CHAPTER I

Verb BE: Use and Form

- Questions with BE
- There is and there are
- Possessive Adjectives
- Indefinite and Definite Articles

Verb BE: Use and Form

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Contraction (short form)</th>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>I’m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>You’re</td>
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<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>He’s/She’s/It’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We/You/They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>We’re/You’re/They’re</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

I’m a headmistress.
He is my partner.
They’re all teachers.
She’s a teacher.
We’re in the UAI.
Mary, Rose and Susan are in the networks class.
Questions with BE

- **YES / NO questions**

  Possible answers

  Are you in the laboratory?  Yes, I am.
  Are you a teacher?    No, I am not. I’m a student..
  Is Mrs. Lane a headmistress? Yes, She is.
  Is the subject difficult? No, it’s not (or no, it isn’t).
  Am I in this class? No, you’re not.

- **WH – questions**

  Possible answers

  Who’s the Dean?    Mr. Newman.
  What’s your name? Bruce Lennen.

**Learning tip:** Don’t contract affirmative short answers: yes, it is.

- **Negative Statements with BE**

  They’re not the French students (or they aren’t the French students).
  I’m not Cindy Taylor.
  We’re not in the classroom now (or we aren’t in the classroom now).

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**There is and there are**

To describe things or places you can use **there is** and **there are**.

You also use **there is** and **there are** to talk about the existence of a certain object or objects.

You use **there is** when you have a single object or an uncountable noun.

You use **there are** for plural countable nouns.

To turn sentences into the negative you use **there is not**, **there isn’t** or **there’s not**, **there are not** or **there aren’t**.

  There is a cat on the table.
  There is some information in that book.
  There are twenty students in the classroom.
Possessive Adjectives

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<th>Pronouns</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<td>I</td>
<td>My</td>
<td>I like my job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>Your classroom is on the third floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>His</td>
<td>His pencil is pink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Her</td>
<td>Her book is interesting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>Its</td>
<td>Its mouse is optical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Our</td>
<td>The teacher has our notebooks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>Your written tests are in the drawer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Their university booklets are there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indefinite Articles: a – an. Definite Article: the

Nouns are the names of persons, places or things.

Use a or an with singular nouns.
   In shops a computer is necessary.

Use a before a consonant sound. Use an before a vowel sound.
   a teenager       an adult

Compare a and the in these examples.
   Mr. Rapp is a headmaster. Mr. Rapp is the headmaster.

Use the for specific persons or things.
   The speed of the computer.

We use a plural noun or an uncountable noun with no article when we talk about things in general.
   Computers have many uses. Information technology is popular.