

SEVENTH EDITION

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT BASIC

SANDRA N. ELBAUM

JUDI P. PEMÁN

Grammar in Context Student Resources (including audio):

ELTNGL.com/grammarincontextseries

ON THE COVER | The High Trestle Bridge stands 13 stories high and spans half a mile across the Des Moines River, Des Moines, Iowa. © Jason Mrachina

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SANDRA N. ELBAUM
JUDI P. PEMÁN



Australia • Brazil • Mexico • Singapore • United Kingdom • United States

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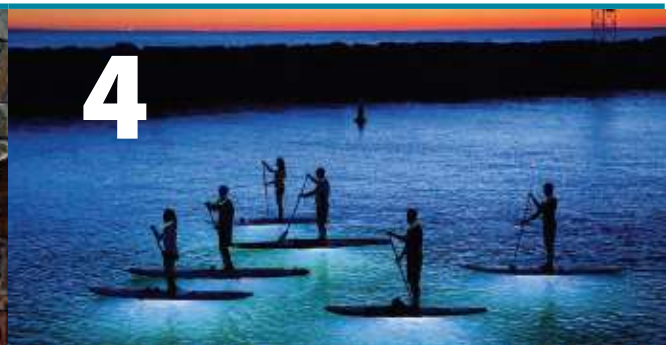
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A WORD FROM THE AUTHOR



My parents immigrated to the United States from Poland and learned English as a second language as adults. My sisters and I were born in the United States. My parents spoke Yiddish to us; we answered in English. In that process, my parents' English improved immeasurably. Such is the case with many immigrant parents whose children are fluent in English. They usually learn English much faster than others; they hear the language in natural ways, in the context of daily life.

Learning a language in context, whether it be from the home, from work, or from a textbook, cannot be overestimated. The challenge for me has been to find a variety of high-interest topics to engage the adult language learner. I was thrilled to work on this new edition of *Grammar in Context* for National Geographic Learning. In so doing, I have been able to combine exciting new readings with captivating photos to exemplify the grammar.

I have given more than 100 workshops at ESL programs and professional conferences around the United States, where I have gotten feedback from users of previous editions of *Grammar in Context*. Some teachers have expressed concern about trying to cover long grammar units within a limited time. While ESL is not taught in a uniform number of hours per week, I have heeded my audiences and streamlined the series so that the grammar and practice covered is more manageable. And in response to the needs of most ESL programs, I have expanded and enriched the writing component.

Whether you are a new user of *Grammar in Context* or have used this series before, I welcome you to this new edition.

Sandra N. Elbaum

For my loves

Gentile, Chimene, Joseph, and Joy

WELCOME TO *GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT*, SEVENTH EDITION BASIC LEVEL

Grammar in Context, the original contextualized grammar series, brings grammar to life through engaging topics that provide a framework for meaningful practice. Students learn more, remember more, and use language more effectively when they study grammar in context.

ENHANCED IN THE SEVENTH EDITION

National Geographic photographs introduce unit themes and pull students into the context.



Unit openers include an inspirational quote to help students connect to the theme.

Updated readings introduce the target grammar in context and provide the springboard for explanations and practice.

Words to Know sections include vocabulary to help students understand what they are reading, listening to, and practicing. In this new edition these targeted words are on the audio program.

BEFORE YOU READ

1. Is it easy to make choices in a store? Why or why not?
2. Do you compare prices when you shop? Why or why not?

READ

Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to the yes/no questions and *wh-* questions using *there is* and *there are* in bold. **P 715**

Halina and her husband, Peter, are in the supermarket.

Peter: There are many brands of shampoo. **Why are there** so many brands? Do people need so many choices?

Halina: I don't think so. **Is there** a difference between this shampoo for \$3.99 and that shampoo for \$10.99?

Peter: I don't know. Let's buy the cheap one.

Halina: OK. There's probably no difference.

Peter: **Are there** any other items on the shopping list?

Halina: Just two. We need sugar. The sugar is in aisle 6. (one minute later)

Halina: This sign says 25 ounces for \$1.75. That one says five pounds for \$2.25. Which one is a better buy?

Peter: I don't know. What's an ounce?

Halina: It's part of a pound. There are sixteen ounces in a pound.

Peter: **Is there** a calculator on your phone?

Halina: Yes, but we don't need it. Look. There's a small sign under the sugar. The five-pound bag is about 2.8¢ an ounce. The 25-ounce bag is about 7¢ an ounce. The big bag is a better buy.

Peter: You're a smart shopper. Are we finished? **Is there** anything else on the list?

Halina: Yes. There's one more thing—dog food.

Peter: Wow! Look. There are over twenty kinds of dog food.

Halina: Dogs have choices, too.



