


Boarding Pass 1
Plus 1

GRAMMAR RESOURCES



MODULE 1



LESSON 1A – PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns are words we use in the place of names to talk about people or things. They avoid repetition.

For example:

“Sarah is my sister. **She** is beautiful.”

Instead of repeating “Sarah”, we use “she”.

In English we **ALWAYS** have to include a personal pronoun.



LESSON 1A – PERSONAL PRONUNS

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Examples:

- My father = **he**
- Alicia = **she**
- My dog = **it**
- My father and I = **we**
- Alicia and her dog = **they**

Replace the subject with a personal pronoun.

1. My father is a doctor. ____ works in a hospital.
2. My cat is very active. ____ is white and fluffy
3. My sister is in the park. ____ is running.
4. Tommy and I play in the park. _____ are good friends.
5. My parents are hungry. ____ are going to cook.



LESSON 1B - VERB TO BE AFFIRMATIVE

Verb to be is one of the most important verbs in English. We use the verb to be when we want to express:

- **Name** (I am Lucas)
- **Age** (I am 17 years old)
- **Place of origin** (My mother is from Brazil)
- **Nationality** (She is Brazilian)
- **Professions** (My father is an engineer)
- **Location** (Our friends are at school)
- **Descriptions** (Dogs are big and friendly)
- **Emotions** (We are very happy)

CONJUGATIONS:

I – am

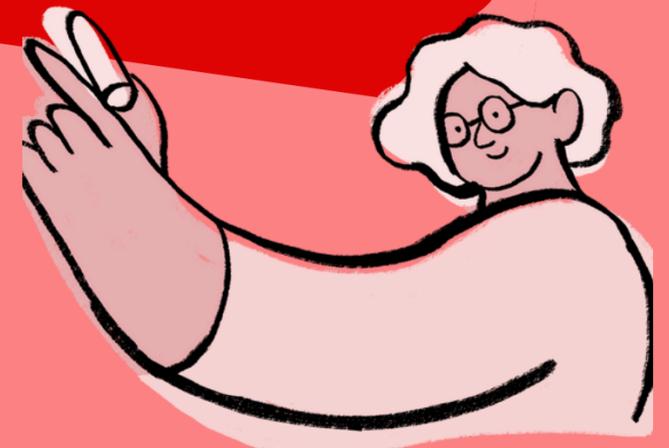
He / She / It – is

We / You / They – are

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Complete the sentences with the correct form of verb to be in affirmative form.

1. Marco ___ a student.
2. My ball ___ pink.
3. You ___ my favourite teacher.
4. My sister and I ___ at home.
5. My grandparents ___ 65 old.



LESSON 2A – VERB TO BE NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS

To make a sentence with the **negative** of verb to be (am / is / are) you add “not” after the verb.

- I am ≠ I am not
- You are ≠ you are not
- She is ≠ she is not

You can use a **short form** for colloquial use:

- Are not = aren't
- Is not = isn't
-

NOTE: The form **am not NEVER** contracts into short form.



