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GRAMMAR MADE EASY

• Volumul 2 •

Limba engleză
pentru gimnaziu

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A. Talking about the Present

A1. Present Simple of the verb **to be** (am, are, is, am not, am I? etc.)

I. UNDERSTANDING

Verbul **to be** înseamnă „a fi”, „a exista”. Este unul dintre cele mai importante verbe din limba engleză. Pe lângă frecvența lui utilizare ca verb principal, având înțelesul arătat mai sus, el este un important verb auxiliar, ajutând la formarea unor timpuri din limba engleză.



Jack is from London.
(Jack este din Londra.)



I am from Bucharest.
(Eu sunt din București.)



We are happy.
(Noi suntem fericiți.)

II. Form

S I N G U L A R	AFFIRMATIVE		INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE	
	1st person	I am (I'm)		Am I?	I am not (I'm not)
2nd person	You are (You're)		Are you?	You are not (You aren't)	
3rd person	fem.	She is (she's)	Is she?	She is not (She isn't)	
	masc.	He is (He's)	Is he?	He is not (He isn't)	
	neuter	It is (It's)	Is it?	It is not (It isn't)	
P L U R A L	1st person	We are (We're)		Are we?	We are not (We aren't)
	2nd person	You are (You're)		Are you?	You are not (You aren't)
	3rd person	They are (They're)		Are they?	They are not (They aren't)

A. Talking about the Present

Observați că la afirmativ și negativ există forme lungi și scurte (cele din paranteză).

Să observăm acum ordinea cuvintelor într-o propoziție în care apare o formă a verbului **to be**.

A. Propoziția afirmativă

① ② ③
a. I am at school.

① ② ③
b. Ann is at home.

① ② ③
c. They are tired.

1. Locul 1 este ocupat de subiect.

2. Locul al doilea este ocupat de forma verbului **to be** la Present Tense Simple, corespunzătoare persoanei și numărului respectiv.

3. Locul al treilea este ocupat de celelalte cuvinte din propoziție.

B. Propoziția interogativă

① ② ③
a. Am I at school?

① ② ③
b. Is Ann at home?

① ② ③
c. Are they tired?

1. După cum se observă în toate cele trei exemple, pe locul 1 așezăm forma corespunzătoare a verbului **to be**, la timpul Present Tense Simple.

2. Locul al doilea este ocupat neapărat de subiectul propoziției, exprimat fie printr-un substantiv (comun sau propriu), fie printr-un pronume personal.

3. Locul al treilea este ocupat de restul cuvintelor din propoziție.

A. Talking about the Present

C. Propoziția negativă

a. I ^①am ^②not ^③at ^④school.

b. Ann ^①is ^②not ^③at ^④home sau Ann ^①isn't ^②at ^③home.

c. They ^①are ^②not ^③tired sau They ^①aren't ^②tired ^③.

În cadrul propoziției negative, avem următoarea ordine a cuvintelor:

1. Locul 1 este ocupat întotdeauna de subiect, exprimat fie printr-un substantiv (comun sau propriu), fie printr-un pronume personal.
2. Locul al doilea este ocupat de forma corespunzătoare a verbului **to be** la persoana și numărul respectiv.
3. Locul al treilea este ocupat de negația "not".

Atenție! În cazul formei scurte dintre forma verbului „a fi” și negația **not**, aceasta se așază pe locul al doilea după subiect.

4. Locul al patrulea (respectiv al treilea în cazul formei scurte) este ocupat de restul cuvintelor din propoziție.

În propozițiile interogative care încep cu un cuvânt interogativ (**who, why, how, where, what**), avem următoarea ordine a cuvintelor:

^①Where ^②is ^③your brother?

^①Who ^②is ^③the girl next to you?

^①What ^②is ^③your favourite colour?

Locul 1 - cuvântul interogativ

Locul 2 - forma verbului **to be** la prezent

Locul 3 - subiectul

Locul 4 - celelalte cuvinte

A. Talking about the Present

Există și forme prescurtate între cuvântul interogativ și forma verbului **to be** la prezent.

Where is.....? = Where's...?

What is....? = What's....?

Who is.....? = Who's....?

How is.....? = How's.....?

Short answers (Răspunsuri scurte)

Răspunsurile scurte pot fi afirmative sau negative.

