

THIS- THAT-THESE-THOSE



THIS is a car.



THIS is a hen.



THAT is a bird.



THESE are cats.



THOSE are bees.

RULES:

- 1- "**this**" is used for **an object (only 1)** which is **near** the speaker.
- 2- "**that**" is used for **one object** which is **far** from the speaker.
- 3- "**these**" is used for **objects (more than 1)** which are **near** the speaker
- 4- "**those**" is used for **objects (more than 1)** which are **far** from the speaker.

EXERCISES

Click on the following links to do online practice.

<http://www.english-test.net/esl/learn/english/grammar/ii170/esl-test.php>

<http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/76.html>

http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit12_grammar_exs2.htm

[http://www2.arnes.si/~dkrape/this that these those.htm](http://www2.arnes.si/~dkrape/this_that_these_those.htm)

TO BE (Present)

Positive Sentences

I	am	a student.
You	are	a doctor.
He	is	a teacher.
She	is	a journalist.
It	is	a book.
We	are	students.
You	are	pilots.
They	are	musicians.

Negative Sentences

I	am not ('m not)	a singer.
You	are not (aren't)	a receptionist.
He	is not (isn't)	a nurse.
She	is not (isn't)	a journalist.
It	is not (isn't)	my book.
We	are not (aren't)	students.
You	are not (aren't)	pilots.
They	are not (aren't)	taxi drivers.

Yes/No Questions

Am	I	right?
Are	you	at home?
Is	he	here?
Is	she	a nurse?
Is	it	your book?
Are	we	wrong?
Are	you	John Parker?
Are	they	American?

WH Questions

Where	are	you	from?
When	is	your birthday?	
Why	is	he	happy?
What	is	your name?	
Which	is	my book?	
How	is	the weather?	

EXERCISES

Click on the following links to do online practice.

<http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/PresentSimpleToBe1A.html>

<https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/be3.htm>

<https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/be2.htm>

TO BE (Past)

Positive Sentences

I	was	at school	yesterday.
You	were	a singer	in 1980.
He	was	in Australia	five years ago.
She	was	a student	last year.
It	was	a good day	in the past.
We	were	in Turkey	last summer.
You	were	students	10 years ago.
They	were	the champions	last year.

Negative Sentences

I	was not (wasn't)	at school	yesterday.
You	were not (weren't)	a singer	in 1980.
He	was not (wasn't)	in Australia	five years ago.
She	was not (wasn't)	a student	last year.
It	was not (wasn't)	a good day	in the past.
We	were not (weren't)	in Turkey	last summer.
You	were not (weren't)	students	10 years ago.
They	were not (weren't)	the champions	last year.

Yes/No Questions

Was	I	at school	yesterday?
Were	you	a singer	in 1980?
Was	he	in Australia	five years ago?
Was	she	a student	last year?
Was	it	a good day	in the past?
Were	we	in Turkey	last summer?
Were	you	students	10 years ago?
Were	they	the champions	last year?

WH Questions

Where	were	you	yesterday?
When	was	the meeting?	
Why	was	he	unhappy?
What	was	the homework?	
Which	was	your suitcase?	
How	was	the weather	last Monday?

EXERCISES

Click on the following links to do online practice.

<http://www.better-english.com/grammar/was2.htm>

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/lb/was.html>

<https://www.englishlearner.com/beginner/past-simple-tense.shtml>

<http://www.isabelperez.com/was-were-2.htm>

THERE IS / THERE ARE

RULES:

1. Use **there IS** for **singular nouns (one item)**.

"**There is** a spider on the wall."

2. Use **there IS** for **non-countable** items.

"**There is** milk on the floor."

3. Use **there ARE** for **plural nouns (many items)**.

"**There are** pencils on my desk."

4. Use **IS there** or **ARE there** for yes/no questions.

"**Is there** milk in the fridge? Yes, **there is**."

"**Are there** students in the class? No, **there aren't**."

What is there in...