DID YOU KNOW?

One pound = .45 kilograms
One ounce = 28.35 grams

COMPREHENSION Based on the reading, write T for true or F for false.

1. ____ There are two brands of shampoo in the store.
2. ____ An ounce is smaller than a pound.
3. ____ Halina and Peter have a dog.

WORDS TO KNOW **P 714**

brand	Many companies make soap. There are a lot of different brands .
shampoo	I need to buy shampoo so I can wash my hair.
choice	There are twenty kinds of dog food, so there are many choices . We have to pick one.
difference between	What's the difference between the cheap shampoo and the expensive one?
ounce	An ounce is a unit of measure. Sixteen ounces is equal to one pound.
calculator	I have a calculator on my phone. It helps me do math.
better buy	The large bag of sugar is a better buy . We can save money.

LISTEN

Listen to the sentences about the conversation. Circle True or False. **P 715**

1. ☒ True False
2. ☐ True False
3. ☐ True False
4. ☐ True False
5. ☐ True False
6. ☐ True False
7. ☐ True False
8. ☐ True False

7.8 There Is and There Are—Yes/No Questions

Compare statements and questions with *there is* and *there are*.

STATEMENT	QUESTION	SHORT ANSWER
There's a shampoo aisle.	Is there a hardware aisle in this store?	No, there isn't.
There are large bags of sugar.	Are there any small bags of sugar?	Yes, there are.
There's dog food in this aisle.	Is there any cat food in this aisle?	Yes, there is.

Notes:

1. We often use *any* in questions with noncount and plural count nouns.
2. We don't make a contraction in an affirmative short answer.
Yes, there is. No: Yes, there's.

New reading comprehension activities provide students a quick comprehension check to make sure they understood the reading.

COMPREHENSION Based on the reading, write T for true or F for false.

1. ____ There are two brands of shampoo in the store.
2. ____ An ounce is smaller than a pound.
3. ____ Halina and Peter have a dog.

New Fun with Grammar allows the class to practice grammar in a lively game-like way.

FUN WITH GRAMMAR

Play Bingo. Your teacher will give you a blank Bingo card. Write the prepositions *in, on, at, to, after, before, near, next to, for, or out of* in each square. Some squares will have the same words. Put the prepositions in any order. Your teacher will call out a preposition. Find a square with that preposition and write a sentence in the square, using that preposition. To win the game, you have to have sentences in four squares in a row, either horizontally (→), vertically (↓), or diagonally (↘). The first person to get four correct sentences in a row says, "Bingo!" and wins the game.

New Summary and Review sections help students revisit key points and assess their progress.

SUMMARY OF UNIT 7

Time Expressions

in the morning	three times a month
in twenty minutes	
at night	once a week
at 10 p.m.	
on Saturdays	every day
after 9:30	24 hours a day
before 10:30	24/7

Prepositions of Place and Prepositions in Common Expressions

in	Rick is in the car.	
near	The pharmacy is near the supermarket.	
next to	The pharmacy is next to the gas station.	
on	The store is on the corner.	The program is on TV.
	Rick is on the phone.	Toothpaste is on sale.
at	Rick is at the store.	
to	Go to the pharmacy.	
for	Aspirin is on sale—two bottles for \$8.00.	
out of	We're out of coffee.	

There Is and There Are—Affirmative Statements

THERE	BE	A/AN OR QUANTITY WORD	NOUN	PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE
There	is	an	elevator	in the store.
	is	some	milk	in the fridge.
	are	two	clerks	in aisle 6.

There Is and There Are—Negative Statements

THERE	BE	NO OR ANY	NOUN	PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE
There	is	no	elevator	in the store.
	are	any	lightbulbs	in this aisle.
	isn't		coffee	in the big store.
	aren't	any	lightbulbs	in this aisle.

There Is and There Are—Questions

YES/NO QUESTION	WH- QUESTION
Are there ten items on the list?	How many items are there on the list?
Are there different kinds of shampoo?	Why are there different kinds of shampoo?
Is there any sugar?	How much sugar is there?
Is there a difference between this shampoo and that shampoo?	Why is there a difference in price?

From Grammar to Writing gives editing advice and practice to set students up to successfully apply the grammar to writing.

FROM GRAMMAR TO WRITING

PART 1 Editing Advice

1. Use the correct preposition.
Sue likes to shop at night.
Your favorite program begins at twenty minutes.
2. Don't use prepositions with certain time expressions.
Simon works five days in a week.
3. Don't use *to* after *near*.
There's a convenience store near my house.
4. Don't write a contraction for *there are*.
There are fifteen students in the class.
5. Don't use *a* after *there are*.
There are a good sales this week.
6. Don't use two negatives together.
There aren't no lightbulbs in this aisle.
7. Use correct word order.
How many batteries are there in the flashlight?