1. Are you at school?

a. Yes, I am.

or

b. No, I'm not.

(Observați că în cazul răspunsului scurt negativ, la persoana I singular, folosim forma scurtă **I'm**.)

1. Is Ann at home?

a. Yes, she is.

or

b. No, she isn't.

(Observați că atunci când în întrebare subiectul este exprimat printr-un substantiv comun sau propriu, în ambele răspunsuri scurte, afirmative sau negative, subiectul este **întotdeauna** exprimat prin forma corespunzătoare pronumelui personal.)

1. Are your parents tired?

a. Yes, they are.

or

b. No, they aren't.

A. Talking about the Present

III. Practice

1. Put *am, are, is* in the blank spaces.

My name is (1) Eve. I _____ (2) from London. My family _____ (3) small: mother, father and a brother. My brother's name _____ (4) Tudor. I _____ (5) 10 and my brother _____ (6) 14. We _____ (7) happy.

2. Make the following sentences negative. Use the full form.

a. I am at home.

I am not at home.

b. You are at school.

You are not at school.

c. We are in the park.

d. The cat is ill.

e. She is in London.

f. They are very busy now.

g. We are happy.

3. Turn the following sentences into interrogative:

a. Eve's family is large. *Is Eve's family large?*

b. She is seven. _____ ?

c. Eve is from England. _____ ?

d. Tudor is a very clever boy. _____ ?

e. We are sad. _____ ?

f. They are American. _____ ?

g. You are curious. _____ ?

h. I am a good pupil. _____ ?

A. Talking about the Present

4. Give true short answers to the questions in exercise 3. Write the true long answers.

a. No, it isn't. Eve's family is small.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

(Give true answers about you)

h.

(Give true answers about you)

5. Complete the questions using **what, who, where, how**. Then match the question with the correct answer on the right.

1. How are you today?

2. 's the man on your left?

3. 's your name?

4. 's the woman on your right?

5. are you from?

6. are your parents today?

7. old are you?

8. 's your dog?

a. We're from England.

b. I'm 7.

c. I'm fine, thanks.

d. She's my mother.

e. In the house.

f. They're very well, thanks.

g. Tudor.

h. He's my father.

6. Rearrange the words to make sentences.

a. are / today / you / How?

How are you today?

b. not / at / We / school/ are

c. is / a / pupil / She / good

d. they / from / Where / are?

e. is / English / favourite / my / subject

f. not / I / fifteen / am

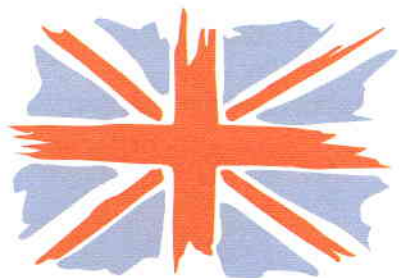
A. Talking about the Present

7. Circle the correct form of the verb *to be*:

- a. I am / are a student.
- b. He is / isn't English, he is Australian.
- c. Stephanie are / is only a child.
- d. They are / is brother and sister.
- e. Who's / 're they?
- f. Where is / are your parents now?

8. Circle the correct form of the verb *to be*:

- a. Great Britain is / are a large country, comprising England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- b. London is / am the capital of both Great Britain and England.
- c. This is / am the flag of Great Britain.

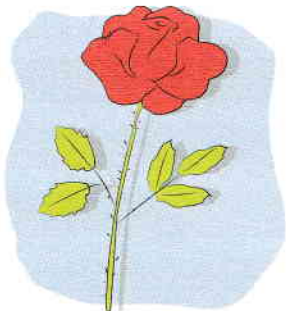


- d. The colours of the flag are / is red, white and blue.
- e. There is / are many castles in Great Britain.
- f. Big Ben is / are in London.



A. Talking about the Present

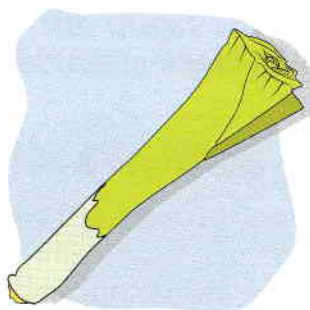
g. The symbols of these countries are / is:



a rose for England



a thistle for Scotland



a leek for Wales



a shamrock for Ireland