

Tim Ward

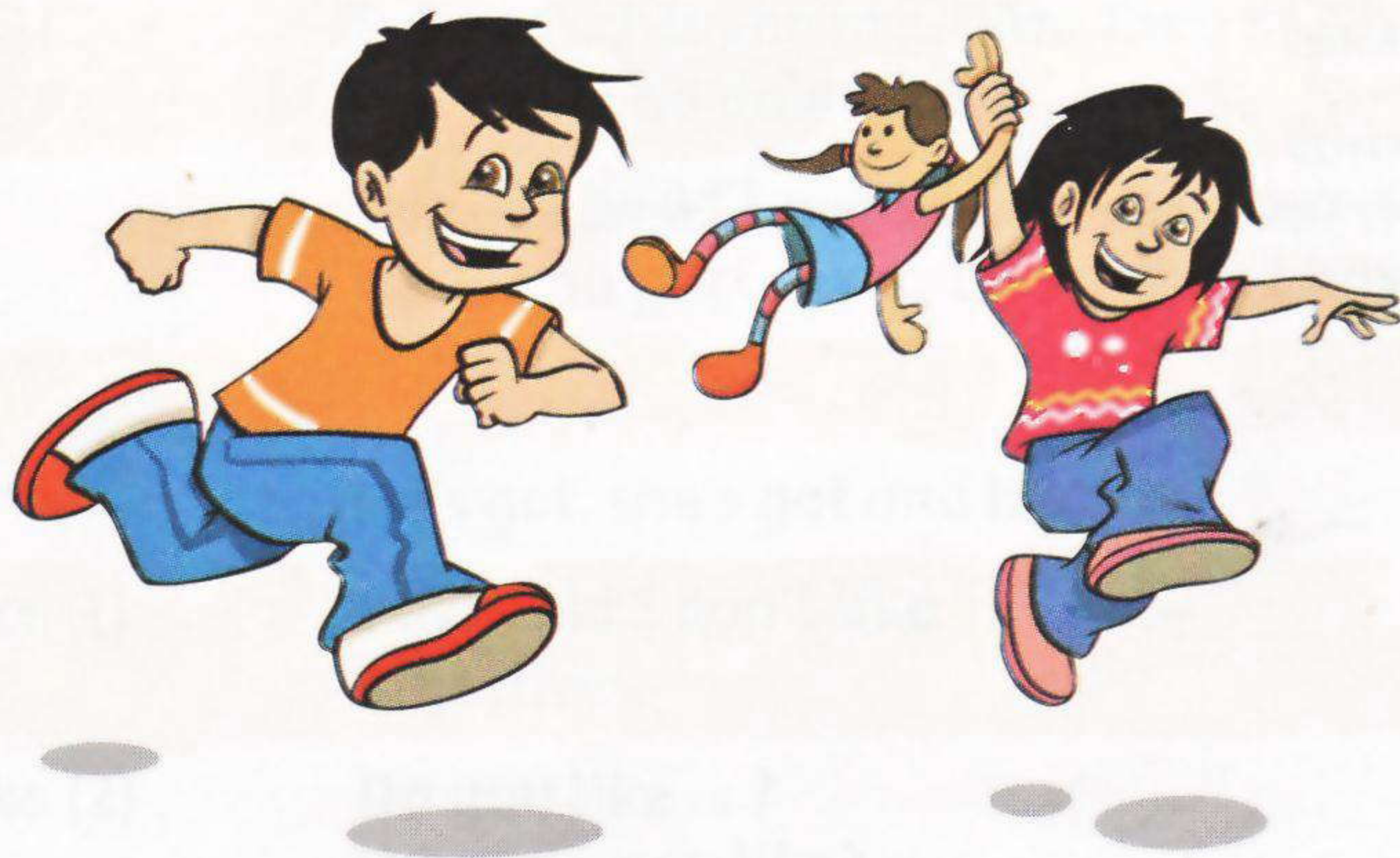
Grammar Friends 1



OXFORD

Tim Ward

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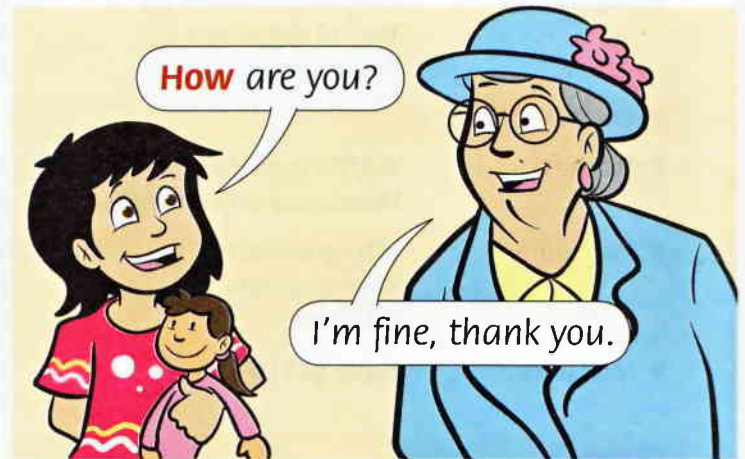
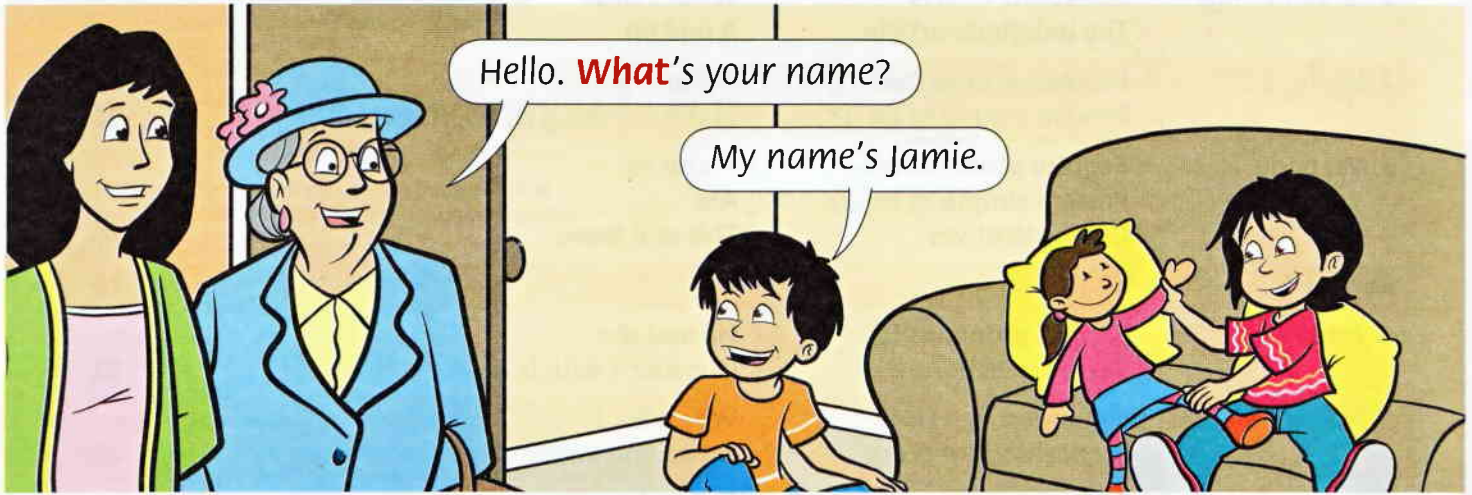
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What ...? Who ...? How ...?



