

GRAMMAR FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING

ELEMENTS *of* **SUCCESS**

with essential
Online Practice

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There Is/There Are and Pronouns

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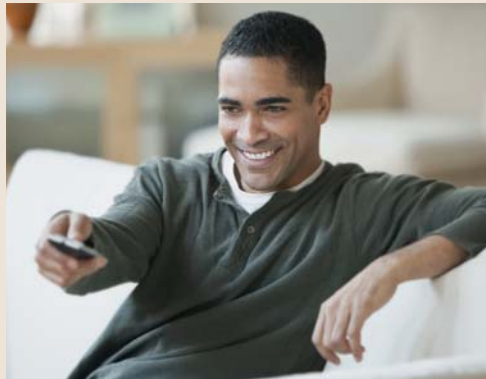
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IN THIS UNIT, WE USE *there is* and *there are* to:

Introduce new information

1. **There's** an interesting movie on TV.

2. **There are** a lot of new restaurants on Miller Street.



3. **There aren't** any parking spots.

4. A: **Is there** class today?
B: No, it's a holiday.



Think about It Read the statements. Check (✓) True or False.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. There's a good restaurant nearby.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. There are a lot of computers in our classroom.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. There's a museum in our town.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. There are a few hotels in the area.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



For the Unit Vocabulary Check, go to the Online Practice.

WE USE *this, that, these, and those* to:

Point out things and people nearby

5. A: Is **this** your phone?
B: Yes, thank you!

6. **These** are my daughters.



Point out things and people far away

7. A: Who is **that**?
B: **That's** our new manager.

8. A: What are **those**?
B: **Those** are seals.



WE USE object pronouns to:

Refer to people and things

9. This is **Maria's book**. Please give **it** to **her**. 10. These **shoes** are nice. I really like **them**.



Think about It Circle the nouns in sentences 5–10 above. Which nouns are singular? Which nouns are plural?

6.1 Positive Statements with *There Is* and *There Are*

We use **there is** to introduce a **singular** noun.

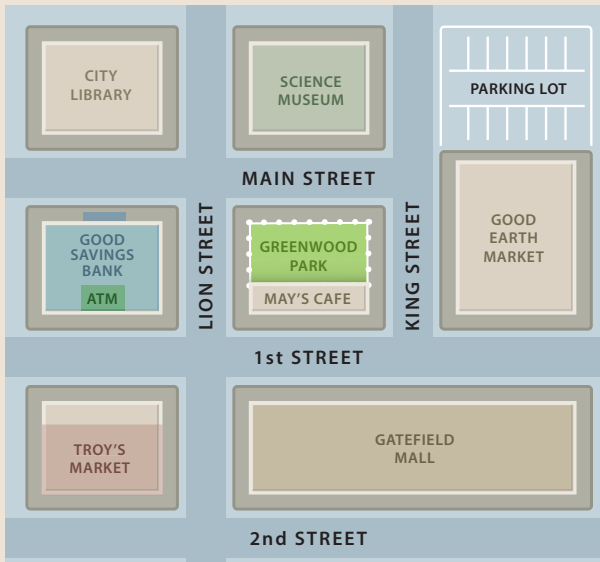
We use **there are** to introduce a **plural** noun.

- A** 1 A: **There's** a new **restaurant** across the street.
B: Is it nice?

- 2 A: **There are** a lot of nice **stores**.
B: Are they expensive?

Notice: In speaking, we usually use the contraction *there's*. (*There's* = *There is*.)

We often use **there is** and **there are** with **prepositional phrases**. They describe where something is.



PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION

- 3 **There's** a mall **on** 2nd Street.
- 4 **There's** a museum **across from** the park.
- 5 **There's** a parking lot **behind** the Good Earth Market.
- 6 **There's** an ATM **in front of** the bank.
- 7 **There's** a cafe **between** Lion Street and King Street.
- 8 **There's** a library **on the corner** of Lion Street and Main Street.
- 9 **There are** two markets **in this neighborhood**.



- 1 | Describing Locations with *There Is* and *There Are*** Complete each sentence with *is* or *are*. Then look at the map on page 139. Check (✓) *True* or *False* for each statement. **6.1 A**

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. There <u>is</u> a hospital on E 53 rd St. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. There _____ a pharmacy on the corner of S Kimbark Ave. and E 53 rd St. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. There _____ two ATMs between S Kimbark Ave. and S Blackstone Ave. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. There _____ four hotels in this area. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. There _____ a park across from the Walgreens pharmacy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. There _____ a parking lot behind the CVS pharmacy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. There _____ a few parks in this neighborhood. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

F Y I

We often write abbreviations for the words in street names.

E 51st St. = East 51st Street

Summit **Ave.** = Summit Avenue

Grand **Dr.** = Grand Drive

Sunset **Blvd.** = Sunset Boulevard

8. There _____ a bookstore in front of Bixler Park.
9. There _____ a park across from the Provident Hospital of Cook County.
10. There _____ a hotel between E 52nd St. and E Hyde Park Boulevard.
11. There _____ two hospitals in this area.
12. There _____ two pharmacies on E 53rd St.

TRUE	FALSE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The map shows the Hyde Park neighborhood in Chicago, bounded by East 51st St to the north and East 60th St to the south, and S Cottage Grove Ave to the west and S Blackstone Ave to the east. Numbered markers 1-14 point to various locations: 1 (Hospital), 2 (Hotel), 3 (Restaurant), 4 (Hotel), 5 (Park), 6 (ATM), 7 (Pharmacy), 8 (Pharmacy), 9 (Hospital), 10 (Bookstore), 11 (University), 12 (Park), 13 (Restaurant), and 14 (Bookstore). A legend on the right identifies the icons: P for Parking Lot, H for Hospital, \$ for Bank, B for Bookstore, R for Restaurant, U for University, and T for Pharmacy. A list of 14 numbered items corresponds to the markers on the map.

