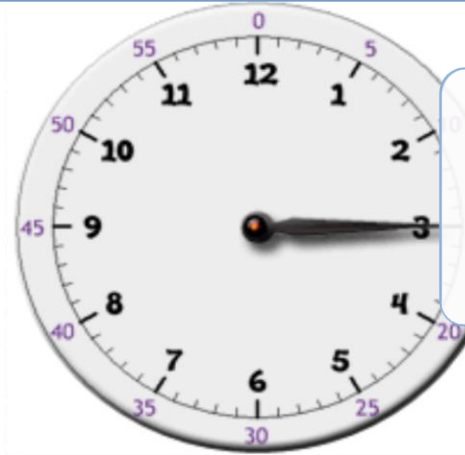
When the long handle is on 3

It's a quarter after 5.



It's
5:15.

It's a quarter after 3.



It's
3:15.

It's a quarter after 1.



It's
1:15.

When the long handle is on the left half...



It's 25 to 1 ($12+1$) .

- it's 12:35.



It's 10 to 2 ($1+1$).

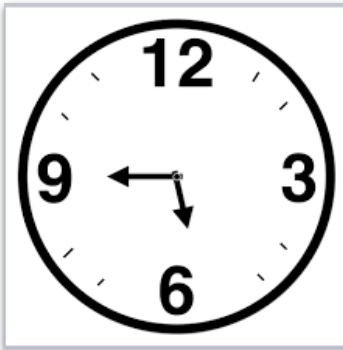
- it's 1:50.



It's 5 to 12 ($11+1$).

- it's 11:55.

When the long handle is on 9 ...



It's a quarter to 6
(5+1).

It's 5:45.

It's a quarter to 1
(12+1).

It's 12:45.



It's a quarter to 7
(6+1).

It's 6:45.



When the long handle is on 6



Look at them ...



Are they eating at the restaurant?

Are they eating at a coffee shop?

Are they eating at a cafeteria?

No, they aren't.

Where are they eating?

They are eating at home.

Where = at home. (place)



Is he running at night?

No, he isn't.

When is he running?

He is running in the morning. (Time)

wh- word

Where

When

to be

are

is

subject

they

he

predicate

eating?

running?

Note!

Who is usually the subject.



Is her mother talking to her?

Is the teacher talking to her?

Is her sister talking to her?

No, she isn't.

Who is talking to her?

The doctor is talking to her

Who = subject

Objects in questions



She is painting.

What is she painting?

She is painting **the wall**.

What? = the wall



This is a gift.

Who is the gift for?

It's for **Jack**.

Who? = Jack

subject = 1

- She
- The gift

verb = 2

- is painting
- is (for)

