



جامعة العلوم الحديثة
UNIVERSITY OF MODERN SCIENCES

الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة العلوم الحديثة
كلية التعليم المفتوح وعن بعد

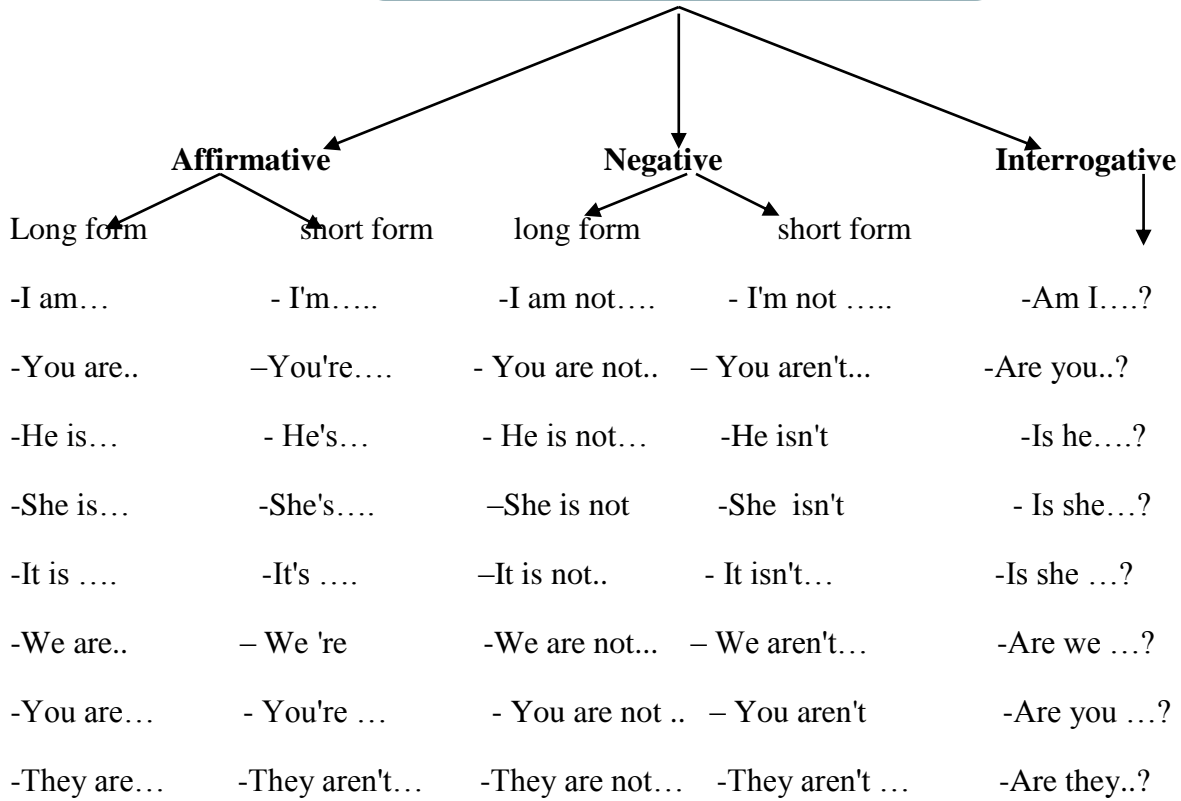
اللغة الإنجليزية (1)

المحاضرة الثانية

Lecture (2)

The Verb "to be"

فعل يكون (الكوينونة)



*contractions with (be) :

Pronoun + be → contraction

I + am → I'm

(') the mark here is called an "a apostrophe"

Answer

Positive : **long form / Short form (contraction)**

- Yes ,

I am . / I'm
She is / She 's
He Is / he's
It is / It's
You are / you're
We are /we're
They are / They're

Negative : **long form / short form (Contraction)**

- No ,

I am not / I'm not
She is not / She isn't
He Is not / he isn't
It is / It isn't
You are / you aren't
We are /we're
They are / They're

Ex:

- She is an engineer.
- She is not an engineer .
- Is she an engineer ?

- No, she is not.

NOTE:

- To form the negative of the verb ,we put not after the verb .
- I am not a teacher .
- To form the interrogative of the verb be , we put the verb before the subject .
- Are you Mr. Sameer ?

Some practices:

SUBJECT : Subject Pronouns and Verb “ To Be “

A) Fill in the blanks using “ HE, SHE, IT, WE, THEY”:

cat and horse.....	Mary.....	Tom
Jack and I	books	sister
You and Dave	plane	sunshine
cheese	cactus	parents.....
Pamela	news	scissors
geese	flowers	piano
school	daughter	milk
children	sugar	feet
bicycle	Ann and Kate	tennis
son	mice	sky
shop	buses	papers

Be + Adjective

Noun + Be + Adjective

Ex: A ball + is + round.

