**Grammar - Beginner**

**To Be**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **To Be** | | |
| **Positive** | **Negative** | **Question** |
| I am You are  He is She is It is We are You are They are | I am not You aren't He isn't She isn't It isn't We aren't You aren't They aren't | Am I? Are you? Is he? Is she? Is it? Are we? Are you? Are they? |

**Examples.**

My father is a doctor.  
Venice and Milan are beautiful cities.  
What a surprise! We are the first people in the cinema.

**Questions**

Αλλάζω τη σειρά ΡΗΜΑΤΟΣ και ΥΠΟΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ

**Examples.**

Are you from Brazil or Argentina?  
How old are your two sisters?  
Is it an old dog?  
Αρχή φόρμας

Τέλος φόρμας

**Negatives**

Προσθέτω 'not' μετά το ρήμα.

*Madrid isn't (is not) in Portugal.  
They aren't (are not) married, they are divorced!  
I am not very happy today.*

**Σύντομες αρνήσεις.**

*We aren't. / He isn't./ They aren't. I'm not.*

**Adjectives ποτέ στον πληθυντικό**

Adjectives in English are always **singular** and **before the noun**.

A big tree.  
Three red cars.  
I want a large red apple.

Σειρά επιθέτων πριν το ουσιαστικό:

1. Opinion
2. Size
3. Age
4. Color
5. Material
6. Nationality

**Examples.**

*A large green tree.  
A magnificent blue Italian vase.  
A terrible Swedish movie.*  
An old blue wooden chair.

**Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject Pronouns** | **Object Pronouns** | **Possessive Adjectives** |
| I You He She It We You They | Me You Him Her It Us You Them | My Your His Her Its Our Your Their |

**Subject Pronouns ΥΠΟΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ**

**I** live in Italy.  
**We** go to the cinema every Saturday.  
**They** don't speak English.

**Object Pronouns ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ**

We use after a verb, as a verb's object.

I like **him**.  
We speak to **them** every day.  
He told **us** in the morning.

**Possessive Adjectives ΓΕΝΙΚΗ πτώση/ ΚΤΗΣΗ**

**My** name is James.  
**His** car is blue.  
**Our** house is in Liguria Street.

**QUESTION WORDS:**

*Q: I love this TV show.  
A: Why?*

*Q: I have to see my mother.  
A: When?*

Here are the most common question words in English:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question Word** | **Meaning** |
| Why When Which How Whose What Where Who | Asking about a reason Asking about a time Asking about a choice Asking about manner Asking about an owner Asking about a thing Asking about a place Asking about a person |

**Examples:**

*Why do you study so much?  
When do you go on vacation? July?  
Which pizza do you want tonight?  
How do you change a car wheel?  
Whose dog is this?  
What is your address?  
Where is the party tonight?  
Who is your favorite movie actor?*

**The Present Simple**

We use the present simple to talk about things in general, things which are always true and habits. It's not important if the action is happening at the time of speaking.

**Examples:**

*She works at the hospital.  
I love eating fish.  
The shop next to the bank sells great pizza.  
Brazil exports a lot of wood to the rest of the world.*

**Positive**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| I   You We   They | + | Verb |

**but**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| He She   It | + | Verb | + | s |

**Examples.**

We go to the theatre every Friday.  
They speak Spanish very well.  
I love to cook at the weekend.

**but:**

She speak**s** French.  
He smoke**s** cigars and cigarettes.  
The bank open**s** at 9 o'clock.

**Negative**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | + | Don't Doesn't | + | Infinitive Verb |

**Examples:**

They don't live in that house.  
We don't want to stay in that hotel.  
I don't think it's a good idea.

**but:**

Sarah do**es**n't write to me very often.  
The President do**es**n't want to cut taxes.  
It often do**es**n't rain here for months.

**Present Simple Questions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Question Word | + | Do Does | + | Subject | + | Infinitive Verb |

**Examples:**

Where do you live?  
What time do your sisters arrive home?  
Do we leave now or at five o'clock?

**but:**

Do**es** your sister work in the city?  
How often do**es** your father have a holiday?  
Why do**es** the television make that strange noise?

**Short Answers**

**Examples:**

*Q: Does Marion live in a big apartment?  
A: Yes, she does.****NOT****~~Yes, she lives.~~*

*Q: Do your parents like going on winter vacations?  
A: No, they don't.*

**There Is - There Are**

We use **there is** or **there are** to say something exists for the first time.