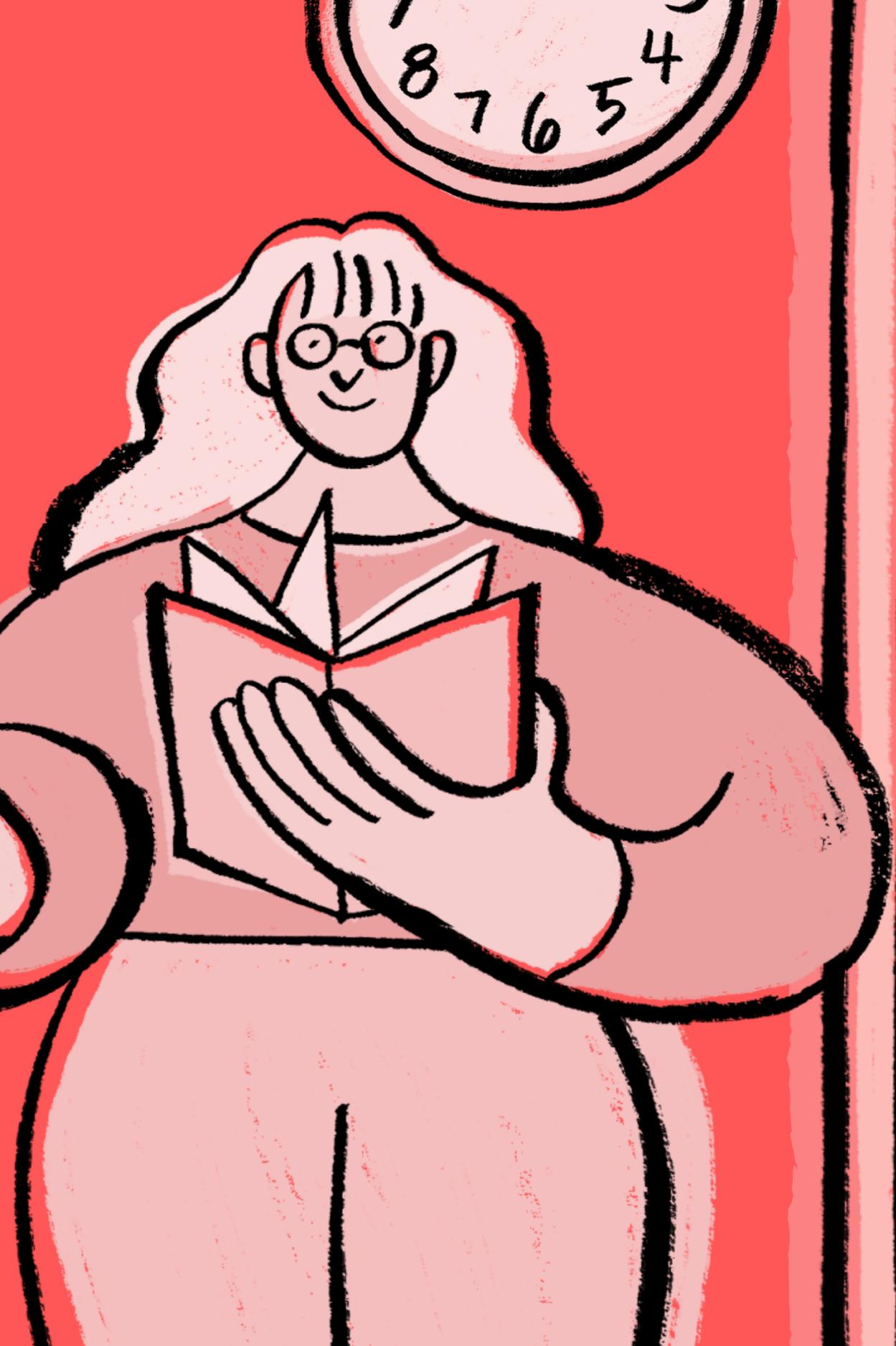
To form **questions** with verb to be (am / is / are) you have to **switch the order of elements**.

- I am at home → **Am I at home?**
- You are strong → **Are you strong?**
- It is my cat → **Is it my cat?**

To **answer questions**, we follow the next structure:

- **Yes, Subject + verb to be affirmative** →
Are you Canadian? Yes, we are.
- **No, subject + verb to be negative** →
Is he your teacher? No, he isn't





LESSON 2A - VERB TO BE NEGATIVE AND QUESTIONS

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Hello. Is you / Are you / you are here for an English class?
2. I am not / I not am / Am I not in classroom 13.
3. Are / Am / Is you Sergio Rodríguez?
4. My father is'nt / isent / is not 48 years old.
5. Is / Am / Are he your uncle?



LESSON 2B - IMPERATIVES

We use **imperatives** to **give commands and instructions**. To form an imperative, we use the simple form of a verb.

For example:

Open your books, please.

Raise your hand.

In the negative form, we simply add **don't** before the verb in simple form.

Don't forget your homework.

Don't be late.

To **propose an action** or **make an invitation**, we add **let's** before the imperative.

