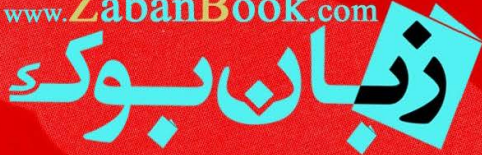


BASIC English Grammar

FOURTH EDITION

www.ZabanBook.com



with ANSWER KEY and Audio

Betty S. Azar
Stacy A. Hagen

ALWAYS LEARNING

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*Betty S. Azar
Stacy A. Hagen*



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Preface to the Fourth Edition

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Basic English Grammar is a developmental skills text for beginning English language learners. It uses a grammar-based approach integrated with communicative methodologies to promote the development of all language skills in a variety of ways. Starting from a foundation of understanding form and meaning, students engage in meaningful communication about real actions, real things, and their own lives in the classroom context. Grammar tasks are designed to encourage both fluency and accuracy.

The eclectic approach and abundant variety of exercise material remain the same as in the earlier editions, but this fourth edition incorporates new ways and means. In particular:

- **CORPUS-INFORMED CONTENT**

Based on corpus research, grammar content has been added, deleted, or modified to reflect discourse patterns. New information highlighting differences between spoken and written English has been added to the charts, and students practice more frequently used structures. We have been careful to keep the information manageable for beginning students.

- **PRESENTATION OF KEY GRAMMAR**

Chapter 15 (in earlier editions of *BEG*) has been moved to Chapter 6 of this edition in order to teach possessive forms earlier and present all pronouns together.

- **WARM-UP EXERCISES FOR THE GRAMMAR CHARTS**

Newly created for the fourth edition, these innovative exercises precede the grammar charts and introduce the point(s) to be taught. They have been carefully crafted to help students *discover* the target grammar as they progress through each warm-up exercise. The warm-up exercises can help the teacher assess how much explanation and practice students will need.

- **MICRO-PRACTICE**

At the beginning level, a single grammar structure (e.g. basic pronouns and possessives) sometimes needs to be presented in several steps. Additional exercises have been created to give students more incremental practice.

- **LISTENING PRACTICE**

Recent research highlights the importance of helping students at all levels understand authentic spoken English. New as well as revised exercises introduce students to relaxed, reduced speech. An audio CD accompanies the student text, and a full audio script can be found in the back of the book.



Chapter 1

Using Be

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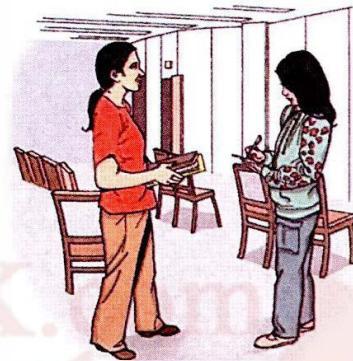
Exercise 1. Let's talk: class activity. (Chart 1-1)

Introduce yourself to six classmates. Use this model.

Hi, I am _____.
(name)

I am from _____.
(country or city)

I speak _____.
(language)



Write down information about six classmates you talk to.

FIRST NAME	COUNTRY OR CITY	LANGUAGE

Exercise 2. Warm-up. (Chart 1-1)

Read the sentences and circle *yes* or *no*.



1. He is happy. yes no
2. She is sad. yes no
3. I am happy. yes no

1-1 Singular Pronouns + Be

PRONOUN + BE	
(a) I am late.	<i>Singular</i> means "one."
(b) You are late.	I, you, she, he, and it in (a)—(e) refer to one person.
(c) She is late.	am, are, is = forms of be
(d) He is late.	
(e) It is late.	
(f) Maria is late. ↓ She is late.	Pronouns refer to nouns. In (f): She (feminine) = Maria
(g) Tom is late. ↓ He is late.	In (g): He (masculine) = Tom
(h) Bus 10 is late. ↓ It is late.	In (h): It = Bus 10

Exercise 3. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-1)

Write the correct pronoun: **he**, **she**, or **it**. Some items have two answers.

- Mary she
- David _____
- Mr. Smith _____
- Canada _____
- Dr. Jones _____
- Ms. Wilson _____
- Professor Lee _____
- English _____
- Robert _____
- Miss Allen _____

Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-1)

Complete the sentences with **am**, **is**, or **are**.

