**New Headway**

**Beginner Student’s Book**

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**Unit 8 : Where I live**

**Lecture (1)**

**There Is vs. There Are: How to Choose?**

* The choice between the phrases *there is* and *there are* at the beginning of a sentence is determined by the noun that follows it.
* Use *there is* when the noun is singular (“There is a cat”). Use *there are* when the noun is plural (“There are two cats”).

***There Is* vs. *There Are***

You probably know that the choice between [is vs. are](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/is-vs-are/) depends on a noun. In most sentences, the noun comes before the verb. But in sentences that begin with *there is* and *there are*, the noun comes later.

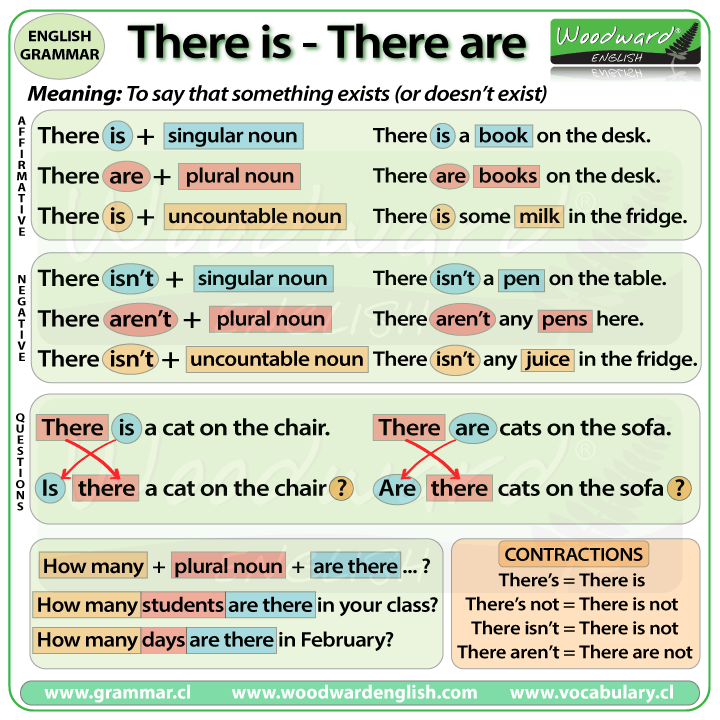
* There is a cat on the porch.

In the sentence above, *cat* is singular, so it requires *there is*.

* There are many opportunities to learn at this company.

In the sentence above, *opportunities* is plural, so it requires *there are*.

There is - There are



### Positive Sentences

We use **there is** for *singular* and **there are** for *plural*.

* **There is** *one table* in the classroom.
* **There are** *three chairs* in the classroom.
* **There is** *a spider* in the bath.
* **There are** *many people* at the bus stop.

We also use **There is** with [*uncountable nouns*](http://www.grammar.cl/Notes/Countable_Uncountable_Nouns.htm):

* **There is** milk in the fridge.
* **There is** some sugar on the table.
* **There is** ice cream on your shirt.

### Contractions

The contraction of **there is** is **there's**.

* **There's** a good song on the radio.
* **There's** only one chocolate left in the box.

You **cannot** contract **there are**.

* **There are** nine cats on the roof.
* **There are** only five weeks until my birthday.

### Negative Form

The negative is formed by putting **not** after *is* or *are*:

* There is **not** a horse in the field.
* There are **not** eight children in the school.
* There is **not** a tree in the garden.
* There are **not** two elephants in the zoo.

We almost always use contractions when speaking.

The Negative contractions are:

* There's not = There isn't
* There are not = There aren't

### There aren't with ANY

When we want to indicate that a zero quantity of something exists we use **there aren't *any.***

* There aren't **any** people at the party.
* There aren't **any** trees in my street.

We also use this structure with **uncountable** nouns:

* There isn't **any** *water* in the swimming pool.
* There isn't **any** *sugar* in my coffee.

### Questions

To form a question we place **is / are** in front of **there**.

Again we use **any** with plural questions or those which use uncountable nouns.

We also use **there is / are** in short answers.

* **Is there** a dog in the supermarket? - No, there isn't.
* **Are there** any dogs in the park? - Yes, there are.
* **Is there** a security guard in the shop? - Yes, there is.
* **Are there** any polar bears in Antarctica? - No, there aren't.
* **Is there** any ice-cream in the freezer? - Yes, there is.

### How Many with Are There

If we want to find out the number of objects that exist we use **How many** in the following form:

**How many** + plural noun + *are there* (+ complement).

* **How many** dogs *are there* in the park?
* **How many** students *are there* in your class?
* **How many** countries *are there* in South America?
* **How many** Star Wars films *are there*?