1. Provident Hospital of Cook County
2. The Beadle Residences Hotel
3. Nicky's Chinese Food
4. Hyde Park Arms Hotel
5. Washington Park
6. First American Bank ATM
7. CVS Pharmacy
8. Walgreens Pharmacy
9. University of Chicago Medical Center
10. University of Chicago Bookstore
11. The University of Chicago
12. Bixler Park
13. Noodles Etc.
14. Powell's Bookstore

2 | Using Prepositions Look at the map above again. Complete the tips below with the correct prepositions. **6.1 B**

TIPS FOR NEW STUDENTS

1. Don't forget to buy your books! There's a bookstore _____ *on* _____ E 57th St. There's also one _____ *on* _____ the corner of S Ellis Ave. and E 58th St.
2. Coffee shops are great places to study and meet new people. There are a lot of cafes _____ the neighborhood. There are also some cafes on campus.
3. There are a few hotels _____ the area. They're great for visitors. The Hyde Park Arms Hotel is _____ E 53rd St. and E 54th St.
4. There are a lot of great restaurants in the neighborhood. There's a noodle restaurant _____ E 57th St. _____ Bixler Park. There's a good restaurant _____ S Woodlawn Ave. and E 53rd St.—Nicky's Chinese Food. There are a lot of places all along E 53rd St.

F Y I

We can use the pronoun *one* in place of a noun.

There's also **a bookstore** on S Ellis Ave. = There's also **one** on S Ellis Ave.

Talk about It Work with a partner. Take turns describing the locations of places in your city or town. Make some descriptions true and some false. Your partner says *That's true* or *That's false*.

A: *There's a bank on First St.*

B: *That's false.*

Write about It Imagine a friend is in town for a visit. Write some tips for your friend about places in your neighborhood or town.

There's a good Chinese restaurant across from Myer Park.

6.2 Using *There Is* and *There Are* with Different Kinds of Nouns

We use **there is** with **singular count nouns** and **noncount nouns**.

singular count noun

1 There's an interesting **story** in the newspaper.

noncount noun

2 There's broken **glass** on the floor.

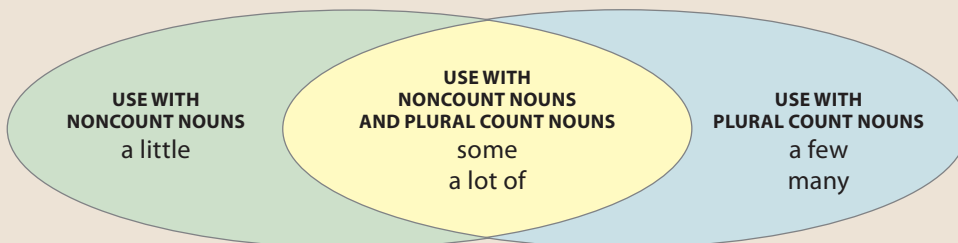
We use **there are** with **plural count nouns**.

plural count noun

3 There are some **cookies** on the counter.

QUANTIFIERS

We use different **quantifiers** with plural count nouns and noncount nouns.



For more information on quantifiers, see Unit 5, page 127.

4 There's a **little coffee** left.*

5 There's **some soda** in the refrigerator.

6 There are a **lot of people** here.

7 There are a **few cookies** left.

*left: available, remaining



3 | Using *There's* and *There Are* in Conversation Write *sg* (singular), *pl* (plural), or *nc* (noncount) above each **bold noun**. Then complete the conversations with *there's* or *there are*. Do the speakers know each other? Check (✓) the correct column. **6.2 A**

- | | KNOW EACH OTHER | DON'T KNOW EACH OTHER |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A: <i>There's</i> _____ a ^{<i>sg</i>} man at the door. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B: Really? Who is he? | | |
| 2. A: _____ some glass on the floor. Be careful! | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B: OK, thanks, Mom. | | |
| 3. A: Please wait for the doctor. _____ some magazines on the table by the door. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B: All right. Thank you. | | |

- | | KNOW EACH OTHER | DON'T KNOW EACH OTHER |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4. A: Do you have any cereal ?
B: _____ a lot of cereal in the kitchen. It's in the cabinet above the stove. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. A: Are you hungry? _____ some pizza in the kitchen.
B: Yes, I am. It looks delicious! | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. A: I need paper for my printer. Do you have any?
B: _____ a little paper on my desk. You can have it. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. A: _____ some keys on the table. Are they your car keys?
B: No, my car keys are in my pocket. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. A: Excuse me. Where's the restroom?
B: _____ two restrooms . They're both upstairs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. A: Excuse me. Does this hotel have a restaurant?
B: _____ a few restaurants on the fourth floor.
They're all great. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. A: Do we have any milk?
B: Yes, _____ a little milk in the refrigerator. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Talk about It Listen and check your answers. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

Think about It There are eight quantifiers in the conversations above. Write each quantifier + noun in the correct part of the chart below.

quantifier + plural count noun	quantifier + noncount noun
	<i>some glass</i>

4 | Pronunciation Note: There Are vs. They're Listen to the note. Then do Activity 5.

There are and **they're (they are)** sound similar. Pay attention to the words around them.

1 **There are** two packages on your desk.

3 **They're** on your desk.

2 **There are** a lot of stores on 8th Street.

4 **They're** open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.



5 | Listening for *There Are* vs. *They're* Listen to the conversations. Does the second speaker say *there are* or *they're*? Check (✓) the words you hear.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> they're | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're | 9. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're | 10. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're | 11. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're | 12. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're | 13. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're | 14. <input type="checkbox"/> there are | <input type="checkbox"/> they're |

Talk about It Write two sentences with *there are* and two sentences with *they're*. Then read your sentences to a partner. Your partner listens for *there are* or *they're*.

6 | Usage Note: Using Subject Pronouns Read the note. Then do Activity 7.

Notice the **subject pronoun** in the second sentence in each of these examples.

1 There's a spider on the wall. **It**'s really big!
subject pronoun

2 There's a man in your office. **He**'s a new employee.
subject pronoun

3 There's a woman on the phone. **She** wants to talk to Joan.
subject pronoun

4 There are some people at the door. **They** have some questions for you.
subject pronoun

5 There are two restaurants on 14th Street. **They**'re across from the park.
subject pronoun

7 | Using Subject Pronouns Read the sentences below. Use the words in each box to write a second sentence. More than one answer may be possible.