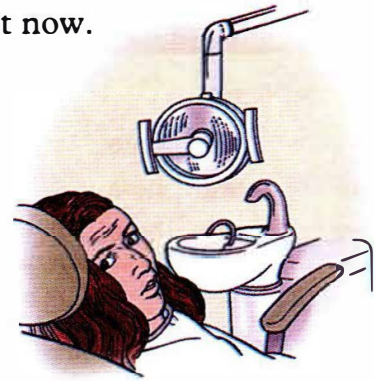
- He is here.
- You _____ late.
- It _____ ready.
- She _____ early.
- I _____ hot.
- He _____ cold.

❑ **Exercise 5. Let's talk. (Chart 1-1)**

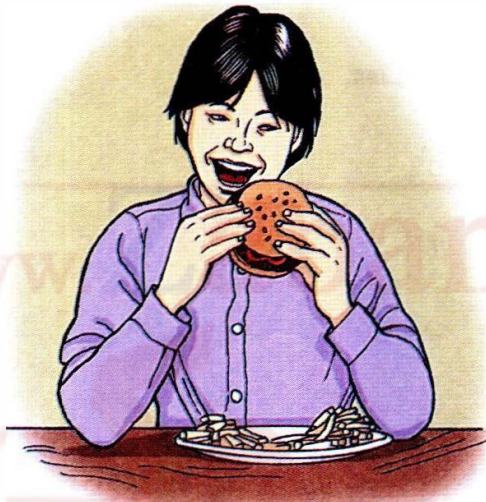
Part I. Check (✓) all the words that are true for you right now.

I am . . .

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ____ happy. | 6. ____ sad. |
| 2. ____ hot. | 7. ____ cold. |
| 3. ____ nice. | 8. ____ nervous. |
| 4. ____ hungry. | 9. ____ sick. |
| 5. ____ tired. | 10. ____ funny. |



She is nervous.



He is hungry.



She is tired.

Part II. Share some sentences with a partner: "I am ____."

Part III. Tell the class a few things about your partner: "He is ____." OR "She is ____."

❑ **Exercise 6. Warm-up. (Chart 1-2)**

Circle the correct answer. One sentence has two answers.

How many people?

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. We are ready. | one | two, three, or more |
| 2. You are ready. | one | two, three, or more |
| 3. They are ready. | one | two, three, or more |

1-2 Plural Pronouns + Be

<p>PRONOUN + BE</p> <p>(a) We are here.</p> <p>(b) You are here.</p> <p>(c) They are here.</p>	<p><i>Plural</i> means "two, three, or more."</p> <p>We, you, and they in (a)—(c) refer to two, three, or more persons.</p>
<p>(d) <u>Sam and I</u> are here.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>We are here.</p> <p>(e) <u>Sam and you</u> are here.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>You are here.</p> <p>(f) <u>Sam and Lisa</u> are here.</p> <p>↓</p> <p>They are here.</p>	<p>In (d): We = Sam and I</p> <p>In (e): You = Sam and you</p> <p>NOTE: You can be singular or plural.</p> <p>In (f): They = Sam and Lisa</p>

Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-2)

Choose the correct pronoun.

- Lee and Bill
- Alice and I
- Mr. and Mrs. Martin and I
- you and Dr. Taher
- Tony and she
- Tony and you

- | | |
|-------------|-----|
| <u>they</u> | we |
| they | we |
| they | we |
| they | you |
| they | we |
| they | you |

Exercise 8. Looking at grammar. (Charts 1-1 and 1-2)

Complete the sentences with **am**, **is**, or **are**.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. We <u>are</u> ready. | 7. You (one person) _____ funny. |
| 2. I _____ late. | 8. You (two persons) _____ early. |
| 3. He _____ happy. | 9. You and I _____ ready. |
| 4. They _____ sick. | 10. It _____ hot. |
| 5. She _____ homesick. | 11. Sara and I _____ late. |
| 6. Abdul and Taka _____ homesick. | 12. You and Emily _____ tired. |

☐ **Exercise 9. Looking at grammar. (Charts 1-1 and 1-2)**

Make complete sentences.