Let's go to the movies.

Let's dance!

TRY IT YOURSELF!

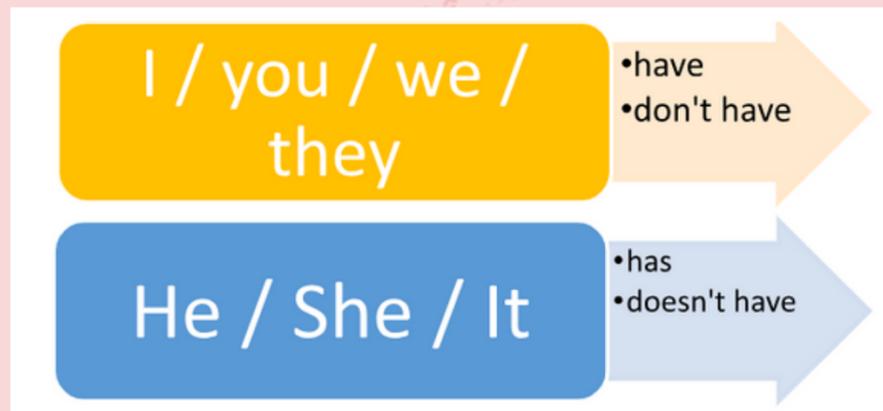
Put the words you in the correct order to make imperatives.

1. door/please/Answer the _____
2. lunch/Don't forget/the _____
3. English/ Speak/ please./ in _____
4. Wait/ Please/ for me! _____
5. nicely /sister./ with /Play/ your _____



LESSON 3A – HAVE / HAS

We use **have / has** to indicate **possession**



Examples:

- I have a cat. My cat has fluffy fur.
- My parents have three children.

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Complete the sentences with the correct form of have / has.

1. I _____ have a brother. I only have sisters. (-)
2. We _____ three cats and one dog. (+)
3. My dog _____ Brown fur (+)
4. Mexico _____ a lot of touristic attractions (+)
5. Maria _____ any money. She forgot her purse. (-)





LESSON 3B - ADJECTIVES ORDER

In English, adjectives have a very specific order to be placed to make correct sentences:

1	Opinion	Beautiful, Delicious, Fascinating
2	Size	Small, Large, Tiny
3	Age	Old, Young, New
4	Shape	Round, Square, Triangular
5	Color	Red, Blue, Green
6	Origin	American, French, Japanese
7	Material	Wooden, Metal, Glass
8	Purpose	Cooking, Gardening, Decorative

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. She has _____ hair.
a. brown, short, curly b. short, curly, brown
2. Sarah is a _____ student.
a. young, smart, new b. smart, young, new
3. That is a _____ door.
a. big, gray, metal b. metal, big, gray
4. I have a _____ jacket.
a. black, beautiful, leather b. beautiful, black, leather



LESSON 4 – DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Demonstrative adjectives are words that help us point out or **identify specific things**. They show which thing you're talking about. There are four demonstrative adjectives: **this, that, these, and those**.

