

Grammar help

Unit 1

be: present simple
(affirmative, negative, interrogative)

Affirmative	
full forms	short forms
I am	I 'm
you are	you 're
he is	he 's
she is	she 's
it is	it 's
we are	we 're
you are	you 're
they are	they 're

Negative	
full forms	short forms
I am not	I 'm not
you are not	you aren't
he is not	he isn't
she is not	she isn't
it is not	it isn't
we are not	we aren't
you are not	you aren't
they are not	they aren't

Dan and Ros are English.
I'm fifteen years old.

Ben isn't fourteen. He's thirteen.

*Las **short forms** (formas contraídas) son, como su nombre indica, contracciones. Las formas contraídas se utilizan al hablar y en cartas informales. Las formas completas se utilizan en cartas y escritos formales.*

Interrogative	
Am I ...?	
Are you ...?	
Is he ...?	
Is she ...?	
Is it ...?	
Are we ...?	
Are you ...?	
Are they ...?	

Short answers	
affirmative	negative
Yes, I am.	No, I 'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

'Are you the captain, Dan?' 'No, I'm not.'

'Is Ros a good player?' 'Yes, she is.'

En las respuestas breves afirmativas siempre se utilizan las formas completas. En las respuestas breves negativas suelen utilizarse las formas contraídas.