

CHAPTER 3

THINGS AROUND ME

Introduction

Home plays an important role in our character building. We also need to be able to take care of our home by helping the family through chores we can do around the house. The ability to take care of our living place shows the love and care we have to ourselves and our family.

In this unit, we will learn to:

- identify parts of the house;
- identify things in the house;
- describe a house;
- identify procedure texts;
- write imperative sentences; and
- write procedure texts.

CHAPTER 3 - THINGS AROUND ME

UNIT

UNIT 1: My House

UNIT 2: House Chores

UNIT 3: Let's Do the House Chores

“THERE IS” AND “THERE ARE”

Affirmative

We use “there is” to indicate the existence or presence of something in a specific place.

Example:

There is a fish in the tank.

For singular nouns, use “there is,”. On the other hand, use “there are” for plural nouns.

Example (Singular):

There is a doll on the bed.

Example (Plural):

There are two books in the bag.

Negative

For negative statements, use either “there isn’t” or “there’s not” for singular nouns. Use “there aren’t” for plural nouns.

Example (Singular):

There isn’t a glass near the plate.

Example (Plural):

There aren’t any glasses near the plate.

Common structures include “there isn’t a” for singular nouns, “there isn’t any” for uncountable nouns, and “there aren’t any” for plural nouns.

“THERE IS” AND “THERE ARE”

Questions

For questions, use “Is there” with singular and uncountable nouns, and “Are there” with plural nouns.

Example (Singular):	<i>Is <u>there</u> a toothpaste in the bathroom?</i>
Example (Uncountable):	<i>Is <u>there</u> any milk in the fridge?</i>
Example (Plural):	<i>Are <u>there</u> any cushions on the sofa?</i>

To respond, use “Yes, there is” or “No, there isn’t” for singular or uncountable nouns, and “Yes, there are” or “No, there aren’t” for plural nouns.

Example:	<i>Is there a toothpaste in the bathroom? --> Yes, there is. / No, there isn’t.</i>
Example:	<i>Is there any juice in the fridge? --> Yes, there is. / No, there isn’t.</i>
Example:	<i>Are there any cushions on the sofa? --> Yes, there are. / No, there aren’t.</i>

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

We use simple present to describe regular activities.

Affirmative

When using the simple present tense, add -s or -es to the verb for *he*, *she*, and *it*.

Example:	<i>She walks to school daily.</i>
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Negative

For negative sentences, use **don't** with *I*, *you*, *we*, and *they*, and **doesn't** with *he*, *she*, and *it*.

Example:	<i>I watch cartoons every day. I don't watch the news.</i>
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Example:	<i>My dad makes dinner every evening. He doesn't make lunch.</i>
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Questions

To ask questions in the simple present tense, use “do” with *I*, *you*, *we*, and *they*, and “does” with *he*, *she*, and *it*.

Example:	<i>What time do you wake up every morning?</i>
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Example:	<i>Does she walk to school every day?</i>
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IMPERATIVE

Imperatives are used to give orders and instructions.

- Walk slowly along the aisle.
- Be nice to your friends.
- Don't forget your lunch box!

How to use imperatives

The imperative is the same as the verb. We use the verb without “you”.

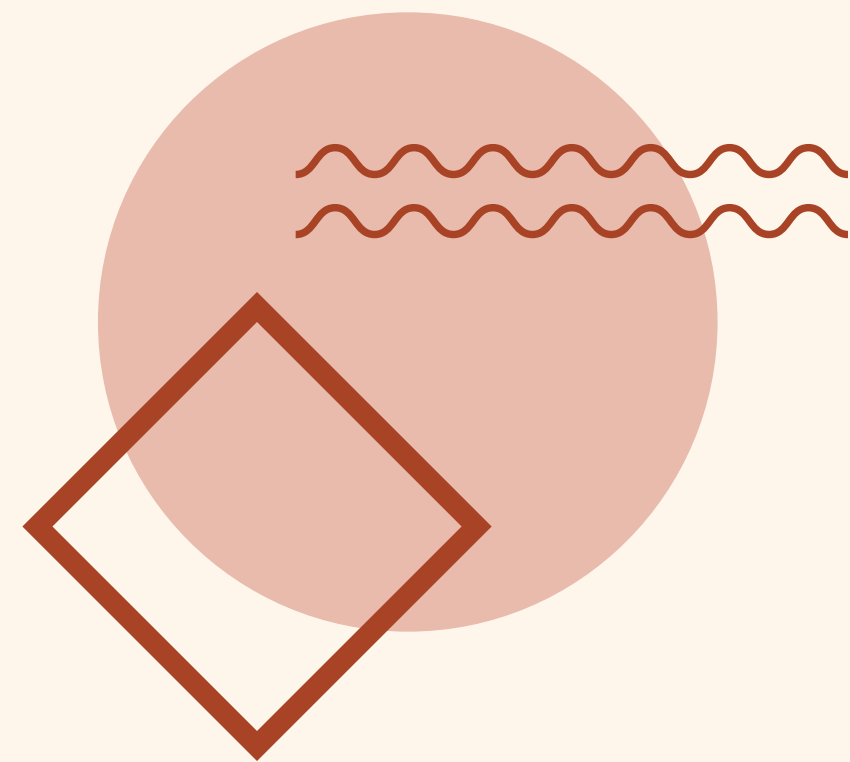
- **Help** your parents at home.
- **Keep** the kitchen clean.

For a negative order or instruction, use **don't**.

- **Don't** forget to water the plants!
- **Don't** leave the door open!

Use please to be more polite.

- **Please** put the plates on the table.
- Don't make so much noise, **please**.



THANK YOU

