

SIXTH EDITION
GRAMMAR BASIC
IN CONTEXT

BASIC

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

The **Sixth Edition** of the best-selling *Grammar in Context* series inspires learners through compelling stories, National Geographic images, and content relevant to students' lives. Students learn more, remember more, and use language more effectively when they learn grammar in context.

Grammar in Context, Sixth Edition features:

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- **NEW** end-of-lesson activities help learners review and apply the target grammar to writing.
- **UPDATED** Online Workbook provides additional practice of the target grammar.



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S I X T H E D I T I O N

GRAMMAR **BASIC**

IN CONTEXT

SANDRA N. ELBAUM
JUDI P. PEMÁN

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**Grammar in Context Basic, Sixth Edition
Student Book**

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I wish to acknowledge the immigrants, refugees, and international students I have known, both as a teacher and as a volunteer with refugee agencies. These people have increased my understanding of my own language and taught me to see life from another point of view. By sharing their observations, questions, and life stories, they have enriched my life enormously.

This new edition is dedicated to the millions of displaced people in the world. The United States is the new home of many refugees, who survived unspeakable hardships in Burundi, Rwanda, Iraq, Sudan, Burma, Bhutan, and other countries. Their resiliency in starting a new life and learning a new language is a tribute to the human spirit.

—Sandra N. Elbaum

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When we started teaching many years ago, grammar textbooks used a series of unrelated sentences with no context. We knew instinctively that there was something wrong with this technique. It ignored the fact that language is a tool for communication, and it missed an opportunity for some important collateral learning to take place. As we gained teaching experience, we noticed that when we embedded the grammar into topics that taught students life skills, this captured their interest, sparked their curiosity, and motivated them to understand the grammar better and use it more effectively.



At the beginning levels of learning English, most ESL students have to face many other confusing challenges in their lives besides a new language: how to do their banking, fill out forms, buy a used car, interview for a job, and more. We decided to use two main characters, Simon and Dorota, to introduce newcomers to life in the United States. Simon and Dorota have been in the U.S. for quite some time and have gone through these experiences. Now they volunteer to help others adjust to their new lives in the U.S.



Like the other books in the *Grammar in Context* series, a reading (a narrative or a dialogue) introduces the grammar and is followed by grammar charts using sentences from the context of the reading. What sets *Basic* apart is specific attention to vocabulary and listening activities geared to beginning levels of ESL.

Upon completing *Grammar in Context Basic*, students should have a good introduction to the most common grammatical structures of the English language, a solid vocabulary base, and an understanding of the practicalities of American life. Students will then be ready for more in-depth study and practice of each structure as found in *Grammar in Context 1, 2, and 3*.

Enjoy using *Grammar in Context Basic*!

Sandra N. Elbaum and Judi P. Pemán

For Cassia, Laila, Mía, Gentile, Chimene, Joseph, and Joy

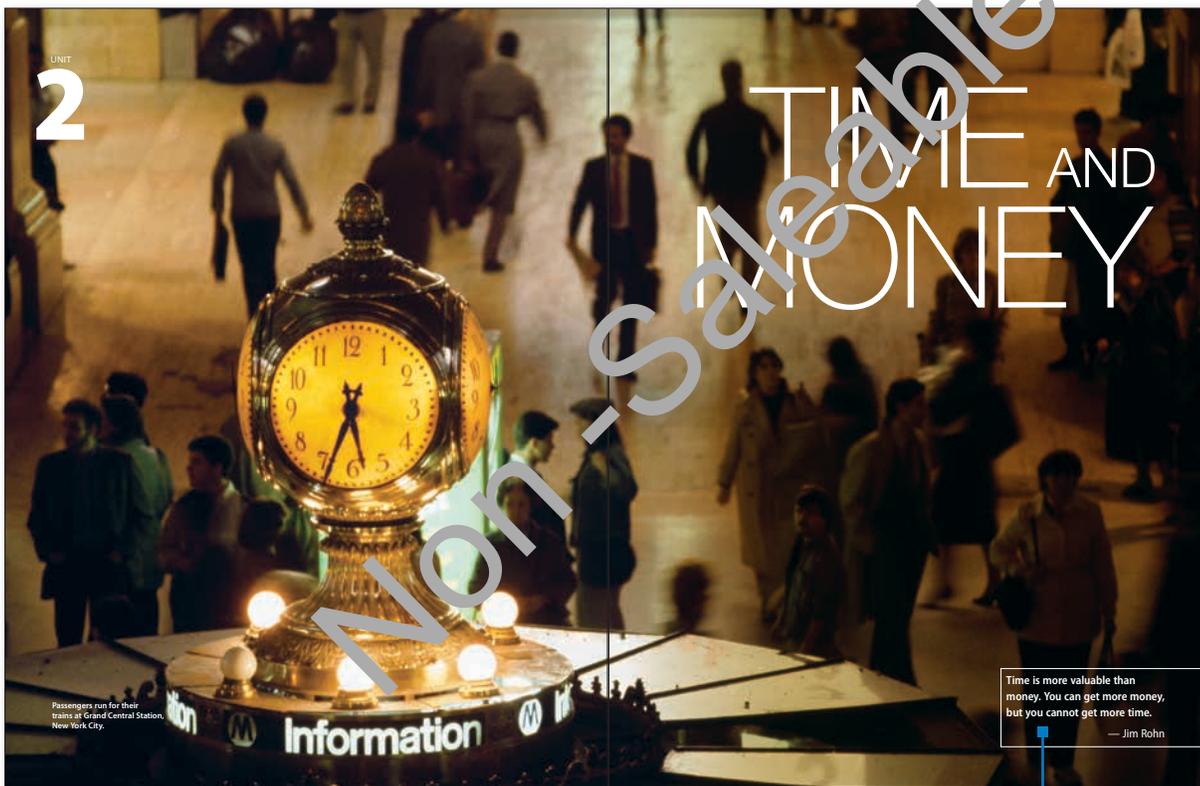
Welcome to **GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**, Sixth Edition

