

# THEME 1 STUDYING ABROAD GRAMMAR

## 1. INTRODUCTION/GREETING PATTERNS

### MEETING PEOPLE

Hello = Hi (=very informal)

Hello. I'm Ümit / Hi. I'm Bekir / Hello. My name is Belma./ Hi. My name is Betül.

Good Morning            Good Afternoon            Good Evening            Good Night

BANU: Hi. I'm Banu. What is your name?

BRIAN: Hello. My name's Brian.

BANU: Nice to meet you

BRIAN: Nice to meet you too.

**Nice to meet you = Glad to meet you = Pleased to meet you.= How do you do**

### LEAVING PEOPLE

FORMAL : Goodbye

INFORMAL: Bye /see you/see you later/see you tomorrow/see you next week...etc

Cheers / Take care

### ASKING ABOUT HEALTH

How are you?            How are you?            How are you?

Fine, thank you. Fine, thanks.            Very well. Thank you. (Formal)

Informal

How are things?            How's things?            How's it going?            How are you doing/going(USA)

Great            Not too bad            OK/All right            so-so /(it)could be worse

### THANK YOU

Formal: Thank you very much / Thank you very much indeed /

Informal: Thanks / Thanks a lot

Replies to thanks

A: Thanks            A: Thank you very much for tea.            A: Thank you.            A: Thanks a lot.

B: That's Ok(all right)            B: Not at all (formal)            B: You are welcome.            B: Don't mention it.

## 2. CLASSROOM ENGLISH

### Instructions

Listen / Repeat after me / Come here / Open your books/notebooks / Close your books / Copy this into your notebooks

Learn this by heart / Do your homework / Look / Fill in the blanks / Read the text silently / Work in pairs / Ask a question

Answer the question / Look at the board / Don't read / Read a lot / Practice a lot / Revise your notes

### Discipline

Be quiet, please / Speak English / Stand up / Sit down / Put your fingers up / Put your fingers down / No talking / Sit back

Close the window / Don't run in the class / Don't miss classes / Don't be late for school

### Feedback and encouragement

Good. / Very good / Excellent / Well done / Thank you / Try again

### **3. IMPERATIVES**

We use the imperatives to

- give orders : *Stop that man!*
- give instructions : *Open the box first.*
- offer something : *Have some coffee.*
- make a request : *Be quiet, please.*

We form the imperative with the base form of the verb, without the subject. - *Stand up!*

We form the negative imperative with do not / don't and the base form of the verb. - *Don't speak.*

#### **EXERCISES A : Fill in the blanks using “positive imp.” or “don’t” where necessary.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ look at the camera and \_\_\_\_\_ move.
2. You are very thirsty. \_\_\_\_\_ drink some water.
3. Your room is very untidy. \_\_\_\_\_ tidy your room.
4. There is a good program on this channel. \_\_\_\_\_ change the channel.
5. I haven't got any bread. \_\_\_\_\_ pass the bread please.
6. It is very cold. \_\_\_\_\_ take your jacket off.
7. The weather is very hot. \_\_\_\_\_ put your anorak on.
8. I am not very thirsty. \_\_\_\_\_ pass the water.
9. Your t-shirt is very dirty. \_\_\_\_\_ take your t-shirt off.
10. Your little brother is asleep. \_\_\_\_\_ make a noise.

#### **4. SUBJECT PRONOUNS**

- We use personal subject pronouns before verbs instead of nouns or names.

*Heather* is an opera singer. *She* is from Italy.

I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they

I always with a capital letter

You in the singular and plural

He for a man or a boy

She for a woman or a girl

It for an animal or a thing

We for people

They for people, animals or things

#### **EXERCISES A :. Look at the words in brackets and complete the sentence with the correct subject pronouns**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is watching TV. (George)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is white. (the board)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are on the wall. (the posters)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are running. (the cats)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are cleaning our rooms. (my sister and I)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are riding his bike. (Tom and Susan)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ have got a dog. My dog's name is Berry.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is from Bristol. (Victoria)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are in the garden. (the flowers)
10. Are \_\_\_\_\_ coming, Joe?

## 5. THE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB ‘TO BE’

**AFFIRMATIVE :** The Present Tense of “be” has three forms: am, is, are . It is used with nouns and pronouns.

Singular subject pronouns : I – YOU – HE – SHE – IT

Plural Subject Pronouns : WE – YOU – THEY

	HE	WE
I + AM	SHE + IS	YOU + ARE
	IT	THEY

Singular Nouns : Ali , Ayşe , Mr. Green , Miss. Kaplan , a tree , a computer

Plural nouns : Ali and Ahmet , trees , cars , computers

a) We use “am” with the pronoun “ I” .