What, who and **how** are question words.

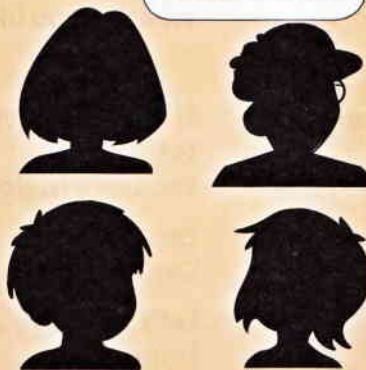
What

What's your name?

Alison Rosy
Tim
Jamie Billy

Who

Who's this?



How

How are you?



In a question, **what** asks about things and **who** asks about people.
We say **How are you?** when we meet someone.

1 Match.

- 1 Hello.
- 2 What's your name?
- 3 How are you?
- 4 Who's this?

I'm fine, thank you.
This is Alison.
My name's Jamie.
Hello.

2 Look and write.

~~Hello~~ What's How Who's



How old ...?



How old asks about age.

How old are you?



I'm five.



3 Match.

1 How old are you?



I'm two.

2 How old are you?



I'm three.

3 How old are you?



I'm six.

4 How old are you?



I'm five.

5 How old are you?



I'm four.

4 Write.

four seven you you three are you old are you eight ten

1 How old are you?



I'm seven.

2 How old are you?



I'm _____.

3 How old are _____?



I'm _____.

4 How old _____?



I'm _____.

5 How _____?



I'm _____.

5 Read and colour. Find the hidden word.

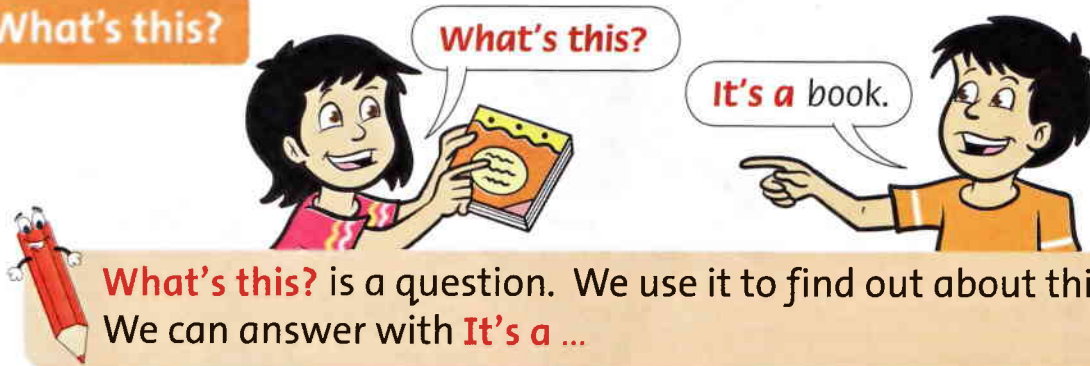
Colour **what** red. Colour **who** blue. Colour **how** yellow.

what	how	how	how	how	how	how	how	what	how	who	how	how	how	how
what	how	how	how	how	how	how	how	what	how	who	how	how	how	how
what	how	how	how	how	how	how	how	what	how	who	how	how	how	how
what	what	what	how	who	who	who	how	what	how	who	how	what	what	what
what	how	what	how	who	how	who	how	what	how	who	how	what	how	what
what	how	what	how	who	who	who	how	what	how	who	how	what	how	what
what	how	what	how	who	how	how	how	what	how	who	how	what	how	what
what	how	what	how	who	who	who	how	what	how	who	how	what	what	what

1 School things

Questions with *is*
The indefinite article

What's this?



What's this? is a question. We use it to find out about things.
We can answer with **It's a ...**

1 Write and match.

1 What's this?



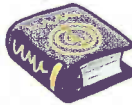
It's a pencil.

2 What's _____?



_____ door.

3 _____ this?



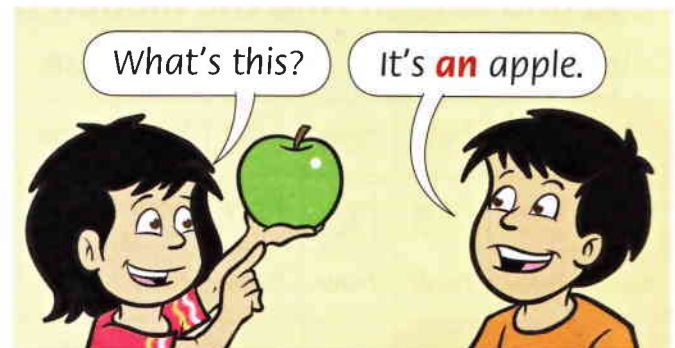
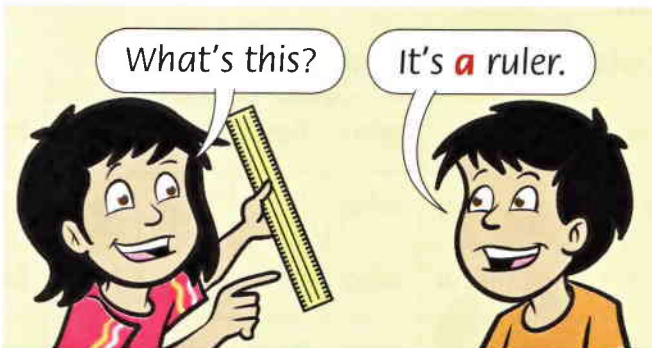
_____ window.

4 _____?



_____ book.

A and an



A and **an** are articles. They come before singular nouns.

It's **a** pencil.

It's **a** book.

We use **an** before **a, e, i, o** or **u**.

It's **an** apple.

2 Write the words in the correct box.



~~pen~~



~~apple~~



pencil



rubber



ruler



book



orange

a

pen

an

apple

3 Write a or an.

1 What's this?



It's a bag.

2 And what's this?



It's _____ orange.

3 What's this?



It's _____ book.

4 What's this?



It's _____ apple.

5 And what's this?



It's _____ pencil case.

4 Write. Remember **a** or **an**.



train



plane



~~ball~~



umbrella



cat



elephant

1 What's this?



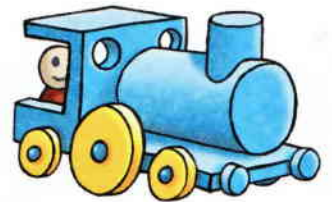
It's a ball



2 What's this ?



It's _____.



3 What's _____ ?



It's _____.



4 _____ ?



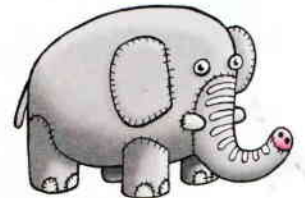
_____.



5 _____ ?



_____.



6 _____ ?



