

### ● *there is / there are*

- We use *there is / there are* to describe scenes in the present.

#### With countable nouns

##### Affirmative

- With singular countable nouns, we can use the full form *there is* or the contracted form *there's*.

**There's a dog** under the table.

- With plural countable nouns, we use the full form *there are*.

**There are some people** in the restaurant.

NOT ~~There're~~ some people in the restaurant.

##### Negative

- In the negative, we generally use the contracted forms *there isn't* and *there aren't* for singular and plural countable nouns.

**There isn't an orange** in the bowl.

**There aren't any pyramids** in England.

#### With uncountable nouns

##### Affirmative

- We use *there is / there's + some + uncountable noun*.

**There's some money** on the floor.

##### Negative

- We use *there isn't + any + uncountable noun*.

**There isn't any furniture** in the bedroom.

### ● *there is / there are: questions*

	Questions	Short answers
Uncountable	<b>Is there any</b> food?	Yes, <b>there is</b> .
Singular	<b>Is there a</b> table?	No, <b>there isn't</b> .
Plural	<b>Are there any</b> tables?	Yes, <b>there are</b> . No, <b>there aren't</b> .

### ● Object pronouns

- We use object pronouns to say who or what is the object of the verb.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- Do not confuse subject and object pronouns. Some of them have the same form.

**It's very expensive.** = Subject pronoun

**We can see it.** = Object pronoun

- Subject pronouns come before the verb, and object pronouns come after the verb.

**I can see him.**

NOT ~~I can him see.~~

### ● *have got*

Affirmative	
Full form	Contracted form
I have got	I've got
You have got	You've got
He has got	He's got
She has got	She's got
It has got	It's got
We have got	We've got
You have got	You've got
They have got	They've got

Negative	
Full form	Contracted form
I have not got	I haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
He has not got	He hasn't got
She has not got	She hasn't got
It has not got	It hasn't got
We have not got	We haven't got
You have not got	You haven't got
They have not got	They haven't got

- The third person singular form is different to the other forms.
- It is more usual to use the contracted forms 've got and 's got.  
*She's got a new computer.*  
*We haven't got a lot of money.*
- We also use *have got* to talk about physical appearance.  
*Tanya hasn't got black hair.*
- When two or more people's names are the subject, we use the full form of *have got*.  
*Tanya and Carla have got black hair.*  
 NOT *Tanya and Carla've got black hair.*

### 🎯 *have got*: questions

Questions	
Have I got...?	Have we got...?
Have you got...?	Have you got...?
Has he got...?	Have they got...?
Has she got...?	
Has it got...?	

Short answers	
Affirmative	Negative
Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

#### Singular

**Have you got a knife?** Yes, I **have**.

#### Plural

**Have we got any ice?** No, we **haven't**.

- We can use *wh-* question words with *have got*.  
**What have you got** in your bag?