SUBJECT PRONOUN	VERB + INFORMATION		
It	is/are a blue Ford	is/are hot	is/are turkey and cheese
He	is/are chocolate	is/are my roommate's friends	speak/speaks three languages
She	is/are diet cola	is/are on the counter	want/wants to talk to Jack
They	have/has a letter for you		

- There's a car in the driveway. It's a blue Ford.
- There are some sandwiches in the refrigerator. _____
- There's a man on the phone. _____
- There are a few cupcakes left. _____

5. There's a man outside. _____.
6. There's some soda in the kitchen. _____.
7. There's a new woman in my class. _____.
8. There's ice cream in the freezer. _____.
9. There are some people downstairs. I think _____.
10. There's coffee in the break room. _____.

Write about It Complete these sentences with your own information. Then write another sentence with more information. Use subject pronouns.

1. There's a coffee shop near the park. It has really good coffee!
2. There are two _____ downtown. _____
3. There are two _____ in my neighborhood. _____
4. There's a _____ restaurant on _____ Street. _____

6.3 Negative Statements with *There Is* and *There Are*

We can use **there isn't** with **noncount nouns**.

We can use **there aren't** with **plural count nouns**.

- 1 There **isn't** any **fruit** in the refrigerator.
- 2 There **isn't** much **food** in the kitchen.

- 3 There **aren't** any **seats** left.
- 4 There **aren't** many **people** here.

Notice: It's more common to use a **plural form** (not a **singular count noun**) to make a general negative statement.

More common: There aren't any **seats** left.

Less common: There isn't a **seat** left.

QUANTIFIERS IN NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

	USE WITH NONCOUNT NOUNS	USE WITH PLURAL COUNT NOUNS OR NONCOUNT NOUNS	USE WITH PLURAL COUNT NOUNS
SMALL AMOUNT	not much	not a lot of	not many
0 (ZERO)		not any / no	

- 5a There **aren't a lot of chairs** in the kitchen.
- 5b There **aren't many chairs** in the kitchen.
- 6a There **aren't any chairs** in the kitchen.
- 6b There **are no chairs** in the kitchen.

- 7a There **isn't a lot of furniture** in the apartment.
- 7b There **isn't much furniture** in the apartment.
- 8a There **isn't any furniture** in the apartment.
- 8b There **is no furniture** in the apartment.

Notice: We use a positive verb (**is / are**) with **no**.

WARNING! Don't use *isn't / aren't + no*.

✓ There **aren't any** cars in the parking lot.

✗ There **aren't no** cars in the parking lot.

✓ There **are no** cars in the parking lot.



8 | Using *There Isn't* and *There Aren't* with Count and Noncount Nouns Complete these conversations with the correct words in parentheses. **6.3 A**

A HOME KITCHEN

- A: There isn't any coffee left.
(isn't any / aren't any)
Can you get some?
B: Sure.
- A: There _____ tea, either.
(isn't much / aren't many)
B: OK. I'll get coffee and tea. Anything else?
- A: Where's the sugar?
B: There _____ sugar. We need to
(isn't any / aren't any)
buy some.
- A: There _____ flour left.
(isn't any / aren't any)
B: Yes, there is. It's on the top shelf.
A: Oh, you're right.

A RESTAURANT KITCHEN

- A: There _____ cartons of milk left.
(isn't much / aren't many)
We need 50 cartons for the week.
B: OK, I'll order more milk.
- A: There _____ cheddar cheese.
(isn't much / aren't many)
B: How much do we have?
A: Only half a pound.
- A: There _____ beef in the
(isn't any / aren't any)
refrigerator.
B: I think it's in the freezer.
- A: There _____ vegetables left.
(isn't much / aren't many)
B: What vegetables do we have?
A: Just peppers and onions.

Write about It Four of the sentences above use *isn't/aren't + any*. Rewrite these sentences with *no*.

There is no coffee left.

9 | Describing Quantities with *There Is* and *There Are* Look at the picture. Write positive and negative sentences about the things in each box on page 145. Use *there is/there are* and quantifiers. **6.3 A**

PLANNING A PICNIC



QUANTIFIERS			
a lot of	a few	not many	not any
some	two, three ...	not much	no

RESEARCH SAYS...

We use *there's no more* often than *there isn't any*.



1. *There are a lot of forks.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

forks
knives
spoons
plates
cups

water
soda
lemonade

hot dogs
hamburgers
hamburger buns
hot dog buns
cake
pie
chicken
strawberries

Write about It Look at the picture on page 144 and at your sentences above. What do we need to buy for the picnic? Write a shopping list. Use quantifiers in your list.

SHOPPING LIST

	<i>a lot of knives</i>

Write about It Think about things in your kitchen at home. Write four sentences with *there is/there are* or *there isn't/there aren't*.

There's a lot of pasta.
There aren't any snacks.

6.4 Yes/No Questions with Is There and Are There

YES/NO QUESTIONS

1 **Is there** ^{singular count noun} an **ATM** nearby?

2 **Is there** ^{noncount noun} any **coffee** left?

3 **Are there** ^{plural count noun} any **bookstores** downtown?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes,	there is .
No,	there isn't . there's not .

Yes,	there are .
No,	there aren't .

Notice: We often use **a / an** before a singular count noun.
We often use **any** in questions with plural count nouns and noncount nouns.

OTHER WAYS TO ANSWER YES

- 4 A: **Is there** an ATM nearby?
B: Yes, **there's one** on the corner. (*one* = one ATM.)
- 5 A: **Is there** any coffee left?
B: Yes, **there's a little**. (=a little coffee)
- 6 A: **Are there** any cookies left?
B: Yes, **there are a lot**. (=a lot of cookies)
- 7 A: **Are there** any seats left?
B: Yes, **there are a few** seats in the back.

With yes answers, we often give more information.

We can use:

- the pronoun *one*
- another number (*two, three*)
- a quantifier such as *some, a little, a few, or a lot*



10 | Asking Questions with Is There and Are There Complete the questions with *is there* or *are there*. 6.4 A

ASKING ABOUT THE NEIGHBORHOOD

1. Is there _____ a bank around here?
2. _____ any coffee shops around here?
3. _____ a post office in this neighborhood?
4. _____ a movie theater nearby?
5. _____ any good Chinese food around here?
6. _____ a gas station nearby?
7. _____ any grocery stores in the area?
8. _____ a bus stop near here?
9. _____ any drugstores in this neighborhood?
10. _____ any good Italian food in this area?