object = 3

- the wall
- Jack

What
Who

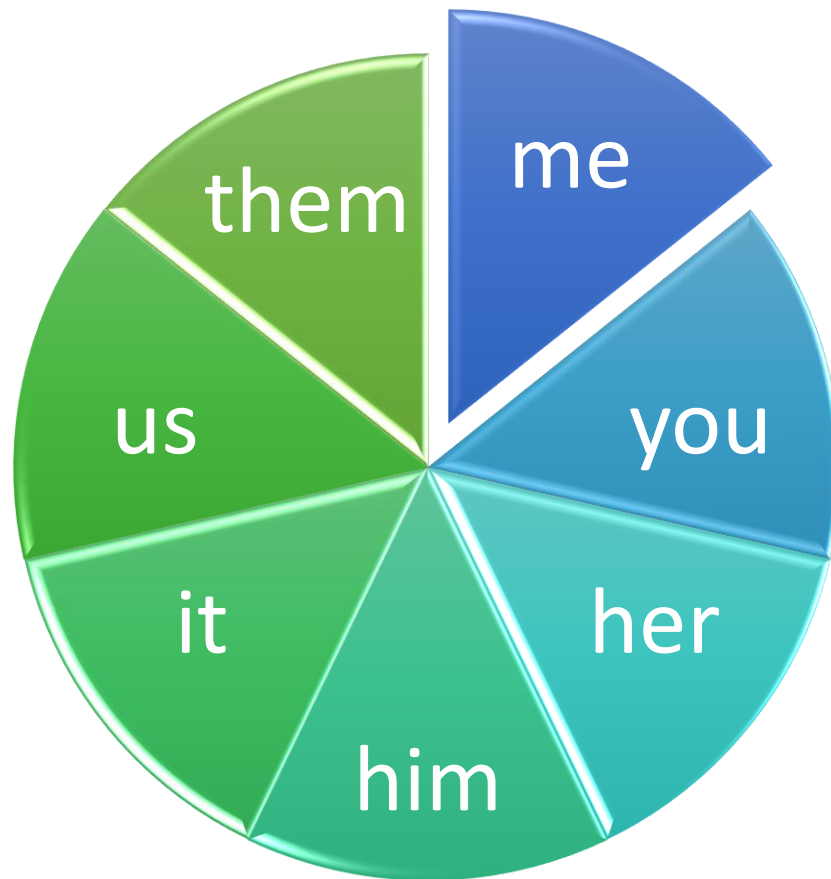
object
=
person

- He is speaking with Jack.
- Who is he speaking with?

object
= not a
person

- She is painting the wall.
- What is she painting?

Object pronouns





She is talking to Helen.

She is talking to her.

Helen = her



He is talking to Cristiano Ronaldo.

He is talking to him.

Cristiano Ronaldo = him



He is teaching the students.

He is teaching them.

The students = them



She is giving the gift.

She is giving it.