_____.

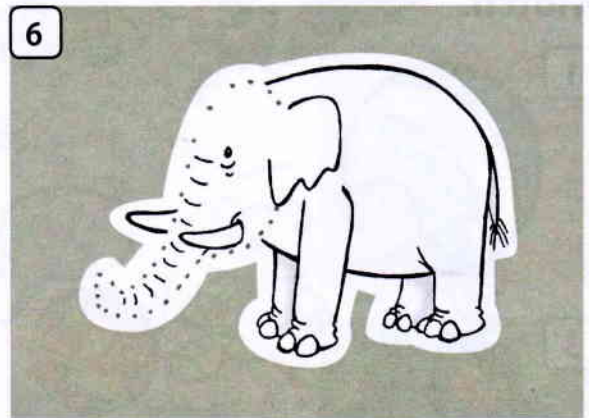
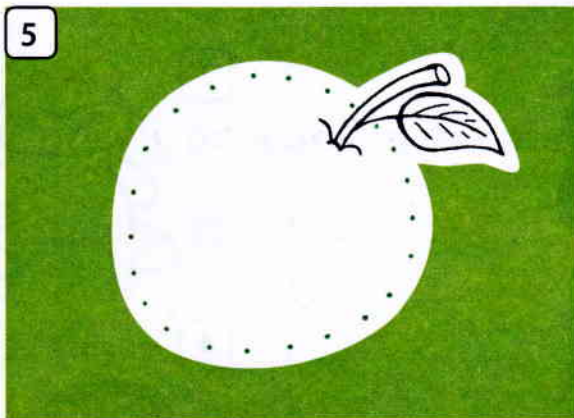
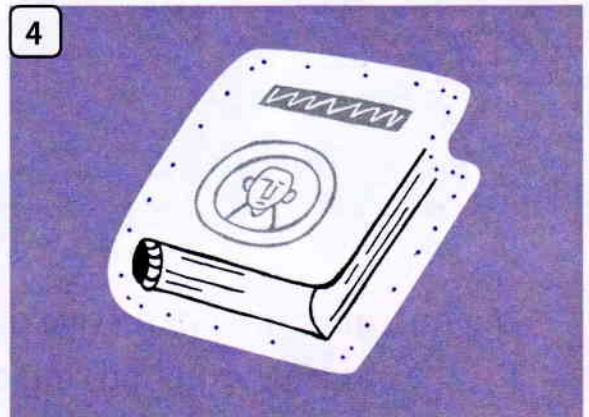
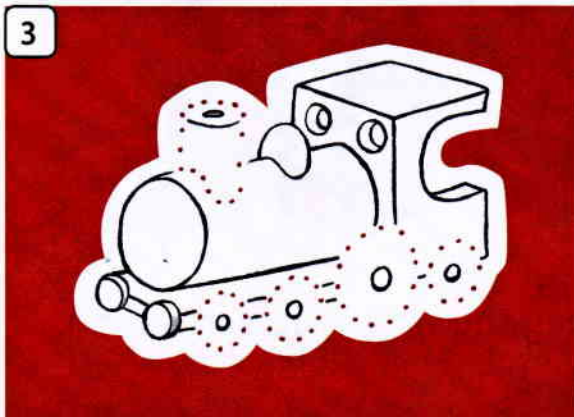
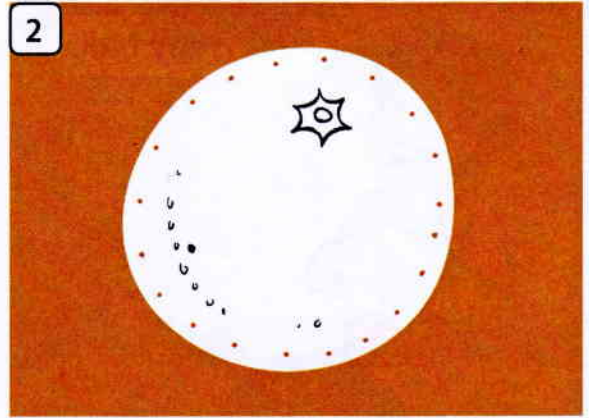


5 What's this? Draw and write.

apple book orange train ~~ball~~ elephant



It's a ball



2 My toys

Possessive adjectives (1)
Present simple of be (1)

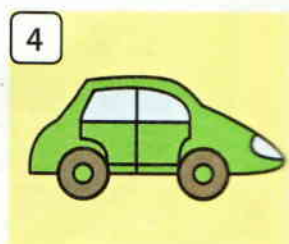
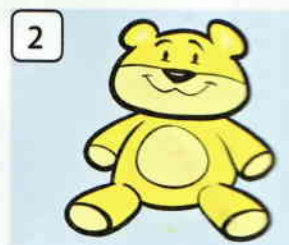
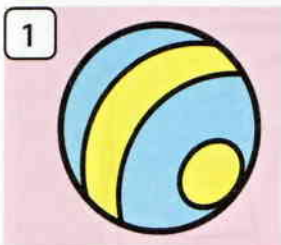
My and your



My and **your** are possessive adjectives. They say who owns something.

I **my** train, **my** ball, **my** car
you **your** car, **your** train, **your** teddy

1 Match.



2 Circle **my** and **your**.

This is my ball. This is your teddy.



This is my doll. This is your car.



3 Write **my** or **your**.

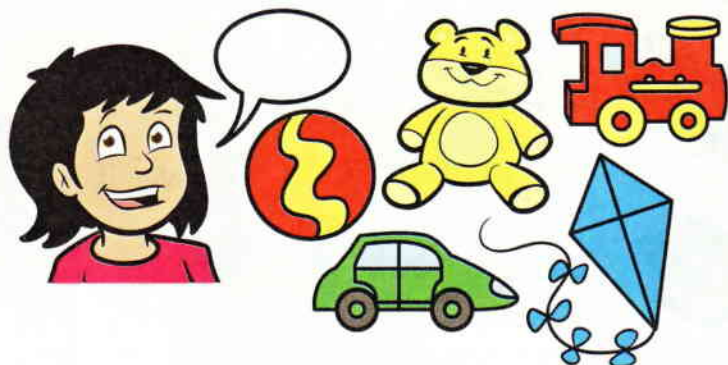


- 1 This is my ball.
- 2 This is _____ teddy.
- 3 This is _____ car.
- 4 This is _____ kite.
- 5 This is _____ train.