Talk about It Ask and answer the questions above with a partner. Use short answers.

- A: *Is there a bank around here?*
B: *Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.*

Think about It Underline *a* + singular noun in the questions in Activity 10. Then rewrite the questions with *any* + plural noun.

Is there a bank around here? → *Are there any banks around here?*

11 | Asking and Answering Questions with *Is There* and *Are There* Complete these questions and answers with *there + is/isn't/are/aren't*. Then check (✓) where each conversation takes place. **6.4 A**

1. A: *Are there* _____ any seats left in the front row?

B: No, *there aren't* _____.

- at a theater
 at home

2. A: _____ any money in the cash register?

B: Yes, _____.

- at a store
 at home

3. A: _____ any cookies left?

B: No, _____. The cookies sell out fast.

- at a bakery
 at home

4. A: _____ any coffee?

B: Yes, _____ a lot. It's in the kitchen.

- at a store
 at home

5. A: _____ any tables available?

B: No, _____. I'm sorry.

- at a restaurant
 at home

6. A: _____ any mail today?

B: Yes, _____. It's in your office.

- at work
 at home

7. A: _____ any homework tonight?

B: Yes, _____. Please read pages 30–45.

- at school
 at home

8. A: _____ any students in the classroom?

B: Yes, _____ a few.

- at school
 at home

 **Talk about It** Listen and check your answers. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

12 | Answering Questions with Pronouns Complete these conversations with the correct words in parentheses. **6.4 B**

QUESTIONS FOR A HOTEL

1. A: Is there a hair dryer in the room?

B: Yes, there's one _____ in the bathroom.
(one / some)

2. A: Is there a coffee machine?

B: Yes, there's _____ in every room.
(one / a few)

3. A: Is there any shampoo in the room?

B: Yes, there's _____ in the bathroom.
(many / some)

4. A: Is there an ice machine on my floor?

B: Yes, there's _____ on every floor.
(one / a little)

5. A: Is there a coffee shop in the hotel?

B: Yes, there's _____ in the lobby.
(one / a few)

6. A: Is there an elevator near my room?

B: Yes, there's _____ next to
(one / a little)
 your room.

7. A: Are there any good restaurants in the area?
 B: Yes, there are _____ on Main Street.
(one / a lot)

8. A: Are there any buses to the airport in the morning?
 B: Yes, there are _____ between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m.
(one / a few)

Write about It Write two more questions for a hotel. Use *is there* or *are there*.

6.5 Questions with *How Many* and *How Much* + *Are There* and *Is There*

We can use **how many** and **how much** + **are there** / **is there** to ask about the number or amount of something.

We use **how many** with **plural count nouns**.

We use **how much** with **noncount nouns**.

1 **How many people** are there in the theater?

2 **How much food** is there on the table?

ANSWERS

There are about 20. There are a lot.	There aren't a lot. There aren't many. There aren't any.
---	--

ANSWERS

There's a lot.	There isn't much. There isn't a lot. There isn't any.
----------------	---



13 **Asking *How Much/How Many*** Complete these questions with *how much* or *how many*. Then match the questions with the answers. **6.5 A**

Our Galaxy¹

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>How many</u> stars are there in our galaxy? | a. There aren't any. |
| 2. _____ volcanoes are there on Venus? | b. There are over 50. |
| 3. _____ water is there on the moon? | c. There are over 200 billion. |
| 4. _____ rivers are there on Jupiter? | d. There isn't any. |
| 5. _____ mountains are there on Mars? | e. No one knows. |



the Milky Way galaxy



a volcano

Answers: 1. c, 2. e, 3. d, 4. a, 5. b

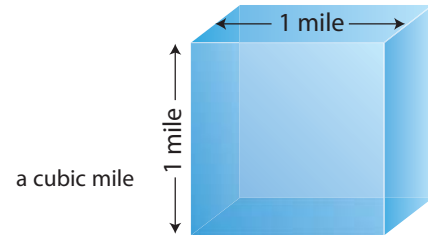
¹galaxy: a very large group of stars and planets

Complete these questions with *how much* or *how many* and *is* or *are*. Then match the questions with the answers.

Our Earth

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 6. _____ lakes _____ there in the world? | f. There are about 165. |
| 7. _____ water _____ there in the oceans? | g. 509 cubic miles. |
| 8. _____ garbage _____ there in the oceans? | h. More than 320 million cubic miles. |
| 9. _____ large rivers _____ there on Earth? | i. There are 307 million. |
| 10. _____ water _____ there in the rivers? | j. No one knows. |

Answers: 6. f, 7. h, 8. j, 9. f, 10. g



Talk about It Write six questions with *how much/how many* and *is there/are there*. Use the ideas in the box or your own ideas. Then ask and answer your questions with a partner.

houses on your street	restaurants in your neighborhood	parks in your neighborhood
people in your family	bedrooms in your home	food in your home

A: *How many houses are there on your street?*

B: *There are a few.*

14 | Pronunciation Note: Stress in Questions with *How Much* and *How Many* Listen to the note. Then do Activity 15.

In questions with *how much* and *how many*, we usually put the stress on the **noun**.

1 A: How many **PEOPLE** are there in the room?
B: There are 30.

2 A: How much **WATER** is there?
B: There are 10 bottles.

15 | Using Stress in Questions with *How Much* and *How Many* Listen and repeat these questions. Underline the stressed noun in each question.

- How many cars are there in the driveway?
- How many people are there in the house?
- How much time is there?
- How much homework is there?
- How much coffee is there?


- How many cups are there?
- How many students are there in the class?
- How much money is there in our checking account?
- How many tables are there in the restaurant?
- How many customers are there in the store?

11. How many books are there in your backpack?
12. How many pens are there in your backpack?
13. How much money is there in your pocket?
14. How much change² is there in your wallet?
15. How much food is there in your refrigerator?
16. How many shopping malls are there in your town?
17. How many supermarkets are there in your neighborhood?
18. How many movie theaters are there in your town?
19. How many museums are there in your town?
20. How many parks are there in your neighborhood?