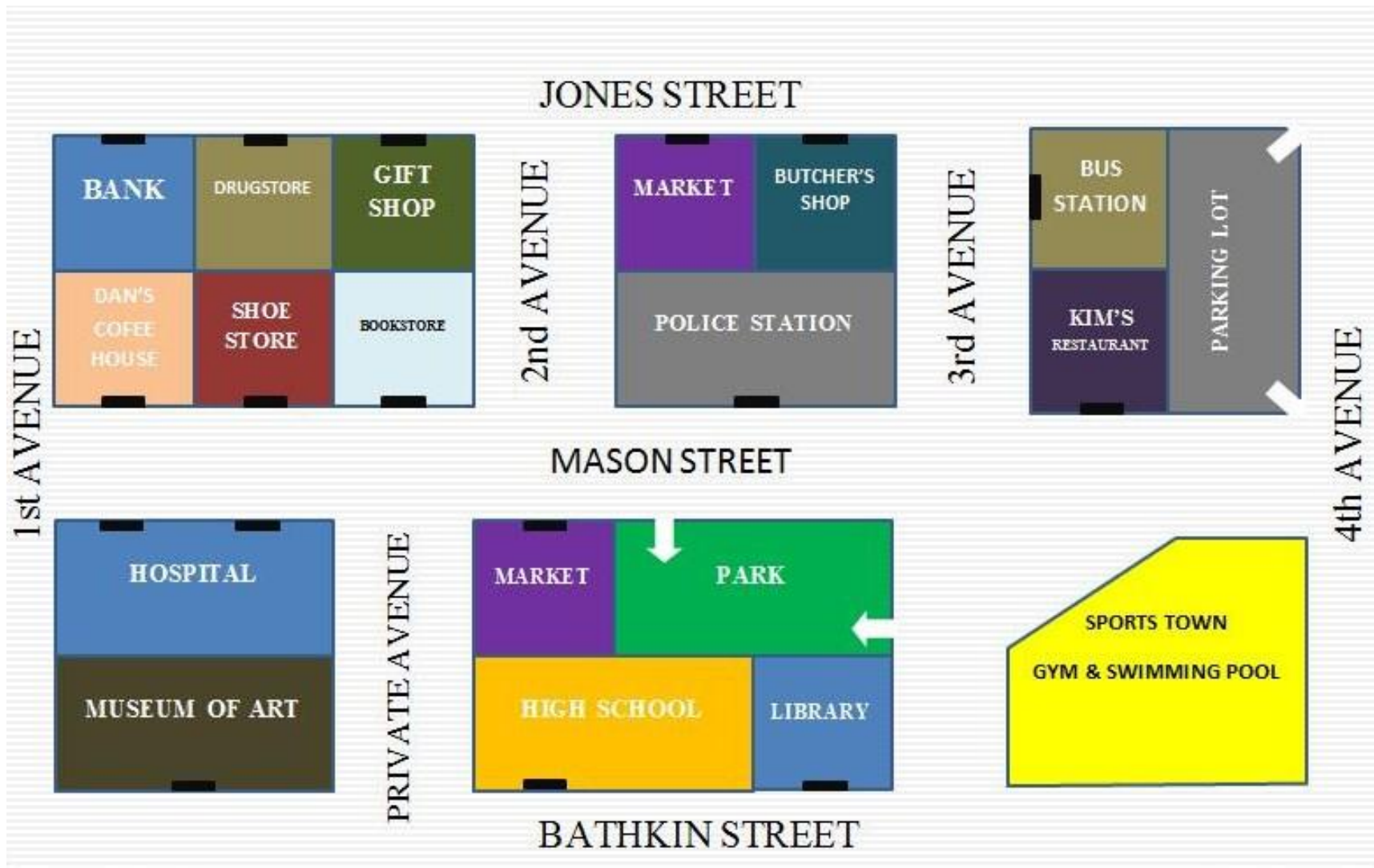
the gift = it

I	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• me• The teacher is talking to me.
you	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you• The teacher is talking to you
she	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• her• The teacher is talking to her
he	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• him• The teacher is talking to him
it	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• it• She is taking it.
