



GRAMMAR RESOURCES

LEVEL A1.1

MODULE 1



Verb to Be (Affirmative Form)

Personal pronouns replace names of people or things. The verb "to be" shows state, identity, or condition

Structure:
Subject + Verb "To Be"

Giving Personal Information

Used to state name, age, origin, and occupation using the verb to be.

STRUCTURE:

Name:

- I am *[Name]* or My name is *[Name]*

Age:

- I am *[Number]* years old

(Note: Do NOT use "I have")

Origin:

- I am from *[Country]*

Occupation:

- I am a/an *[Job]*

My name is Maria. I am 25 years old. I am from Mexico, and I am a designer.

& Personal Pronouns

Pronoun	Verb "To Be"	Full Form	Contraction	Example
I	am	I am	I'm	I'm a student.
You	are	You are	You're	You're friendly.
He	is	He is	He's	He's a teacher.
She	is	She is	She's	She's doctor.
It	is	It is	It's	It's a cat.
We	are	We are	We're	We're happy.
They	are	They are	They're	They're at home.

Formal & Informal Greetings

Choose greetings based on who you are speaking to.

Type	Greeting	Response
Formal (Work, strangers)	Good morning / Good afternoon Hello, how are you?	Good morning. I am fine, thank you.
Informal (Friends, family)	Hi! / Hey! What's up?	Hi! Not much! / Great!

Common & Proper Nouns; Singular & Plural

- **Common Nouns:** General **items** (book, city). Written in lowercase.
- **Proper Nouns:** Specific names (London, Sarah). Always **capitalized**.

PLURAL RULES:

- Most nouns: Add -s (book → books)
- Ending in -s, -x, -ch, -sh: Add -es (bus → buses, watch → watches)
- Ending in Consonant + -y: Change to -ies (city → cities)
- Irregular plurals:
child → children, man → men, woman → women

Articles: Definite (The) & Indefinite (A / An)

A: Used **before singular countable nouns** with a **consonant** sound (a book, a university).

An: Used **before singular countable nouns** with a **vowel sound** (an apple, an hour).

The: Used for **specific items known to both** speaker and listener (the sun, the red car).

Demonstrative Adjectives

Used to point out specific things relative to proximity and quantity.

	Near (Here)	Far (There)
Singular	This (This is my pen.)	That (That is my car.)
Plural	These (These are my keys.)	Those (Those are your books.)

Imperatives (Affirmative & Negative)

Used to give direct orders, advice, or instructions. There is no subject pronoun used.

Affirmative Structure:

- **Base Verb + Object**

Example: Open the door.

Negative Structure:

- **Don't + Base Verb + Object**

Example: Don't touch that!



Module 1 Practice Exercise

A. Choose the correct option or fill in the blank:

1. She (am / is / are) _____ a talented doctor.
2. I am 20 _____ (years / years old).
3. Look at (this / these) _____ shoes right here!
4. (A / An) _____ umbrella is useful on rainy days.
5. (Not speak / Don't speak) _____ during the exam!

MODULE 2



VERB "TO BE"

(Negative & Interrogative Forms)

Negative Structure:

- **Subject + Verb "To Be" + Not**

I am not / You are not (aren't) / He is not (isn't)

Interrogative Structure:

- **Verb "To Be" + Subject + ... ?**

Are you a student? / Is she from Spain?

Yes/No Answers:

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

Possessive Adjectives

Used before a noun to show ownership.

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Example
I	my	This is my phone.
You	your	What is your name?
He	his	That is his jacket.
She	her	Her car is red.
It	its	The dog ate its food.
We	our	Welcome to our home.
They	their	Their house is big.

Wh- Questions with Verb "To Be"

Wh- Word + Verb "To Be" + Subject + ... ?

WH Word	Asks About	Example
What	Thing / action	What is this?
Who	Person	Who is he?
Where	Place	Where are you from?
When	Time	When is your birthday?
Why	Reason	Why are you happy?
How	Manner/condition	How are you?
How old / How many / How much	Age / quantity	How old are you?

Prepositions of Time:

In, On, At

Preposition	Usage	Examples
 At	Exact times, specific points	at 5:00, at noon, at night
 On	Days, full dates	on Tuesday, on July 4th
 In	Months, years, centuries, parts of day	in April, in the afternoon, in 2026





Module 2 Practice Exercise

A. Complete the sentences:

1. _____ (Where / What / Who) is your English class? – It is at 9:00 AM.
2. John lives here. _____ (His / Her) house is blue.
3. (Are / Is) _____ they at the university today?
4. My birthday is _____ (in / on / at) October 12th.
5. We usually drink coffee _____ (in / on / at) the morning.

MODULE 3



There is / There are

Used to state that something exists in a place.

THERE IS

Singular nouns / Uncountable nouns

Affirmative: There is a book on the desk.

Negative: There isn't a computer here.

Question: Is there a bathroom nearby?



THERE ARE

Plural nouns

Affirmative: There are three chairs.

Negative: There aren't any apples left.

Question: Are there any questions?



Prepositions of Place

Describe where an object or person is located.

PREPOSITION	MEANING	EXAMPLE
in	Inside an enclosed space	The keys are in the drawer.
on	On a surface	The book is on the table.
at	At a specific point/location	She is at the bus stop.
under	Below something	The cat is under the bed.
next to / beside	Beside something	The lamp is next to the bed.
between	In the middle of two things	The chair is between the desk and the wall.
in front of	Before/facing something	The car is in front of the house.
behind	At the back of something	The garden is behind the house.

Conjunctions: And, Because, So

Connect words, phrases, or clauses together.

- **And** (Addition):
 - I like coffee and tea.
- **Because** (Reason):
 - I am happy because it is Friday.
- **So** (Result):
 - It is raining, so I take an umbrella.

Expressing Preferences: Favorite, Prefer

Favorite (Adjective/Noun): **Expresses the top choice.**

Structure:

Subject + favorite [thing] is [item]

- *My favorite sport is soccer.*

Prefer (Verb): **Comparing options.**

Structure:

Subject + prefer + [noun/verb-ing] + to + [noun/verb-ing]

- *I prefer tea to coffee.*
- *I prefer reading to watching TV.*

Verb + -ing (Gerund as Object): **Used after verbs like like, love, enjoy, hate.**

- She loves swimming.
- They enjoy cooking.

POSSESSION

POSSESSIVE 'S

Singular owner:

- **Owner + 's + Item**
 - *Sarah*'s book.*

Plural owner ending in -s:

- **Owners + ' + Item**
 - *The students*' teacher.*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (REPLACES THE NOUN ENTIRELY)

Possessive Adjective (+ Noun)	Possessive Pronoun (No Noun)	Example
This is my car.	This car is mine.	Mine
That is your bag.	That bag is yours.	Yours
It is his hat.	It is his.	His
It is her coat.	It is hers.	Hers
These are our keys.	These keys are ours.	Ours
Those are their books.	Those books are theirs.	Theirs

Questions with "Whose"

Used to ask about ownership.

Structure:

Whose + Noun + Is/Are + This/These?

Singular: Whose jacket is this?

- It is Mark's.
- It is mine.

Plural: Whose keys are these?

- They are my sister's.
- They are hers.



Module 3 Practice Exercise

A. Choose or supply the correct answer:

1. (There is / There are) _____ ten students in the classroom.
2. The dog is sleeping _____ (under / between) the table.
3. I am tired, _____ (so / because) I am going to bed.
4. Whose laptop is this? - It is _____ (my / mine).
5. This is _____ (David's / Davids') guitar.



**GRAMMAR
RESOURCES**

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