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:** I need a lightbulb for this lamp. Are there any extra lightbulbs?
Shafia: No, there isn't. We need to buy more.
- Ali:** Let's go in the hardware store. Is it open now?
Shafia: No, it's late. The hardware store isn't open in the night. It closes at 6:00 p.m. But the big store near the bank is open very late.
- Ali:** There are a lot of things in sale at that store this week. Let's make a list.
Shafia: We don't need a lot of things. We only need lightbulbs.
- Ali:** What about batteries? Are there a batteries in the house?

REVIEW

Choose the correct words to complete the conversation.

- A:** Hello?
B: Hi, Tim. Are you still on/at/near work?
A: Yes, I am. I'm coming home on/after/in a few minutes, though.
B: Can you please go at/in/to the supermarket on/in/to your way home? We're after/just off/for milk. And there's/are there/there are some/any/any other things we need, too.
- A:** Sure. Is the supermarket open after/in/at the evening?
B: Yes. It's open late on/in/at Thursdays.
A: OK. The supermarket near/just in/on the corner of 5th Street and Oak Street, right?
B: No. That one isn't open in/at/on night. There's/There are/There's no a supermarket on/before/next to the hardware store. Go to/near/for that one.
- A:** OK, got it.
(30 minutes later)
A: Hi, Kate. I'm on/at/to the store. How many items there are/is there/are there on your list?
B: Not too many. There's/There are/There is ten items, but you don't have to get everything.
A: Oranges are on/in/for sale. Five on/for/just off a dollar. That's a good price.
B: Yes, it is. Please get oranges. There are/There aren't/There are no any oranges in the fridge. There are/There aren't/There is no apples, either. Please get apples, too.
- A:** OK. Where's the dairy section? I don't see it.
B: There's/There are/is there two dairy aisles in that store, actually. There's/There are/is there one next to/out off/for the fruit . . .
- A:** Oh, yes, I see it.
B: Is there/Are there/How much is there any milk in that aisle?
A: Hmm. No, there is/there isn't/there aren't.
B: OK. There's/Is there/There are another dairy aisle. It's on/in/near the meat section.
A: OK . . . Oh, there's any/many/a lot off milk here!
B: Great. And can you please buy coffee? There isn't some/any/enough here.
A: Sure. I'll be home soon!

- Shafia:** There's some AA batteries.
Ali: But we need C batteries for the radio.
Shafia: There aren't no C batteries in the house.
Ali: Do you want to go in the store with me?
Shafia: My favorite show starts after five minutes. Can you go alone?
Ali: OK.
Shafia: There's in rice in the house. Can you get some rice, too?
Ali: There isn't any rice at the hardware store.
Shafia: Of course not. But the hardware store is next the supermarket. In fact, you don't need to go to the hardware store at all. There are a lightbulbs and batteries at the supermarket, too.
Ali: OK. Good. There's no need to go to two stores. Is this supermarket open at night?
Shafia: Yes. It's open seven days in a week. And it's open all night.

PART 3 Write

Write five or six sentences to describe each photo. You can write affirmative statements, negative statements, or questions.

In photo A, a woman is with a sales person at a hardware store.



PART 4 Learner's Log

Write one sentence about each of these topics:

- shopping in the United States
- different types of stores
- getting a good price

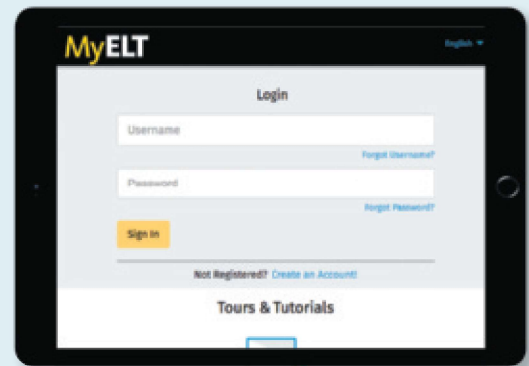
2. Write any questions you still have about shopping in the United States.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

FOR STUDENTS The **Online Practice** provides a variety of interactive grammar activities for homework or flexible independent study.