My Bedroom



- ___ fish
- ___ desk
- ___ computer
- ___ wardrobe
- ___ ball
- ___ bed
- ___ picture
- ___ rug
- ___ armchair
- ___ chest of drawers
- ___ curtain
- ___ pillow
- ___ bookcase
- ___ lamp
- ___ bedside table

My Living Room

Describe the picture starting like this: *There is... There are...*



(Taken from <http://www.ats.edu.mx/ifs/salc/?tag=there-is>)

EXERCISES

Click on the following links to do online practice.

http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit17_grammar_exs.htm

<http://www.english-zone.com/verbs/thereisare1.html>

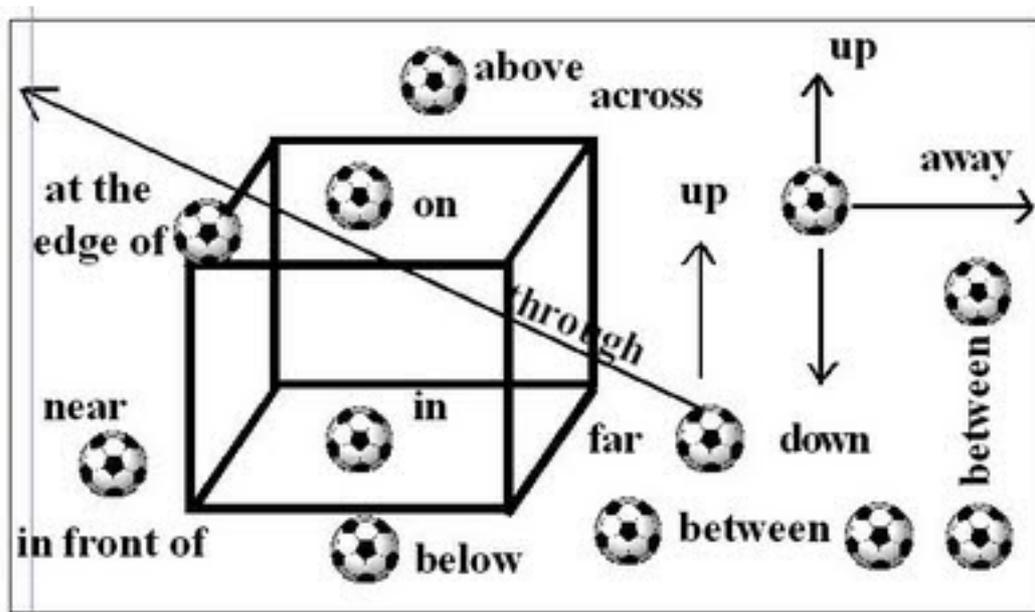
[https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/various/there is there are.htm](https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/various/there%20is%20there%20are.htm)

[https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/various/there is there are2.htm](https://www.english-hilfen.de/en/exercises/various/there%20is%20there%20are2.htm)

<https://www.tolearnenglish.com/exercises/exercise-english-2/exercise-english-56216.php>

<http://www.ats.edu.mx/ifs/salc/?tag=there-is>

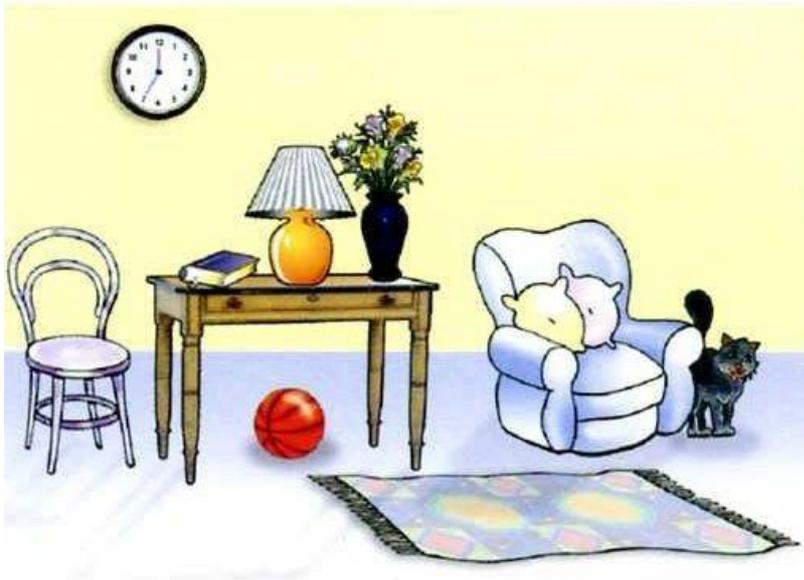
PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