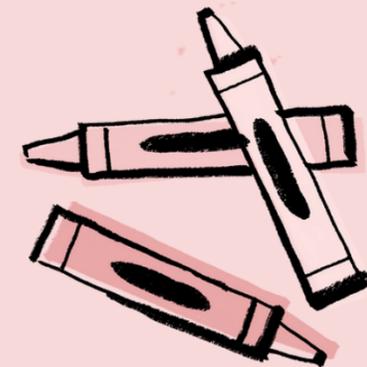


	Near	Far
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

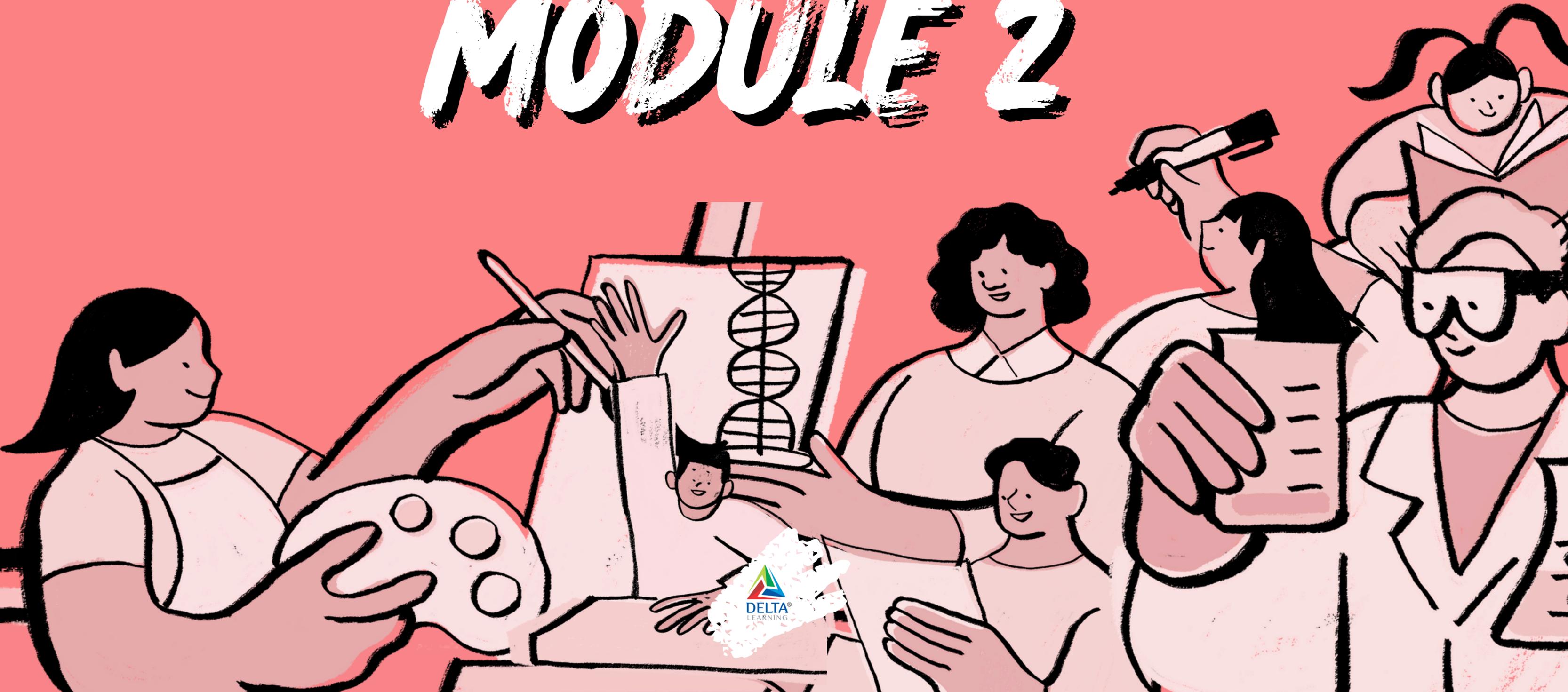
TRY IT YOURSELF!

Complete the sentences with the correct demonstrative adjective.

1. Pass me _____ glasses, please. (far)
2. I like _____ new video game, it is fun! (near)
3. _____ are my scissors! (far)
4. He owns _____ car. (far)
5. Let's go to _____ new restaurant. (far)
6. Is _____ marker yours? (near)
7. _____ is not my dog. (near)
8. _____ keys are mine! (far)



MODULE 2



LESSON 5 - DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES

An article is a word placed before a noun to define if the noun is specific or unspecific.

A	AN	THE
Used before singular countable nouns that start with a consonant sound.	Used before singular countable nouns beginning with a vowel sound.	Used before countable or uncountable nouns, singular or plural nouns.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I saw a cat yesterday.• A teacher inspired me to pursue my dreams.• He was bitten by a dog.• Do you want to see a movie tonight?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm looking for an apartment in the city.• He gave me an umbrella because it was raining.• I need an answer to my question.• An FBI agent killed a terrorist last week.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I want to rent the apartment we visited yesterday.• The umbrella he gave me yesterday was broken.• I finally got the answer I was waiting for.• The FBI agent who shot the terrorist last week got a promotion.
UNSPECIFIC	UNSPECIFIC	SPECIFIC

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Complete the sentences with 'a', 'an' or 'the'.