1. He \ here He is here.
2. They \ absent _____
3. She \ sick _____
4. I \ homesick _____
5. You and I \ homesick _____
6. We \ late _____
7. Jack \ hungry _____
8. You (one person) \ early _____
9. You (two persons) \ early _____
10. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson \ late _____
11. Amy and I \ late _____

☐ **Exercise 10. Warm-up. (Chart 1-3)**

Read the sentences and circle *yes* or *no*.



- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----|
| 1. Canada is a country. | yes | no |
| 2. Toronto is a city. | yes | no |
| 3. Vancouver is an island. | yes | no |

1-3 Singular Nouns + Be

NOUN + IS + NOUN

(a) **Canada** **is** **a country.**

INCORRECT: *Canada is country.*

In (a): **Canada** = a singular noun
is = a singular verb
country = a singular noun

A frequently comes in front of singular nouns.

In (a): **a** comes in front of the singular noun **country**.

A is called an "article."

(b) Bali is **an** island.

INCORRECT: *Bali is island.*



an island

A and **an** have the same meaning. They are both articles.

A is used in front of words that begin with consonants:

b, c, d, f, g, etc.

Examples: *a bed, a cat, a dog, a friend, a girl*

An is used in front of words that begin with the vowels *a, e, i, and o*.*

Examples: *an animal, an ear, an island, an office*



an ear

* **An** is sometimes used in front of words that begin with *u*. See Chart 7-2, p. 196.

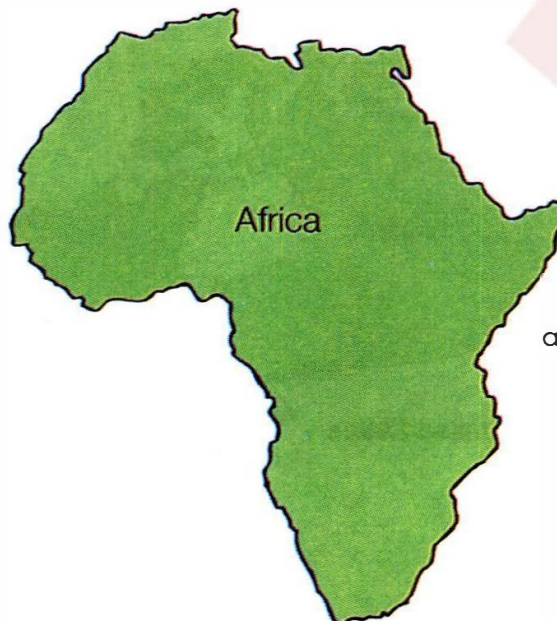
Vowels = a, e, i, o, u

Consonants = b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

Exercise 11. Looking at grammar. (Chart 1-3)

Write **a** or **an**.