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introduce unit themes and draw learners into the context.



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includes a quote from an artist, scientist, author, or thinker that helps students connect to the theme.

REDESIGNED LESSON OPENERS

engage students and encourage discussion of the lesson theme before reading.

ENHANCED VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT section

LESSON

2

GRAMMAR
Be—Yes/No Questions
Irregular Plural Forms

CONTEXT
Being on Time



Vocabulary	Context
traffic	There are a lot of cars. Traffic is bad today.
usually	Students are usually on time for class. They don't arrive late.
serious	Are you serious ? Is it true?
appointment	Victor has a 10 a.m. appointment with Simon.
never	Some people are never on time. They are always late.
polite	It's polite to say "please" and "thank you."
temperature	The temperature is 69 degrees today.
outside/inside	Victor is in the parking lot. He is outside the bank. He isn't inside the bank.
on (my, your, etc.) mind	Time is always on my mind . I think about it a lot.
always	Lisa always goes to the supermarket on Mondays. She never goes on Tuesdays.

Fahrenheit	Celsius
0	-18
10	-12
20	-7
30	-1
40	4
50	10
60	16
70	21
80	27
90	32
100	38
212	100

LISTEN

Listen to the questions about the conversation. Circle the correct answer.

1. Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
2. Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
3. Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
4. Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
5. Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
6. Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

2.2 Be—Yes/No Questions

PART A We put the form of be before the subject to ask a question.

Question	Subject	Short Answer	
Am I	I	late?	No, you aren't.
Is	traffic	bad?	Yes, it is.
Is	Simon	on time?	No, he isn't.
Are	you	serious?	Yes, I am.
Are	they	at the bank?	Yes, they are.

Language Note:

You can use a contraction for a negative answer. We don't use a contraction for an affirmative answer.

No, you aren't. or No, you're not. Yes, you are. Not: Yes, you're.

Pronunciation Note:

A yes/no question has rising intonation. Listen to your teacher pronounce the statements and the questions above.

Punctuation Note:

We put a question mark (?) at the end of a question.

PART B: Compare statements and yes/no questions with be.

Statements	Yes/No Questions
I am late.	Am I very late?
Time is important.	Is time always on your mind?
Some people are on time.	Are some people always on time?
It is necessary to be on time.	Is it necessary to be on time with friends?

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the correct form of be and the noun or pronoun given to make a question.

1. Are Simon and Victor at the supermarket? No, they aren't.
Simon and Victor
2. _____ they students? Yes, they are.
3. _____ the supermarket open? Yes, it is.
4. _____ I late? No, you're not.
5. _____ it good to be on time? Yes, it is.
6. _____ you inside the school? No, I'm not.
7. _____ we on time? Yes, we are.
8. _____ Dorota polite? Yes, she is.

REDESIGNED GRAMMAR

CHARTS offer straightforward explanations and provide contextualized clear examples of the structure.

Simon: To learn about the ATM.

Ali: What's a ATM?
4

Simon: It's machine for cash.
5

Ali: Where's Dorota today? Why she isn't here?
6 7

Simon: His son is home. She's with him.
8 9

Ali: Is small her son?
10

Simon: No, he's not. He's an young man.
11 12

Ali: How old is Dorota son?
13

Simon: He's 18 years old. He's a college student.
14

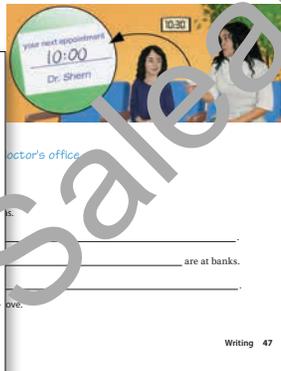
Ali: Oh, look. The bank's closed today.
15

Simon: Don't worry. I have a card to use the ATM.
16

Ali: Why is those people in the bank? The bank is closed but those person are inside.
17 18

Simon: They're a security guards.
19

Ali: Your right.



WRITING

PART 1 Editing Advice

1. *People* is a plural word. Use a plural verb.
The new people are late.
2. Use the correct possessive adjective.
She is with her father.
They are with their mother.
3. Don't confuse *you're* and *your*.
What's your name?
You're never late.
4. Use the correct word order in a question.
Why are you late?
the supermarket big
is big the supermarket?
5. Use *a* or *an* before a singular noun.
This is bank. It's a old bank.
6. Don't use *a* or *an* with plural nouns.
Victor and Dorota are an immigrants.
7. Use *a*, not *an*, before a vowel sound.
She is a immigrant.
8. Use the correct plural form.
The childs are happy.
9. Use the correct possessive form with nouns.
Dorota clock is fast.