Talk about It Ask and answer questions 11–20 with a partner.

6.6 This, That, These, and Those

We can use the pronouns **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those** to point out people or things.

	PEOPLE OR THINGS THAT ARE NEAR	PEOPLE OR THINGS THAT ARE FAR
A	 <p>1 This is my brother Mark.</p>	 <p>2 That's Ms. Santos. She's my teacher.</p>
	 <p>3 These are for you.</p>	 <p>4 Those are beautiful!</p>

We use **this / that** + a singular verb (like **is**).

We use **these / those** + a plural verb (like **are**).

GRAMMAR TERM: *This, that, these, and those* are called **demonstratives**.

We can use **what**, **who**, and **how much** to ask questions with **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those**.

5 A: What's that?

B: It's a birthday gift from my parents.

6 A: Who's that?

B: That's my friend Tom.

7 A: How much are these?

B: They're \$25 each.

Notice: In conversation and informal writing, we often contract **what** and **who + is**.

What is = What's

Who is = Who's



² **change:** small pieces of money; coins

16 | Using This, That, These, and Those Look at the pictures. Circle the correct words to complete the conversations. **6.6 A**

GOING ON A TRIP



1. A: Do you want to pack (these) / those?
 B: No, I don't want to take (these / those).



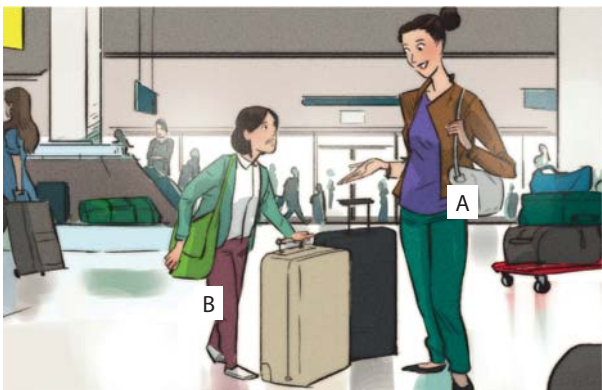
2. A: Is (this / that) a good shirt?
 B: Yes, it's perfect.



3. A: Is (this / that) your bag?
 B: Yes, it is.



4. A: Excuse me. (Those / That) are our seats.
 B: Oh, you're right.



5. A: (This / These) aren't our bags.
 B: They aren't?



6. A: (Those / These) are our bags.
 B: Oh, no!

Talk about It Bring some photos to class. Describe your photos to a partner. Use *this, that, these, and those*.

"This is my sister Lisa. These are my friends."

17 | Asking Questions with *What, Who, and How Much* Complete the questions with *what, who, or how much* and *is* or *are*. Then practice the conversations with a partner. **6.6 B**

SHOPPING CONVERSATIONS

1. A: *What's* _____ this?
B: It's a seashell.
2. A: _____ those?
B: They're \$14 each.
A: Wow, that's cheap.
3. A: _____ this?
B: It's \$55.
A: Oh, that's expensive!
4. A: _____ that?
B: That's my friend Alex. He's here on vacation, too.
A: That's funny!
5. A: _____ these?
B: They're scarves.
6. A: _____ those?
B: They're \$40 each.
7. A: _____ this?
B: This is our son, Peter.
8. A: _____ these?
B: They're tickets for the show.
9. A: _____ these?
B: They're \$3.
10. A: _____ that?
B: That's Sandy. She works at the hotel.
11. A: _____ this?
B: It's a jewelry box.
A: Oh, I see now. Cool!
12. A: _____ those?
B: They're \$100 each.
A: Oh, no thanks. That's too much.

F Y I

In conversation, we can use *that* to refer to something that someone just said.

A: I love my new job!

B: **That's** great!



a seashell

Think about It Look at the conversations above. Which subject pronoun does speaker B use? Why? (For more information about subject pronouns, see Unit 1, page 8.)

Talk about It Have a garage sale³. Put some items on your desk. Ask and answer questions about the items. Use *this, that, these, or those* in your questions.

A: *What's this?*

A: *How much is this?*

B: *It's a smartphone.*

B: *It's \$20.*

A: *That's cheap.*

³**garage sale:** a sale in someone's yard or garage of used things that people do not want anymore

6.7 Object Pronouns























We can use **object pronouns** to refer to people and things.

A

1 A: **Sandra** is here.
B: Oh, good. I want to talk to **her**.
(*her* = Sandra)

2 A: Do you like **John and Eddie**?
B: Yes, I like **them** a lot.
(*them* = John and Eddie)

3 A: Where's **my book**?
B: I have **it**.
(*it* = the book)

SUBJECT PRONOUN	OBJECT PRONOUN	USE FOR PEOPLE	USE FOR THINGS
I	me	 or 	X
you	you	 or  or    	X
he	him		X
she	her		X
it	it	X	
we	us	   	X
they	them	   	  

B

An **object pronoun** usually comes after a **verb** or a **preposition**.

4 **Call** **me** tomorrow.

5 Do you **know** **them**?

6 I have a message **for** **you**.

C

Notice how we use the pronouns **me**, **you**, and **us** in conversations.

7 Lisa: Call **me** tomorrow. (*me* = Lisa)
Hannah: I can't call **you** tomorrow. (*you* = Lisa)

me → you

8 Bill: Is Sam your roommate?
Shaun: No, Paul is my roommate. But Sam lives near **us**. (*us* = Shaun and Paul)
Bill: Does he visit **you** often? (*you* = Shaun and Paul)

us → you



18 | Noticing Object Pronouns These conversations tell a story. Read the conversations. Underline the object pronouns that refer to the **bold** nouns. **6.7 A-B**

A FRIEND'S BIRTHDAY

9:00 A.M. 1. Lisa: Where's my new **sweater**?
I want to wear **it** tonight.
Petra: Hmm, I'm not sure.

10:00 A.M. 2. Petra: Where's **Ann**?
Lisa: She's not in the living room?
Petra: No, I can't find her.

RESEARCH SAYS...

Object pronouns are more common in conversation than in academic writing.