Here are some fixed expressions used with “in, on, at”:

AT	IN	ON
at the window	in the garden	on the wall
at the entrance	in the house	on the ceiling
at the door	in London	on the floor
at the end of the street	in the water	on a page
at the station	in her bag	on a cover
at the top	in a row	on the coast /beach
at a party	in a town	on a river
at a pop concert	in the newspaper	on a road
at a conference	in bed	on a farm
at a meeting	in hospital	on the left
at home	in prison	on the right
at work	in the street	on the ground

at school at university at college at an airport at the seaside at sea (on voyage) at reception at the corner of a street at the back/front of a building/cinema/group of people etc. arrive at	in the sky in an armchair (sit) in a photograph in a picture in a mirror in the corner of a room in the back/front of a car in a country	on the first/second/third... floor on the way on the chair (sit) on the radio on television on a horse on the corner of a street on the back/front of a letter or a piece of paper etc.
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- 1) The clock isthe wall.
- 2) The ball isthe table.
- 3) The cat isthe armchair.
- 4) The table isthe armchair.
- 5) The carpet isthe floor.
- 6) The lamp isthe table.
- 7) The flowers arethe vase.
- 8) The table isthe chair
and the armchair.

EXERCISES

Click on the following links to do online practice.

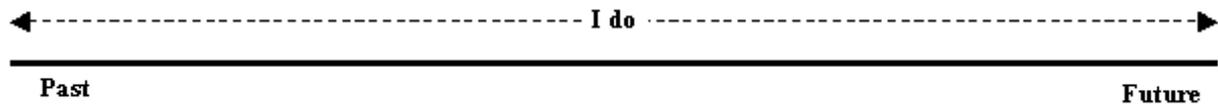
https://www.englishpage.com/prepositions/location_prepositions_1.htm

<http://www.english-the-easy-way.com/Prepositions/In On At Place Quiz.htm>

<http://www.angelfire.com/on/topfen/testsprepplace3.html>

http://www.grammar-quizzes.com/preps_place.html

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE



We use the simple present tense when:

- 1-the action is general
- 2-the action happens all the time, or habitually, in the past, present and future
- 3-the action is not only happening now
- 4-the statement is always true

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I, you, we, they			like	coffee.
	He, she, it			likes	coffee.
-	I, you, we, they	do	not	like	coffee.
	He, she, it	does	not	like	coffee.
?	Do	I, you, we, they		like	coffee?
	Does	he, she, it		like	coffee?

With **NON-ACTION (or stative)** verbs such as **like, dislike, love, think, seem, look, know, feel, understand, want, need, hate, remember, forget, prefer, believe, mean, taste, hear, see, have (when the meaning is "possess"), own, belong, etc.** we use Present Simple Tense. **These verbs ARE NOT normally used in the Continuous Tense** (but there are exceptions).

TO HAVE (present simple)

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		Verb	
Positive (+)	I, YOU, WE THEY	-		HAVE	a car
	HE, SHE, IT	-		HAS	a lot of money.
Negative (-)	I, YOU, WE THEY	DO	NOT	HAVE	a car.
	HE, SHE, IT	DOES	NOT	HAVE	a lot of money.
Question (?)	DO	I, YOU, WE THEY	-	HAVE	a car?
	DOES	HE, SHE, IT	-	HAVE	a lot of money?

TO DO (present simple)

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		Verb	
Positive (+)	I, YOU, WE THEY	-		DO	sports every day.
	HE, SHE, IT	-		DOES	sports every day.
Negative (-)	I, YOU, WE THEY	DO	NOT	DO	sports every day.
	HE, SHE, IT	DOES	NOT	DO	sports every day.
Question (?)	DO	I, YOU, WE THEY	-	DO	sports every day?
	DOES	HE, SHE, IT	-	DO	sports every day?

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

With Present Simple Tense we often use time expressions such as **always, often, sometimes, usually, seldom, on Saturdays, rarely, never, every day, etc.**

Subject	Adverbs of frequency	Verb	
I	always	go	to school by bus
You	almost always	eat	at a fast food restaurant
He	often	comes	home late.
She	usually	spends	time at home.
It	sometimes	rains	in Eskişehir.
We	seldom	get up	late.
You	rarely	get	angry.
They	never	forget	their keys.