We use **there is** in front of single or uncountable nouns and we use **there are** in front of plural countable nouns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive** | **Negative** | **Question** |
| There is There are | There isn't There aren't | Is there? Are there? |

**Examples:**

*There is a large airport in Los Angeles.  
There isn't any butter in the fridge.  
Is there a public telephone near here?*

*There are three sofas in the living room.  
There aren't any mushrooms on the table.  
Are there any people in the house?*

We do not use **"it"** to talk about something for the first time.

We say:

*There is a large bank in Jones Avenue.*

**NOT** ~~It is a large bank in Jones Avenue.~~

But we can use **"it"** when we talk about something again, a specified thing:

*There is a large bank in Jones Avenue. It closes at 4pm.*

**Possessive 'S**

**See video:** ['S - Verb or Possession?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oNyVsNUkwpA)

We use **'s** to show who owns something.

**Examples:**

*John's car is red.  
My mum's house is in the country.  
Poland's flag is red and white.*

If more than one person owns something, we can use **s'** to show this.

*The parents' responsibility is to their children.  
There is a boys' school at the end of the road.*

If a person's name ends with **"s"**, we can also put the apostrophe after the final letter.

*Bess' mother was from Ireland.  
The Jones' house was sold yesterday.*

**Be careful** to put the **'s** at the end of the name of the person who owns the item, **not** the item that is owned!

*Howard's house is very large.****NOT****~~House's Howard is very large.~~*

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |

**Can**

We use **"can"** to say someone has the ability to do something.

*She can dance very well and always goes to discos.  
He can speak Italian.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Can** | | |
| **Positive** | **Negative\*** | **Question** |
| I can You can  He can She can It can We can You can They can | I can't You can't He can't She can't It can't We can't You can't They can't | Can I? Can you? Can he? Can she? Can it? Can we? Can you? Can they? |

\*In all cases, **can't** can be replaced by **cannot**.

Αρχή φόρμας

Τέλος φόρμας

**Examples:**

*My mother can play the piano.  
Can your parents play any musical instruments?  
I can't see or hear anything in this room.*

We must use **can** with an infinitive verb directly after it, *without* **"to"**.

*We can go to the cinema after the restaurant.****NOT****~~We can to go to the cinema after the restaurant.~~*

**Some And Any**

We use **some** and **any** to talk about *quantities* of things or something *without* specifying how much.

*I have four pens and six envelopes.*    We know how many.  
**BUT** *I have some pens and some envelopes.*     We don't know how many here.

Usually we use **some** and **any** like this:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Positive** | **Negative** | **Question** |
| some | any | any |

**Examples:**

*We have some beer for the party.*

*We don't have any beer for the party.*

*Do we have any beer for the party?*

We also use **some** in questions that either offer or request something.

*Would you like some wine with your dinner, sir?  
Can I have some more potatoes please?*

**Capital Letters**

The rules about using capital letters are different in English compared to other languages.

**We use capital letters for:**

Countries and Cities. : *Bucharest is in Romania.*

Months of the year and public holidays. *Christmas is always in December.*

Nationalities. *He has Swedish car.*

Languages. *He speaks Spanish very well.*

Rivers, Bridges, Theatres, Lakes, Mountains, etc.  
*The Himalayas are north of India.  
Charles Bridge goes over the Vltava River in Prague.*

All names of people. *Charles Rider and William Wilson both live in Toronto.*

**We don't use capital letters for:**

Seasons of the year. *My birthday is in the spring.*

Animals: *The lion chased the baby elephant.*

Compass Directions. *Boston is north of New York.*

**Articles**

In English, there is the definite article "the" and the indefinite articles "a" and "an".

**Αόριστο άρθρο** "a" / "an", **οριστικό** "the"

The difference between "a" and "an" is simple. We put "an" in front of words with vowels.

He lives in an old house.

She always wears an orange hat.

Careful - we use "an" also in front of words that begin with a silent "h" such as an hour and in front of abbreviations that start with a vowel sound such as an M.P. (which starts with an /em/ sound).

We use "a" in front of words that are spelt with a vowel but start with a consonant sound. This is seen often with words that are spelt with a "u" but begin with a "y" sound such as a university or a united family.

**How to use articles.**

* We use the indefinite article when we talk about something for the first time.

*I walked down Smith Street where I saw a man repairing a bicycle.*

* We use the definite article when we talk about something on further οccasions - not for the first time. **ΚΑΤΙ ΓΝΩΣΤΟ ή ΣΥΓΚΕΚΡΙΜΕΝΟ**

*The man was old and the bicycle was in terrible condition.*

We use no article when we are talking about things in general and not one specific example.