PART 2 Editing Practice

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write C.

Ali and Simon are at the bank.

Ali: C Are we at your bank?
1.

Simon: Yes, we're at my bank. What time is it?
2.

Ali: It's 9:15. Why we are here?
3.

Updated For This Edition!

ENHANCED WRITING SECTION

is divided into two sections which provide students with editing and writing activities to consolidate the grammar structures learned in each lesson.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR EACH LEVEL

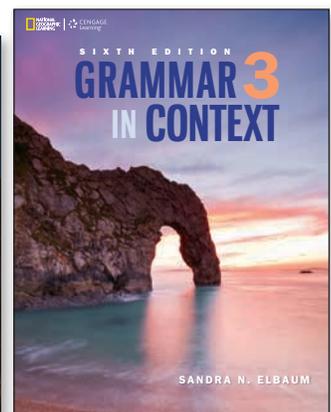
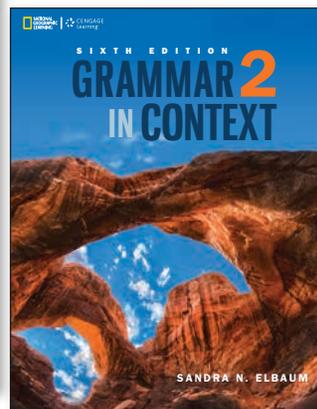
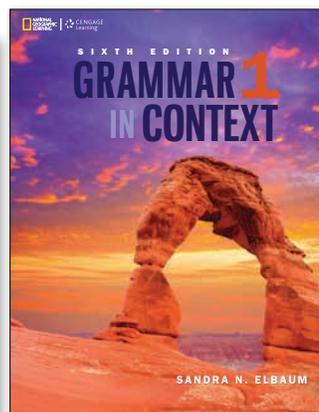
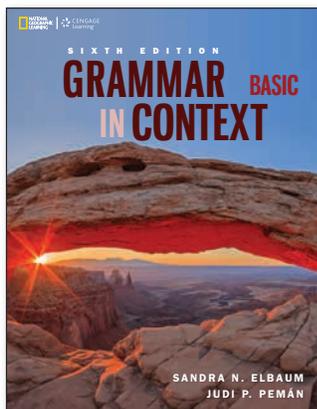
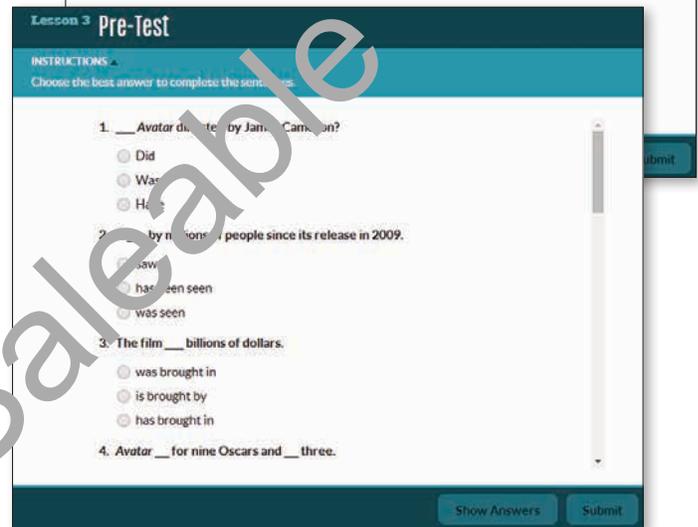
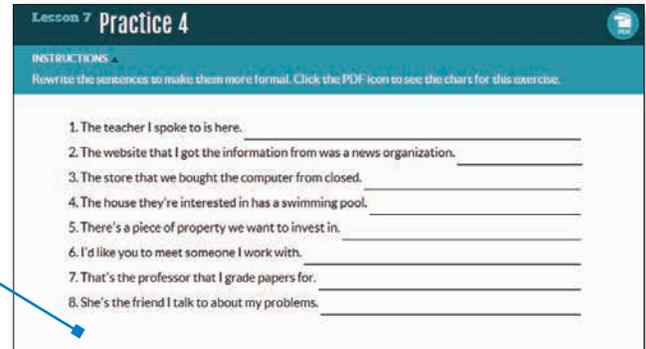
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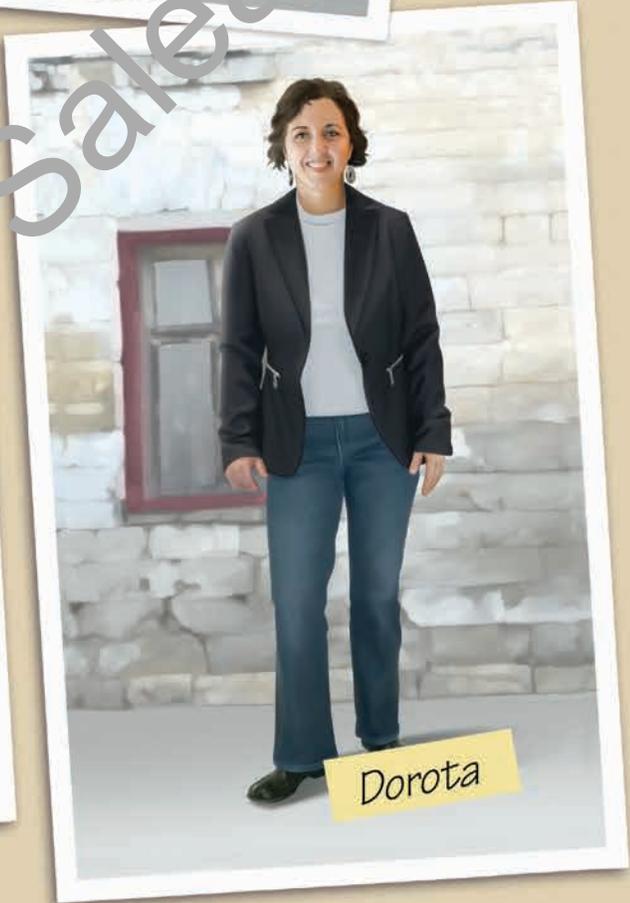
IT IS NICE TO MEET YOU!