1. a town
2. city
3. island
4. place
5. street
6. avenue
7. ocean
8. continent



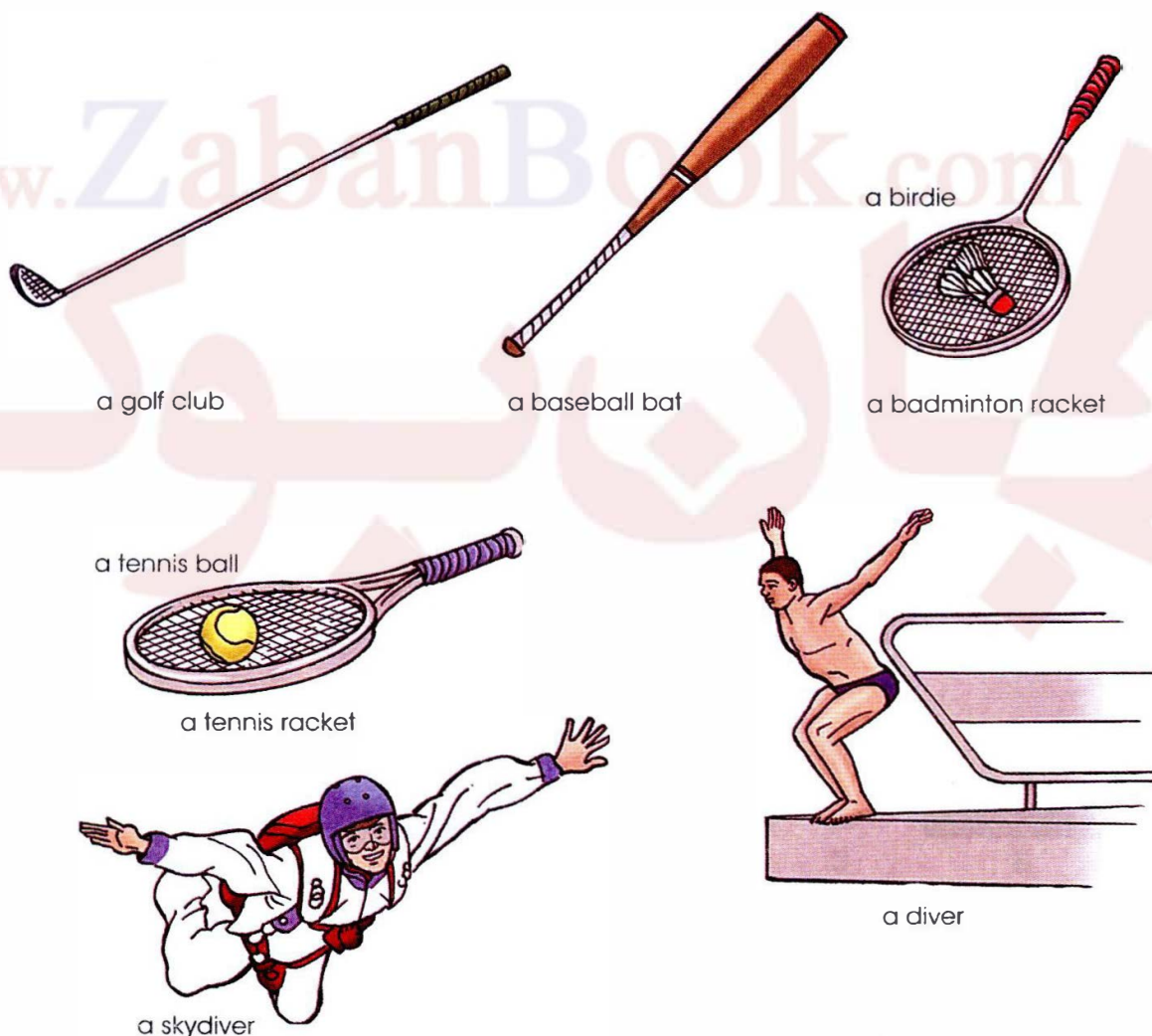
Africa

a continent

4. Jean studies _____ of all.
5. Is a motorcycle _____ a bike?
6. Kalil speaks _____ Haruko does.
7. A turtle moves _____ a cat does.
8. This suitcase is _____ that one.
9. My glasses are _____ my contact lenses.
10. I can see _____ with my glasses.

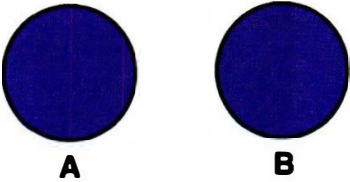
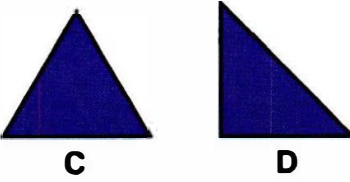
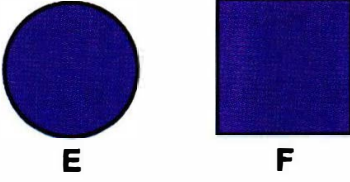
Exercise 28. Warm-up. (Chart 15-5)

Agree or disagree with these statements about sports.