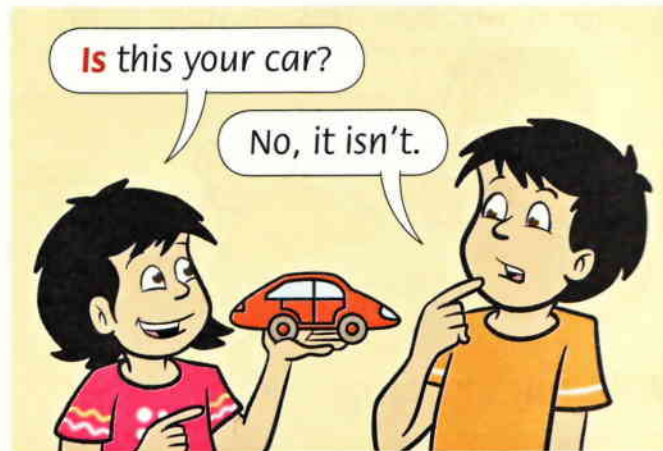
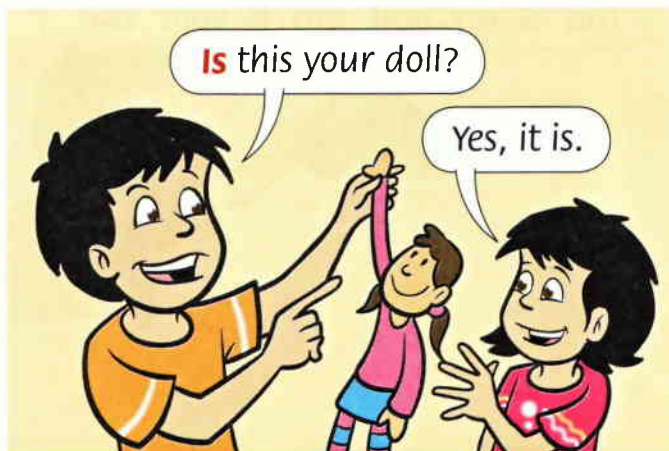


4 Write **my** or **your** and complete the words.

- 1 This is your train _____.
- 2 This is _____ te _____.
- 3 This is _____ c _____.
- 4 This is _____ k _____.
- 5 This is _____ b _____.



Is this ...? Yes, it is. No, it isn't.



We use **is** to identify someone or something. **Is** comes from the verb **be**.



This is Alison.



This is my car.

Is this ...? is a yes/no question. We change the word order in questions.

Statement

Question

This is your teddy.

Is this your teddy?

Yes, it is and **No, it isn't** are short answers. We can use them if the question begins with **Is this ...?**

Is this your car?

Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

isn't = is not



5 Match.



1 Is this a car?

Yes, it is.



3 Is this a kite?

No, it isn't.



5 Is this a book?



2 Is this a ball?



4 Is this a train?



6 Is this a doll?

6 Write the words in the correct order. Make questions.

1 this your ball Is
Is this your ball ?

2 my doll Is this
Is this my doll ?

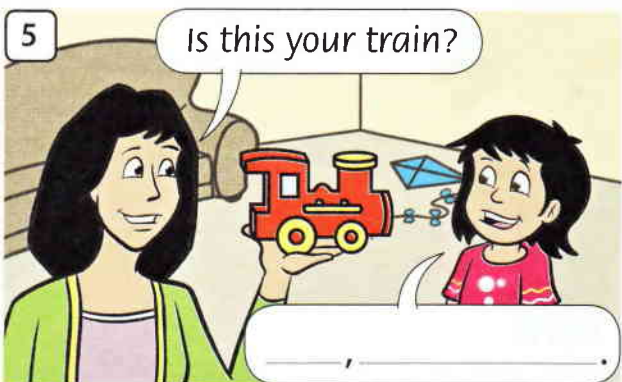
3 my this Is car
 _____ ?

4 Is kite this your
 _____ ?

5 puzzle your this Is
 _____ ?

6 my Is train this
 _____ ?

7 Look and write. Yes, it is. No, it isn't.



3 My body



Plural -s







Finger is singular. We use the singular form when we are talking about one thing or person.

Fingers is plural. We use the plural form when we are talking about more than one thing or person.

plural = singular + s

 one finger → eight fingers 

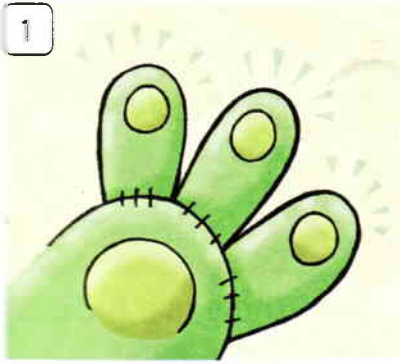
 one eye → two eyes 

 one nose → four noses 

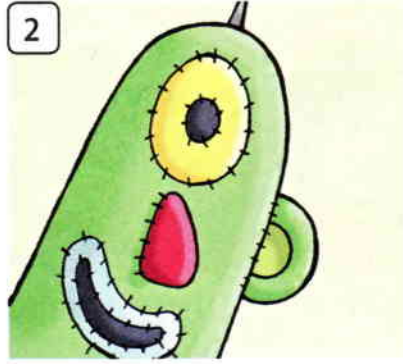
1 Complete the table.

Singular	Plural
arm	arms
ear	
	faces
leg	
	noses

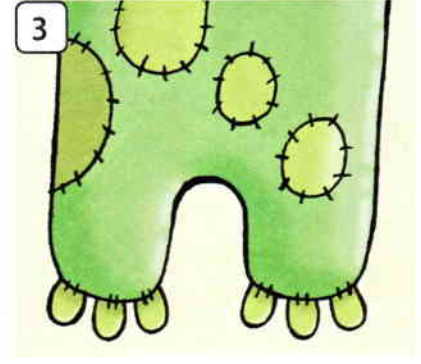
2 Tick (✓) the correct one.