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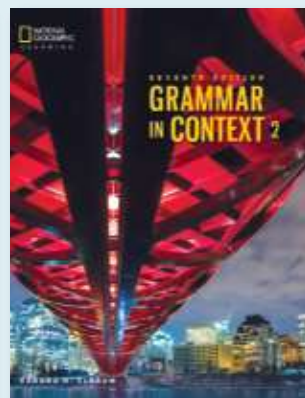
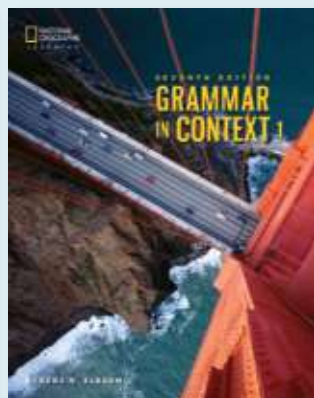
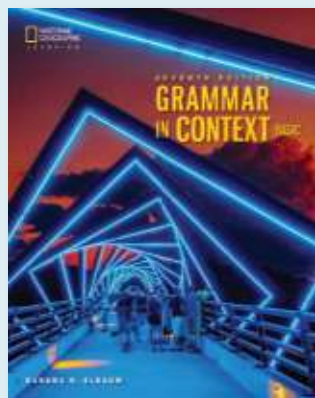
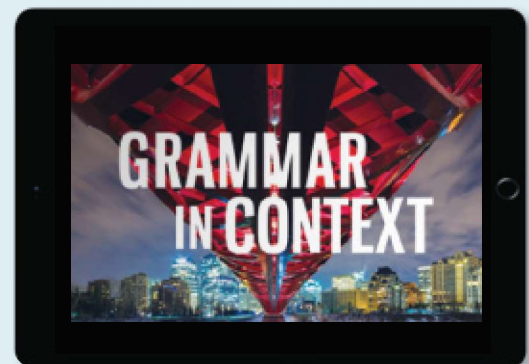


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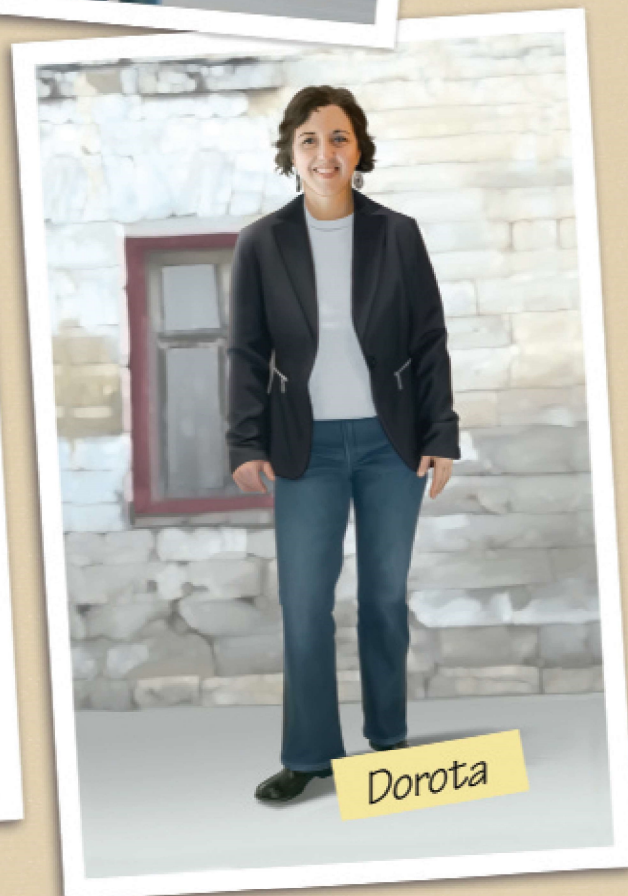
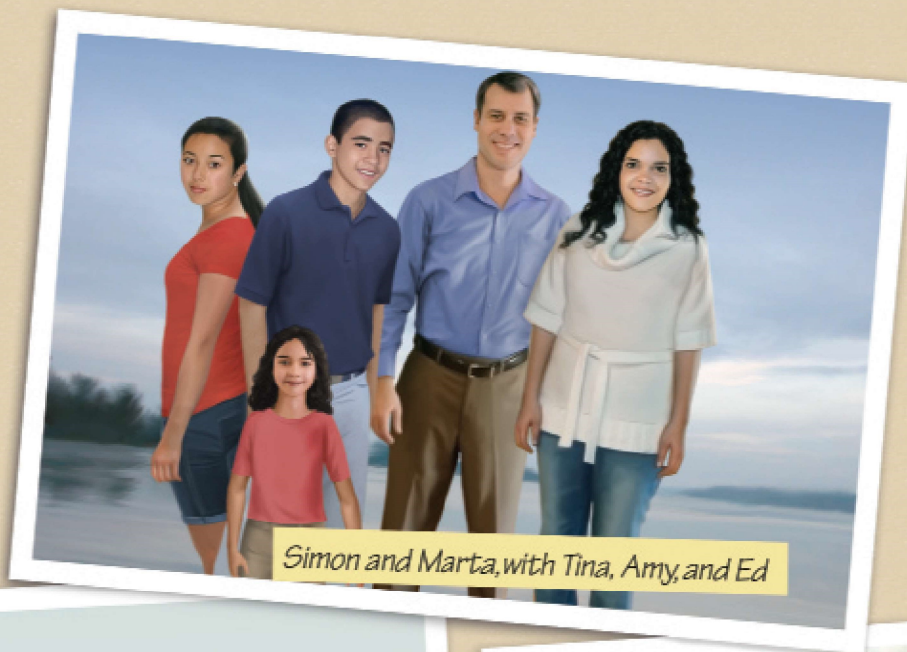


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IT IS NICE TO MEET YOU!