*Cows eat grass and produce milk.*

*Love is the best!*

*Teachers are not paid enough money.*

Compare these pairs of sentences:

Children in America must go to school until they are 16.

but

The children are playing in the garden, Howard.

Shops stay open late in Britain on Thursday evenings.

but

The shops in this street are all so expensive.

Other rules of article use.

**Ø, ΧΩΡΙΣ ΑΡΘΡΟ!**

* days of the week or months of the year.

He comes to this house in August.

At six o'clock, we have to leave.

On Monday, I start my new job.

* names of streets, languages, meals, airports, mountains, stations, cities and countries.

London is the capital of England.

Grand Station can be found in Walter Street.

Christchurch Airport is near Mount Wilson.

French is spoken in Luxembourg.

Breakfast is at eight and lunch at one in the afternoon.

* Plural to refer to things in general

I like potatoes and tomatoes.

NOT I like the potatoes and the tomatoes.

**Α**

* for names of jobs.

My father is an engineer.

I want to be a doctor.

* certain expressions.

She smokes ten cigarettes a day.

I have a lot of friends in this school.

I just want a little milk, thank you.

**THE**

* superlative sentences.

Mexico City is the biggest city in the world.

* for names of rivers, seas, hotels and newspapers.

The Thames is England's most famous river.

We stayed at The Morrison when we visited Chicago.

The Pacific Ocean is bigger than the Mediterranean Sea.

The Straits Times is Singapore's English language newspaper.

**Simple Verb Patterns**

Verbs combine in different ways in English. When two verbs come together there are three possibilities:

* **ING (Gerund).**

1st Verb + 2nd Verb in *\_\_\_\_ing* form.

Verbs that take this pattern include **enjoy** and **finish**.

*When I finished cooking, we ate dinner.  
I enjoy spending my weekends at my beach house.*

* **To+ INFINITIVE**

1st Verb + 2nd Verb in *to \_\_\_\_* form.

Verbs that take this pattern include **want, hope** and **decide**.

*I want to go to Spain for a year when I finish university.  
I hope to find a job there as an English teacher.  
He decided to come to the cinema eventually.*

* **Bare INFINITIVE**

1st Verb + 2nd Verb **without "to"**.

Modal Verbs like **can, will** and **should** take this form plus other verbs such as **let**.

*I can come to the party at eleven o'clock.  
He should study more if he wants to pass.  
My teacher doesn't let us talk in class.*

Some verbs can take both pattern 1 and pattern 2. These include **like, love, hate** and **begin**.

*I like to go swimming at the weekends.  
I like going swimming at the weekends.*

**EXERCISES**

PRESENT simple or continuous

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French? Go and ask directions from that man.

2. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the zoo, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not know) exactly what he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do).

3. Hello, Cindy. Beth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) her dinner at the moment. She can call you later.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) your number?

4. The train normally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) on time but it's late today because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (snow).

5. My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (let) my brother play computer games on Saturday mornings.

6. Neil and Steve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to the beach because the bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not run) on Sundays.

7. The manager of the supermarket always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (close) the door at 7pm.

**NON-CONTINUOUS VERBS**

**smell - have - be - think - depend**

1. I have two dogs but my best friend, Sandra, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ five!

2. The dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terrible. Let's give him a bath.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that racist people are very stupid.

4. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of buying a new house next year.

5. John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a big party at his house this evening. Let's go there!

6. Kate is in the garden. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your lovely roses.

7. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on you to bring your CDs to the party this evening. Don't forget.

8. Your husband \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very silly. Look! He is dancing on the table.

9. I want to play tennis tomorrow but it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the weather.

10. Your boss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very generous. Why don't you ask him for a pay rise?

**PRESENT: match questions and answers**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Why is there so much noise?  2. Where do you usually go on vacation?  3. Are you wearing your new shoes today?  4. How often do you watch that TV program?  5. Is your husband working at the moment, Cathy?  6. When do you read?  7. What do you do?  8. What are you doing? | a) No, I'm wearing my old brown ones.  b) Because we are having a party in the office!  c) Usually for an hour before I sleep.  d) Twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays.  e) No, he's here with me.  f) I'm looking for a number in the phone book.  g) Canada. We just love it there.  h) I'm a music teacher. Mostly piano. |

**BE/ Past: Was or Were?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you at home last night?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ this hotel open last year?

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Mike and his mother at the airport to meet you?