- 11:00 A.M. 3. Lisa: Do you want to go to the mall? I want to buy a gift for **Katie**.
Petra: Sure, I want to get something for her, too. Let's go.
- 11:30 A.M. 4. Petra: Where are my **sunglasses**?
Lisa: I don't know. I don't have them.
- 7:00 P.M. 5. Lisa: Do you have Katie's **address**?
Petra: Yes, I have it in my phone.
Lisa: Great. Let's go.
- 7:30 P.M. 6. Lisa: Oh, Ann is here too.
Ann: Happy birthday, **Katie!** I have a gift for you.
Katie: Thanks, Ann. What is it?
Ann: Open it.
- 7:35 P.M. 7. Katie: This is a beautiful **sweater**, Ann. I love it!
Lisa: Hey! That's my sweater!
Petra: And look! Those are my sunglasses!

Talk about It Read the statements about the story above. Check (✓) *True* or *False*. Discuss your answers with a partner.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Lisa, Petra, and Ann are roommates.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Lisa, Katie, and Petra are roommates.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. It's Ann's birthday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Ann is a good roommate.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19 | Pronunciation Note: Reducing *Him, Her, and Them* Listen to the note. Then do Activity 20.

Notice how we often pronounce **him**, **her**, and **them** in conversation. *Him* and *them* often sound similar.

1 A: Do you know Ken?
B: Yes, I know **him** ('im).

2 A: Do you know Sheila?
B: Yeah, I know **her** ('er).

3 A: Do you know Ken and Sheila?
B: Yeah, I know **them** ('em).

20 | Pronouncing *Him, Her, and Them* Listen to the sentences. Circle the word you hear.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. him / her / <u>them</u> | 6. him / her / them |
| 2. him / her / them | 7. him / her / them |
| 3. him / her / them | 8. him / her / them |
| 4. him / her / them | 9. him / her / them |
| 5. him / her / them | 10. him / her / them |

Talk about It Talk to a partner. Ask about people you know. Use *him*, *her*, and *them* in your answers.

A: Do you know Jorge Gonzales?

B: Yes, I know *him*. I have a class with *him*.

A: Do you know Kate and Sarah?

B: No, I don't know *them*.

21 | Using Object Pronouns Complete the conversations with the correct pronouns. Underline the noun that the pronoun refers to. Then choose where each conversation takes place. **6.7 A-B**

1. A: Is there a textbook for this class?

B: Yes, there are two textbooks. You can buy them at the campus bookstore.

- a. in class
b. at a store
c. with a friend

2. A: I need to send this package.

B: OK. Do you want to send _____ express⁴ or regular mail?

- a. in class
b. at the post office
c. at a store

3. A: There's a new cafe on Franklin Street. Do you want to go?

B: Yeah, let's try _____ today.

- a. at a restaurant
b. at a store
c. with a friend

4. A: Tran and Joe want to go out for pizza tonight. Let's go with _____.

B: I can't. I have work tonight.

- a. at a restaurant
b. with a friend
c. at a store

5. A: Those two men want to buy some running shoes. Can you help _____?

B: Of course.

- a. at the post office
b. at a store
c. with a friend

6. A: Excuse me. Do you have these shoes in a different color?

B: Yes, we have _____ in blue and red.

- a. in class
b. with a friend
c. at a store

7. A: I get headaches a lot.

B: Do you get _____ every day?

- a. at a store
b. at a restaurant
c. at a doctor's office

8. A: Oh, no. I have John's phone.

B: He's in my class. I can give it to _____.

- a. at a restaurant
b. in class
c. at a store

 **Talk about It** Listen and check your answers. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

Think about It Look at the word before each pronoun in the sentences above. Is it a verb or a preposition? Write *V* above the verb or *P* above the preposition.

V
You can buy them at the campus bookstore.

Think about It The pronoun *them* can refer to people or things. Look at the conversations in Activity 21. Where does *them* refer to people? Where does *them* refer to things?

⁴express: very quick

 **22 | Using Me, You, and Us** Complete the conversations with the correct pronouns. Then listen and check your answers. Practice the conversations with a partner. **6.7 C**

1. Alison: This is for you.
Margie: For me? Thank you!
2. Jim: Hi, guys.
Lucas: Hi, Jim.
Marco: Hi, Jim. There's an extra chair here. Sit with _____.
3. Lisa: Something smells good!
Soon Jin: Marta and I are making chicken. Are you hungry?
Lisa: Yeah, I am.
Marta: Great! Have dinner with _____.
4. Michael: Excuse me. Can you help _____?
Tony: Sure. What do you need?
Michael: I need a new printer.
5. Anna: Lunch is here! I have a salad and a soda for _____.
George: Thank you.
6. Carol: Kim, there's a lot of mail for _____ today.
Kim: Thanks, Mom.
7. Sam: Do you want to watch this movie with _____?
Luis: What kind of movie is it?
Sam: It's an action movie.
8. Ming: Is Dr. West in the office today?
Brian: No, he isn't here today.
Ming: OK. Can he call _____ back tomorrow, please?
9. Cara: Oh, no! I don't have my notes. The test is today!
Emily: Don't worry. I have my notes here. You can study with _____.
10. Jessica: I need to talk to _____. Can you call _____ tomorrow?
Sarah: OK. I'll call _____ in the morning.

Think about It Look at the conversations again. Which person or people does each object pronoun refer to?

1. *me = Margie*

Think about It Circle the subject pronouns in the conversations above. Which subject pronouns refer to people? Which refer to things?

6.8 Possessive Pronouns and Questions with Whose

A **possessive pronoun** refers to a **possessive determiner*** + a **noun**.

POSSESSIVE DETERMINER	+	NOUN	=	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
my		car		mine
your		phone		yours
his		jacket		his
her		book		hers
our		food		ours
their		food		theirs



- 1 A: Is this your car?
B: Yes, it's **mine**. (=It's my car.)



- 2 That's **his**.
(= That's his jacket.
= That's Paul's jacket.)



- 3 That's not mine. It's **hers**.
(= It's her book.
= It's Kim's book.)



- 4 Is this **yours**?
(= Is this your phone?)



- 5 That's not **ours**.
(=That's not our food.)



- 6 It's **theirs**. (= It's their food.)

*For more information on possessive determiners, see Unit 1, page 13.