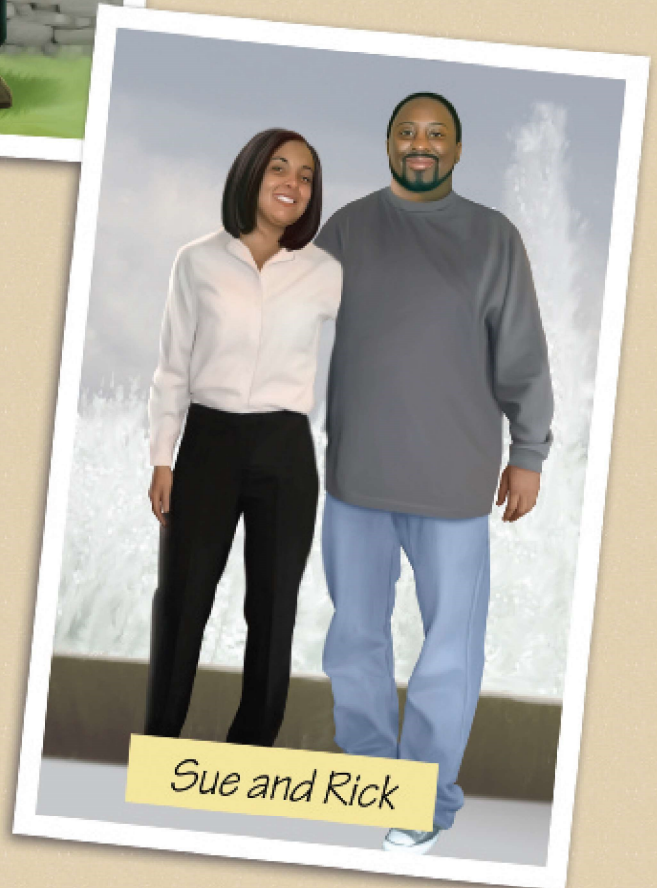




Shafia and Ali



Victor and Lisa, with Maya



Sue and Rick

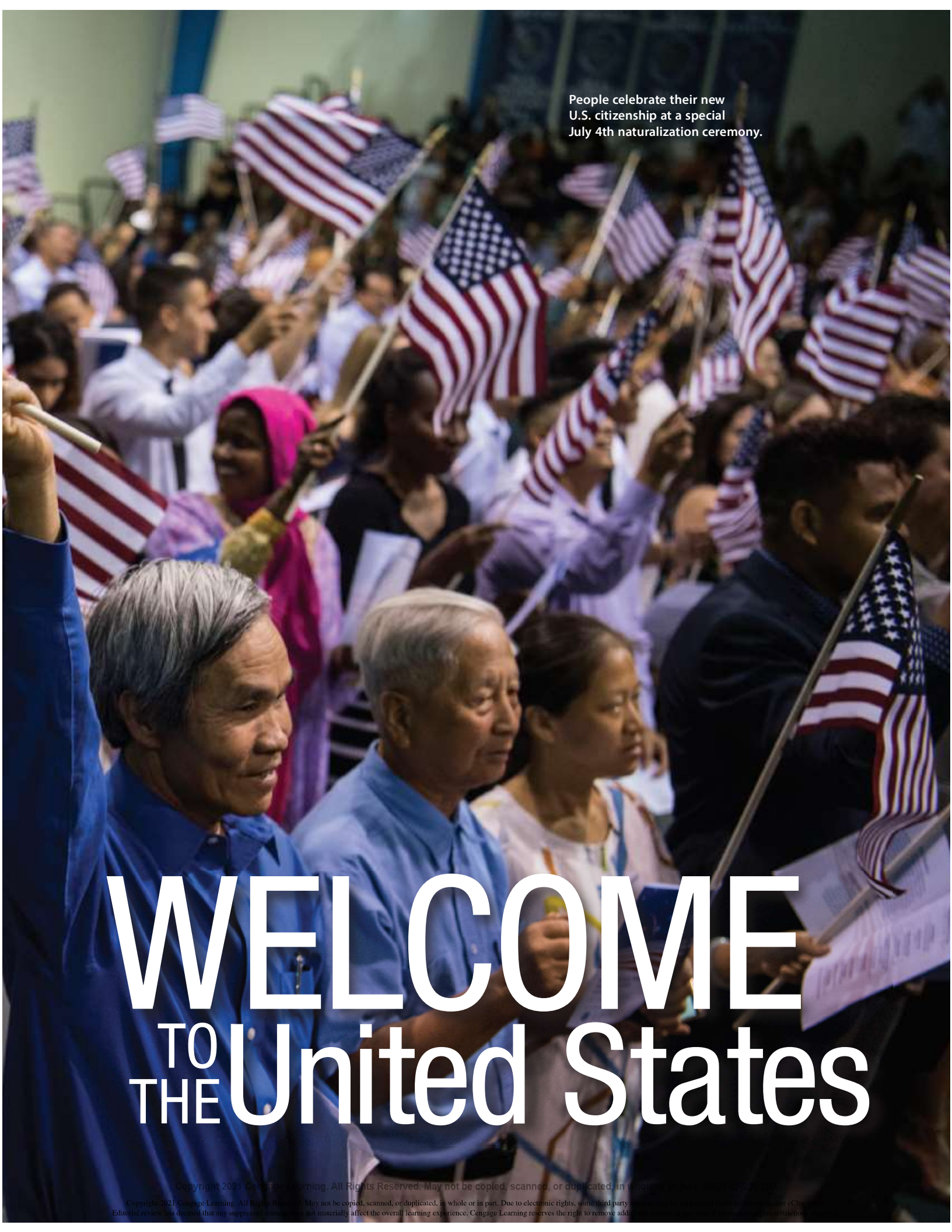
UNIT

1

Be Singular and Plural Nouns Adjectives

My fellow Americans, we are and
always will be a nation of immigrants.

BARACK OBAMA



People celebrate their new
U.S. citizenship at a special
July 4th naturalization ceremony.


WELCOME TO THE United States

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.  11

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 United States 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."

COMPREHENSION Based on the reading, write T for *true* or F for *false*.

- _____ Dorota is from Poland.
- _____ Simon is from Poland.
- _____ English is Simon's first language.

WORDS TO KNOW 1.2

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 a citizen, 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*.  1.3

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|-------|
| 1. True | <u>False</u> | 5. True | False |
| 2. True | False | 6. True | False |
| 3. True | False | 7. True | False |
| 4. True | False | 8. True | False |



1.1 Subject Pronouns



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.


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*. Then listen and check your answers.  1.4

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. But Simon and I _____ both here to help you.
11. 12.

ABOUT YOU Check (✓) the items that are true for you.

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

ABOUT YOU Fill in the blanks.

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




A shopping center in Miami, Florida, USA

BEFORE YOU READ

Circle *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 the contractions with *be* and *this, that, these, and those* in bold.  1.5

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.

COMPREHENSION Based on the reading, write T for *true* or F for *false*.

