

# Basic English grammar

## TO BE : ETRE

Positive			Negative		Questions
I	am	'm	am not	'm not	Am I ?
You	are	're	are not	aren't	Are you ?
He, she, it	is	's	is not	isn't	Is he, she, it ?
we	are	're	are not	aren't	Are we ?
you	are	're	are not	aren't	Are you ?
they	are	're	are not	aren't	Are they ?

### *Yes/No questions - be (am, are, is)*

Subject and verb change their position in statement and question.

statement	<b>You are</b> from Germany.
question	<b>Are you</b> from Germany?

1

We always use the short answer, not only "Yes" or "No".

If the answer is "Yes", we always use the long form.

*Example: Yes, I am.*

If the answer is "No", we either use the long or the contracted form (short form).

*Example: No, I am not - No, I'm not.*

<b>Are</b>	you	from Germany?	Yes,	I	<b>am.</b>
			No,	I	<b>am not.</b> <b>'m not.</b>
<b>Is</b>	he	your friend?	Yes,	he	<b>is.</b>
<b>Are</b>	Peter and John	from England?	Yes,	they	<b>are.</b>

### *Questions with question words - be (am, are, is)*

Question word	Verb	Rest	Answer
Where	<b>are</b>	you from?	I'm from Stuttgart.
What	<b>is</b>	your name?	My name <b>is</b> Peter.
How	<b>are</b>	Pat and Sue?	They're fine.

## TO HAVE : AVOIR, posséder

Positive		Negative	Questions
I	have got ( 've got)	haven't got	have I got ?
You	have got ( 've got)	haven't got	have you got ?
He, she, it	<b>has got ( 's got)</b>	<b>hasn't got</b>	<b>has he, she, it got ?</b>
we	have got ( 've got)	haven't got	have we got ?
you	have got ( 've got)	haven't got	have you got ?
they	have got ( 've got)	haven't got	have they got ?

*Has Mary got a car? Yes, she **has**.*

*Has she got an American car? No, she **hasn't**. She has got a Seat.*

---

## Personal pronouns, Possessive determiners, Possessive pronouns

Personal pronouns		Possessive determiners	Possessive pronouns
as subject (nominative)	as object (accusative and dative)		
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
we	us	our	ours
you	you	your	yours
they	them	their	theirs
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b><i>We</i></b> have some books.	The books are for <b><i>us</i></b> .	These are <b><i>our</i></b> books.	The books are <b><i>ours</i></b> .

## Plural in English

singular + -s

singular	plural
a car	two cars
a cassette	two cassettes
a lamp	two lamps
a hat	two hats
a cup	two cups

Add -es after sibilants:

singular	plural
a box	two boxes
a sandwich	two sandwiches
a suitcase	two suitcases
a rose	two roses
a garage	two garages

---

Substitute y after consonant with -ies:

singular	plural
a city	two cities
a lady	two ladies

**Add -s after vowel + y:**

singular	plural
a boy	two boys
a day	two days

**Nouns on -f or -fe:**

add -s		substitute with -ves	
singular	plural	singular	plural
a roof	two roofs	a thief	two thieves
a cliff	two cliffs	a wife	two wives
a sheriff	two sheriffs	a shelf	two shelves

Add -s for words ending in -ff.

Always use a dictionary if you are not sure.

**Nouns on -o form the plural by adding -s or -es.**

add -s		substitute with -ves	
singular	plural	singular	plural
a disco	two discos	a tomato	two tomatoes
a piano	two pianos	a potato	two potatoes
a photo	two photos	a hero	two heroes

There is no rule when to use -s or -es. We often add -s with technical words.

**Irregular plural forms:**

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
a man	two <b>men</b>
a woman	two <b>women</b>
a child	two <b>children</b>
a person	two <b>people</b>
a foot	two <b>feet</b>