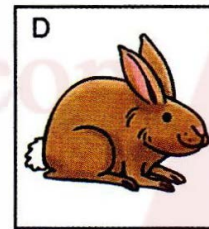
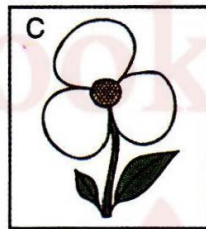
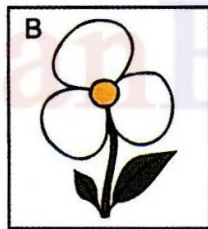
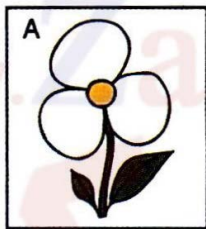
- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Golf is similar to baseball. | yes | no |
| 2. Badminton and tennis are the same. | yes | no |
| 3. Diving is very different from skydiving. | yes | no |

15-5 Comparisons: Using *The Same (As)*, *Similar (To)*, and *Different (From)*

THE SAME (AS)	SIMILAR (TO)	DIFFERENT (FROM)
		
<p>A and B are the same.</p> <p>A is the same as B.</p>	<p>C and D are similar.</p> <p>C is similar to D.</p>	<p>E and F are different.</p> <p>E is different from F.</p>

Exercise 29. Let's talk: class activity. (Chart 15-5)

Answer the questions.

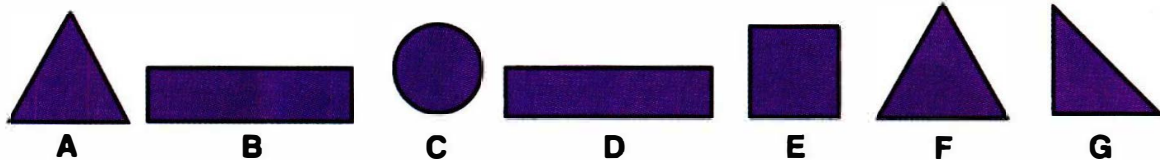


1. Are Pictures A and B the same?
2. Are Pictures A and C the same?
3. Are Pictures A and C similar?

4. Are Pictures A and C different?
5. Are Pictures C and D similar?
6. Are Pictures C and D different?

Exercise 30. Looking at grammar. (Chart 15-5)

Complete the sentences. Use **the same (as)**, **similar (to)**, and **different (from)** in your completions.



1. A is the same as F.
2. D and E are similar* OR are different.
3. C D.

*Similar gives the idea that two things are the same in some ways (e.g., both D and E have four edges) but different in other ways (e.g., D is a rectangle, and E is a square).

❑ **Exercise 45. Let's talk: pairwork. (Chart 15-8)**

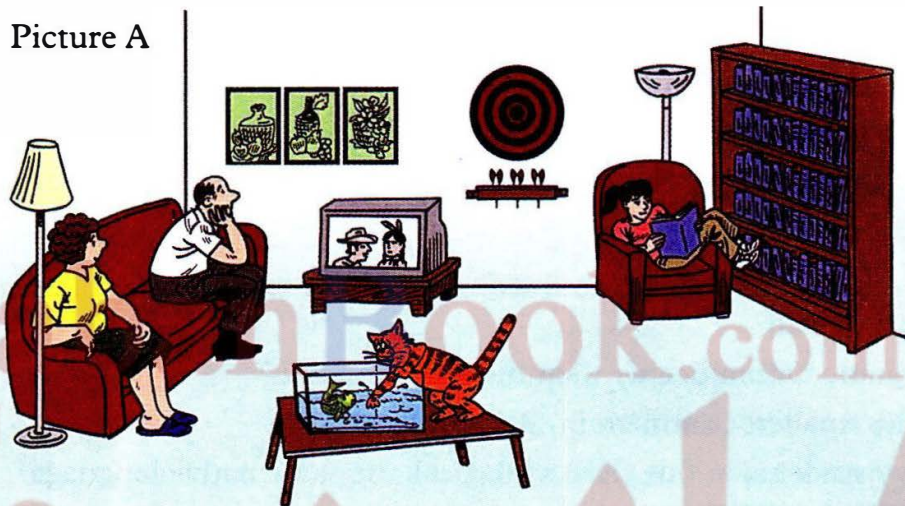
Work with a partner. Picture A and Picture B are not the same. There are many differences between them. Can you find all of the differences? Take turns pointing out the differences.

