

SILVER EDITION

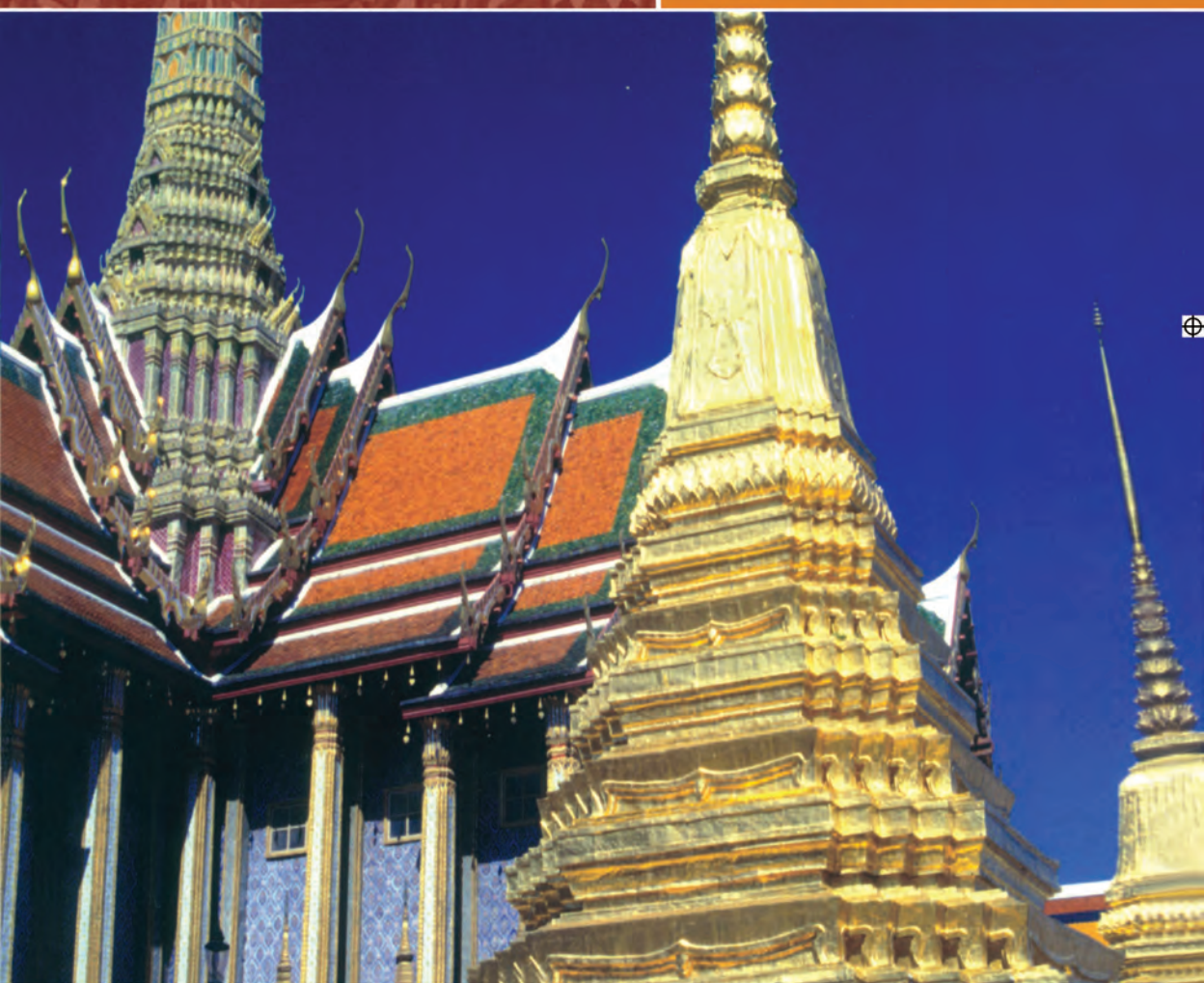


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Interactions 1

GRAMMAR



Mc
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Academic Life Around the World