Simon and Marta, with Tina, Amy, and Ed



Halina and Peter, with Anna



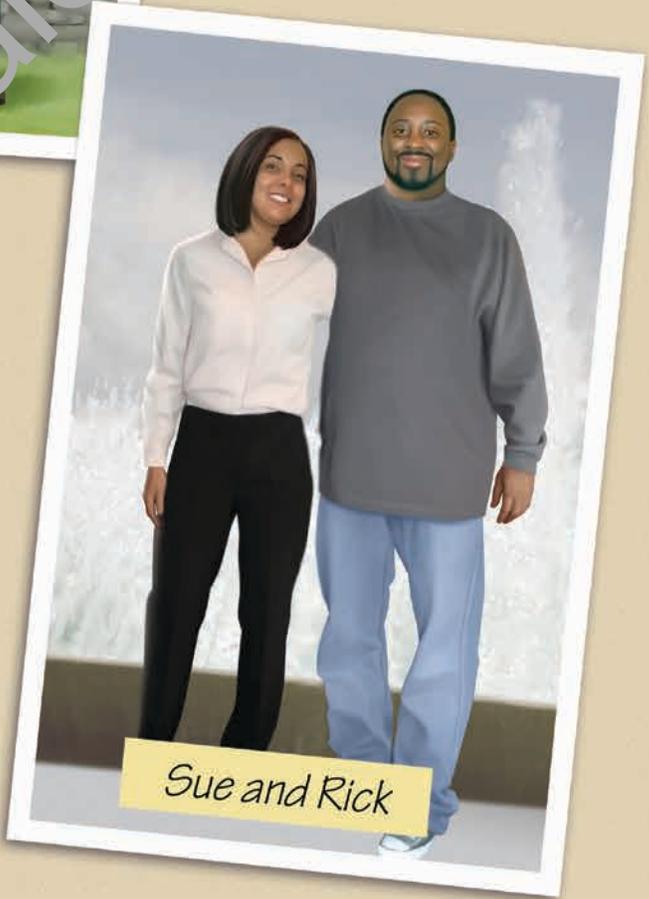
Dorota



Shafia and Ali



Victor and Lisa, with Maya



Sue and Rick

UNIT

1

Non-Saleable

View of New York Harbor from
the top of the Statue of Liberty



Welcome
TO THE UNITED
STATES

Non-Saleable

Here is not merely a nation but a
teeming nation of nations.

— Walt Whitman

1

GRAMMAR

Subject Pronouns

Be—Affirmative Statements**CONTEXT**

Help for New Immigrants



An exhibit at the Immigration Museum
on Ellis Island, New York, NY

BEFORE YOU READ

Circle *yes* or *no*.

1. Many things are new for me in this country. Yes No
2. People help me with new things. Yes No

READ

Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to the subject pronouns and *is*, *am*, and *are* in bold.

Dorota and Simon are at the airport.

Dorota: Welcome! My name **is** Dorota. **I am** from Poland, but **I am** a citizen of the U.S.¹ now. My first language **is** Polish. English **is** my second language. This **is** my friend, Simon. **He is** from Mexico.

Simon: Hi. My name **is** Simon. **I am** from Mexico, but **I am** a citizen of the U.S. now too. Spanish **is** my first language. My second language **is** English. **We are** both here to help you. **We are** helpful.

Dorota: **You are** new in this country. **You are** immigrants from other countries. Life **is** different here. Many things **are** different for you—the supermarket **is** different, the laundromat **is** different, and the bank and school **are** different too. Everything **is** new for you. Maybe **you are** confused.

Simon: Dorota and **I are** here to help you in new places. The laundromat and supermarket **are** the first places to go.



DID YOU KNOW?

Some supermarkets and laundromats are open 24 hours a day.

¹ U.S. is an abbreviation for United States.

Vocabulary	Context
citizen	Dorota is a citizen of the United States.
first/second	The first place to go is the laundromat. The next place is the supermarket. The supermarket is second .
both	Dorota is a citizen. Simon is too. They are both citizens.
help (v.) helpful (adj.)	Dorota and Simon help new immigrants. They are helpful .
immigrant	I am from Colombia. I am new to the United States. I am an immigrant .
life	Life in the United States is new for me.
different	Simon is from Mexico. Dorota is from Poland. They are from different countries.
supermarket	We buy food in a supermarket .
laundromat	The laundromat is a place to wash clothes.
bank	He needs money. He is at the bank .
everything	Everything is new—the bank, the supermarket, and the laundromat.
confused	I am new here. Everything is different. I am confused .

