



ENGLISH GRAMMAR

ALL TENSES

with Rita



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Present Simple: verb "to be" positive and negative ("I am", "you aren't")

REAL LIFE CONTEXT



Hi, I'm David. I'm 22 years old. I'm an IT student. I'm interested in jazz music. I'm **not** interested in politics. Nice to meet you!

Hi, I'm Sarah. I'm 19 years old. I'm a psychology student. My favourite hobbies **are** tennis and swimming. Nice to meet you, too.

FORM

I	am	David	I	am	Jenny
He		Sarah	He		Rob
She	is	students	She	is	teachers
It		young	It	is	at a café
		at university		not	
You			You		
We	are		We	are	
They			They		

Short forms

I am = I'm	I am not = I'm not	you are not = you aren't
you are = you're	you are not = you're not	he is not = he isn't
he is = he's	he is not = he's not	she is not = she isn't
she is = she's	she is not = she's not	it is not = it isn't
it is = it's	it is not = it's not	we are not = we aren't
we are = we're	we are not = we're not	they are not = they aren't
they are = they're	they are not = they're not	

USE

- Existence: There **is** a museum in this town. There **isn't** a theatre in this town.
- Location: She **is** at home. Her brother **isn't** at home.
- Description: The flowers **are** beautiful. The trees **aren't** green.
- Time: It **is** 3 o'clock. It **isn't** 5 o'clock.
- Possession: The car **is** mine. The bike **isn't** mine.
- Feelings and states: I **am** tired. I **am not** hungry.
- Age: David **is** 32 years old. His friend **isn't** 32.
- Occupations: I **am** a student. My sister **isn't** a student.
- Seasons and weather: It **is** spring. It **is not** summer.

GOOD TO KNOW

The verb "to be" is one of the most frequently used and versatile verbs in English. It serves multiple essential functions: as a standalone verb (indicating existence, identity, describing states, and as an auxiliary verb to form continuous tenses (She is running) and passive voice (The book was written) expressions.

Ex. 1 Complete with "is", "are" or "am".

Example : The weather **is** nice today.

1. Look! There ___ some squirrels.
2. I ___ from Brazil, but my neighbours ___ from Spain.
3. Her baby ___ always hungry.
4. My sister and I ___ good at singing.
5. Tina and her husband ___ on holiday.

Ex. 2 Rewrite the sentences using short form.

Example: She is serious. **She's serious.**

1. There is not enough milk to make pancakes. _____
2. Cindy is 19 years old. _____
3. Paul is not American. _____
4. He is very tall. _____
5. They are a good company. _____
6. I am afraid of spiders. _____
7. We are not interested in art. _____

Ex. 3 Make these sentences negative. Use short forms only.

Example: They are friendly. **They aren't friendly.**

1. The weather is warm today. _____
2. It is 11 o'clock. _____
3. My brother and I are good football players. _____
4. Those jeans are expensive. _____
5. She is in London now. _____
6. This new house is ours. _____

Ex. 4 Use the prompts to make sentences and add the verb "to be" in the correct form.

Example: Our manager/intelligent

Our manager is intelligent. (+)

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| 1. Liz and her husband/from Poland | _____ | (-) |
| 2. Tom Hanks/a good actor | _____ | (+) |
| 3. Our children/friendly and nice | _____ | (+) |
| 4. These earrings/cheap | _____ | (-) |
| 5. The fish in this restaurant/incredibly tasty | _____ | (+) |
| 6. New-York/in the USA | _____ | (+) |
| 7. My daughter/scared of dogs | _____ | (+) |
| 8. I/interested in football | _____ | (-) |
| 9. It/cold in November in this place | _____ | (-) |
| 10. These bags/mine | _____ | (-) |
| 11. It/windy today | _____ | (+) |

2 Present Simple: The verb "to be" in questions ("Are you ...?")

REAL LIFE CONTEXT



- Are you a student?
- Is your teacher Rita?
- Is your favourite subject English?
- Are your friends from school?
- Are you good at sports?
- Why are you so curious?

FORM

Am	I	a student?	Yes,	I	am	No,	I	am not
Is	he she it	at home? from Spain?	→	he she it	is	he she it	is not (isn't)	
Are	you we they	late?		you we they	are	you we they	are not (aren't)	

What	am	I	
Where		he	grateful for?
When	is	she	from?
Why		it	free?
How		you	late?
How often	are	we they	

USE

We can use the verb "to be" to ask about:

- Existence: **Is there** a good hotel? Where **is it**?
- Location: **Are they** at home? **Where are** they?
- Description: **Is that place** beautiful? What **is it** like?
- Time: **Is it** 6 o'clock? What time **is it**?
- Possession: **Is that book** yours? Whose **is that book**?
- Feelings and states: **Are you** angry? Why **are you** angry?
- Age: **Is your son** 9 years old? How old **is your son**?
- Occupations: **Are you** a student? What **is your job**?
- Seasons and weather: **Is it** rainy? Where **is my umbrella**?

