

1-1 NOUN + *IS* + NOUN: SINGULAR

<p>NOUN + <i>IS</i> + NOUN</p> <p>(a) <i>Canada is a country.</i></p>	<p><i>Singular</i> means “one.”</p> <p>In (a): <i>Canada</i> = a singular noun <i>is</i> = a singular verb <i>country</i> = a singular noun</p>
<p>(b) Mexico is <i>a</i> country.</p>	<p><i>A</i> frequently comes in front of singular nouns.</p> <p>In (b): <i>a</i> comes in front of the singular noun <i>country</i>.</p> <p><i>A</i> is called an “article.”</p>
<p>(c) <i>A</i> cat is <i>an</i> animal.</p>	<p><i>A</i> and <i>an</i> have the same meaning. They are both articles. <i>A</i> is used in front of words that begin with consonants: <i>b, c, d, f, g, etc.</i></p> <p>Examples: <i>a bed, a cat, a dog, a friend, a girl</i></p> <p><i>An</i> is used in front of words that begin with <i>a, e, i,</i> and <i>o</i>.*</p> <p>Examples: <i>an animal, an ear, an island, an office</i></p>

**An* is sometimes used in front of words that begin with *u*. See Chart 7-2, p. 183.

Vowels = *a, e, i, o, u*.

Consonants = *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*.

1-2 NOUN + *ARE* + NOUN: PLURAL

<p>NOUN + <i>ARE</i> + NOUN</p> <p>(a) <i>Cats are animals.</i></p>	<p><i>Plural</i> means “two, three, or more.”</p> <p><i>Cats</i> = a plural noun <i>are</i> = a plural verb <i>animals</i> = a plural noun</p>
<p>(b) SINGULAR: a cat, an animal PLURAL: <i>cats, animals</i></p>	<p>Plural nouns end in <i>-s</i>.</p> <p><i>A</i> and <i>an</i> are used only with singular nouns.</p>
<p>(c) SINGULAR: a city, a country PLURAL: <i>cities, countries</i></p>	<p>Some singular nouns that end in <i>-y</i> have a special plural form: They omit the <i>-y</i> and add <i>-ies</i>.*</p>
<p>NOUN <i>and</i> NOUN + <i>ARE</i> + NOUN</p> <p>(d) <i>Canada and China are countries.</i> (e) <i>Dogs and cats are animals.</i></p>	<p>Two nouns connected by <i>and</i> are followed by <i>are</i>.</p> <p>In (d): <i>Canada</i> is a singular noun. <i>China</i> is a singular noun. They are connected by <i>and</i>. Together they are plural, i.e., “more than one.”</p>

*See Chart 3-6, p. 63, for more information about adding *-s/-es* to words that end in *-y*.

1-3 PRONOUN + BE + NOUN

SINGULAR			PLURAL			<i>I</i> <i>you</i> <i>he</i> <i>she</i> <i>it</i> <i>we</i> <i>they</i>
PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> + NOUN			PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> + NOUN			
(a) <i>I</i>	<i>am</i>	a student.	(f) <i>We</i>	<i>are</i>	students.	
(b) <i>You</i>	<i>are</i>	a student.	(g) <i>You</i>	<i>are</i>	students.	} = forms of <i>be</i>
(c) <i>She</i>	<i>is</i>	a student.	(h) <i>They</i>	<i>are</i>	students.	
(d) <i>He</i>	<i>is</i>	a student.				
(e) <i>It</i>	<i>is</i>	a country.				

(i) Rita is in my class. <i>She</i> is a student. (j) Tom is in my class. <i>He</i> is a student. (k) Rita and Tom are in my class. <i>They</i> are students.	Pronouns refer to nouns. In (i): <i>she</i> (feminine) = Rita. In (j): <i>he</i> (masculine) = Tom. In (k): <i>they</i> = Rita and Tom.
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1-4 CONTRACTIONS WITH BE