LISTEN



Listen to the sentences about the conversation. Circle *true* or *false*.

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|-------|
| 1. True | <u>False</u> | 5. True | False |
| 2. True | False | 6. True | False |
| 3. True | False | 7. True | False |
| 4. True | False | | |

1.1 Subject Pronouns

Panel 1: A woman says "I am Dorota." and a man says "I am Simon."

Panel 2: A woman and a man say "We are here to help."

Panel 3: A woman says "She is from Poland." and a man says "He is from Mexico."

Panel 4: A woman points to a building labeled "Family Foods Supermarket" and says "It is a supermarket."

Panel 5: A woman and a man point to a map showing "Poland" and "Mexico" and say "They are countries."

Panel 6: A woman says "You are new here." to a man.

Panel 7: A woman and a man point to a group of people and say "They are new here."

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the blanks with the correct subject pronoun.

1. We are immigrants.
2. Dorota is from Poland. _____ is a U.S. citizen now.
3. _____ am new to this country.
4. Simon is from Mexico. _____ is from Mexico City.
5. You and I are new here. _____ are from Brazil.
6. The bank is near my house. _____ is big.
7. Simon and Dorota are friends. _____ are helpful.
8. **Halina:** Thank you for your help.
Simon: _____ are welcome.

1.2 Be—Affirmative Statements

Subject	Be	
I	am	a citizen.
Dorota She Simon He	is	from Poland. helpful from Mexico. in the United States.
The supermarket It	is	different. big.
We You Dorota and Simon They	are	from Japan. new here. American citizens. helpful.

Language Notes:

We use a form of *be* to:

1. describe the subject (*helpful, big*)
2. tell where the subject is from (*from Mexico, from Poland*)
3. classify the subject (*a citizen*)
4. show location (*here, in the United States*)

EXERCISE 2 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *be*: *am*, *is*, or *are*.

1. The laundromat is different.
2. I _____ new here.
3. You _____ a citizen.
4. We _____ here to help you.
5. Some things _____ different in the United States.
6. He _____ confused.
7. Simon and Dorota _____ helpful.
8. Dorota _____ from Poland.

 **EXERCISE 3** Dorota is with Halina, a new immigrant. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *be*.

Halina: Hi, Dorota. I am Halina.
1.

Dorota: You _____ from Poland, right?
2.

Halina: Yes. I _____ new here.
3.

Dorota: I _____ from Poland too. I _____ here to help you. Simon _____ here to help you too. He _____ from Mexico. Many people here _____ from different countries.
4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

Halina: I _____ a little confused. Many things _____ new for me.
9. 10.

Dorota: Yes. Life _____ different here.
11.



EXERCISE 4 About You Check (✓) the items that are true for you.

1. _____ I am new to the United States.
2. _____ I am new at this school.
3. _____ Life is different in a new country.
4. _____ I am confused about life in the United States.
5. _____ I am a citizen of the United States.
6. _____ I am an immigrant.
7. _____ Americans are helpful.
8. _____ I am from Mexico.
9. _____ Spanish is my first language.
10. _____ My family is in the United States.

EXERCISE 5 About You Fill in the blanks.

1. My name is _____.
2. I am from _____.
3. _____ is my first language.
4. I am confused about _____.
5. _____ is my friend.
6. _____ is different in the United States.
7. _____ are different in the United States.
8. _____ is helpful.

2

GRAMMAR

Contractions (Short Forms)

Singular and Plural

*This, That, These, Those***CONTEXT**

Using the Laundromat



This Illinois laundromat has 145 washers and 125 dryers and runs on solar power.

BEFORE YOU READCircle *yes* or *no*.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1. I use the laundromat. | Yes | No |
| 2. I wash my clothes by hand. | Yes | No |

READ



Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to contractions with *be* and *this, that, these* and *those* in bold.

Dorota and a new immigrant, Shafia, are at the laundromat.

Dorota: **This** is the laundromat.

Shafia: The **laundromat's** new for me. **I'm** a little confused.

Dorota: Don't worry. **We're** together. **I'm** here to help you.

Shafia: Thanks. My clothes are dirty. I need clean clothes. **I'm** glad **we're** here.

Dorota: **These** are the washing machines, or washers.

The small machines are for small items—clothes, towels, and sheets. **Those** big machines are for big items, like blankets. Coins are necessary for the machines. Over there is the change machine.

Shafia: **Those** machines over there are different.

Dorota: Yes. **They're** dryers. They are for the wet clothes.

Shafia: Okay. Wow! **It's** hot inside the laundromat.

Dorota: **You're** right. The dryers are very hot.

Shafia: **It's** easy to wash clothes in a laundromat.

Dorota: Yes, it is.

Shafia: **These** two washers are empty. **I'm** ready to wash my clothes.



DID YOU KNOW?

The average American family washes almost 400 loads of laundry each year.