**Unit 8 : Where I live**

Lecture (2)

**Prepositions**

Prepositions are short words (on, in, to) that usually stand in front of nouns (sometimes also in front of gerund verbs).

Even advanced learners of English find prepositions difficult, as a 1:1 translation is usually not possible. One preposition in your native language might have several translations depending on the situation.

There are hardly any rules as to when to use which preposition. The only way to learn prepositions is looking them up in a [dictionary](https://www.ego4u.com/en/lingopad), reading a lot in English ([literature](https://www.ego4u.com/en/read-on/literature)) and learning useful phrases off by heart ([study tips](https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/learning/gap-filling)).

The following table contains rules for some of the most frequently used prepositions in English:

**Prepositions – Time**

| English | Usage | Example |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * on | * days of the week | * on Monday |
| * in | * months / seasons * time of day * year * after a certain period of time *(when?)* | * in August / in winter * in the morning * in 2006 * in an hour |
| * at | * for *night* * for *weekend* * a certain point of time *(when?)* | * at night * at the weekend * at half past nine |
| * since | * from a certain point of time (past till now) | * since 1980 |
| * for | * over a certain period of time (past till now) | * for 2 years |
| * ago | * a certain time in the past | * 2 years ago |
| * before | * earlier than a certain point of time | * before 2004 |
| * to | * telling the time | * ten to six (5:50) |
| * past | * telling the time | * ten past six (6:10) |
| * to / till / until | * marking the beginning and end of a period of time | * from Monday to/till Friday |
| * till / until | * in the sense of *how long something is going to last* | * He is on holiday until Friday. |
| * by | * in the sense of *at the latest* * up to a certain time | * I will be back by 6 o’clock. |

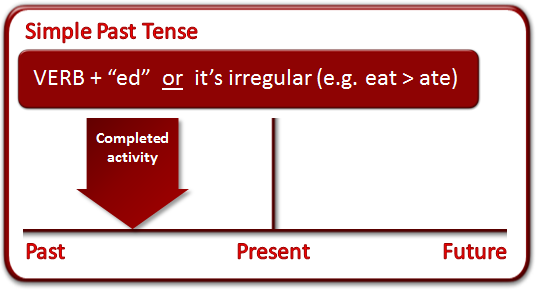
**Unit 9 : Times Past**

**Lecture (3)**

**Past Simple**

The *simple past tense* is used to describe a completed activity that happened in the past. In other words, it started in the past and ended in the past.

The simple past tense (also known as the past simple or [*preterite*](https://www.thoughtco.com/preterite-verbs-1691675)) of [regular verbs](https://www.thoughtco.com/regular-verb-english-grammar-1692039) is marked by the ending -d, -ed, or -t. [Irregular verbs](https://www.thoughtco.com/irregular-verb-english-grammar-1691197) have a variety of endings. The simple past is not accompanied by [helping verbs](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-helping-verb-1690924).



# Regular Verbs

If it's a [regular verb](http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/regular_verbs.htm), the **simple past tense** is formed like this:  
  
Add "ed" to most verbs:

* jump > jumped
* paint > painted

If a verb of one syllable ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the final consonant and add "ed":

* chat > chatted
* stop > stopped

If the final consonant is w, x or y, don't double it:

* sew > sewed
* play > played
* fix > fixed

If last syllable of a longer verb is stressed and ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], double the last consonant and add "ed":

* incur > incurred
* prefer > preferred

If the first syllable of a longer verb is stressed and the verb ends [consonant-vowel-consonant], just add "ed":

* open > opened
* enter > entered
* swallow > swallowed

If the verb ends "e", just add "d":

* thrive > thrived
* guzzle > guzzled

If the verb ends [consonant + "y"], change the "y" to an "i" and add "ed":

* cry > cried
* fry > fried

# Irregular Verbs

If it's an [irregular verb](http://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/irregular_verbs.htm), the **simple past tense** is formed in all sorts of different ways. Here are some examples:

* break > broke
* catch > caught

**Structure**

Subject + was / were + Complement

e.g. She was a teacher in our college.

\*The students were worried before the exam.

**Negative**

\*She was not a teacher in our college.

\* The students were not worried before the exam.

**Questions**

Was she a teacher in our college?

Were the students worried before the exam?

**Structure**

Subject + Main verb+ complement

\*They played football yesterday

\*I wrote a letter to my uncle two days ago.

**Negative**

**Subject + did (not) + verb + complement**

\*They did not play football yesterday

\* I did not write a letter to my uncle two days ago

**Questions**

\*Did they play football yesterday?

\*Did you write a letter to your uncle two days ago?

**Note**

Adverbs that occur with this tense are

( yesterday/ last month / last year/ ago )