	PRONOUN + <i>BE</i> → CONTRACTION		When people speak, they often push two words together. <i>A contraction</i> = two words that are pushed together. Contractions of a <i>subject pronoun</i> + <i>be</i> are used in both speaking and writing. PUNCTUATION: The mark in the middle of a contraction is called an "apostrophe" (').*
<i>AM</i>	<i>I</i> + <i>am</i> → <i>I'm</i>	(a) <i>I'm</i> a student.	
<i>IS</i>	<i>she</i> + <i>is</i> → <i>she's</i>	(b) <i>She's</i> a student.	
	<i>he</i> + <i>is</i> → <i>he's</i>	(c) <i>He's</i> a student.	
	<i>it</i> + <i>is</i> → <i>it's</i>	(d) <i>It's</i> a city.	
<i>ARE</i>	<i>you</i> + <i>are</i> → <i>you're</i>	(e) <i>You're</i> a student.	
	<i>we</i> + <i>are</i> → <i>we're</i>	(f) <i>We're</i> students.	
	<i>they</i> + <i>are</i> → <i>they're</i>	(g) <i>They're</i> students.	

*NOTE: Write an apostrophe above the line. Do not write an apostrophe on the line.

1-5 NEGATIVE WITH BE

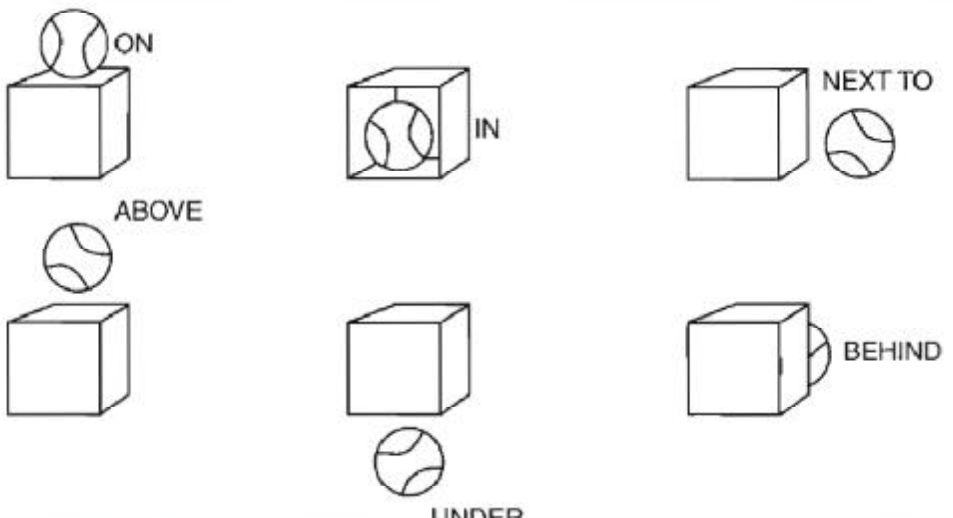
(a) <i>I am not</i> a teacher. (b) You <i>are not</i> a teacher. (c) She <i>is not</i> a teacher. (d) He <i>is not</i> a teacher. (e) It <i>is not</i> a city. (f) We <i>are not</i> teachers. (g) You <i>are not</i> teachers. (h) They <i>are not</i> teachers.	CONTRACTIONS <i>I'm not</i> <i>you're not</i> / <i>you aren't</i> <i>she's not</i> / <i>she isn't</i> <i>he's not</i> / <i>he isn't</i> <i>it's not</i> / <i>it isn't</i> <i>we're not</i> / <i>we aren't</i> <i>you're not</i> / <i>you aren't</i> <i>they're not</i> / <i>they aren't</i>	<i>Not</i> makes a sentence negative. CONTRACTIONS: <i>Be</i> and <i>not</i> can be contracted. Note that "I am" has only one contraction with <i>be</i> , as in (a), but there are two contractions with <i>be</i> for (b) through (g).
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1-6 *BE* + ADJECTIVE

	NOUN	+	<i>BE</i>	+	ADJECTIVE	
(a)	A ball		is		<i>round.</i>	<i>round</i> <i>intelligent</i> <i>hungry</i> <i>young</i> <i>happy</i>
(b)	Balls		are		<i>round.</i>	
(c)	Mary		is		<i>intelligent.</i>	
(d)	Mary and Tom		are		<i>intelligent.</i>	
	PRONOUN	+	<i>BE</i>	+	ADJECTIVE	
(e)	I		am		<i>hungry.</i>	Adjectives often follow a form of <i>be</i> (<i>am, is, are</i>). Adjectives describe or give information about a noun or pronoun that comes at the beginning of a sentence.*
(f)	She		is		<i>young.</i>	
(g)	They		are		<i>happy.</i>	

*The noun or pronoun that comes at the beginning of a sentence is called a "subject." See Chart 6-1, p. 158.