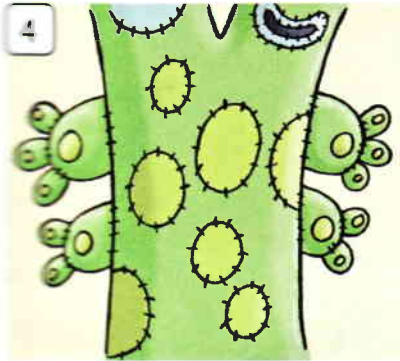
three finger
 three fingers



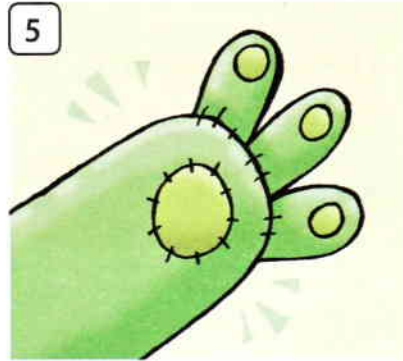
one face
 one faces



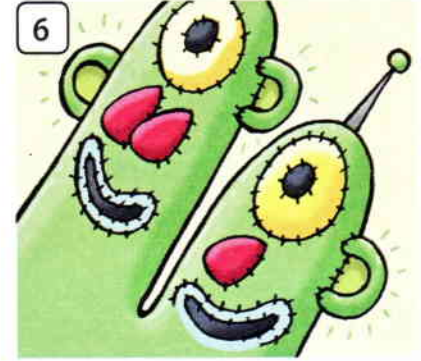
two legs
 two leg



four arm
 four arms



one hand
 one hands



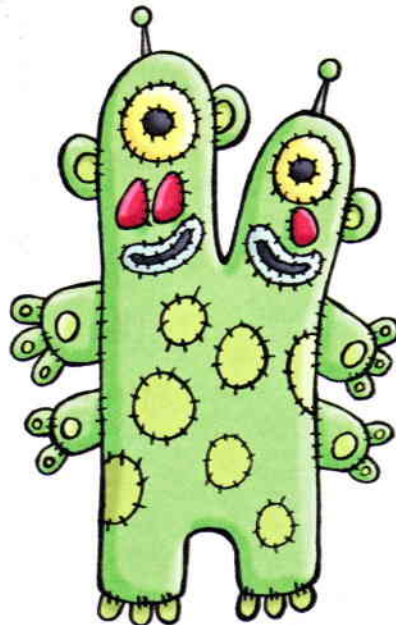
three ear
 three ears

3 Count and write.

1 How many faces?
 Two faces

3 How many ears?

5 How many fingers?

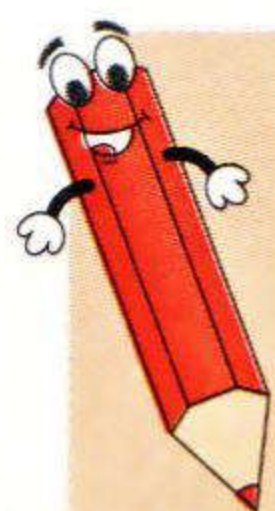
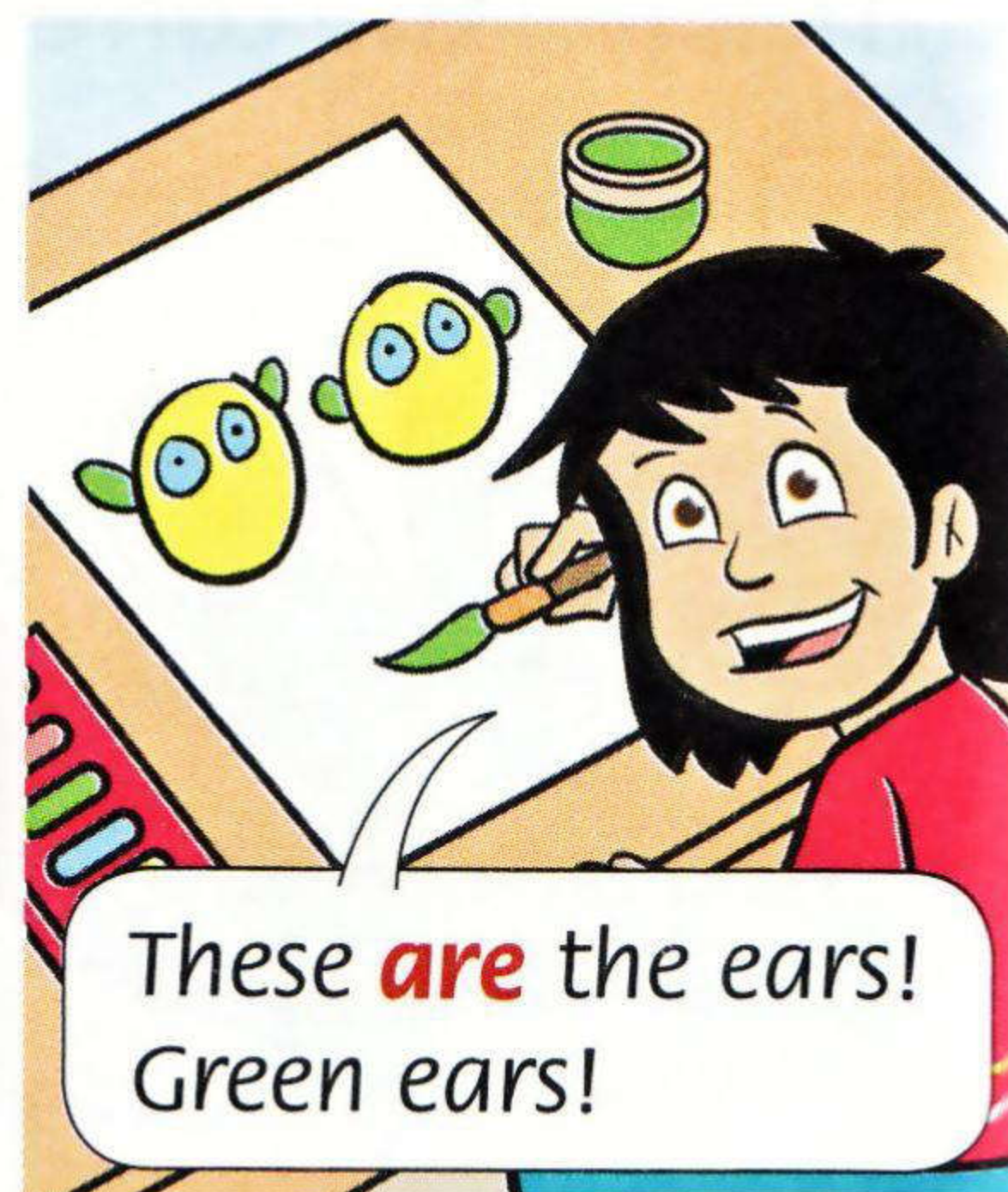
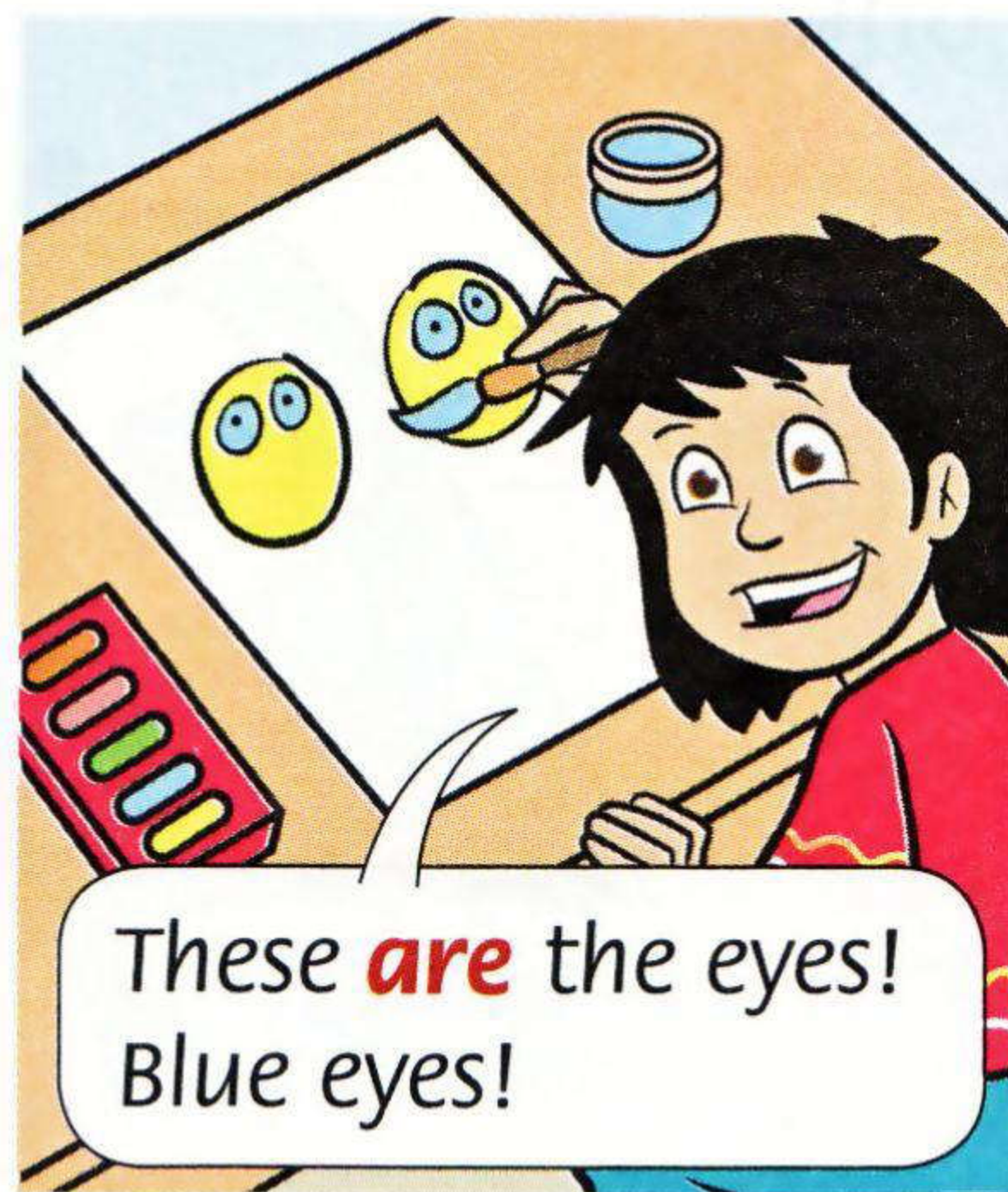