Vocabulary	Context
don't worry	Don't worry. I'm here to help you.
together	Dorota is with Shafia. They're together .
clothes	This is my shirt. Those are my pants. These are my clothes .
dirty	Your clothes are dirty . You need to wash them.
clean	My clothes are clean . I don't need to wash mine.
glad	I'm glad we're here. I'm happy.
item	These machines are for small items . Those machines are for bigger things.
necessary	It's necessary to wash clothes. You need to do it.
change machine	When you put a dollar bill in the change machine it gives you coins. Four quarters is change for one dollar.
right	A: It's hot here. B: Yes, you're right . It is hot.
empty	The dryer is empty . It is available.
ready	A: It's time to go. B: Yes, I'm ready ! We can go.

LISTEN



Listen to the sentences about the conversation. Circle *true* or *false*.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. True | False | 4. True | False |
| 2. True | False | 5. True | False |
| 3. True | False | 6. True | False |

1.3 Contractions (Short Forms)

Long Form	Contraction	Examples
I am	I'm	I'm here to help.
She is	She's	She's from Poland.
He is	He's	He's from Mexico.
It is	It's	It's hot in here.
Life is	Life's	Life's different.
Everything is	Everything's	Everything's new.
Dorota is	Dorota's	Dorota's from Poland.
The laundromat is	The laundromat's	The laundromat's not.
You are	You're	You're very helpful.
We are	We're	We're together.
They are	They're	They're at the laundromat.

Language Notes:

1. To make a contraction (short form), we put an apostrophe (') in place of the missing letter.
2. We can make a contraction with a subject pronoun + *am*, *is*, and *are*.
3. We can make a contraction with a singular subject + *is*.
4. We cannot make a contraction with a plural noun + *are*.

The **dryers are** empty. NOT: The **dryers're** empty.



Kolkata, India

1.4 Singular and Plural

Singular means one. *Plural* means more than one. A plural noun usually ends in *-s*.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
one machine	five machines	one laundromat	four laundromats
one coin	six coins	one supermarket	seven supermarkets
one towel	three towels	one friend	nine friends
one blanket	two blankets	one citizen	eight citizens

EXERCISE 3 Write the plural form of the words.

quarter 

dime 

nickel 

dollar 

- sheet sheets
- quarter _____
- dime _____
- dryer _____
- nickel _____
- machine _____
- towel _____
- item _____
- blanket _____
- coin _____
- dollar _____
- citizen _____

1.5 This, That, These, Those

Singular	Plural	Explanation
This is a laundromat. 	These are quarters. 	Near 
That is a big machine. 	Those are the dryers. 	Not near Far 

Language Note:

Only *that is* has a contraction—*that's*.

That's a big machine.

Pronunciation Note:

It's hard for many nonnative speakers to hear the difference between *this* and *these*. Listen to your teacher pronounce the sentences in the chart.

EXERCISE 4 Fill in the blanks with *this*, *that*, *these*, or *those* and the correct form of *be*. Use contractions when possible.

1.  This is a dollar.
2.  _____ the change machine.
3.  _____ coins.
4.  _____ quarters.
5.  _____ the big washing machines.
6.  _____ an empty machine.
7.  _____ dryers.

EXERCISE 5 Circle the correct word.

1. The (*sheet* / *sheets*) are white.
2. The blankets (*is* / *are*) big.
3. (*These* / *This*) are the dryers.
4. (*They're* / *They*) hot.
5. (*A quarter* / *Quarters*) are necessary for the machine.
6. (*That* / *Those*) machines are empty.

3

GRAMMAR*Be*—Negative Statements

Adjectives

Expressions with *It*

Singular and Plural—

Spelling Rules

CONTEXT

At the Supermarket



A woman looks at vegetables in a supermarket.

BEFORE YOU READCircle *yes* or *no*.

1. I'm confused in an American supermarket. Yes No
2. Prices are the same in every supermarket. Yes No

READ



Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to negative forms of *be*, adjectives, and expressions with *It* in bold.

Dorota and Halina are at the supermarket.

Dorota: This is the supermarket. **It's early.** The supermarket **isn't crowded.** The parking lot's **not crowded.**

Halina: This is my first time in an American supermarket. **I'm not** sure what to do.

Dorota: **It's not hard** to use the supermarket. I'm here to help you.

Halina: Thanks. Hmmm. The prices **aren't** on the products.

Dorota: The prices are on the shelves, under the products. A bar code is on each package. Prices **aren't** the same every week. Some things are on sale each week. Look – **crackers** are on sale this week. They're usually \$3.99 a box. This week they're **not** \$3.99 a box. They're \$2.50. And look there. Apples are on sale too. One pound for \$1.15.

Halina: Look! These cookies are **free.**

Dorota: The samples are **free,** but the bags of cookies **aren't.**

(ten minutes later)

Halina: We're finished, right?

Dorota: Yes, we're finished. This checkout is **empty.**

Halina: The cashier's **not** here.

Dorota: It's a self checkout.



bar code

DID YOU KNOW?

Some people bring their own reusable bags to the supermarket. They use the bag many times. In some supermarkets, plastic bags aren't free.

