

4 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to show that something belongs to someone:

This is **my** book.
 Here is **your** scooter.
 Rachel is **his** sister.
 Harry is **her** brother.
 Here is a mouse. **Its** cage is big.
 This is **our** house.
 This is **your** car.
 It is **their** school.



Its is only used for things and animals.



Possessive pronouns:

my	<i>singular</i>
your	
his	
her	
its	

our	<i>plural</i>
your	
their	

Exercise 1

Underline the correct possessive pronouns.

Hey Rachel, is this **your** / **its** pencil case? No, it's **her** / **our** pencil case.
 Mummy, where is **their** / **my** T-shirt? **Her** / **Your** T-shirt is in the washing machine.
 This is Robert. **His** / **Her** parents are from New York.
 We have got a snake. **His** / **Its** eyes are yellow.
 These are **my** / **its** friends Tim and Tom. And this is **her** / **their** dog Benny.
 This is a new restaurant. **Her** / **Its** name is Red Fox.
 Harry and Rachel show **your** / **their** friends the house. This is **his** / **our** kitchen.

Exercise 2

Fill the possessive pronouns in the gaps.

first names are Marc and Lauren. They are twins.

first name is Tom.

surname is Potter.

surname is Miller.

first name is Rachel.

surname is Smith.

name is Snaky.

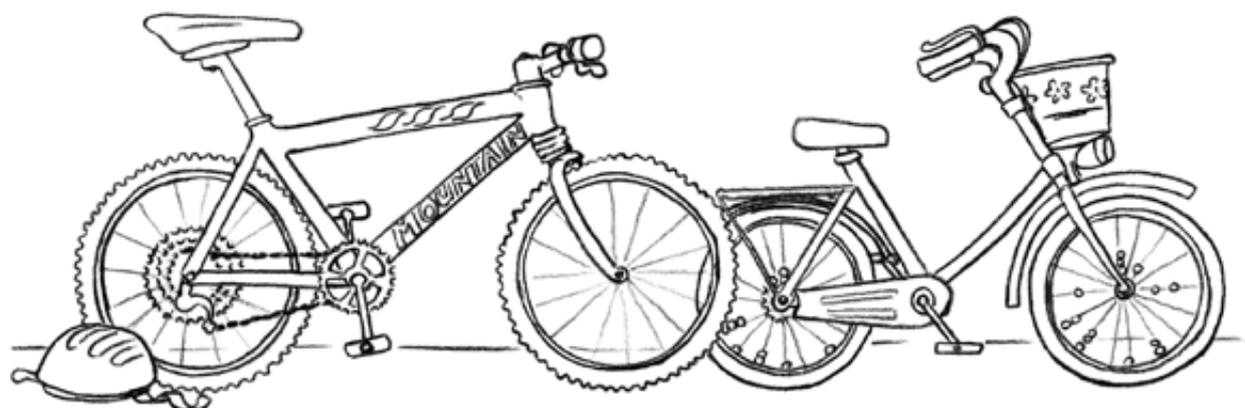
5 The Verbs 'be / have got'

These auxiliary verbs and their forms are very important.

to be		have got	
long form	short form	long form	short form
<i>I am</i>	<i>I'm</i>	<i>I have got</i>	<i>I've got</i>
<i>you are</i>	<i>you're</i>	<i>you have got</i>	<i>you've got</i>
<i>he is</i>	<i>he's</i>	<i>he has got</i>	<i>he's got</i>
<i>she is</i>	<i>she's</i>	<i>she has got</i>	<i>she's got</i>
<i>it is</i>	<i>it's</i>	<i>it has got</i>	<i>it's got</i>
<i>we are</i>	<i>we're</i>	<i>we have got</i>	<i>we've got</i>
<i>you are</i>	<i>you're</i>	<i>you have got</i>	<i>you've got</i>
<i>they are</i>	<i>they're</i>	<i>they have got</i>	<i>they've got</i>

Fill in the gaps with a form of *be* or *have*. Use the short form.

- Hello, I am Marco. *I'm* Marco.
- I have got a mountain bike. _____ a mountain bike.
- It is new. _____ new.
- It has got a blue frame. _____ a blue frame.
- The wheels are black. They _____ black.
- It has got 21 gears. _____ 21 gears.
- My friends have got bikes, too. They _____ bikes, too.
- But they are old. But _____ old.
- We have got helmets. _____ helmets.
- My sister has got a pink bike. She _____ a pink bike.
- It is a little bike. _____ a little bike.
- It has got a blue basket. _____ a blue basket.
- We are very proud of the bikes. _____ very proud of the bikes.



