

**THERE IS - THERE ARE****C'E', CI SONO**

In queste espressioni **THERE**, pur non essendo grammaticalmente il soggetto del verbo *to be* (è un avverbio di luogo = lì), si comporta come se fosse il soggetto.

<b>Forma</b>	<b>Costruzione</b>	<b>Esempio</b>
<b>Forma affermativa</b>	<b>There is (there's) There are</b>	<i>There is a book on the desk. There are some books on the desk.</i>
<b>Forma negativa</b>	<b>There is not (there isn't) There are not (there aren't)</b>	<i>There isn't any snow. There aren't any students in the classroom.</i>
<b>Forma interrogativa</b>	<b>Is there...? Are there...?</b>	<i>Is there anybody at home? Are there any letters for Mark?</i>
<b>Short answers</b>	<b>Yes, there is/are No, there isn't/aren't</b>	<b>Is there a good restaurant near here?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Yes, there is.</i></li> <li>• <i>No, there isn't.</i></li> </ul>

La stessa costruzione può essere utilizzata anche per gli altri tempi del verbo *to be*:

<b>Tempo verbale</b>	<b>Costruzione</b>	<b>Esempio</b>
<b>Simple Past</b>	<b>There was/were There was/were not Was/Were there...?</b>	<i>There was a good film on TV last night.</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b>	<b>There have/has been There have/has not been Have/Has there been?</b>	<b>There has been a storm here.</b>
<b>Futuro</b>	<b>There will be There will not be (there won't be) Will there be...?</b>	<b>There will be a lot of people at Mark's party tomorrow.</b>