- _____ The laundromat is new for Dorota.
- _____ Shafia's clothes are dirty.
- _____ The dryers are for the wet clothes.

WORDS TO KNOW 1.6

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*.  1.7

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1. <u>True</u> | 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 hot.
You are	You're	You're very helpful.
We are	We're	We're together.
They are	They're	They're at the laundromat.

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.*

GRAMMAR IN USE

It is common to contract a noun or name + *be* in spoken English.

Simon's from Mexico.


We don't usually contract a noun or name + *be* in written English.

EXERCISE 4 Write the contraction for the words given.

1. _____ new here.
I am
2. _____ from Mexico. _____ a citizen of the United States now.
a. Simon is b. He is
3. _____ from Poland. _____ a citizen, too.
a. Dorota is b. She is
4. _____ both very helpful.
They are
5. _____ big.
The laundromat is
6. _____ hot in the laundromat.
It is
7. _____ new here. _____ new, too.
a. You are b. I am
_____ both new.
c. We are

Warsaw Castle Square, Poland



EXERCISE 5 Ali and Peter are new immigrants. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of *be*. Use contractions when possible. Then listen and check your answers.  1.8





- Ali:** I 'm ^{1.} from India. You 're ^{2.} from Russia, right?
- Peter:** No. I ^{3.} from Warsaw. It ^{4.} in Poland.
- Ali:** I ^{5.} new here. I ^{6.} confused about things.
- Peter:** We ^{7.} both confused. Life ^{8.} different here.
- Ali:** Yes. Many things ^{9.} new here. The bank ^{10.} new for me.
The supermarket ^{11.} new for me, too.
- Peter:** I ^{12.} glad to know Simon and Dorota. Simon and Dorota ^{13.} from other countries, but they ^{14.} both citizens now. Simon ^{15.} from Mexico.
He ^{16.} helpful. Dorota ^{17.} from Poland. She ^{18.} helpful, too.
- Ali:** You ^{19.} right. They ^{20.} both very helpful to new immigrants.