I am a worker . I am not an engineer .

b) We use “is” with singular nouns and the singular subject pronouns he, she and it

He is a teacher She is a model Hülya Avşar is a singer

c) We use “are” with plural nouns , plural subject pronouns , and the second person singular subject pronoun YOU .

Ali and Veli are friends . We are computer engineers You are teachers You are a mother

**NEGATIVE :** To make negative sentences with BE we use SUBJECT + BE + NOT ...

I am not a doctor = I’m not a doctor

You are not in the garden = You aren’t in the garden

He is not happy = He isn’t happy

She is not a musician = She isn’t a musician

It is not a pencil . = It isn’t a pencil

We are not sad = We aren’t sad

They are not partners . = They aren’t partners

**YES-NO QUESTIONS :** The questions that can be answered by Yes or No are called Yes-No Questions .

We form YES-NO questions by changing the word order . First we put the auxiliary verb (am,is,are) before the subject .

Am I early ? Yes , you are / Yes , you are early

No , you aren’t / No , you aren’t early

Are you from İzmir ? Yes , I am / Yes , I am from İzmir.

No, I am not / No , I am not from İzmir .

Is she at home ? Yes , she is / Yes , she is at home .

No, she isn’t / No , she isn’t at home .

Is he a doctor ? Yes , he is / Yes , he is a doctor .

No , he isn’t / No , he isn’t a doctor .

Is this a pen ? Yes , it is . / Yes , it is a pen .

No , it isn’t / No , it isn’t a pen .

Are we late ? Yes , we/you are / Yes , we/you are late .  
No , we/you aren't / No , we/you aren't late .

Are they in the class ? Yes , they are / Yes , they are in the class .  
No , they aren't / No , they aren't in the class .

• We use the long form of the verb *to be* in positive short answers.

*Is he from Greece? Yes, he is. (NOT: Yes, he's.)*

• We use the short form of the verb *to be* in negative short answers.

*Are you from Spain? No, I'm not. (NOT: No, I am not.)*

**INFORMATION QUESTIONS** : They are also called wh-questions . Sometimes we cannot have enough information from the answers to YES-NO Questions . So, when we want to have more information we use wh-questions . Some of these question words are WHO , WHOSE , WHERE , WHICH , WHAT , WHEN , WHY , HOW ..... etc

Questions with **WHAT**

What is your name ? / What are they ? / What is this ? / What are those ?

QUESTIONS WITH **WHO**

Who is this girl ? / Who are they ?

QUESTIONS WITH **HOW**

How are you ? / How is the weather ?

QUESTIONS WITH **WHERE**

Where is the bird ? / Where are the children ? / Where is he from ? Where are u from ?

QUESTIONS WITH **WHICH**

Which is Ahmet's pen ? / Which book is yours ?

**CHOICE QUESTIONS WITH OR:** Choice questions are the questions in which we make a preference. First , we use the auxiliary verb ( am,is,are) before the given item . Then we put OR and give another item to make the choice . We cannot simply say YES or NO as an answer if we use or .

Are you a teacher or a student ? Am I fat or slim ? Is it a pen or a pencil ?

A teacher slim a pen

I am a teacher . You're slim . It is a pen .

**EXERCISES A. Fill in am, is, are, am not, isn't or aren't.**

1. A : Where \_\_\_\_\_ Carlos from?      B : He \_\_\_\_\_ from Italy.  
2. A : \_\_\_\_\_ you from Brazil?      B : No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ from Spain.  
3. A : \_\_\_\_\_ they Greek?      B : Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. A : \_\_\_\_\_ she your sister?      B : No, she \_\_\_\_\_  
5. A : Your friends \_\_\_\_\_ students at a school of tourism, aren't they?      B : No, they \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISES B. Put the words in the correct order.**

1. you / a / student / university / are \_\_\_\_\_  
2. sister / My / old / years / is / nineteen \_\_\_\_\_  
3. is / English / subject / my / favourite \_\_\_\_\_  
4. isn't / Matthew / Ireland / from \_\_\_\_\_  
5. room / Her / very / is / big \_\_\_\_\_  
6. you / in / class 9B / Are / your / and / friend \_\_\_\_\_?

## **6. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

We use possessive adjectives before nouns to show

- that something belongs to somebody.

*This is his bike.*

- the relationship between two or more people.

*She is my mum.*

We put possessive adjectives *before nouns*.

*These are her books.*

### **Subject Pronouns      Possessive Adjectives**

I	my
you	your
we	our
they	their
he	his
she	her
it	its

### **WHOSE**

Generally Possessives are used to answer the questions beginning with the question word “whose ..?”

