



## LEVEL 1

I don't know!

- Sarah: I don't know the answer. I haven't got a clue. Maybe it is an easy question but for me, it is not simple. That's not simple at all.
- Wentworth: If you don't know the answer, then I have another question... What does UK stand for?
- Sarah: I know that UK stands for United Kingdom.
- Wentworth: Very good. Now, I repeat: what is the difference between Great Britain and the UK?
- But I don't know the difference between Great Britain and the UK.
- Wentworth: It is not difficult. I'll explain. England, Wales and Scotland make up Great Britain. The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Sarah: Northern Ireland?
- Wentworth: the island of Ireland consists of 2 countries: Northern Ireland that is a part of the UK. It is historically the protestant part. The other country is the independent state called EIRE, we also call it Republic of Ireland. Eire's population is catholic.
- Sarah: I only know that they have a strong cultural identity but my knowledge is very limited.
- Wentworth: You are right. The Irish are proud of their heritage and they keep it. They have a language, Gaelic. They have traditional dances and music. They have beautiful landscapes. They also have castles from the Middle Ages and legends. They have amazing literature and poetry. I'd like to quote William Butler Yeats: 'We are happy when for everything inside us there is a corresponding something outside us.' Isn't it true?
- Sarah: It is!



I DON'T KNOW	also
the	Eire's population
An answer	only
Have got	strong
A clue	cultural
maybe	An identity
easy	Knowledge
A question	limited
but	To be right
For (me)	The Irish
simple	Proud (of)
that	their
Not at all	heritage
if	To keep
then	Gaelic
another	traditional
To stand for	A dance
that	music
The United Kingdom	A landscape
very	A castle
now	from
To repeat	The Middle Ages
A difference	A legend
between	amazing
Great Britain	literature
difficult	poetry
I'll	I'd like
To explain	To quote
Wales	William Butler Yeats
Scotland	everything
To make up	Inside (us)
To consist of	Us (object pronoun of 'We')
A country	To correspond
Northern Ireland	something
An island	Outside (us)
A part (of)	outside
protestant	Isn't it (true) ?
historically	It is
other	
independent	
A state	
called	
EIRE= Republic of Ireland	



## PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

In English, there are different negative forms.

1/ for regular verbs:

a) We use the auxiliary DO + negation + verb for **I / YOU / WE / THEY**.

The pattern is **Subject + DO NOT + verb**.

A short form also exists and is common when we speak: the pattern is **I / YOU / WE / THEY + DON'T + verb**.

Example:

I <b>do not</b> have / I don't have	(je n'ai pas)
You <b>do not</b> do/ I don't do	(=tu ne fais pas / vous ne faites pas)
We <b>do not</b> listen/ we don't listen	(=nous n'écoutons pas)
They <b>do not</b> read /they don't read	(= ils ne lisent pas / elles ne lisent pas)

Nb: When have means 'possess', and do means 'make', they are regular verbs.

As auxiliaries, Have and Do have no meaning, they are time markers:

Do is a time marker for the present, and Have is a time marker for the near past.

Example: I don't smoke (je ne fume pas) / I haven't smoked

b) We use the auxiliary DOES + negation + verb for **HE / SHE / IT**

The pattern is **Subject + DOES NOT + verb**.

A short form also exists. The pattern is **HE / SHE / IT + DOESN'T + verb**.

Example:

**He does not** smoke / he doesn't smoke  
**She does not** work /she doesn't work  
**It does not** rain / it doesn't rain



### Other examples of regular Verbs at the Present simple

Infinitive	PresentTense	Negative
	Positive forms	Long and short forms
	I /YOU/WE/THEY , <b>HE/SHE /IT</b>	I :YOU:WE:THEY/ <b>HE:SHE:IT</b>
<b>ask</b>	ask, <b>asks</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't ask</b>
<b>call</b>	call, <b>calls</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't call</b>
<b>change</b>	change, <b>changes</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't change</b>
<b>decide</b>	decide, <b>decides</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't decide</b>
<b>end</b>	end, <b>ends</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't end</b>
<b>help</b>	help, <b>helps</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't help</b>
<b>land</b>	land, <b>lands</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't land</b>
<b>like</b>	like, <b>likes</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't like</b>
<b>love</b>	love, <b>loves</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't love</b>
<b>look</b>	look, <b>looks</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't look</b>
<b>move</b>	move, <b>moves</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't move</b>
<b>need</b>	need, <b>needs</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't need</b>
<b>play</b>	play, <b>plays</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't play</b>
<b>show</b>	show, <b>shows</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't show</b>
<b>study</b>	study, <b>studies</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't study</b>
<b>talk</b>	talk, <b>talks</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't talk</b>
<b>turn</b>	turn, <b>turns</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't turn</b>
<b>walk</b>	walk, <b>walks</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't walk</b>
<b>want</b>	want, <b>wants</b>	<b>DON'T/doesn't want</b>

## II/ AUXILIARIES

### a) BE

Remember to put NOT after the auxiliary BE to build a negative form.

The pattern is **Subject + Be +NOT**

Example:

**I am not** Italian = **I'm not** Italian

**She is not** happy= **she isn't** happy



b) HAVE GOT

Negative forms	
I have not got	I haven't got
You have not got	you haven't got
He/she/it has not got	He/she/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

III/ Negative questions

Negative questions are possible