we	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• us• The teacher is talking to us.
you	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you• The teacher is talking to you.
they	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• them• The teacher is talking to them.

Directions

Where is the ...?





1. Where is the shoe store?

It's **on** Mason Street.

Where on Mason Street?

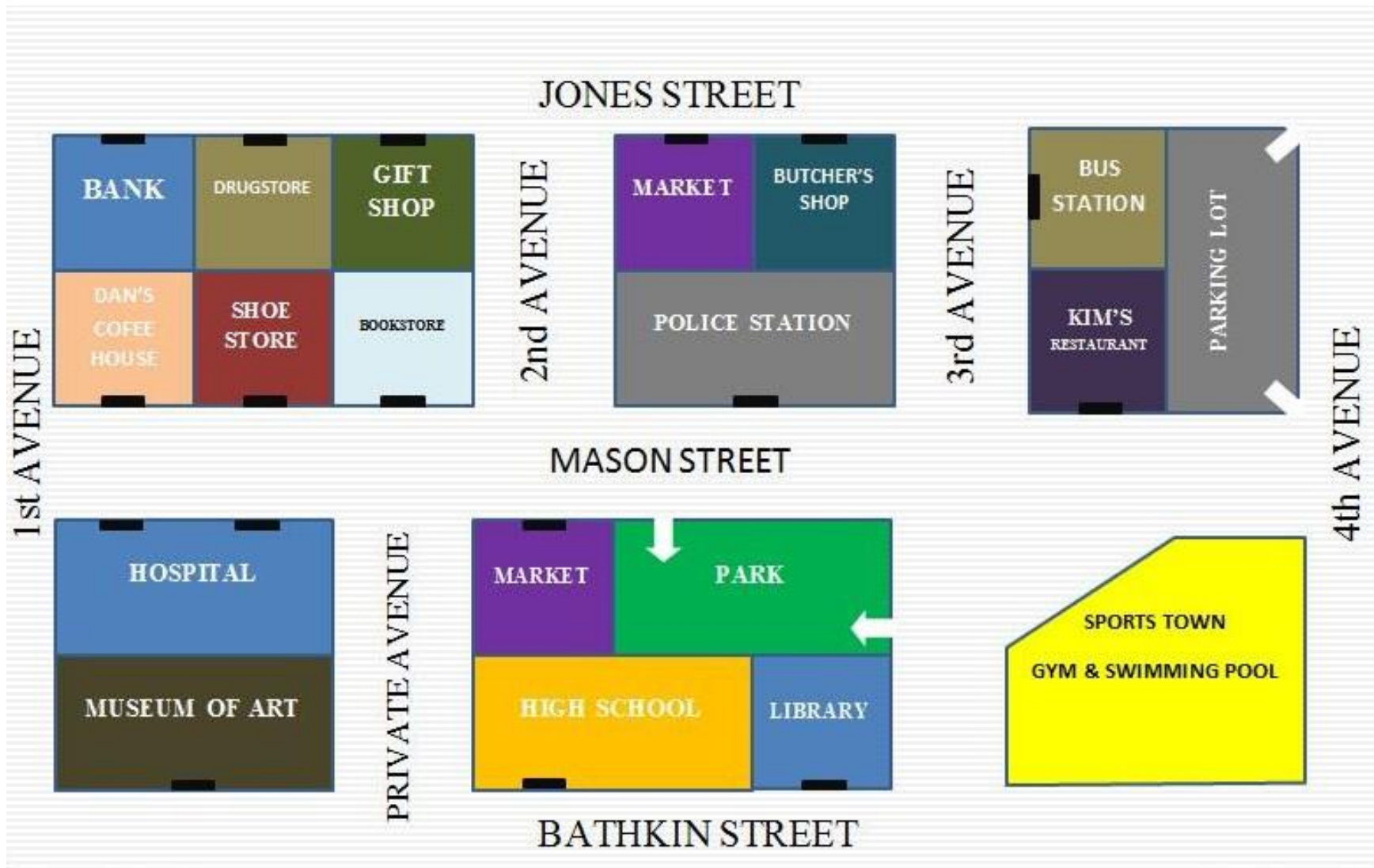
It is **between** the coffee house **and** the bookstore.