1. Do you want ___ sandwich? I've got cheese and bread in the shopping bag.
2. She wants to be ____ ambulance driver when she finishes school.
3. Did you see ___ moon last night?
4. If you need to contact me over the weekend, please send me ___ email.
5. I'll be there in ___ hour.



LESSON 6A - COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

There are things that we can and cannot count. For example, you can count apples. One apple, two apples... But you cannot count water as "One water, two waters".

That is why we use words like "A liter of water" or "A glass of water" to specify the amount of an uncountable noun.

Countables:

- a banana - two bananas
- a book - many books
- a phone - three phones
- an umbrella - two umbrellas

Uncountables:

- sugar - sugar
- milk - milk
- salt - salt



LESSON 6A – COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Write “countable” or “uncountable”

1. milk →
2. room →
3. butter →
4. song →
5. music →
6. minute →
7. tea →
8. child →
9. key →





Some and any can be used with both plural nouns and uncountable nouns. There is a difference in usage between some and any, which you can see in the chart below.

	Some	Any
Affirmative	Means "a little" or "a few"	Means "whichever" <i>You can eat any fruit you like.</i>
Negative	We don't use "some" in negative sentences.	Means "no" or "zero" <i>We don't have any milk.</i>
Questions	We use it to offer things <i>Do you want some pasta?</i>	To ask about the existence of something: <i>Is there any salad?</i> <i>Do you have any cheese?</i>

Examples:

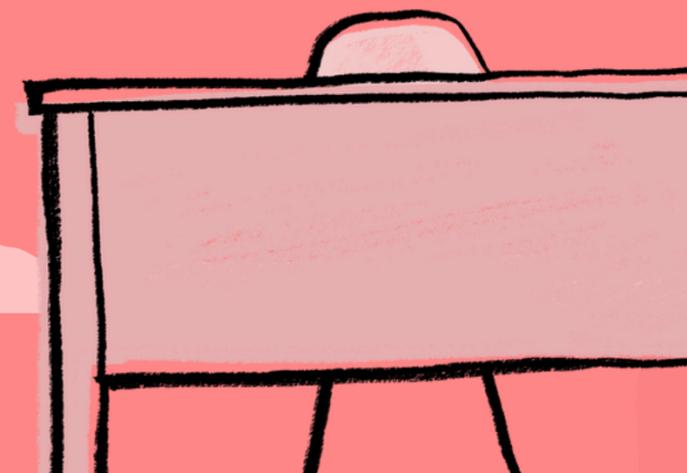
- There is **some** milk in the fridge.
- I did **some** exercises.
- Is there **any** milk in the fridge?
- There **isn't** any milk in the fridge.
- There are **some** plums on the tree.

LESSON 6B - SOME AND ANY

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Read the sentences. Write SOME or ANY.

1. I need _____ information about the city.
2. I always have _____ eggs for breakfast.
3. Can you help me? I need _____ advice.
4. We don't have _____ money.
5. There isn't _____ juice at home.
6. We don't have _____ time left.



LESSON 7 – WH- QUESTIONS

We can add a Wh- word at the beginning of a question to ask for specific information. We follow the next structure:

Wh- word + to be + complement ?

WHAT? Used to ask for information. 	WHO? Used to ask about People. 	WHEN? Used to ask for time. 
WHERE? Used to ask for a Place or location. 	WHY? Used to ask for a reason. 	WHICH? Used to ask about Choice. 
HOW? Used to ask for way or form. 	HOW MANY? Used to ask about quantity. 	HOW OFTEN? Used to ask about frequency. 

TRY IT YOURSELF!