In This Chapter

Be, The Simple Present Tense, Pronouns and Adjectives

Part 1 The Verb *Be*

Part 2 The Simple Present Tense

Part 3 Personal Pronouns, Possessive Adjectives, and Pronouns

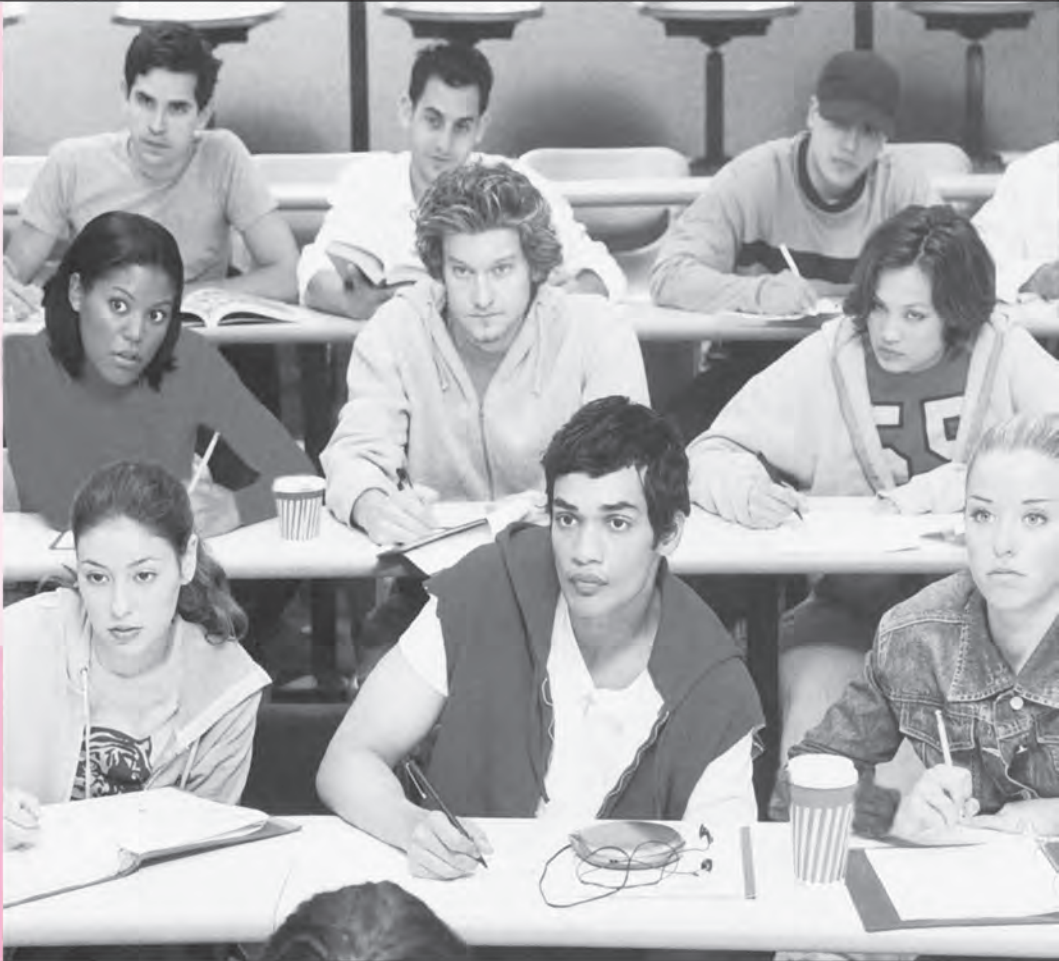
“He who learns but does not think, is lost. He who thinks but does not learn, is in great danger.”

—Confucius
Chinese philosopher (551–479 B.C.)



Connecting to the Topic

- 1 Do you enjoy going to school?
- 2 What is difficult about school?
- 3 What is enjoyable about school?



Part 1 The Verb *Be*



Setting the Context



Prereading Questions Discuss these questions with a small group.

How do you feel on your first day of school? Is it difficult to find your classes?

Reading Read the conversation.

Carlos: Excuse me. **Is** this seat free?