QUESTIONS WITH WHOSE

We can use **whose** to ask about possession.



Whose bag is this?

We can use **whose + noun + verb** OR **whose + verb**.

7a **Whose bag** is this?
7b **Whose car** is this? } = 7c **Whose** is this?

8a **Whose books** are these?
8b **Whose flowers** are these? } = 8c **Whose** are these?

ANSWERING WHOSE QUESTIONS

We often answer *whose* questions with a **possessive pronoun** or a **possessive noun**.

- 9 A: **Whose** bag is this?
B: It's **mine**.

- 10 A: **Whose** phone is this?
B: It's **Jim's**.

A name + 's is a possessive noun.*

*For more information on possessive nouns, see Unit 1, page 13 and the Resources, page R-2.

23 | Using Possessive Pronouns Complete each conversation with the correct possessive pronouns.

6.8 A



1. Jack: Excuse me. Are these your sunglasses?
 Luna: No, they're not mine. Do you see the girl in the red coat? I think they're _____.



2. Jack: Excuse me. I think these are your daughter's sunglasses.
 Alan: No, they're not _____. See the boy on the bench? Maybe they're _____.



3. Jack: Hi. Are these your son's sunglasses?
 Pedro: No, they're not _____. Sorry.



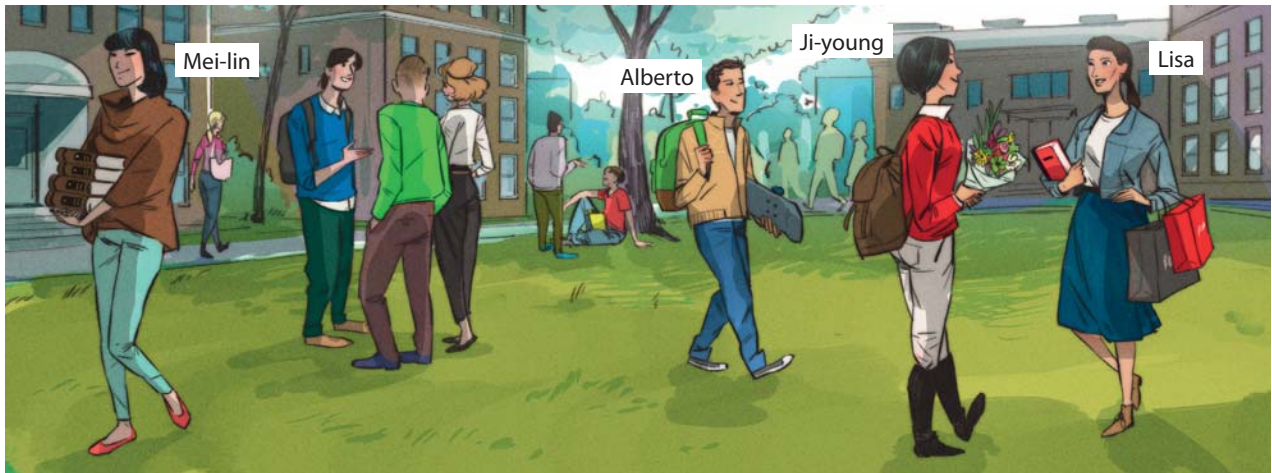
4. Ken: Hey, Jack! Those are _____.
 Jack: Really? They're yours?
 Ken: Don't laugh. They're a gift for my niece.

24 | Using Possessive Pronouns Complete each conversation with the correct possessive pronoun. Do the speakers know each other? Check (✓) the correct column. Then listen and check your answers. **6.8 A**

	KNOW EACH OTHER	DON'T KNOW EACH OTHER
1. A: Is this your suitcase, sir? B: Yes. That's <u>mine</u> .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. A: Are these Mom's sunglasses? B: No, I don't think they're _____.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. A: Are these our tickets, ma'am? B: Yes, those are _____. Your movie is in theater 3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. A: Oh no! The door is locked, and my keys are in the house. B: That's OK. I have _____.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. A: How old are your children? B: They're twelve and fourteen. How old are _____? A: They're six and eight.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	KNOW EACH OTHER	DON'T KNOW EACH OTHER
6. A: Lisa, your dress is beautiful! B: Oh, thank you. I like _____, too.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. A: Hi, Ann. Hi, Trina. Our hotel rooms are on the 10 th floor. Where are _____? B: _____ are on the 11 th floor. We're right above you!	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. A: Excuse me. We need the 5:00 train to Bakersfield. Is this our train? B: No, this is the 4:50 train. _____ is the next train.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. A: Are these your glasses, sir? B: No, they're not _____.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. A: How much is your apartment? B: It's \$1,200 a month. A: Wow, that's expensive. B: Well, Peter's apartment is really expensive. _____ is \$2,000 a month.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25 | Asking and Answering Questions with *Whose* Look at the picture. Then look at the objects below. Complete each question with an object from the box + *is/are* + *this/these*. Then complete the answers with a possessive noun. **6.8 A-B**



CAMPUS LOST AND FOUND

backpack books skateboard shopping bags

1. A: Whose backpack is this?
B: It's Ji-young's.



3. A: Whose _____?
B: It's _____.



2. A: Whose _____?
B: They're _____.



4. A: Whose _____?
B: They're _____.



book flowers jacket sweater

5. A: Whose _____?
B: It's _____.



7. A: Whose _____?
B: They're _____.



6. A: Whose _____?
B: It's _____.



8. A: Whose _____?
B: It's _____.



Talk about It Practice the conversations in Activity 25 with a partner.

Talk about It Work in a group of five. Follow these instructions.

WHOSE IS IT?

1. Everyone puts five things on the table (for example: a book, a notebook, a pen, an eraser, a phone).
2. Mix the things around.
3. Take turns. Choose a thing. Ask and answer questions about the thing. Use *whose*.
4. If you're correct, you get a point. Take the thing off the table.
5. If you're wrong, you don't get a point. The thing stays on the table.
6. Write down the number of points for each person. Who is the winner?

A: *Whose is this?*

B: *It's yours!*

A: *That's right.*

A: *Whose is this?*

B: *It's his. / It's Jamal's.*

C: *No, it's not mine.*

26 | Error Correction Find and correct the errors in these conversations. (Some conversations may not have any errors.) **6.8 A-B**

1. Gina: Is this your phone, Ben?

Ben: Yes, it's *mine* ~~me~~.