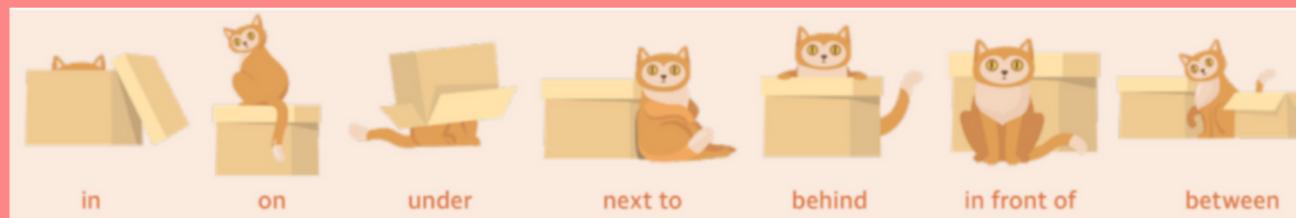
Write “WHAT”, “HOW”, “WHERE” or “WHEN”

1. _____ are you from?
2. _____ old are you?
3. _____ do you go to school?
4. _____ are you doing?
5. _____ do you live?
6. _____ time is it?
7. _____ is your name?



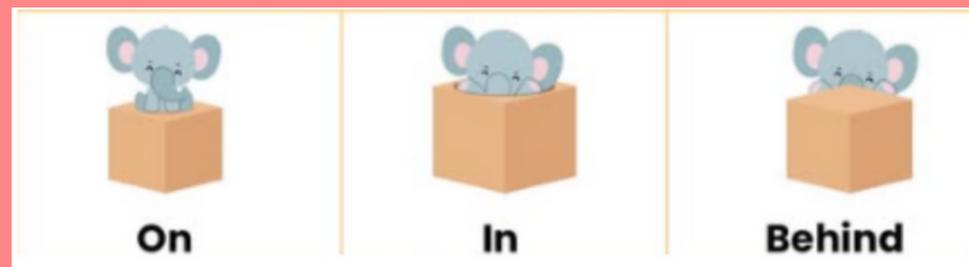
LESSON 8A - PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

We use prepositions of place to indicate the location of an object/person, using something else as a reference. They answer the question Where?



Where is the cat? → The cat is next to the box
(The main object is the cat and the reference is the box)

Example:



- The elephant is on the box
- The elephant is in the box
- The elephant is behind the box

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Read the sentence. Circle the correct preposition of place.

1. My dad is _____ the kitchen. on / in / behind
2. Our cat likes sleeping with me _____ the bed. between / on / in front of
3. I'm waiting for my friend _____ her house. in front of / under / on
4. We're playing a game – I'm hiding _____ the door! on / under / behind
5. I like sitting _____ my mum and my dad on the sofa. under / in / between



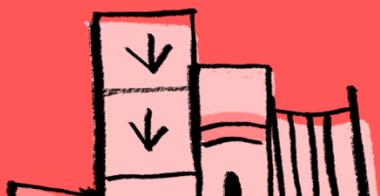


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Questions	We use it to offer things <i>Do you want some pasta?</i>	To ask about the existence of something: <i>Is there any salad?</i> <i>Do you have any cheese?</i>

Examples:

- There is **some** milk in the fridge.
- I did **some** exercises.
- Is there **any** milk in the fridge?
- There **isn't** any milk in the fridge.
- There are **some** plums on the tree.

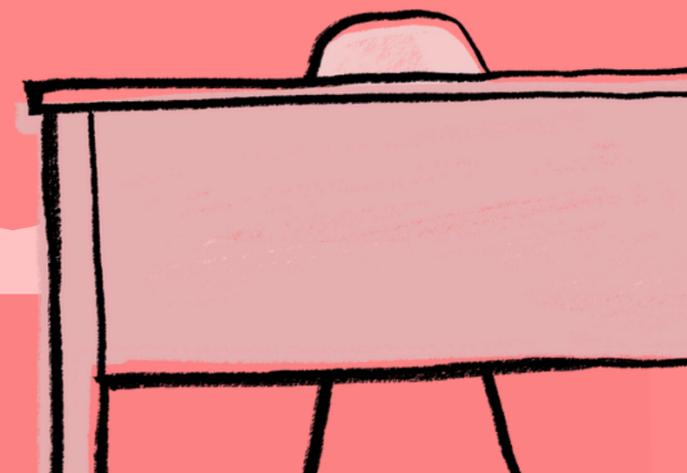


LESSON 8B - PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Read the sentences. Write SOME or ANY.