2 How many noses?

4 How many arms?

6 How many eyes?

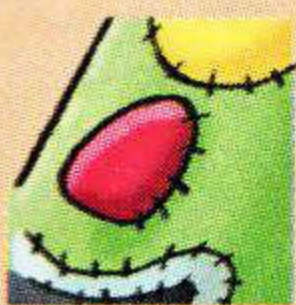
Are



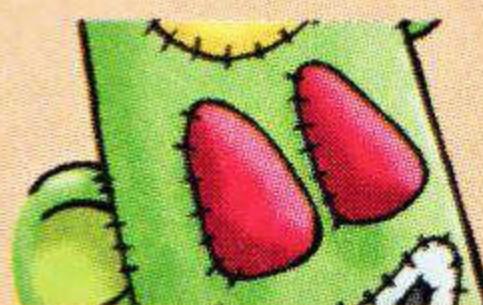
We use **are** to identify things and people. **Are** comes from the verb **be**. Here **are** identifies two or more things or people.



These **are** eyes. The eyes **are** blue.

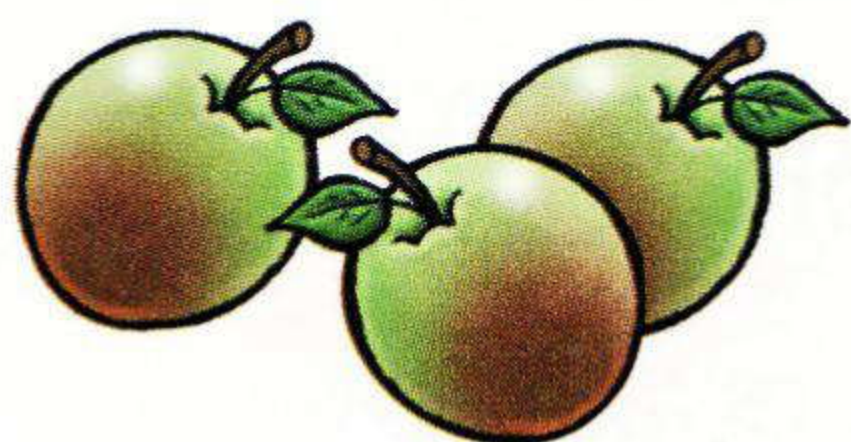


The nose **is** red.

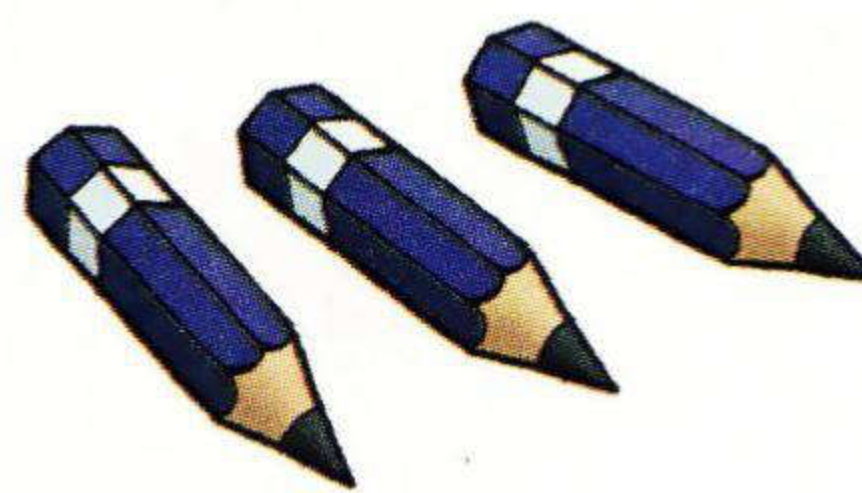


The noses **are** red.

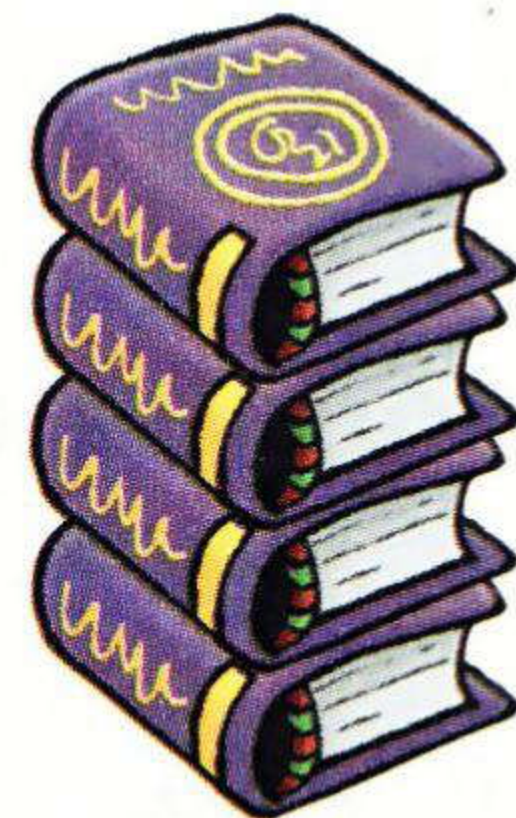
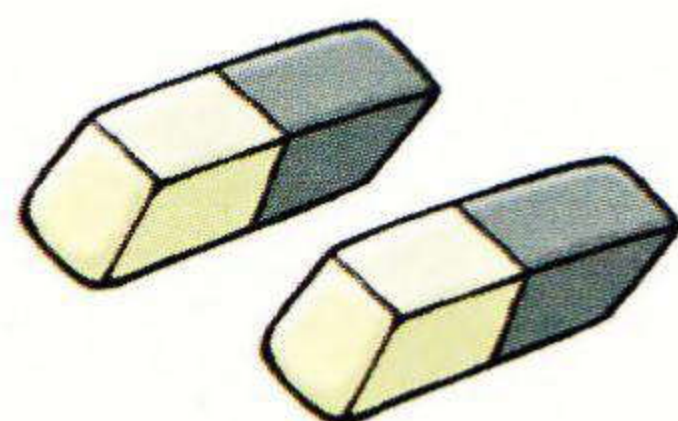
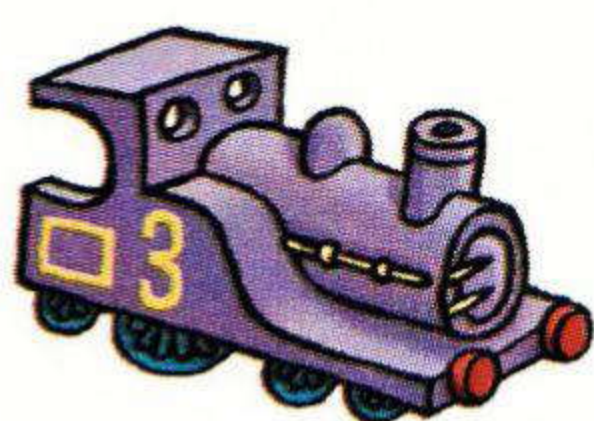
4 Match.



