



12. This answer \_\_\_ not correct.  
a) are  
b) am  
c) be  
d) is
13. They \_\_\_ from Spain. They are from Portugal.  
a) aren't  
b) isn't  
c) am not  
d) wasn't
14. She \_\_\_ at home today. She is at the office.  
a) aren't  
b) isn't  
c) am not  
d) wasn't
15. I \_\_\_ sure about the answer.  
a) isn't  
b) aren't  
c) am not  
d) wasn't
16. The water \_\_\_ very hot. You can drink it.  
a) aren't  
b) am not  
c) wasn't  
d) isn't
17. My sister \_\_\_ 16 years old.  
a) is  
b) are  
c) am  
d) be
18. Those shoes \_\_\_ very expensive.  
a) is  
b) are  
c) am  
d) be
19. My brother and I \_\_\_ not interested in football.  
a) am  
b) is  
c) are  
d) be
20. The museum \_\_\_ not far from here.  
a) are  
b) am  
c) be  
d) is



## Answers

1. a) am
2. b) is
3. c) are
4. d) is
5. a) are
6. b) are
7. c) is
8. d) are
9. a) am
10. b) is
11. c) are
12. d) is
13. a) aren't
14. b) isn't
15. c) am not
16. d) isn't
17. a) is
18. b) are
19. c) are
20. d) is



# Explanations

## 1. “am” (a)

Use 'am' with the subject 'I'. The present forms of 'be' are: I am / you are / he, she, it is / we, they are.

## 2. “is” (b)

Use 'is' with third-person singular subjects (he, she, it). She is very tired.

## 3. “are” (c)

Use 'are' with plural subjects (we, you, they). We are ready for the test.

## 4. “is” (d)

Use 'is' with singular subjects. 'The book' is singular, so we say: The book is on the table.

## 5. “are” (a)

Use 'are' with 'you' — both singular and plural 'you' take 'are'. You are late for class.

## 6. “are” (b)

'My parents' is a plural subject (= they), so we use 'are'. My parents are at work.

## 7. “is” (c)

Use 'is' with 'it'. It is a beautiful day. (Contraction: It's a beautiful day.)

## 8. “are” (d)

'Tom and Lisa' is a plural subject (= they), so we use 'are'. Tom and Lisa are in the same class.

## 9. “am” (a)

Use 'am' with 'I' in negative sentences: I am not hungry. (Contraction: I'm not hungry.) Note: there is no contraction \*amn't.

## 10. “is” (b)

Use 'is' with 'he' in negative sentences: He is not a teacher. (Contractions: He isn't / He's not a teacher.)

## 11. “are” (c)

'The shops' is plural, so we use 'are not' (= aren't). The shops are not open on Sundays.

## 12. “is” (d)

'This answer' is singular, so we use 'is not' (= isn't). This answer is not correct.

## 13. “aren't” (a)

Use 'aren't' (= are not) with plural subjects (we, you, they). They aren't from Spain.

## 14. “isn't” (b)

Use 'isn't' (= is not) with third-person singular subjects (he, she, it). She isn't at home today.

## 15. “am not” (c)

Use 'am not' with 'I'. We say 'I'm not sure' or 'I am not sure' — there is no standard contraction \*amn't in modern English.

## 16. “isn't” (d)

Use 'isn't' (= is not) with singular subjects. 'The water' is singular. The water isn't very hot.

## 17. “is” (a)

Use 'is' with singular subjects. My sister is 16 years old. We use 'be' + age to talk about how old someone is.

**18. “are” (b)**

'Those shoes' is plural, so we use 'are'. Those shoes are very expensive.

**19. “are” (c)**

'My brother and I' is a plural subject (= we), so we use 'are not' (= aren't). My brother and I are not interested in football.

**20. “is” (d)**

'The museum' is singular, so we use 'is not' (= isn't). The museum is not far from here.