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 6 Write the plural form of the words.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| quarter  | 1. sheet <u>sheets</u> | 7. towel _____ |
| dime  | 2. quarter _____ | 8. item _____ |
| nickel  | 3. dime _____ | 9. blanket _____ |
| dollar  | 4. dryer _____ | 10. coin _____ |
| | 5. nickel _____ | 11. dollar _____ |
| | 6. machine _____ | 12. 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 →

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

-  _____ *This is* a dollar.
-  _____ the change machine.
-  _____ coins.
-  _____ quarters.
-  _____ an empty machine.
-  _____ dryers.

EXERCISE 8 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.
7. The towels (*'re/are*) dry.
8. (*A dollar/Dollars*) is necessary for those machines.
9. There (*is/are*) three dryers in this laundromat.
10. (*This/These*) is a big washing machine.

FUN WITH GRAMMAR

Play a game in groups of five. Take turns identifying something near or far that you can see in your classroom.

A: *That's a table.*

B: *These are keys.*

If you can't think of a sentence or if you use the wrong word, you are out of the game.


A mother and daughter wait for their laundry at a laundromat.

BEFORE YOU READ

Circle *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 the negative forms of *be*, adjectives, and expressions with *It* in bold.  1.9

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 \$4.99 a box. This week they're **not** \$4.99 a box. They're \$3.50. And look there. Apples are on sale, too. One pound for \$2.15.

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.

DID YOU KNOW?

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



a bar code

COMPREHENSION Based on the reading, write T for *true* or F for *false*.

- _____ The supermarket is crowded.
- _____ The supermarket is new for Halina.
- _____ Cookies are on sale.

WORDS TO KNOW 1.10

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 \$3.50 a box instead of \$4.99.
pound	Americans use pounds , not kilograms. The abbreviation for pound is <i>lb</i> .
free	The cookies aren't free . They're \$3.79.
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*.  1.11

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|-------|
| 1. True | <u>False</u> | 5. True | False |
| 2. True | False | 6. True | False |
| 3. True | False | 7. True | False |
| 4. True | False | 8. True | False |



1.6 Be—Negative Statements

Compare negative long forms and contractions.

NEGATIVE LONG FORM	NEGATIVE CONTRACTION	
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.

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.

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 9 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 \$3.50 this week. They _____ \$3.50 every week.
- I'm in the supermarket. I _____ in the laundromat.

continued

6. The store is empty. It _____ crowded.
7. You're helpful. You _____ confused.
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 10 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	BE	ADJECTIVE	An adjective can follow the verb <i>be</i> .
The parking lot	is	empty.	
The store	isn't	crowded.	
The samples	are	free.	
Those are free samples.			An adjective can come before a noun.
These are big packages.			

Note:

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

*one **free** sample*

*two **free** samples*

EXERCISE 11 Fill in the blanks with an adjective from the box. Then listen and check your answers.  1.12

CONVERSATION A: Lisa, a new immigrant, 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.}. Why not?

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 59¢ a pound. That's a ^{8.} price.

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

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 small, and some are ^{11.}.

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

Victor: All of these machines are the same, but those are ^{12.}.

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 12 Fill in the blanks with one of the words from the box.

early ✓	sunny	late	cold	7 a.m.	hot
---------	-------	------	------	--------	-----

- 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'm tired.
- It's _____ today. We're at the beach.

EXERCISE 13 Fill in the blanks to make true statements. Use the words from the box in Exercise 12 or your own ideas.

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

ABOUT YOU Fill in the blanks to make true affirmative or negative statements. Use *am*, *is*, or *are*.

- I am new to this country.
- My school _____ big. My school _____ small.
^{a.} ^{b.}
- In my town, the parking lots _____ crowded.
- It _____ hot in my country right now.
- It _____ cold in my country right now.
- In my supermarket, the prices _____ the same every week.
- I _____ from Poland.

1.9 Singular and Plural—Spelling Rules

SINGULAR	PLURAL	RULE
coin dime dollar	coins dimes dollars	We add -s to form the plural of most nouns.
dish watch box dress	dishes watches boxes dresses	We add -es to form the plural of nouns that end in <i>sh</i> , <i>ch</i> , <i>x</i> , and <i>ss</i> .
family baby	families babies	We change the final <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> and add -es when a word ends in a consonant + <i>y</i> .
day toy	days toys	We add only -s when a word ends in a vowel + <i>y</i> .
shelf life	shelves lives	We take away the final <i>f</i> or <i>fe</i> and add -ves. when a word ends in an <i>f</i> or <i>fe</i> .