Example:

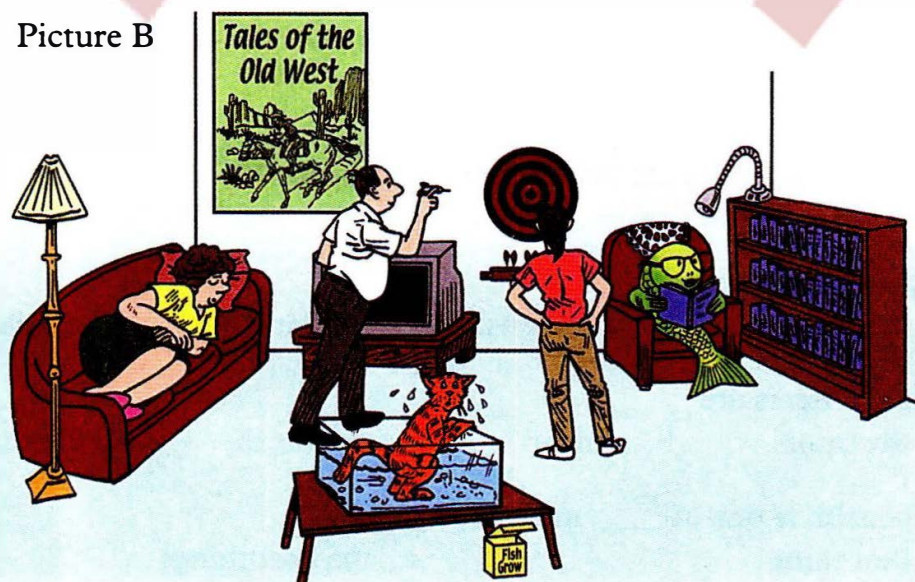
PARTNER A: The woman is sitting in Picture A, but she's lying down in Picture B.
Your turn now.

PARTNER B: There's a small fish in Picture A but a large fish in Picture B.
Your turn now.
Etc.

Picture A



Picture B





Let's Talk: Answers

Chapter 3, Exercise 33, p. 75.

1. No. [They like to look for food at night.]
2. Yes.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. No. [Only female mosquitoes bite.]
7. Yes.

Chapter 3, Exercise 53, p. 88.

Name	Where does she/he live?	What does he/she do?	Where does she/he work?	What pets does he/she have?
ANTONIO	(on a boat)	catches fish	on his boat	a turtle
LENA	in a cabin in the mountains	(teaches skiing)	at a ski school	ten fish
KANE	in an apartment in the city	makes jewelry	(at a jewelry store)	three cats
LISA	in a beach cabin on an island	surfs and swims	has no job	(a snake)
JACK	in a house in the country	designs web pages	at home	a horse

Chapter 4, Exercise 18, p. 106.

PARTNER B

1 	2 	3
4 	5 	6



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A/an , 6, 8, 196 (Look on pages 6, 8, and 196.)	The numbers following the words listed in the index refer to page numbers in the text.
Capital letters, 159 <i>fn.</i> (Look at the footnote on page 159.)	The letters <i>fn.</i> mean “footnote.” Footnotes are at the bottom of a chart or the bottom of a page.

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Irregular Verbs

SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST	SIMPLE FORM	SIMPLE PAST
be	was, were	keep	kept
become	became	know	knew
begin	began	leave	left
bend	bent	lend	lent
bite	bit	lose	lost
blow	blew	make	made
break	broke	meet	met
bring	brought	pay	paid
build	built	put	put
buy	bought	read	read
catch	caught	ride	rode
choose	chose	ring	rang
come	came	run	ran
cost	cost	say	said
cut	cut	see	saw
do	did	sell	sold
draw	drew	send	sent
drink	drank	shake	shook
drive	drove	shut	shut
eat	ate	sing	sang
fall	fell	sit	sat
feed	fed	sleep	slept
feel	felt	speak	spoke
fight	fought	spend	spent
find	found	stand	stood
fly	flew	steal	stole
forget	forgot	swim	swam
get	got	take	took
give	gave	teach	taught
go	went	tear	tore
grow	grew	tell	told
hang	hung	think	thought
have	had	throw	threw
hear	heard	understand	understood

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ISBN-13: 978-0-13-294224-9
ISBN-10: 0-13-294224-0