Self-service checkout
at a supermarket



Vocabulary	Context
early	It's 8 a.m. It's early .
crowded	The store is empty. It isn't crowded .
parking lot	I am in the supermarket. My car is in the parking lot .
sure	I'm confused. I'm not sure what to do.
hard	It's not hard to use the supermarket. It's easy.
price	The price is 89¢ a pound.
product	The supermarket has many products : milk, fruit, meat.
shelf/shelves	The items are on the shelves .
bar code	A bar code is on each product. The cashier scans the bar code.
package	The cookies are in plastic packages .
the same	Prices aren't the same every week. They change.
on sale	Crackers are on sale this week. They're only \$2.50 a box instead of \$3.50.
pound	Americans use pounds , not kilograms. The abbreviation for pound is <i>lb</i> .
free	The packages of cookies aren't free . They're \$2.75.
sample	The store has samples sometimes. You can try the product.
bag	I bring a reusable bag to the supermarket. I don't use paper or plastic bags .
cashier	The cashiers are at the checkouts. They use registers and give the customers their change.
self checkout	The self checkout is fast. The customer scans the items.

LISTEN



Listen to the sentences about the conversation. Circle *true* or *false*.

- | | | | |
|---------|--|---------|-------|
| 1. True | <input checked="" type="radio"/> False | 5. True | False |
| 2. True | False | 6. True | False |
| 3. True | False | 7. True | False |
| 4. True | False | | |



1.6 Be—Negative Statements

PART A: Compare negative long forms and contractions.

Negative Long Forms	Negative Contractions	
I am not sure.	I'm not sure.	
You are not early.	You're not early.	You aren't early.
She is not a cashier. He is not at home. The store is not small. It is not crowded. That is not the price.	She's not a cashier. He's not at home. The store's not small. It's not crowded. That's not the price.	She isn't a cashier. He isn't at home. The store isn't small. It isn't crowded. That isn't the price.
We are not in the laundromat. They are not on sale. The cookies are not free.	We're not in the laundromat. They're not on sale.	We aren't in the laundromat. They aren't on sale. The cookies aren't free.

Language Notes:

- We cannot make a contraction for *am not*.
NOT: I amn't sure.
- We cannot make a contraction for a plural noun + *are*.
NOT: The cookies're free.

PART B: Compare affirmative and negative statements with *be*.

Affirmative	Negative
We are at the supermarket.	We aren't at home.
The milk is fresh.	It isn't old.
I am new here.	I'm not sure about many things.
The samples are free.	The cookies in packages aren't free.
You are from the United States.	You're not from Mexico.
Peter is a new immigrant.	Dorota isn't a new immigrant.

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the blanks with a negative form of the underlined form of *be*. Use contractions when possible.

- The supermarket is big. It isn't OR 's not small.
- The date is on packages. The date _____ on fruit.
- We're at the supermarket. We _____ at the laundromat.
- Crackers are \$2.50 this week. They _____ \$2.50 every week.
- I'm in the supermarket. I _____ in the laundromat.
- The store is empty. It _____ crowded.
- You're helpful. You _____ confused.

continued

8. Prices are on the shelves. They _____ on the products.
9. The sample cookies are free. The packages of cookies _____ free.
10. That's a bar code. That _____ the price.

EXERCISE 2 Check (✓) the true statements. Change the false statements to the negative form and add a true statement. Answers may vary.

1. _____ Supermarkets are dirty. *Supermarkets aren't dirty. They're clean.*
2. Cashiers are helpful.
3. _____ I'm confused about supermarkets.
4. _____ Life in the United States is easy.
5. _____ Supermarkets are small.
6. _____ Americans are helpful.
7. _____ Supermarkets are crowded in the morning.
8. _____ Prices are the same every week.
9. _____ Supermarkets are hot.
10. _____ Bags are free.

1.7 Adjectives

Examples			Explanation
Subject	<i>Be</i>	Adjective	
The parking lot	is	empty.	An adjective can follow the verb <i>be</i> . subject + <i>be</i> + (<i>not</i>) + adjective
The store	isn't	crowded.	
The samples	are	free.	
Those are free samples.			An adjective can come before a noun. adjective + noun
These are big packages.			

Language Note:

Descriptive adjectives are always singular. Only the noun is plural.

- one **free** sample
- two **free** samples



EXERCISE 3 In each conversation, fill in the blanks with an adjective from the box.

CONVERSATION A: New immigrant, Lisa, and Dorota are at the supermarket.

new ✓	early	helpful	good
crowded	easy	big	different

Lisa: I'm new ^{1.} to this country. Everything is _____ ^{2.} for me.

Dorota: Don't worry. I'm here with you.

Lisa: You're very _____ ^{3.}

Dorota: This is the supermarket. It's _____ ^{4.} to shop in a supermarket.

Lisa: The supermarket and the parking lot aren't _____ ^{5.}. Very hot?

Dorota: It's only 10 a.m. It's _____ ^{6.}

Lisa: This supermarket is _____ ^{7.}. In my country, stores are small.

Dorota: Look! Bananas are on sale this week. They're only 39¢ a pound. That's a _____ ^{8.} price.

CONVERSATION B: Simon is showing Lisa's husband, Victor, the laundromat.

small	open	different	hot	big
-------	------	-----------	-----	-----

Simon: This is the laundromat.

Victor: It's _____ ^{9.} in here.

Simon: Yes, it is. But the door is _____ ^{10.}

Victor: Some machines are _____ ^{11.} and some are _____ ^{12.}

Simon: The big machines are for big items, like blankets.