are



is



5 Write sentences. Use **is** or **are**.

1 legs / blue

The legs are blue.

3 arms / purple

The _____.

5 face / yellow

_____.

2 nose / pink

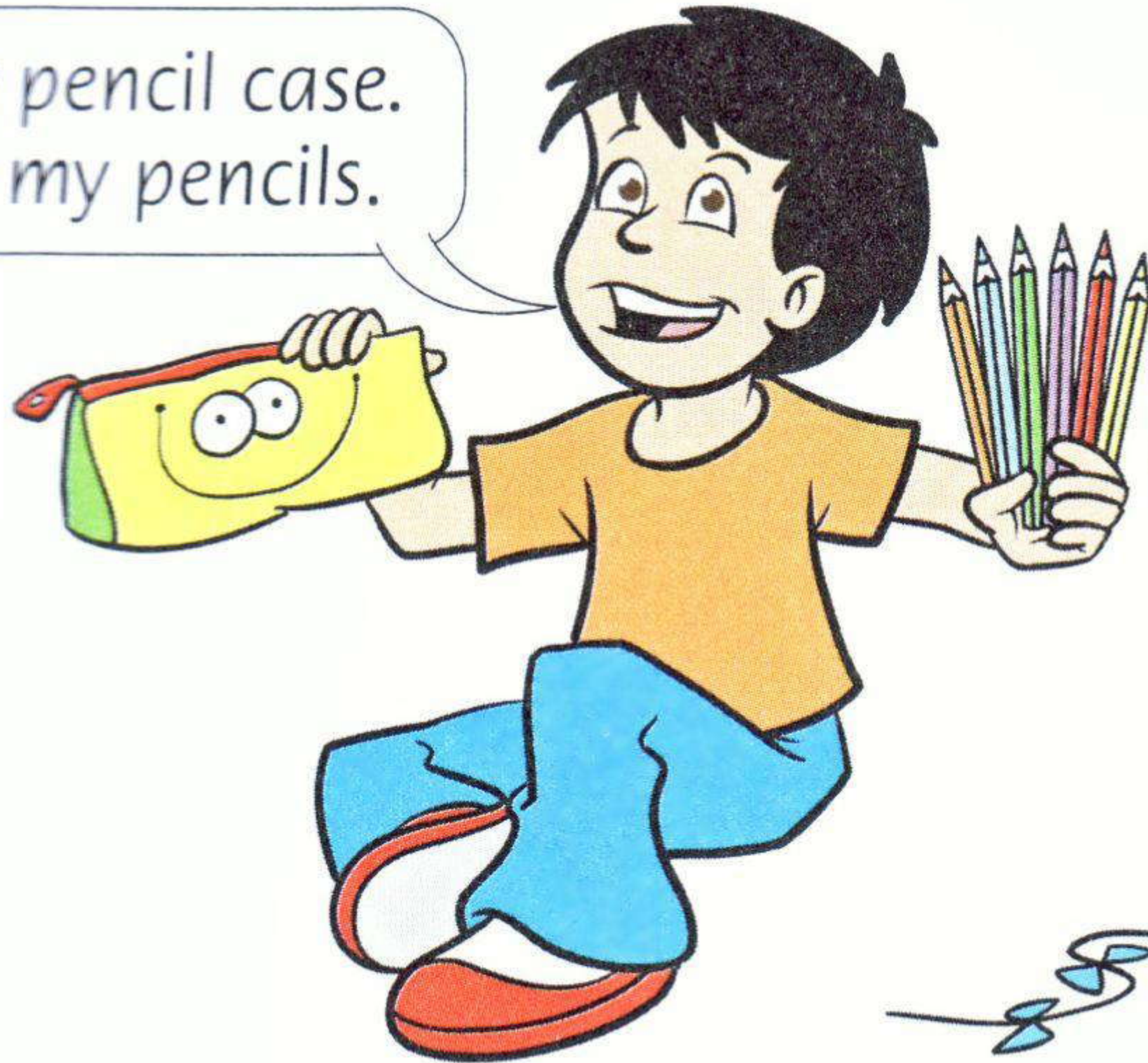
The _____.