1-7 BE + A PLACE

<p>(a) Maria is <i>here</i>.</p> <p>(b) Bob is <i>at the library</i>.</p>	<p>In (a): <i>here</i> = a place.</p> <p>In (b): <i>at the library</i> = a place.</p> <p>Be is often followed by <i>a place</i>.</p>												
<p>(c) Maria is {</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>here.</i> <i>there.</i> <i>downstairs.</i> <i>upstairs.</i> <i>inside.</i> <i>outside.</i> <i>downtown.</i> 	<p>A place may be one word, as in the examples in (c).</p>												
<p>(d) Bob is {</p> <table border="0" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">PREPOSITION + NOUN</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">at</td> <td><i>the library.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">on</td> <td><i>the bus.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">in</td> <td><i>his room.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">at</td> <td><i>work.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">next to</td> <td><i>Maria.</i></td> </tr> </table>	PREPOSITION + NOUN		at	<i>the library.</i>	on	<i>the bus.</i>	in	<i>his room.</i>	at	<i>work.</i>	next to	<i>Maria.</i>	<p>A place may be a prepositional phrase (<i>preposition + noun</i>), as in (d).</p>
PREPOSITION + NOUN													
at	<i>the library.</i>												
on	<i>the bus.</i>												
in	<i>his room.</i>												
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<p>SOME COMMON PREPOSITIONS</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><i>above</i></td> <td><i>between</i></td> <td><i>next to</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>at</i></td> <td><i>from</i></td> <td><i>on</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>behind</i></td> <td><i>in</i></td> <td><i>under</i></td> </tr> </table>		<i>above</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>next to</i>	<i>at</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>behind</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>under</i>			
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<i>at</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>on</i>											
<i>behind</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>under</i>											

1-8 SUMMARY: BASIC SENTENCE PATTERNS WITH BE

(a)	SUBJECT	+	BE	+	NOUN	The noun or pronoun that comes at the beginning of a sentence is called the "subject."
	I		am		a student.	
(b)	SUBJECT	+	BE	+	ADJECTIVE	Be is a "verb." Almost all English sentences have a subject and a verb.
	He		is		intelligent.	
(c)	SUBJECT	+	BE	+	A PLACE	Notice in the examples: There are three basic completions for sentences that begin with a <i>subject</i> + <i>the verb be</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a <i>noun</i>, as in (a) • an <i>adjective</i>, as in (b) • an <i>expression of place</i>,* as in (c) and (d)
(d)	We		are		in class.	
	She		is		upstairs.	

*An expression of place can be a *preposition* + *noun*, or it can be one word.

2-1 YES/NO QUESTIONS WITH BE

QUESTION	STATEMENT	In a question, be comes in front of the subject. PUNCTUATION: A question ends with a question mark (?). A statement ends with a period (.).
BE + SUBJECT	SUBJECT + BE	
(a) Is Anna a student?	Anna is a student.	
(b) Are they at home?	They are at home.	

2-2 SHORT ANSWERS TO YES/NO QUESTIONS

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER	Spoken contractions are not used in short answers that begin with <i>yes</i> . In (a): INCORRECT: <i>Yes, she's.</i> In (b): INCORRECT: <i>Yes, they're.</i> In (c): INCORRECT: <i>Yes, I'm.</i>
(a) Is Anna a student?	→ Yes, she is. → No, she's not. → No, she isn't.	
(b) Are they at home?	→ Yes, they are. → No, they aren't.	
(c) Are you ready?	→ Yes, I am. → No, I'm not.*	

**Am* and *not* are not contracted.

2-3 QUESTIONS WITH BE: USING WHERE

Where asks about place. **Where** comes at the beginning of the question, in front of **be**.

QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER + (LONG ANSWER)
BE + SUBJECT	
(a) Is the book on the table?	→ Yes, it is. (<i>The book is on the table.</i>)
(b) Are the books on the table?	→ Yes, they are. (<i>The books are on the table.</i>)
WHERE + BE + SUBJECT	
(c) Where is the book?	→ On the table. (<i>The book is on the table.</i>)
(d) Where are the books?	→ On the table. (<i>The books are on the table.</i>)