Colour in the bikes.

11 The Imperative

Use the **imperative** form to give instructions or commands. It is the base form of the verb (**infinitive**).

Positive imperative: *Come here, please. Help me, please.*

The **negative imperative** is formed with **don't (do not) + infinitive**:

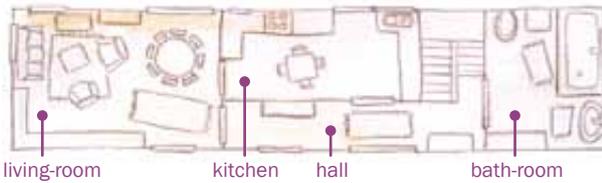
Don't come in, please. Don't forget your key.

Look at the text and underline the imperative.

This is Rachel's house:

first floor

second floor



1



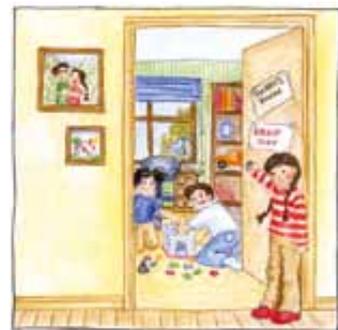
Rachel is bored. "Maybe Mum will play cards with me," she thinks. Her Mum's in the bedroom cleaning the windows: "Rachel help me, please. Bring me some fresh water but don't spill it."

2



Afterwards Rachel goes to her Dad. He's in the kitchen. "Dad, can ..." "Don't disturb me dear. I'm reading the newspaper. Go and play with Harry. And close the door, please."

3



So she goes to Harry's room. He and his friend are playing with Lego. "Don't come in!" Harry shouts. "We're building a castle. Don't disturb us."

4



Rachel goes into the living-room and switches on the TV. Then her mother calls: "Don't watch TV. Switch it off and come with me, please."

5



They go into the bathroom. "Rachel, look at the mess. These are your clothes. Tidy up, please. And don't forget to tidy up your room afterwards."

6



Rachel is in her room. She's in a bad mood. Then the door opens and her friend comes in: "Hey, don't look so sad. I will help you tidy up."

13 Simple Present

Use the **simple present** to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual:

*I **speak** German. It **snows** in winter.*

It can also be something a person usually does not do. These are the signal words:

never, sometimes, often, usually, always, every day.

<i>I</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>every night.</i>
<i>You never</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>tennis.</i>
<i>He/ she/ it often</i>	<i>drinks</i>	<i>water.</i>
<i>We always</i>	<i>get up</i>	<i>at 6 o'clock.</i>
<i>They sometimes</i>	<i>listen</i>	<i>to music.</i>

3rd person singular (he, she, it): add an **s** to the verb.



3rd person singular:
verbs ending with
o, sh or ch:
add **es** to the verb.

I go - He **goes**
I wash - She **washes**
You catch - It **catches**

y becomes ies:
I try - He **tries**

What does Uncle Godfrey do at what time?

1



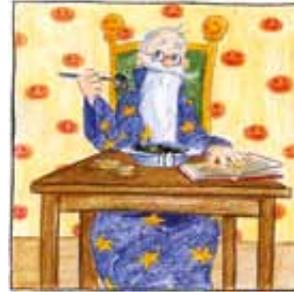
He always _____
(get up) at

2



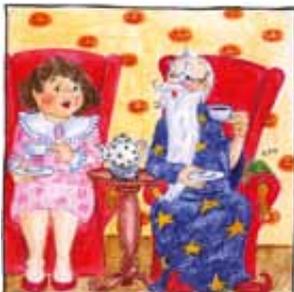
He usually _____
(go) into his laboratory at

3



He often _____
(eat) spidersoup at

4



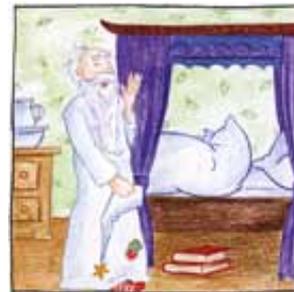
He sometimes _____
(drink) tea at

5



Every evening, he _____
(read) the newspaper at

6



He usually _____
(go) to bed at

Exercise 1