Victor: All of these machines are the same, but those are _____ ^{13.}

Simon: These are washing machines. Those machines are dryers.

Victor: In my country, I am the washer and the air is the dryer!



1.8 Expressions with *It*

Examples	Explanation
It's hot in the laundromat. It's cold outside. It's sunny today. It isn't rainy.	We use <i>it</i> with weather or temperature.
It's 10 a.m. It's early. It isn't late. It's Tuesday. It's morning/afternoon/night.	We use <i>it</i> with time.

EXERCISE 4 Fill in the blanks with one of the words from the box.

early ✓ sunny late cold 7 a.m. no

- It's early _{a.} . It's only _____ _{b.} .
- It's _____ in the laundromat. Open the door.
- It's _____ outside. Close the door.
- It's _____ . I am tired.
- It's _____ today. We're at the beach.

EXERCISE 5 **About You** Fill in the blanks to make true statements. Use the words from the box in Exercise 4 or your own ideas.

- It's _____ _{a. day of week} . It isn't _____ _{b. day of week} today.
- It's _____ outside.
- It's _____ inside.
- It's _____ .

WRITING

PART 1 Editing Advice

1. Use the correct form of *be*.

~~is~~
are
You ~~is~~ at the laundromat.

2. Every sentence has a subject.

~~is~~
It's
~~is~~ 10:15 a.m.

~~is~~
It's
~~is~~ hot today.

~~is~~
He is
This is Simon. ~~is~~ from Mexico.

3. Don't confuse *this* and *these*.

~~This~~
These
~~This~~ are big machines.

~~These~~
This
~~These~~ is my bank.

4. In a contraction, put the apostrophe in place of the missing letter.

~~Your~~
You're
~~Your~~'s late.

~~isn't~~
isn't
The supermarket ~~isn't~~ crowded.

5. Use an apostrophe, not a comma, in a contraction.

~~I,m~~
I'm
~~I,m~~ at the supermarket.

6. Don't make adjectives plural.

~~big's~~
big
These are ~~big's~~ machines.

7. Don't use *a* before a plural noun.

This is a small machine. Those ~~are a~~ big machines.

8. Don't confuse *your* and *you're*.

~~Your~~
You're
~~Your~~ at the supermarket.

9. Don't confuse *he* and *she*.

~~He~~
She
Dorota is from Poland. ~~He~~ is from Warsaw.

~~She~~
He
Simon is from Mexico. ~~She~~ speaks Spanish.

PART 2 Editing Practice

Some of the shaded words and phrases have mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. If the shaded words are correct, write C.

Dorota and Lisa are in the laundromat.

Dorota: *We're*
~~We~~,re here to wash clothes.
1.

Lisa: It's easy to wash clothes in a laundromat.
2.

Dorota: Yes, it is. But is hot in here.
3.

Lisa: Your right.
4.

Dorota: The door isn't open.
5.

Lisa: This are my blankets.
6.

Dorota: They're big. Those machines is for bigs items. This machines are for small items. These are a
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12.
quarters for the machines.

Lisa: Thanks. Your'e helpful.
13.

Dorota: I,m here to help. Simon's helpful too. But is at the bank today. She, with Victor.
14. 15. 16.

PART 3 Write About It

Rewrite the following paragraph. Change the singular nouns and pronouns to plurals. Change other necessary words too.

This is a green apple. It's on sale. It's very big. It's only \$1.75 a pound. That's a red apple. It isn't on sale. It's not very big. It's \$2.39 a pound. This is a free sample of the green apple. It's not very fresh. That's a free sample of the red apple. It's fresh. This red apple is good. That green apple isn't good today.

These are green apples.

PART 4 Learner's Log

1. Write one sentence about each of these topics. Write affirmative and negative sentences with *be*.
 - An American laundromat
 - An American supermarket
 - Items in an American supermarket
2. Write any questions you still have about the topics above.

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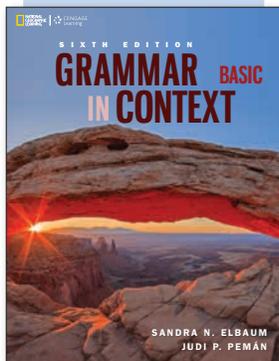
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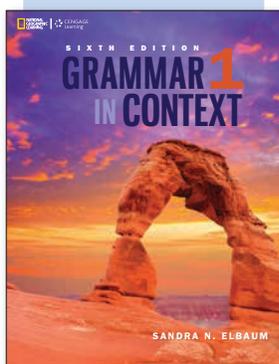
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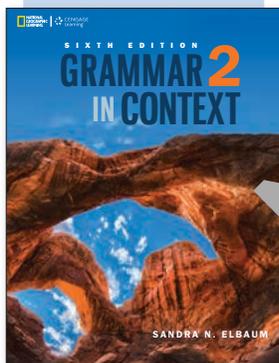
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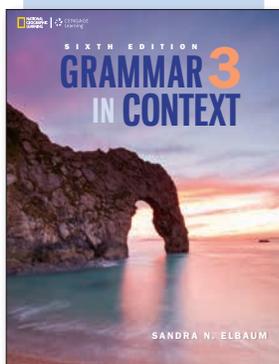
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