Imad: Yes, it **is**.

Carlos: Thanks. (*Carlos sits down.*) I'm Carlos.

Imad: Hi, Carlos. I'm Imad. **Are** you a new student here?

Carlos: Yes, I **am**. This **is** my first day at this school. How **is** this class?

Imad: It's great! The students **are** very nice, and the professor **is** a fantastic teacher.

Carlos: Wow! The professor **is** that good?

Imad: Yes, he **is**. Professor Jimenez **is** one of my favorite teachers.

Carlos: Umm . . . **Isn't** this professor Kazahri's class?

Imad: No, it **isn't**.

Carlos: **Isn't** this room 409?

Imad: No, it's **not**. This **is** room 406. Room 409 **is** across the hall.

Carlos: Oops. I'm in the wrong class!



Discussion Questions Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Is Imad a new student?
2. Is Imad happy with his class? Why or why not?
3. Is Carlos's class in room 406?
4. Is Carlos in the wrong class? How does he know?
5. How does Carlos feel? Why do you think so?

Grammar Structures and Practice

A. Affirmative and Negative Statements; Contractions

The verb *be* has different forms after different subjects.

1.1 Affirmative and Negative Statements

	Explanations	Examples
Affirmative Statements	Use <i>am</i> with the pronoun <i>I</i> . Use <i>are</i> with plural nouns and <i>we, you, they, these, or those</i> . Use <i>is</i> with singular nouns and <i>he, she, it, this, or that</i> .	I am from Japan. The students are late. You are twins! The teacher is over there.
Negative Statements	Use <i>not</i> after a form of <i>be</i> in negative sentences.	I am not late. She is not in this class.

Contractions are short forms. Use them in conversation and informal writing. Use full forms in more formal writing.

1.2 Contractions

	Full Forms	Contractions
Affirmative	I am Mexican. He is a new student. She is a professor. It is Tuesday. We are sisters. You are very smart. They are in class.	I'm Mexican. He's a new student. She's a professor. It's Tuesday. We're sisters. You're very smart. They're in class.
Negative	I am not interested. He is not in the office. She is not happy. It is not here. We are not students. You are not married. They are not friendly.	I'm not interested. He's not in the office. She's not happy. It's not here. We're not students. You're not married. They're not friendly.

1 Practice Underline forms of the verb *be* in statements in the convers: Carlos and Imad on page 4. How many examples are singular? How many are plural?

Example I'm Carlos.

2 Practice Circle the correct words or word parts in each set of parentheses.



Kaveh: Hi. I (m/s) Kaveh.

Maria: Hello. We ('s/'re) Maria and Ellen Johnson.

Kaveh: Oh, you ('re / aren't) twins!

Maria: No, we (aren't / isn't) twins. But we (am / are) sisters.

Kaveh: But you (s / 're) exactly alike!

Ellen: No, I (m / 's) nineteen years old, but Maria (isn't / aren't) even eighteen yet.

Kaveh: I see now. Ellen, you ('re / 's) a little taller, and Maria's eyes (is / are) a little darker. (*Jim enters.*) Hi, Jim. Jim, this (is / are) Maria Johnson and her sister Ellen.

Jim: Hello. Oh! You (m / 're) twins!

3 Practice Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verb *be*. Use contractions when possible.



Kami: The instructor _____ (isn't) _____ (not) here yet. She
_____ late.
1

Yumiko: No, she _____ (not). It _____
2 3
early. It _____ (not) even 9:45. A lot of students
4
_____ (not) here yet either.
5

Kami: Well then, let's get a cup of coffee. The snack bar _____
6
open.

Yumiko: No, thanks. I _____ (not) ready for class yet. I have
7
to do the homework.

Kami: The homework _____ difficult! The exercises
8
_____ too hard! Fifteen minutes
9
_____ (not) enough time for them.
10

Yumiko: Ssshhh! You _____ making me nervous.
11

Kami: I _____ sorry. But it really _____
12 13
too late for the homework now.