1. I need _____ information about the city.
2. I always have _____ eggs for breakfast.
3. Can you help me? I need _____ advice.
4. We don't have _____ money.
5. There isn't _____ juice at home.
6. We don't have _____ time left.



LESSON 8B – PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

at

- at 10 o'clock
- at midnight
- at bedtime
- at dinnertime
- at lunch
- at sunrise
- at Easter/Christmas
- at night
- at the weekend

Clock times
Meal times
Holiday periods



on

- on Sunday
- on the 10th
- on weekdays
- on July the 10th
- on New Year's Day
- on my birthday
- on my wedding day
- on the first day
- on Sunday evening

Days
Dates



in

- in January
- in spring
- in 2020
- in the 1980s
- in the 20th century
- in 10 years' time
- in the past/future
- in the morning/
evening/afternoon

Months
Seasons
Years
Parts of the day



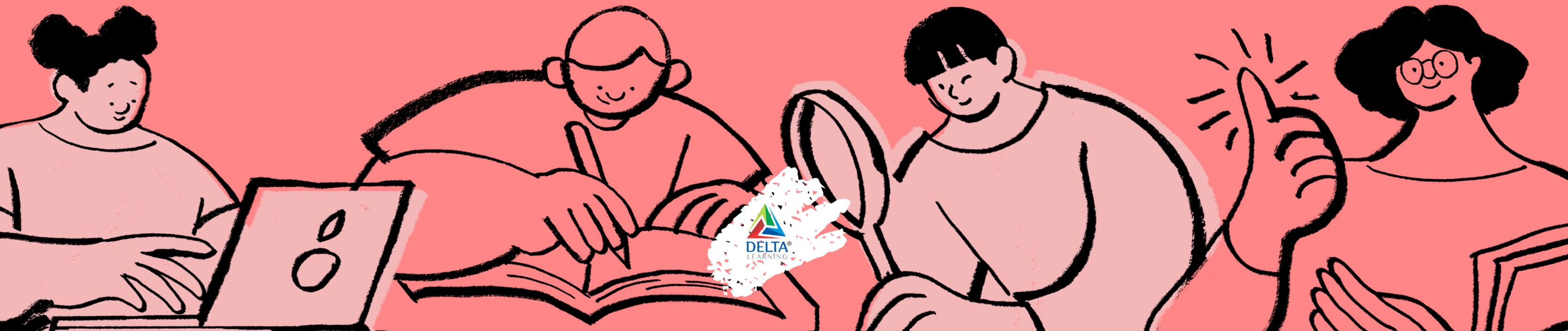
TRY IT YOURSELF!

Complete the sentences. Use 'at', 'in' or 'on' in the gaps.

1. He saw a film with my sister _____ the weekend.
2. _____ the last few months, it hasn't rained much.
3. My father was born _____ the 20th century.
4. She has a doctor's appointment _____ 10 o'clock _____ Monday.
5. We prefer to exercise _____ the evening.
6. Jacques is coming to visit us _____ 13 June.



MODULE 3



LESSON 9 – THERE IS / THERE ARE

We use **there is, there are** to say that **something exists**. We often use **there is, there are** to say **where something is**. We can also use **there is, there are** to say **when something happens**.

	Affirmative	Negative	Questions
Singular	There is a tree	There isn't an umbrella	Is there a pencil?
Plural	There are dogs on the street	There aren't cars	Are there questions?



LESSON 9 – THERE IS / THERE ARE

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Choose the correct forms of there is, there are, to complete these sentences.