Adjective = opposite

Happy = unhappy

Clean = dirty

Sick = well

Cold = hot

Easy = difficult

Tall = short

Friendly = unfriendly

Old = young

Easy = difficult

But

Noun + Be + Article + Adjective + Noun(singular)

Ex: Adel + is + a + good + student .

Be + A place

Noun + be + here .

1) **Maria is here.**

Maria is { here
there
downstairs
outside.
upstairs .

*** Noun + be + (preposition + noun) .**

2- **Bob is at the library .**

-Bob is { at
on
in
behind
next to
under
above

Question With Be :Using Where

Where : asks about place .

Question

Where +be +subject

-Where is the book?

On the table.

be +subject +complement sentence

-Is there any book on the table?

Yes, it is.

Using Have and Has

Affirmative

Long form

short form

Negative

long form

short form

Interrogative

I have got..

- I've got

-I have not got...

- I haven't got..

-Have I got....?

-You have got ..

-You've got

- You have not..

- You haven't..

- Have you..?

-He has got

- He's....

- He has not...

-He hasn't

-has he....?

-She has...

-She's....

-She has not

-She hasn't

- has she...?

-It has

-It's

-It has not..

- It hasn't...

-has she ...?

-We have..

- We've

-We have not...

-We haven't

-Have we ...?

-You have...

- You've ...

- You have not ..

- You haven't

- Have you ...?

-They have...

-They've ...

-They have not...

-They haven't ...

-Have they..?

*contractions with (have & has) :

Pronoun + has/have → contraction

I + have → I've

(') the mark here is called an "a apostrophe"

Ex:

-I have got a book.

-I haven't got a book.

-Have you got a book?

- Yes, I have .

Positive :long form / Short form (contraction)

- Yes ,

- I have / I've
- She has / She 's
- He has / he's
- It has / It's
- You have / you've
- We have /we've
- They have / They've

Negative :

long form / short form (Contraction)

- No ,

- I have not . / I haven't
- She has not / She hasn't
- He has not / he hasn't
- It has / It hasn't
- You have / you haven't
- We have /we haven't

They have / They haven't

Ex:

I have a pen.

I have not got a pen .

Possessive

Personal pronouns		Possessive adjectives		possessive pronouns
Before verbs	after verbs as object	followed by noun		followed by noun
As subject	As object			
I	Me	My		Mine
You	You	Your		Yours
He	Him	His		His
She	Her	Her		Hers
It	It	Its		-----
We	Us	Our		Ours
You	You	Your		Yours
They	Them	Their		Theirs

Possessive case with people:

1- We use 's with one person.

- Jane's umbrella .

Ex:

3-We use s' with two or more people ..

The cooks' hats.

But

4-We use 's with irregular plurals.

The men's ties.

5-We also use's with animals.

Ex:

-The dog's tail.

5-Possessive case with things.

Ex:

We use "of" with things.

Ex:

The chair of the class.

A possessive noun shows possession, or ownership.



Diane has a gray car. OR Diane owns a gray car.

Diane's car is gray.

Her car is gray.

(Her is a possessive pronoun. It substitutes for the possessive noun).



Joe has brown eyes.

Joe's eyes are brown.

His eyes are brown. (His is a possessive pronoun. It substitutes for the possessive noun).

Remember these 3 rules:

1. To change a **singular noun** into a **singular possessive noun**, add 's (apostrophe s).

It doesn't matter if the singular noun ends in s already.

The name of my son is Chris. = My son's name is Chris.

The hair of Chris is brown. = Chris's hair is brown.

2. To change an **irregular plural noun** into a **possessive**, add 's (apostrophe s).

The books of the men are on the table. = The men's books are on the table.

The mother of the children is nice. = The children's mother is nice.

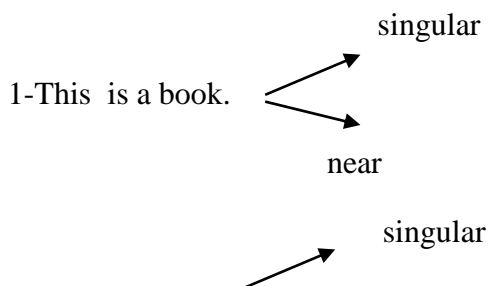
3. To change a **regular plural noun** into a **possessive**, add only ' (apostrophe).

Don't add another s!

The brother of the girls is short. = The girls' brother is short.

The problems of the students are sad. = The students' problems are sad.

Demonstratives



2-That is a book. → far

3-These are books. → plural
→ near

4-Thoes are books. → plural
→ far

Ex:

- That is an apple.
- That is not an apple
- These are my shoes

Asking Questions with What and Who +Be

In question with what and who ,

- is is followed by a singular word.
- are is followed by a plural word.

Ex:

a)What is this ?

It's a pen.

b)Who's that?

That's Mr.Adnan.