GOOD TO KNOW

When giving short positive answers using the verb "to be," you should use the full form of the verb. This applies to all persons: Yes, I am. (not "Yes, I'm.") Yes, you are. (not "Yes, you're.") Yes, he is. (not "Yes, he's.") Yes, we are. (not "Yes, we're.") Yes, they are. (not "Yes, they're.") The contraction is generally used in complete sentences, not in short affirmative responses.

Ex. 1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

Example: from/you/are/where

Where are you from?

1. she/is/popular
2. friends/you/are
3. from/she/France/is
4. is/very/cold/it
5. David/a/is/good/cook

Ex. 2 Match the questions with the short answers.

Example: Are they on holiday? g

1. Is this a good restaurant? _____
2. Are your friends from New-York? _____
3. Is your teacher from London? _____
4. Are you interested in football? _____
5. Is green your favourite colour? _____
6. Are you free on Saturday? _____

- a. No, he isn't. He's from Manchester.
- b. Yes, it is. I love it.
- c. No, it isn't, and the staff is rude.
- d. Yes, they are.
- e. Yes, I am.
- f. Yes, I am. I'm a big fan.
- g. No, they are on business here.

Ex. 3 Write short answers to the questions.

Example: Are your parents at home now?

1. Is it warm outside?
2. Is it late?
3. Are you from Italy, Gina?
4. Is your phone new?
5. Are Cindy and Rob married?
6. Is English easy?



Yes, they are



No, they aren't

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Ex. 4 Answer the questions.

Example: 12.00 11.00

Is it 12 o'clock?

No, it isn't. It's 11 o'clock.

1. ~~Wednesday~~ Thursday
Is it Wednesday today?
2. ~~expensive~~ cheap
Are they expensive?
3. ~~Cambridge~~ Oxford
Is it in Cambridge?
4. ~~nurse~~ doctor
Is she a nurse?

Ex. 5 Complete the questions and match them to the answers. Use What/How/Where/Why/How old + to be.

Example: **When** is the next train to London? e

1. _____ your parents? _____
2. _____ the library? _____
3. _____ your children? _____
4. _____ your favourite colour? _____
5. _____ you at home? _____

- a. At the end of the street, opposite the bank.
- b. I am on holiday.
- c. They are seven and ten.
- d. Blue.
- e. At 10:15.
- f. They're very well, thank you.



Present Continuous: positive ("I am doing")

REAL LIFE CONTEXT



Hello, Emma! How are you? We are at home now. It **is raining** heavily here.

I am in the living room. I **am watching** my favourite TV show.

The kids? Oh, they **are playing**.

Mike is in the kitchen. He **is cooking**.

Maria **is reading** a book.

FORM

I	am	verb+ing
He She It	is	watching TV cooking playing
You We They	are	raining

Spelling rules

ask	asking	
start	starting	
play	playing	
study	studying	verb+ing
try	trying	
go	going	
live	living	
arrive	arriving	verbs ending in e= e+ing
lie	lying	
tie	tying	verbs with final ie = ie+ying
plan	planning	
travel	travelling	verbs that end in CVC double final consonant+ing

USE

We use present continuous positive to talk about actions or situations that are happening at the moment of speaking.

- Actions happening now: She **is reading** a book.
- Temporary situations: I **am living** with my parents for the summer.
- To describe planned future events or actions: We **are meeting** them for dinner tomorrow.
- To describe actions or situations that are changing or developing: The weather **is getting** warmer.

GOOD TO KNOW

In English, not all verbs can be used in continuous tenses. These verbs, known as non-continuous verbs or stative verbs, describe states, emotions, senses, possession, and thoughts rather than actions. Because they refer to conditions that are generally static, they are typically not used in continuous tenses.

Ex. 1 Write the -ing form of the verb.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. wait | <u>waiting</u> | 6. die | _____ | 11. have | _____ |
| 2. sit | _____ | 7. stand | _____ | 12. buy | _____ |
| 3. run | _____ | 8. come | _____ | 13. cry | _____ |
| 4. wear | _____ | 9. swim | _____ | 14. get | _____ |
| 5. drink | _____ | 10. do | _____ | 15. close | _____ |

Ex. 2 Use the prompts to write full sentences in the present continuous tense.

Example: I/eat dinner.

I **am eating** dinner.

- My parents/talk to my teacher.
- It/rain today.
- My sister/listen to a podcast.
- Mary and Nick/have a meeting.
- The sun/shine.
- The students/write the final assessment.

Ex. 3 Use the prompts to write full sentences in the present continuous tense.



- He/wear a green T-shirt
- They/walk the dog



- He/drive
- He/listen to music



- They/have a concert
- He/play the guitar



- They/get on a plane
- They/travel abroad



- It/rain
- She/get a taxi



- She/wear a brown jacket
- They/wait for a bus

Example: 1. He is wearing a green T-shirt.

2. _____	7. _____
3. _____	8. _____
4. _____	9. _____
5. _____	10. _____
6. _____	11. _____
	12. _____