Whose car is this?	It is my car.
Whose project is that?	Their project.
Whose brother is in the team?	Her brother.
Whose car is he in?	Your car.
Whose books are those?	Our books.
Whose birthday is in May?	My birthday.
Whose pen is this?	His pen.
Whose is this?	It is my ...

### **EXERCISES A. Fill in the blanks with *his, her, its, my, our, your, their*.**

1. Bill is my cousin. \_\_\_\_\_ bike is green.
2. Mike and Peter are Irish. \_\_\_\_\_ parents are teachers.
3. I am interested in movies. \_\_\_\_\_ favourite director is Steven Spielberg.
4. Linda is the new student. \_\_\_\_\_ hair is red.
5. We are from Sweden. \_\_\_\_\_ classmates are French and Turkish.
6. You are tall but \_\_\_\_\_ brother is short.
7. My dog is so cute. \_\_\_\_\_ name is *Dark*.

**EXERCISES B. Choose the correct answer.**

1. My twin brothers ..... eighteen years old.

- a) am   b) is   c) are

2. This is my friend Linda. .... favourite sport is tennis.

- a) Her   b) She   c) His

3. Look at Jill and Sue's cat. .... colour is white and grey.

- a) It   b) Its   c) Their

4. Who is that with your brother? ..... best friend.

- a) He   b) His   c) Her



## **7. HAVE GOT / HAS GOT**

We use the verb *have got / has got*

- to show that something belongs to somebody.

Jason *has got* a new camera.

- to describe characteristics of people.

Justine *has got* fair hair with hazel eyes.

- to talk about relationships.

I *have got* three brothers.

### **AFFIRMATIVE**

Subject + have got ('ve got) / has got ('s got) + Object

I / You / We / They      have got ('ve got)      a lovely house.

He / She / It              has got ('s got)      a lovely house.

### **NEGATIVE**

Subject + have not got (haven't got) / has not got (hasn't got) + Object

I / You / We / They      have not got (haven't got)      a lovely house.

He / She / It              has not got (hasn't got)      a lovely house.

### **INTERROGATIVE**

Have / Has + Subject + Got + Object?

Short Answers

Have I / you / we / they got a lovely house?

Yes, you have. / No, you haven't. / Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / Yes, you have. / No, you haven't. / Yes, they have.

Has he / she / it got a lovely house.

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. / Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't. / Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.

**Note:** In short answers, we do not use got.

*Have you got a big garden? Yes, I have. (NOT Yes, I have got.)*

### **EXERCISES A. Choose the correct option.**

1. Have / Has Simon got a wardrobe in his room?
2. My grandparents have / has got a big house with a swimming pool.
3. Have / Has your twin sister got a laptop?
4. Sheila haven't / hasn't got a TV in her bedroom.
5. What have / has your sister got in her hand?
6. What have / has you got in your bag?

**EXERCISES B. Put the words in the correct order.**

1. got / has / Jane / camera / new / a \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have / a / you / sister / got \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Sue / got / eyes / hair / blonde / has / and / green \_\_\_\_\_
4. you / got / new / a / phone / Have \_\_\_\_\_?
5. big / living room / My / have / a / got / grandparents \_\_\_\_\_
6. Eric / not / his / room / in / a / has / got / mirror \_\_\_\_\_

## **8. GIVING DIRECTIONS**

### **Commonly used questions**

Excuse me, where is the post office, please?

Excuse me, is there a post office near here?

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the post office, please?

Excuse me, how can I get to the post office, please?

Excuse me, can you direct me to the post office, please?

### **Commonly used expressions**

Go straight ahead/Go straight on.

Turn right/Turn left.

Go down the Fatih street/ Go up the Fatih street.

Walk down the Fatih street/Walk up the Fatih street.

Cross the Fatih street.

Walk along the Fatih street/walk along this street.

Keep going this street.

Walk to the traffic lights.

Turn right at the end of the street.

Turn left at the crossroads.

Take the first turning on the right.

Take the second turning on the left.

Walk past the post office.

Turn right by the post office.

The post office is *on the right*.

The post office is *on the left*.

The post office is on your right/on your left.

The post office is *next to* the cinema.

The post office is *between* the cinema and the park.

The post office is *opposite* the park.


The post office is at the end of the street.

The post office is at the corner.

The post office is the second building on the left.

The post office is at the junction.

Look at the map ask questions and answer them

cinema		Post Office	News-agents	Video Club		
Serpent street		Oak Street				
Green-Grocer's		Supermarket	St. Bernard Str.	Chemist's	BANK	
Park street		Berkley Boulevard				
Park		Lake Avenue	High school	library	mosque	Florist's

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you are here