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather good in Spain or \_\_\_\_\_ it cold?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ you at the party last night? \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amanda?

6. \_\_\_\_\_ I here before? I recognize it.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ you bored at the meeting? I was!

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ my sister at the house when you were there?

**PAST and PRESENT**

1. Laura \_\_\_\_\_\_ 23 now, but she \_\_\_\_ about 15 in that photo.

2. There \_\_\_\_\_\_ a big storm last night. Thankfully, the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_ great today.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ you alone last night or \_\_\_\_\_\_ Jane with you?

4. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_ your sisters last weekend?

5. My phone \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the table. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ there an hour ago.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ these houses here in the 1950s?

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ I in this restaurant last week?

8. Ray \_\_\_\_\_\_ late again today. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ late last week too!

**PAST right or Wrong?**

1. You were the only person in the restaurant?

2. I was very tired yesterday after the Spanish exam.

3. Jessica, your grandmother, was be a famous artist many years ago.

4. The price of milk is $3 today. Last week, was it only $2.70.

5. Were the two chairs broken last week?

6. Your brother wasn't tired last night, he was sick!

7. Look at my jeans! They weren't dirty like that before.

8. This town was very boring when I wasn't young.

**GERUND or INFINITIVE?**

1. If you don't enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study), why are you doing it?
2. I'm learning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) Japanese, but it's very difficult.
3. We can't leave until Jeremy finishes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pack) all his suitcases.
4. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) on the bus, but I hate travelling by car.
5. Can you let me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the TV for an hour? There's a film on.
6. Stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) so much noise, I'm studying!
7. His mother promised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) him a computer if he was good.
8. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (smoke) because you are too young.

**GERUND or INFINITIVE?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| . I like walking on the beach... 2. We enjoy making bread... 3. We need to borrow some money... 4. I'm keen to see... 5. I'm learning to drive... 6. You must know if Jenny... 7. They hope to buy... 8. My uncle can speak... | ...is coming to work tomorrow.   ...to buy a new car.   ...their next house in Spain.   ...four languages fluently.   ...more than cakes.   ...in a 1970s Jaguar.   ...when it's sunny.   ...that new Brad Pitt film. |

**GERUND or INFINITIVE? Right or Wrong?**

1. I came to see if you are tired.

2. She wants you to go and pay for it.

3. I hope seeing you next time you visit.

4. It stopped to rain an hour ago.

5. My sister convinced me to give up smoking.

6. Would you like dancing to this next song?

7. Your aunt should eat less sugary foods.

8. The President decided explaining his decision on TV.

**IRREGULAR PLURALS**

1. My grandmother has four \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Childrens / children / childs

2. Tigers have sharp \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Teeths / tooths / teeth

3. My \_\_\_\_\_\_ hurt.

Feet / foots / feets

4. Three \_\_\_\_\_\_ are waiting in line.

Woman/ women / womans

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ are on television.

Men/ mans / man

6. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_ like pizza.

People / persons/ peoples

**ARTICLES Gap Fill**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lions are dangerous animals for people.

2. They said on the radio this morning that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lions at the zoo have all got flu!

3. I went to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Paris last year and we visited the Eiffel Tower.

4. And we also saw \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Louvre Art Gallery.

5. You should go to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bed if you feel sick.

6. The Mississippi is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ biggest rivers in the world.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music always helps me to relax when I am studying.

8. I hated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music they were playing last night at the party.

9. Let's go to the shops. We only have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ few eggs!

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution is a big threat to the world.

11. I am often ill because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution in this city.

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ United States is the fourth biggest country in the world.

13. There was a fire at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Regency Hotel last night.

14. I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teacher. I teach children in a large, private school.

15. I had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast in a cafe today.

16. My house is very close to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River Thames in London.

**ARTICLES Right of Wrong?**

1. Children in Italy go to school when they are 6.
2. I want to go to the university in California.
3. Sheila works in the same factory as you do. Do you know her?
4. Can you take me to the airport tomorrow morning at 7am?
5. Why do you always have the breakfast so late?
6. Mike is in the prison. He robbed a bank two years ago.
7. I'm going to the bed. I'm so tired.
8. My daughter Jane goes to the school which is opposite the athletics stadium. Do you know the one?
9. The virus outbreak means the hospital will be closed for two days.
10. The elephants eat grass and live in India and Africa.
11. The music in that disco was terrible, don't you think?
12. Do you like the classical music or do you prefer the rock?
13. When my aunt was in hospital, I visited her every day.

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