1. In my street, _____ a bakery, a supermarket and two restaurants.
2. Is there a new printer in the office?' 'Yes, _____.
3. _____ many students in class today.
4. _____ many restaurants in your neighbourhood.' 'Yes, _____.
5. _____ milk and cookies in the kitchen.



LESSON 10 - VERB + ING

We use gerunds (verb + ing):

- After certain verbs - I enjoy singing.
- After prepositions - I drank a cup of coffee before leaving.
- As the subject or object of a sentence - Swimming is good exercise.

Common verbs followed by a gerund:
avoid, enjoy, finish, hate, keep, like, love,
don't mind, prefer, recommend, spend time,
stop, suggest.

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Put the verb into the correct form.

1. I don't fancy _____ (go) out tonight.
2. She avoided _____ (tell) him about her plans.
3. He enjoys _____ (have) a bath in the evening.
4. She kept _____ (talk) during the film.





LESSON 11A – POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

A **possessive pronoun** replaces a **possessive adjective** + a noun to avoid repeating information that is already clear.

Examples:

- This is my shirt, not your shirt .
(sounds repetitive)



- This bag is hers, not mine.
(sounds more natural)



TRY IT YOURSELF!

Replace the personal pronoun in parenthesis with a correct possessive pronoun.

1. These pencils are (you) _____.
2. The blue ball is (I) _____.
3. The blue car is (we) _____.
4. That diamond ring is (she) _____.
5. We met the famous singers Paul and Jane last night. This house is (they) _____.

Personal pronouns	Possessive pronoun	Example
I	Mine	This bag is not mine
You	Yours	Is that book yours?
He	His	Those glasses are his
She	Hers	Is that car hers?
It	---	**We don't use this possessive pronoun
We	Ours	Those balls are ours
They	Theirs	The house is not theirs



LESSON 11B – POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive adjectives (**my, your, his, her, its, our, their**) are words that describe who or what something belongs to by modifying a noun. They **always come before the noun** they describe, such as "my book" or "her car," and unlike possessive pronouns, they do not replace the noun.

Personal pronouns	Possessive adjective	Example
I	My	This is my bag
You	Your	Is that your book?
He	His	Those are his glasses
She	Her	Is that her car?
It	Its	My dog plays with its toy
We	Our	Those are our balls
They	Their	This is not their house



LESSON 11B – POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Complete the sentences below with the following possessive adjectives: her/ his/ my/ our/ their/ your. There is ONE extra possessive adjective.

1. She is from Russia. _____ name is Svetlana.
2. I'm Japanese. _____ parents are from Japan.
3. He isn't from China. _____ family is from Vietnam.
4. You are from Italy. _____ name is Mario.
5. They are from Greece. _____ names are Costas and Kimis.



LESSON 12A – POSSESSIVE 'S

We use -'s to indicate that the subject owns something. The possessive form is used with nouns referring to people, groups of people, countries, and animals.

To form the possessive, add apostrophe + s to the noun.

If the noun is plural, or already ends in s, just add an apostrophe after the s.

Examples:

- the car of John = John's car
- the room of the girls = the girls' room
- clothes for men = men's clothes
- the boat of the sailors = the sailors' boat



TRY IT YOURSELF!

Write correct sentences using possessive -s' and the prompts.

- My father / computer / very old.

- The teacher / desk / very big.

- His two sisters / names / Emma and Polly.

- Your mother / sisters / your aunts.

- My sister / best friend / really nice.





We use whose to ask who owns something.

Structure:

Whose + noun + verb + complement?

Examples:

Whose bag is this? → Who does this bag belong to?

Whose book are you reading? → Who owns the book you are reading? Whose dog is barking? →

Who owns the dog that is barking?

Whose keys are these? → Who owns the keys?



LESSON 12B - WHOSE

TRY IT YOURSELF!

Write WHO or WHOSE to complete the sentences.

1. _____ your favorite actor?
2. _____ Angie's crush?
3. _____ keys are at the door?
4. _____ bag is behind the door?




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**SEE YOU
NEXT YEAR!**

