THE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB TO BE (CONTINUED)

Making affirmative statements with the verb to be

Take a look at these sentences.

Larry is at the park. He is with Nick.

Helen is American. She is from California.

Now compare these sentences. Notice how we form the contraction of **he is** and **she is**.

He is with Nick. She is from California.

He's with Nick. She's from California.

Look at these sentences, and notice that **is** can also form a contraction with other words.

Sandra's my sister. She's here on vacation.

That's Paul Simmons. He's the new football coach.

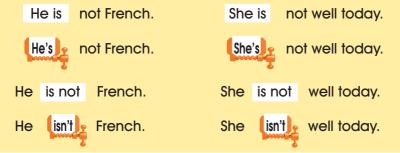
Now look at this dialogue. Notice that Tony says **this is**. We never form a contraction with **this** and **is**.

Tony: Alice, this is my friend, Ed. (NOT "Alice, this's my friend, Ed.")
Alice: Hi, Ed.

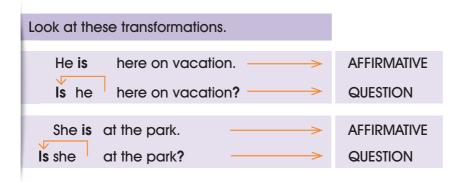
Making negative statements with the verb to be



Now compare these sentences. Notice the possible contractions.



Asking questions with the verb to be





TO SUM IT UP:

THE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB TO BE

	40	AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE			INTERROGATIVE
		FULL FORM	CONTRACTED FORM	FULL FORM	CONTRACTED FORM		
S I N G U L A R	FIRST PERSON	l am	l'm	I am not	I'm not		Am I ?
	SECOND PERSON	You are	You're	You are not	You're not		Are you ?
	THIRD PERSON	He is She is It is	He's She's It's	He is not She is not It is not	He's not She's not It's not	He isn't She isn't It isn't	Is he ? Is she ? Is it ?

Compare these dialogues. Notice when we use contractions with the verb **to be**.

"Are	vou	new	in	town?"
,	,			

"Yes, I am." (NOT "Yes, I'm.")

"Yes, I am/'m new in town."

"No, I am not/'m not."

"No, I am not/'m not new in town."

"Is your sister home?"

"Yeah, she is." (NOT "Yeah, she's.")

"Yeah, she is/she's here."

"No, she is not/she's not/she isn't."

"No, she is not/she's not/she isn't here."

"Is that a football?"

"Yes, it is." (NOT) "Yes, it's.")

"Yes, it is/it's a football."

"No, it is not/it's not/it isn't."

"No, it is not/it's not/it isn't a football."



IV. Select the option with the correct forms of the verb TO BE (AM, ARE, or IS) to complete the sentences.

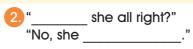
1."	that Bob Taylor?"	
"No, that	Tony Doyle. He	new in town.

a. Is – am – am

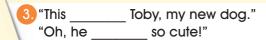
c. Is - 's - 's d. Are - are - 're b. Am – is – are







a. Are – is
 b. Is – am not
 c. Is – isn't
 d. Is – is



a. 's - isb. are – 's not c. am – is

d. is – 's





"Yes, it ______it (the perfume) French?"

a. ls – 's

c. Is – 's not

b. Is – is

d. Am – are

5. "_____ you Rebecca Smith?"
"Yes, I _____. Thank you."

a. Are – am

c. Are – are

b. Am – is

d. Are – isn't



The exercises are to be done and corrected in class.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS — ANYTHING AND NOTHING

Look at these statements with **anything** and **nothing**. Both statements have a negative meaning. Notice that:

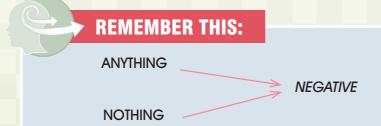
- **ANYTHING** is used in negative statements when the verb is in the *negative* form.
- NOTHING is used in negative statements when the verb is in the affirmative form.



"There isn't anything here I like."

or

"There's nothing here I like."





I. Write the sentences another way using *anything* or *nothing*, as in the examples. Use contractions when possible.

Examples:				
There isn't anything I like at this restaurant. There's nothing I like at this restaurant.				
Elizabeth has nothing cool to wear to the party. Elizabeth doesn't have anything cool to wear to the party.				
There's nothing in my size at this store. in my size at this store.				
2 Mr. Black needs to write a message, but he doesn't have anything to write with. Mr. Black needs to write a message, but he to write with.				
There isn't anything in my closet that fits me really well. in my closet that fits me really well.				
My sister speaks Italian, but she knows nothing about Italy. My sister speaks Italian, but she about Italy.				
There isn't anything I can recommend at this restaurant. I can recommend at this restaurant.				