Yumiko: You _____ probably right.
14

4 Practice Use the prompts below and write present tense statements about the people in the pictures. *A* in parentheses means "affirmative." *N* means "negative." After the first sentence in each group, use *he*, *she*, or *they*.

Example Professor Winters
tall (A)
an old man (N)

Professor Winters is tall.
He is not an old man.

Professor Winters

1. a good teacher (A) _____
2. a boring speaker (N) _____
3. very funny (N) _____
4. in the English department (A) _____
5. married (A) _____




Doctor Silbert

6. a scientist (A) _____
7. bored (N) _____
8. in the English department (N) _____
9. friendly (A) _____
10. busy (A) _____


These students

11. in their chairs (A) _____
12. tired (A) _____
13. serious students (N) _____
14. interested in the lesson (N) _____
15. prepared for the next exam (N) _____

B. Yes/No Questions and Short Answers

Yes/No questions are questions with *yes* or *no* answers.

1.3 Yes/No Questions and Short Answers					
	Explanations	Examples	Affirmative	Negative	
Affirmative Questions	In a <i>yes/no</i> question, put the verb before the subject.	Am I early? Are you from Japan? Is this your class? Are you students?	Yes, you are. Yes, I am. Yes, it is. Yes, we are.	No, you're not. No, I'm not. No, it's not. No, we're not.	No, you aren't. No, it isn't. No, we aren't.
Negative Questions	Use negative questions to show your expectation.	Aren't you early? Isn't that woman a professor? Aren't they twins?	Yes, I am. Yes, she is. Yes, they are.	No, I'm not. No, she's not. No, they're not.	_____ No, she isn't. No, they aren't.

Note: Don't use contractions in affirmative short answers. Use the contractions *isn't* and *aren't* in negative short answers.

5 Practice Put two lines under the verb *be* in the yes/no questions and short answers in the conversation between Carlos and Imad on page 4.

Example Excuse me. Is this seat free?

6 Practice Put affirmative or negative forms of *be* on the lines. Use contractions when possible.



Chen: Are you in Professor Ali's class?

Estella: Yes, I _____
1

Chen: _____ it a beginning level class?
2

Estella: No, it _____ . It _____ an
3 4
advanced class.

Chen: _____ she a good teacher?
5

Estella: Yes, she _____, but she's very strict.
6

Chen: _____ she patient with the students?
7

Estella: Actually, no, she _____
8

Chen: _____ the exams difficult?
9

Estella: Yes, they _____!
10

Chen: _____ the homework difficult, too?
11

Estella: Yes, it _____ ! _____ you
12 13
interested in the class?

Chen: Umm. I _____ not sure anymore.
14

7 Practice Write questions for these answers. Many different questions are possible.

Example A: Is Marco a good student?

B: Oh, yes. He's the best student in the class.

1. A: _____
B: No, he isn't. He's in the English department.

2. A: _____
B: No, she isn't. She's from New York.
3. A: _____
B: Yes, we are.
4. A: _____
B: Yes, they are.
5. A: _____
B: No, I'm not.

8 Practice Read the questions and answers. Are there any mistakes in the underlined words? Rewrite the sentence correctly. If there are no mistakes, write *Correct*.

Example *Are you from Osaka? Correct*

1. A: Is you from Osaka?
B: No, I'm not. I'm from Kobe.
2. A: Is your brother a student here also?
B: Yes, he 's.
3. A: Are I the only woman in this class?
B: No, you aren't.
4. A: Aren't you in my history class?
B: No, I aren't.
5. A: Is Carlos and Coletta business majors?
B: Yes, they is.
6. A: Is the history department in this building?
B: No, it's isn't.
7. A: Am I early?
B: Yes, you're.
8. A: Are we in the right place?
B: Yes, we is.

Using What You've Learned



9 Making Introductions Introduce yourself to a classmate. Talk about your classes and your teachers. Use sentences with *be*.

Example A: *Hi, I'm Juan. I'm new here. Are you in this class?*

B: *Yes, I am.*

A: *Is the professor good?*

B: *I'm not sure. She's new here, too.*

SILVER EDITION

Interactions 1 GRAMMAR

Elaine Kirn • Darcy Jack

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