

- **Subject: A person, animal, place, thing, or concept that does an action.**
- I like spaghetti.
- He reads many books.

- Verb: Expresses what the person, animal, place, thing, or concept does.
- I like spaghetti.
- He reads many books.
- The movie is good.



- Object: A person, animal, place, thing, or concept that receives the action.
- I like spaghetti.
- He reads many books.

- Prepositional Phrase: A phrase that begins with a preposition (i.e., in, at, for, behind, until, after, of, during) and modifies a word in the sentence.
- I like spaghetti for dinner.
- He reads many books in the library.

- Is, am, are ___ to make a sentence:
- He is a student.
- They are playing in the garden.



WH-QUESTIONS

- wh+aux.+subj+v/compl.
- Where are you from?
- I'm from Iraq.
- What's your name?
- My name's Kevin.

Here are the *Wh*- English question words.

Here we have wh-words

who, whom

what

when

where

why

how

which

whose

- Who and whom are used to obtain information about a person or people.

- question

response

- Who is at the door?

Tom is at the door.

- Who wants an apple?

I want an apple.

- Whom is he dating?

- (Who is he dating?)

He is dating Anna.

- When is used to obtain information about the time period in which an action occurs.

- question

response

- When does Anna arrive?

She arrives at 10:30.

- When can I see you again?

I don't know.

- When was the race?

The race was yesterday.

- What is used to request information about somebody or something.

- question

response

- What is this?

This is a bird.

- What did she say?

She said to be quiet.

- What have they done?

They've broken the window.

- Where is used to obtain information about the location of a person or thing.

- question

response

- Where does Natasha live?

She lives in Miami.

- Where were the keys?

The keys were in the car.

- Where have you been?

We have been at the bank.

- Why is used to obtain information about the reason something happens, or the reason somebody does something.

- question

response

- Why is the street closed?

They are repairing it..

- Why did Alex leave?

He had a meeting.

- Why haven't you called?

I lost my cell phone.

- How is used to obtain information about the way something happens, or the manner or way somebody behaves or does something.

- question response

- How does this work? Push the red button.

- How was your mother? She was much better.

- How has the weather been? It's been very rainy.

- How will he win the race? By training every day.

- Whose is used to obtain information about who something belongs to.

- question

response

- Whose book is on the table?

That's Tom's book.

- Whose idea was that?

It was her idea.

- Whose child is this that has a cough?

He is my child.

- Which is used to obtain information in order to make a comparison between two or more similar things or people.

- question

response

- Which of these pens is the best?

The black one.

- Which author do you enjoy?

I enjoy reading Borges.

- Which river is longer, the Nile or the Amazon?

The Nile.

- Which street leads downtown?

The street on the left.

Negative

Negative Sentence	Positive Sentence
I am not flying to England.	I am sailing to England.
That isn't the way to Nashville.	That is the way to Memphis.
They are not from Ecuador.	They are from Venezuela.
He wasn't eating white rice.	He was eating cauliflower rice.
We were not sad when he moved away.	We were happy when he moved away.
They don't practice yoga.	They practice yoga.
She did not like Bikhran yoga.	She likes Yin yoga.
He doesn't have to commute to work.	He has to commute to work.
They will not be joining us for dinner tonight.	They will be joining us for dinner tonight.
She won't be attending the Met Gala this year.	She will be attending the Met Gala this year.
These aren't pistachios.	These are macadamia nuts.
They weren't playing poker.	They were playing poker.

Negation	Negation - Short form	Question
I am not late.	I'm not late.	Am I late?
You are not clever.	You aren't clever.	Are you clever?
He is not happy.	He isn't happy.	Is he happy?
She is not hungry.	She isn't hungry.	Is she hungry?
It is not cold.	It isn't cold.	Is it cold?
We are not late.	We aren't late.	Are we late?
You are not sleepy.	You aren't sleepy.	Are you sleepy?
They are not great.	They aren't great.	Are they great?

- have as a main verb
- 1.1. have as a main verb in the Simple Present (have, has, don't have, doesn't have)
- Pronouns Affirmative sentences Negative sentences
I, we, you, they I have a new guitar. I don't have a new guitar.
- he, she, it She has a new guitar. She doesn't have a new guitar.
- Questions
- Do I have a new guitar?
- Does she have a new guitar?

- 1.2. have as a main verb in the Simple Past (had, didn't have)
- Pronouns Affirmative sentences Negative sentences
I, he, she, it, we, you, they I had a new guitar. I did not have a new guitar.
- Questions
- Did I have a new guitar?

- Simple Present Forms

- The simple present is just the base form of the verb. Questions are made with do and negative forms are made with do not.

- Statement: You speak English.

- Question: Do you speak English?

- Negative: You do not speak English.

- In the third person singular, -s or -es is added. Questions are made with does and negative forms are made with does not.

- Statement: He speaks English.

- Question: Does he speak English?

- Negative: He does not speak English.

- Simple Past Forms
- The simple past is formed using the verb + ed. In addition, there are many verbs with irregular past forms. Questions are made with did and negative forms are made with did not.
- Statement: You called Debbie.
- Question: Did you call Debbie?
- Negative: You did not call Debbie.

- Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.

- I didn't see a play yesterday.

- Last year, I traveled to Japan.

- Last year, I didn't travel to Korea.

- Did you have dinner last night?

- She washed her car.

- He didn't wash his car.

- Pronouns: I, she, he, it, they, you, we
- Possessive adjective: my, your, her, his, its, our, their
- Ex, I said that's my phone
- Possessive pronouns: mine, yours, hers, his, its, ours, theirs
- Ex, that phone was mine

- Possessive
- When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add an apostrophe + s ('s) to a singular noun and an apostrophe (') to a plural noun, for example:
 - the boy's ball (one boy)
 - the boys' ball (two or more boys)

- We very often use possessive 's with names:
- This is Mary's car.
- Where is Ram's telephone?
- Who took Anthony's pen?
- I like Tara's hair.
- When a name ends in s, we usually treat it like any other singular noun, and add 's:
- This is Charles's chair.