Pronunciation Note:

Sometimes we need to pronounce an extra syllable. Listen to your teacher pronounce these words:

price—prices noise—noises page—pages

EXERCISE 14 Fill in the blanks with the plural form of the noun given.

- The _____ are in the parking lot.
car
- The _____ are under the _____.
a. price b. shelf
- The _____ are in a blue box.
match
- It's Saturday, and many _____ are at the supermarket.
family
- The soap for washing _____ costs \$2.89.
dish
- The _____ are on sale this week. Those _____ are on sale.
a. cracker b. box
- Some _____ are in the supermarket today.
baby
- Dorota speaks two _____ : Polish and English.
language

FUN WITH GRAMMAR

Play a game of *Telephone*. With your whole class, sit in a circle. Student A, think of a sentence with *be*. It can be affirmative or negative. Whisper your sentence to Student B. Student B, whisper the sentence to Student C. Keep going around the circle. The last student says the sentence aloud. Is it the same sentence that Student A made?

SUMMARY OF UNIT 1

Be—Affirmative and Negative Statements

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I am from Poland.	I am not from Mexico.
You are early.	You are not late.
She is from Mexico.	She is not from Japan.
It is a supermarket.	It is not a laundromat.
We are cashiers.	We are not teachers.
They are late.	They are not early.

Contractions

LONG FORM	AFFIRMATIVE CONTRACTION	NEGATIVE CONTRACTION	
I am	I'm	I'm not	
She is	She's	She's not	She isn't
He is	He's	He's not	He isn't
It is	It's	It's not	It isn't
Everything is	Everything's	Everything's not	Everything isn't
You are	You're	You're not	You aren't
We are	We're	We're not	We aren't
They are	They're	They're not	They aren't

This, That, These, Those

SINGULAR	PLURAL
This is a laundromat.	These are quarters.
That is a big machine.	Those are dryers.

Adjectives

The parking lot is empty .	Those are free samples.
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Expressions with It

It's hot in here.	It's 10 a.m.
It's sunny today.	It's Tuesday.

Singular and Plural

SINGULAR	PLURAL
one coin	two coins
one dish	three dishes
one family	two families
one day	four days
one shelf	two shelves

REVIEW

A. Choose the correct words to complete the conversation.

A: Hi. (*I'm/You're*) Anna.

1.

B: Hi, Anna. I'm Monika. (*This/These*) is my sister, Timea.

2.

A: It's nice to meet you. (*You/You're*) from Poland, right?

3.

B: No. (*We're/We aren't*) from Poland. (*We're/We*) from Slovakia.

4.

5.

A: (*I/I'm*) from Mexico. But my husband and I (*am/are*) citizens of the United States.

6.

7.

B: Everything is new for us here.

A: Don't worry. (*I'm/I'm not*) here to help. Let's start at the supermarket.

8.

Later, at the supermarket:

A: (*This is/These are*) our supermarket.

9.

B: Wow, it's (*big/free*)!

10.

A: I know. But it's (*early/late*), so it's not crowded.

11.

B: (*Those/That*) apples look good.

12.

A: Yes. But (*they not/they're not*) on sale. (*These/This*) apples are on sale. And they look

13.

14.

good, too.

B: (*We're/They're*) 99 cents a pound. Is that a (*good/helpful*) price?

15.

16.

A: Yes, it is. Oh, see (*that/these*) sign? Bananas (*is/are*) on sale this week, too.

17.

18.

B: Great. Brr, it's (*cold/nice*) in here.

19.

A: I know. Let's go to another part of the store. (*It's/They're*) warmer there.

20.

B. Fill in the blanks. Use the correct form of the words given. Use contractions where possible.

Monika _____ from Slovakia. She and Timea _____ from Poland.

1. be

2. not be

_____ at the supermarket with Anna. _____ very helpful. The supermarket

3. They/be

4. She/be

_____ big, but _____ crowded. Apples _____ on sale this week.

5. be

6. it/not be

7. be

Bananas _____ on sale, too. Crackers _____ on sale. _____ cold

8. be

9. not be

10. It/be

in the supermarket, but _____ warm and sunny outside. Anna, Monika, and Timea

11. it/be

_____ ready to go outside.

12. be

FROM GRAMMAR TO 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'e~~ ^{You're}
~~Your'e~~ 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~~ ^C 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: Theyr'e big. Those machines is for bigs items. This machines are for small items.
7. 8. 9. 10.
These are a quarters for the machines.
11. 12.

Lisa: Thanks. Your'e helpful.
13.

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

PART 3 Write

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. They're . . .

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.