

## The verb **can**

Affirmative	Negative	
	Full Forms	Short Forms
I can dance	I cannot dance	I can't dance
You can dance	You cannot dance	You can't dance
He can dance	He cannot dance	He can't dance
She can dance	She cannot dance	She can't dance
It can dance	It cannot dance	It can't dance
We can dance	We cannot dance	We can't dance
You can dance	You cannot dance	You can't dance
They can dance	They cannot dance	They can't dance

Questions	Short answers	
Can I dance?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can you dance?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can he dance?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Can she dance?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Can it dance?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Can we dance?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can you dance?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can they dance?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

We use **can** to express ability: *He can swim.*

The verb **can** is a modal verb. It doesn't take an -s in the third person singular, it doesn't form the negative and question form with *do/does*, and it is always followed by the base form of the verb.

## Adjectives

- We use adjectives **before nouns** and **after the verb to be**.  
*That's a **beautiful** jacket. That jacket is **beautiful**.*
- Adjectives are the same in singular and in plural.  
*This is an **interesting** magazine.*  
*These are **interesting** magazines.*

## Adverbs of manner

- Adverbs of manner describe how something happens.  
*Tina is a good driver. She drives **carefully**.*

We form most adverbs of manner by adding -ly to the adjective.	quiet → quietly careful → carefully
Adjectives ending in a consonant + -y, drop the -y and take -ily.	easy → easily
Adjectives ending in -le, drop the -e and take -ly.	terrible → terribly

### Irregular adverbs

good → well
fast → fast
hard → hard
late → late
early → early

# Module 4

## Possessive Adjectives - Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	-
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

- Possessive adjectives** always go before nouns and do not take articles before them.  
*Her hat is green.*

- Possessive pronouns** replace *possessive adjectives + noun*, so they are never followed by nouns. They can be used as short answers to questions starting with **whose**.

*Your bag is brown, but mine is black.*

*That cat is hers.*

*Whose is this ball? It's his.*

## There is / There are

	Affirmative		Negative	
	Full Forms	Short Forms	Full Forms	Short Forms
Singular	There is	There's	There is not	There isn't
Plural	There are	There are	There are not	There aren't

	Questions	Short answers	
Singular	Is there...?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Plural	Are there...?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

- We use **there is** before singular nouns.  
*There's a bedroom downstairs.*
- We use **there are** before plural nouns.  
*Are there two armchairs in the room?*

## Articles: a(n) vs. the

### a/an + singular nouns

- when we mention something for the first time  
*There's a microwave in the kitchen.*
- when we talk about jobs  
*He's a doctor.*

### no a/an before plural nouns

*Cats are great pets.*

### the + singular or plural nouns

- when we talk about something specific  
*There are two boys outside. The tall boy is Kevin.*
- when we talk about something unique  
*The sun is hot.*

### no articles

- before possessive adjectives  
*My cat is white.*
- before proper nouns  
*Fiona is thirteen years old.*  
*Madrid is in Spain.*
- when we talk about something in general  
*Dogs are friendly animals.*