VIDEO PRESENT SIMPLE

EMBED (Buraya aşağıdaki embed kodunu verdiğim video gömülecek)

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<iframe
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width="595" height="485" frameborder="0" marginwidth="0"
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width:1px; margin-bottom:5px; max-width: 100%;" allowfullscreen> </iframe>
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href="//www.slideshare.net/esentuna/present-simple-tense-2446725"
title="Present Simple Tense" target="_blank">Present Simple Tense</a>
</strong> from <strong><a href="https://www.slideshare.net/esentuna"
target="_blank">esentuna</a></strong> </div>
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EXERCISES

Click on the following links to do online practice.

<http://www.eflnet.com/grammar/havepresent.php>

http://www.grammar.cl/Games/Simple_Present_Tense.htm

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/StudyZone/330/grammar/pres1.htm>

<http://a4esl.org/q/h/lb/psv.html>

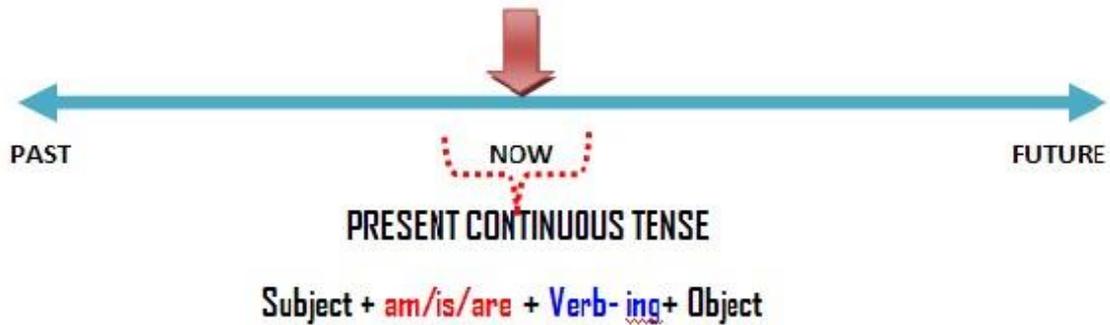
<http://www.learn-english-online.org/Lesson11/TestIt/TestPresSimple.htm>

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/verbs/present-tense/present-simple>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/simple-present-1>

<http://www.really-learn-english.com/simple-present-exercises.html>

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE



	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb		adverb
Positive +	I	am		speaking	to you	at the moment.
+	You	are		reading	this	now.
Negative -	She	is	not	staying	in London	right now.
-	We	are	not	playing	football	at present.
Question ?	Is	he		watching	TV?	
?	Are	they		waiting	for John?	

RULES

1. We use the Present Continuous Tense **to talk about activities happening now.**

Examples:

The kids are watching TV.

I am sitting down, because I am tired.

I am not learning German, because this is an English class.

Who are you writing to?

2. We can also use the Present Continuous Tense to **talk about activities happening around now, and not necessarily this very moment.**

Examples:

Sally is studying really hard for her exams this week.

I am reading a really interesting book now.

How are you brushing up on your English for the trip?

We aren't working hard these days.

3. The Present Continuous Tense is also used **to talk about activities happening in the near future, especially for planned future events.**

Examples:

I am seeing my dentist on Wednesday.

Polly is coming for dinner tomorrow.

Are you doing anything tonight?

We aren't going on holiday next week.



BE CAREFUL!!!

We don't use present continuous tense with non-action verbs such as **like, dislike, love, think, seem, look, know, feel, understand, want, need, hate, remember, forget, prefer, believe, mean, taste, hear, see, have (when the meaning is "possess"), own, belong, etc.**

EXERCISES

Click on the following links to do online practice.

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/tests/present-progressive-1>

<http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/StudyZone/330/grammar/pcont1.htm>

https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verb-tenses_present-continuous_quiz.htm

<https://www.englisch->

[hilfen.de/en/complex_tests/present progressive1/index.php](hilfen.de/en/complex_tests/present_progressive1/index.php)

<http://www.learn-english-online.org/Lesson7/TestIt/PresCont1.htm>

<https://www.englisch->

[hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple present progressive.htm](hilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/simple_present_progressive.htm)

<https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs1.htm>

<https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs2.htm>