2. Erin: Does Sarah have your jacket?

Kay: No, that's not mine. It's she's.

3. Lin: That's Felipe's house, right?

Mara: No, that's not him. He lives in the blue house.

4. James: Is this Mike's phone?

Ann: No, it's not his.

5. Ken: Here are your keys.

Wei-chi: These aren't mine. I think they're Amy.

6. Kay: Is this your laptop?

James: No, my is at home. I think it's Ken's.

7. Lin: Whose water are this?

Erin: It's Ben's water.

8. Lin: Whose shoes is these?

James: They're mine.

9. Felipe: Whose coffee is this?

Mara: It's your.

10. Lin: Whose books is these, Kay?

Kay: They're mine.

WRAP-UP

A | GRAMMAR IN READING Read these riddles. Underline the uses of *there is/there are* (statements and questions). Circle the subject of each of these sentences. Then talk to a partner. Guess the answers to the riddles.

Riddles

1. There is a house with four walls. There is a window in each wall. Through each window, you can look south. Where is the house?
2. There are six men carrying a box. In the box, there are six cats. Each cat has six kittens. How many legs are there?
3. There are two girls in front of one girl. There are two girls behind one girl. There is one girl in the middle. How many girls are there?
4. There are two people in a house. No one comes in and no one goes out. Five minutes later, there are three people in the house. Why?
5. You need a haircut. There are two hair stylists⁵ in town: Anna and Belinda. Anna has beautiful hair. Belinda's hair is terrible. Which hair stylist do you choose?
6. There is a man alone on an island⁶ in the middle of a lake. He cannot swim. There are no bridges. One day, he leaves the island. No one helps him. How does he do it?
7. There is a green house on Green Street. It has one floor⁷. The walls are green. The furniture is green. The floors are green. The doors are green. What color are the stairs?
8. There are two mothers and two daughters. They go out to eat. Everyone eats a hamburger. They eat three hamburgers. Why?

Look on page 162 for the answers.

B | GRAMMAR IN SPEAKING Take this survey. Underline the object pronouns in the questions and answers.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

1. An old man on the street asks you for money.
You ____.
a. give him money
b. say, "Sorry," and don't give him money
c. ignore⁸ him
d. do something else
2. You see a five-year-old girl on the sidewalk.
She is alone and crying. You ____.
a. call the police
b. look for her parents
c. stay with her until her parents come
d. do something else

⁵ **stylists:** people who cut and shape other people's hair

⁶ **island:** a piece of land with water all around it

⁷ **floor:** all the rooms at the same height in a building
(for example, *first floor*, *second floor*, etc.)

⁸ **ignore:** to know about someone or something, but to not do anything about it

3. You find \$20 on the street in front of your house. There is no one around⁹. You ____.
- keep it and spend it
 - look for the owner of the money
 - give it to the police
 - do something else
4. You find \$1,000 on the street in front of your house. There is no one around. You ____.
- keep it and spend it
 - look for the owner of the money
 - give it to the police
 - do something else
5. You see a woman in front of your neighbor's house. She has your neighbor's bicycle. You ____.
- call the police
 - tell your neighbor
 - take the bicycle from her
 - do nothing
6. You see a man in front of your neighbor's house. The living room window is broken. The man has two laptop computers in his hands. You ____.
- call the police
 - tell your neighbor
 - take the laptops from him
 - do nothing

Think about It The object pronouns *him, her, it, and them* refer to nouns. In the questions and answers in the survey, which nouns do these pronouns refer to?

- him = an old man*

Talk about It Ask three classmates the questions above. Record their answers and your answers in the chart below.

My Answer	_____ 's Answer	_____ 's Answer	_____ 's Answer
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

Talk about It Share your survey results with the class. Which answers do most people agree with?

Answers to Riddles on page 161:

- The North Pole.
- 180.
- Three (The girls are in a line).
- They're married. Their baby is born.
- Belinda. She cuts Anna's hair, and Anna's haircut is beautiful.
- He leaves in the winter. The lake is frozen.
- There are no stairs. The house has one floor.
- There are three women: a grandmother, a mother, and a daughter.

⁹ **no one around:** no people nearby

6.9 Summary of There Is / There Are and Pronouns

THERE IS AND THERE ARE

We can use **there is (there's)** and **there are** to introduce new information.



	POSITIVE STATEMENTS	NEGATIVE STATEMENTS
SINGULAR COUNT NOUNS	There's an interesting movie on TV.	There isn't a movie on. (not very common)
NONCOUNT NOUNS	There's some coffee in the kitchen.	There isn't much coffee in the kitchen.
PLURAL COUNT NOUNS	There are many good restaurants on Blecker Street.	There aren't any good restaurants around here.

	YES/NO QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
SINGULAR COUNT NOUNS	Is there a bookstore nearby?	Yes, there is .
NONCOUNT NOUNS	Is there any tea left?	No, there isn't . / No, there's not .
PLURAL COUNT NOUNS	Are there any parking spaces ?	Yes, there are . No, there aren't .

	HOW MUCH/HOW MANY QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
NONCOUNT NOUNS	How much food is there?	There's a lot.
PLURAL COUNT NOUNS	How many chairs are there?	There aren't many.

THIS, THAT, THESE, AND THOSE

We can use **this**, **that**, **these**, and **those** to point out people or things.

	PEOPLE OR THINGS THAT ARE NEAR 	PEOPLE OR THINGS THAT ARE FAR 
SINGULAR	This is my sister Marla.	That's Richard. He's my assistant.
PLURAL	These are delicious.	Those are beautiful!

OBJECT PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

	singular				plural		
SUBJECT PRONOUN	I	he	she	it	you	we	they
OBJECT PRONOUN	me	him	her	it	you	us	them
POSSESSIVE DETERMINER	my	his	her	its	your	our	their
POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	mine	his	hers	—	yours	ours	theirs

QUESTIONS WITH WHOSE

A: **Whose** car is that? / **Whose** is that?

B: It's Lisa's.

A: **Whose** keys are these? / **Whose** are these?

B: They're mine.