2. Where is the police station?

It's **on** Mason Street.

Where on Mason street?

It's **across from** the park.



3. Where is the library?

It's **next to** the high school.

5. Where is the high school?

It's **on the corner of** Bathkin Street **and** Private Avenue.

4. Where is the bus station?

It's **behind** the parking lot.

6. Where is the gift shop?

It's **on the corner of** Second Avenue **and** Jones Street.

Adverbs

of

Place

Some Prepositions of Place



in



on



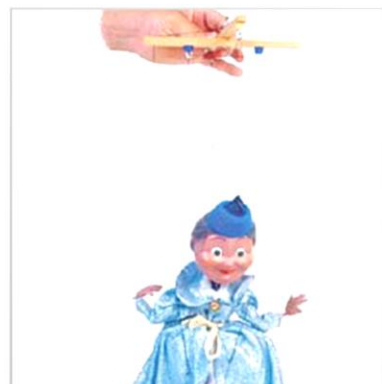
under



behind



in front of



next to (beside)



on top of



above

Where

- Where
- where

is/ are

- is
- are

.....?

- the bag?
- the cars?

It' s / They're

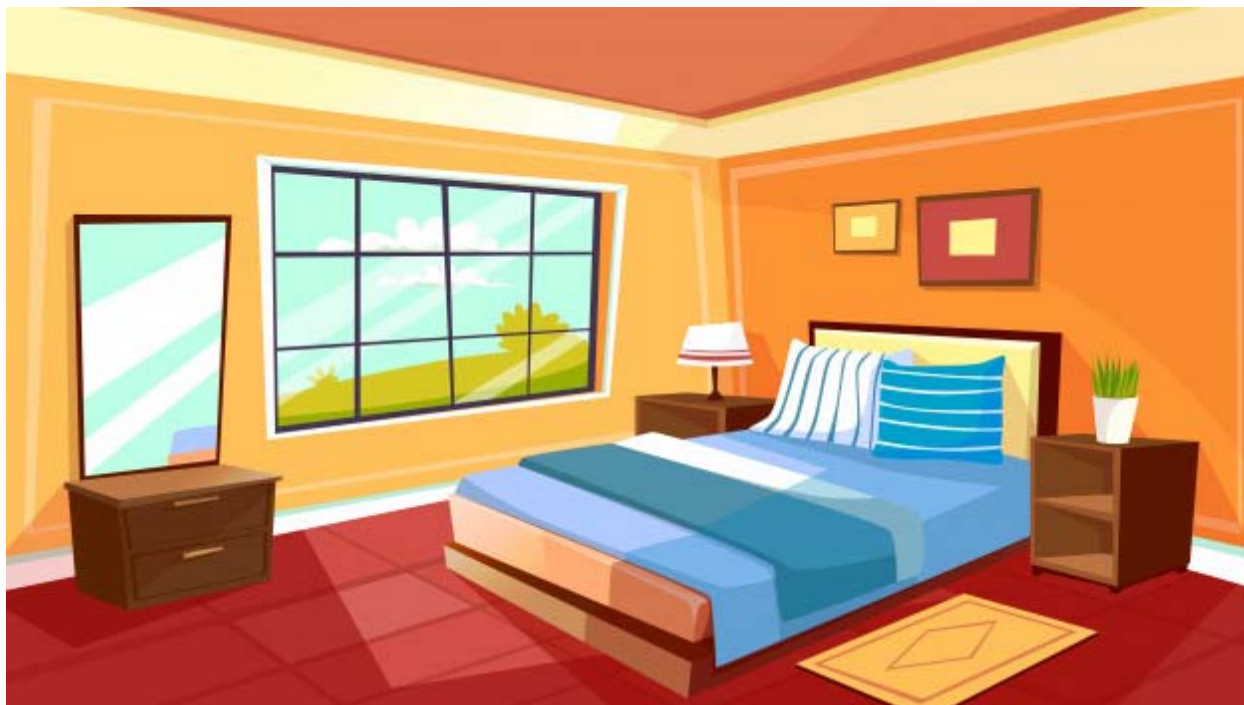
- It's
- They're

place

- under the desk.
- on the parking lot.

There is ...

There are ...



There is a mirror on the wall.

There is a carpet on the floor.

There is a bed and two bed-side tables in the room.

There is a quilt and a blanket on the bed.

There are two striped pillows on the bed.

There are two bed-side tables next to the bed.

There are some pictures above the bed.

There are glasses in the window.

There are two pictures and a mirror on the wall.

There is ...

There are ...



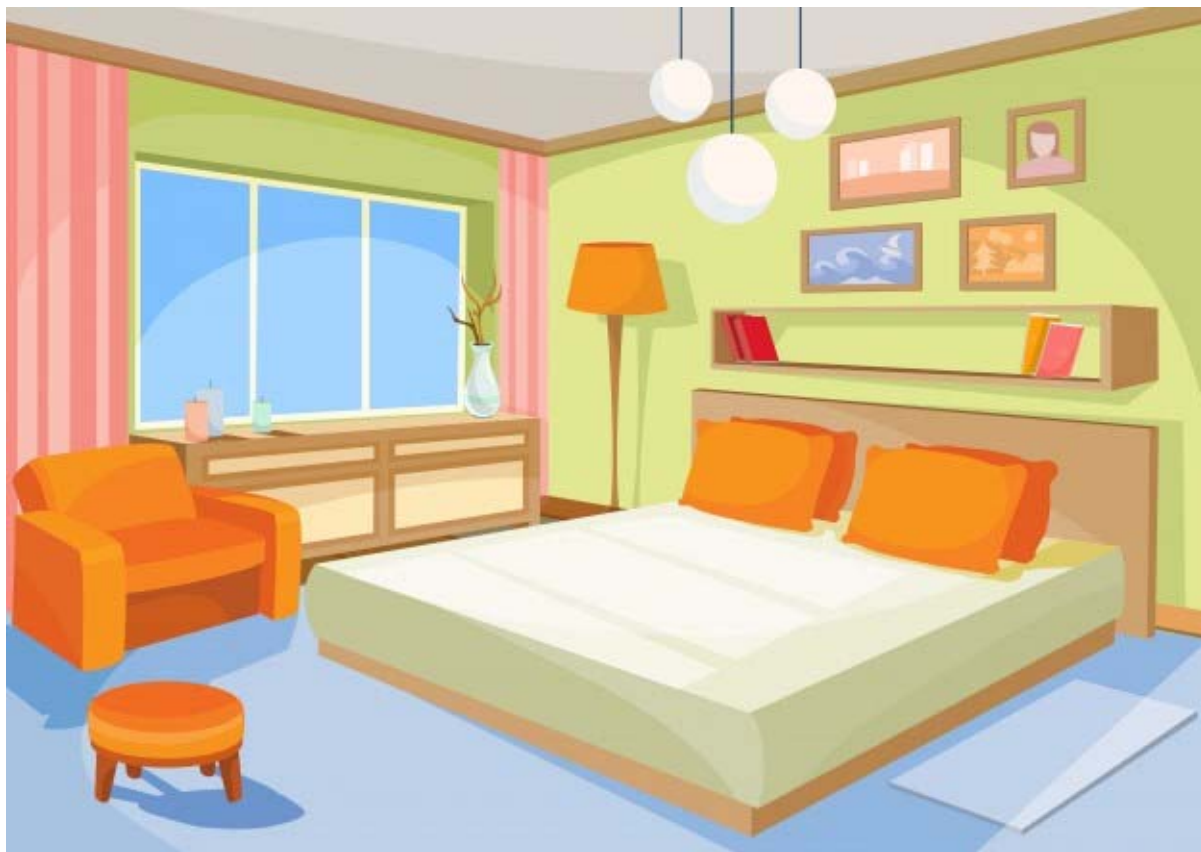
Negation:

There isn't a mirror on the wall.

There isn't a pillow under the carpet.

There aren't dolls above the bed.

There aren't books next to the bed.



Questions:

Is there an armchair next to the window?

- Yes, there is.
- Yes, there is. There is an armchair next to the window.

Is there a mirror above the bed?

- No, there isn't.
- No, there isn't. There isn't a mirror above the bed.

Is there one picture on the wall?

- No, there isn't.
- No, there isn't. There are 4 pictures on the wall.

Are there two beds in this room?

- No, there aren't.
- No, there aren't. There is one bed in this room.

What Like?

What are they like?



They are **happy**.

What are the blue ones like?



They are **sad**.



What is the car on the right like?

It is **new**.

What is the car on the left like?

It is **old**.



What is the girl like?

She is **short**.

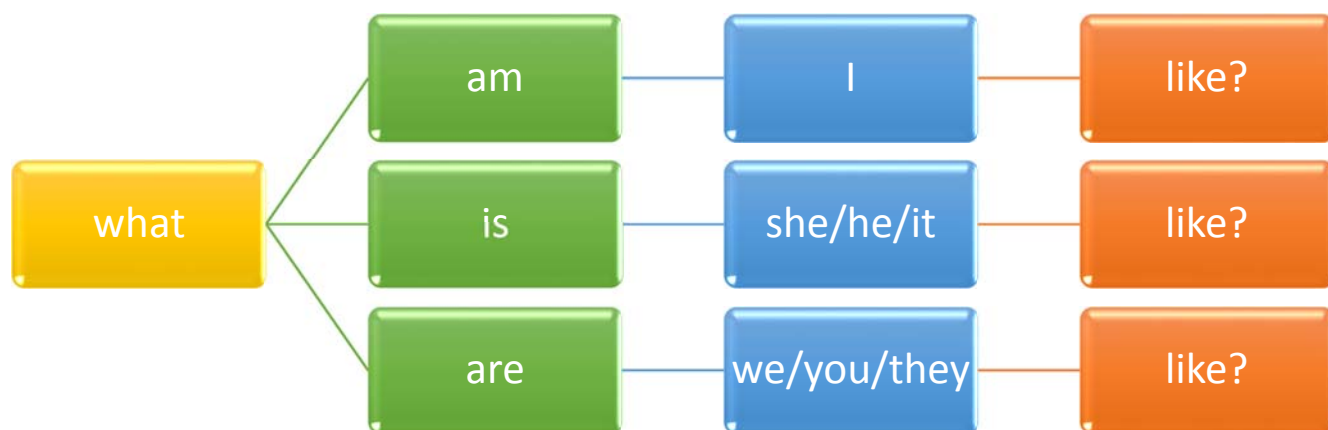
What is the boy like?

He is **tall**.



What is the bin bag chair like?

It is **comfortable**.



subject

I

She

They

to be

am

is

are

adjective

thin.