4 fingers / green

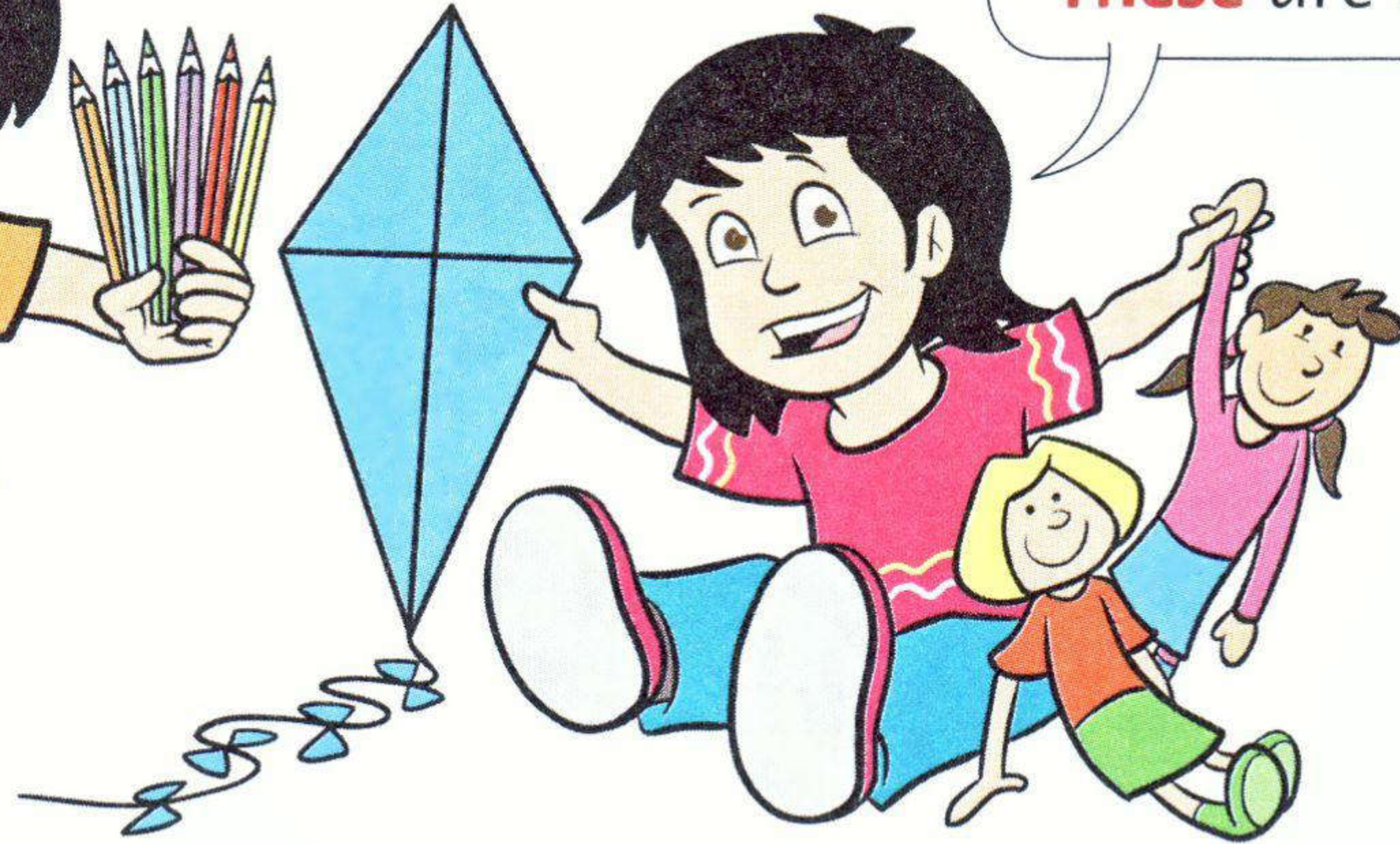
_____.

This and these

This is my pencil case.
These are my pencils.



This is my kite.
These are my dolls.

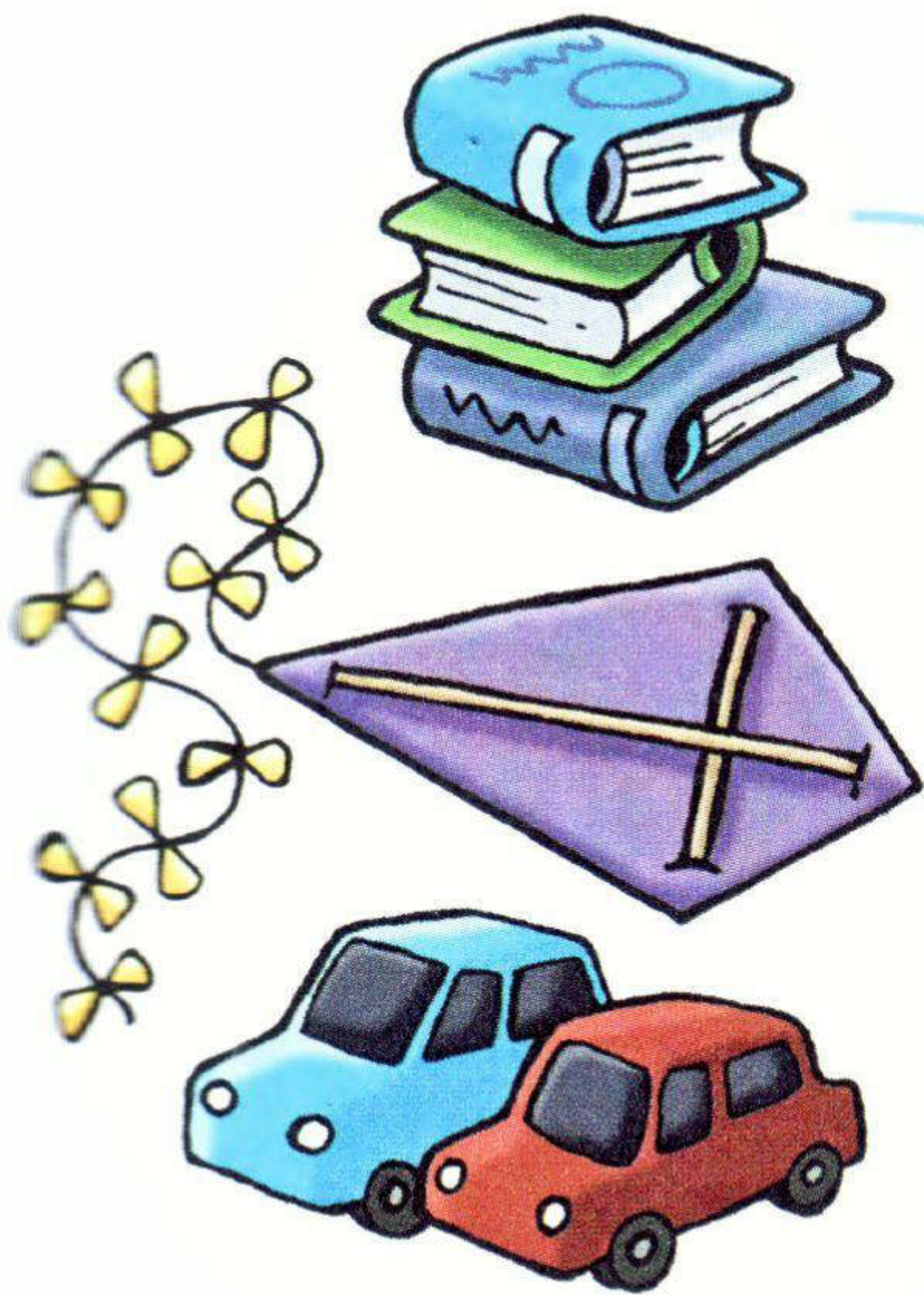


This and **these** are demonstratives. We use them for things that are close to us.

Singular (one thing or person)
This is my kite.

Plural (two or more things or people)
These are my pencils.

6 Match.



These are

This is



7 Write **This** or **These**.

1 This is my ball.

2 _____ are my cars.

3 _____ are my trains.

4 _____ is my teddy.

5 _____ is my doll.

6 _____ are my puzzles.

Review 1

1 Write the words in the correct order. Then match.

1 What's your name?

is Mary This

This is Mary

2 Who's this?

name's My Tom

3 How are you?

six I'm

4 How old are you?

books Five

5 How many books?

you fine I'm thank

fine,

2 Write questions and answers.

rubber pen door eye arm ~~ear~~

1 What's this?

It's an ear.



2 What's this?

It's _____.



3 _____?



4 _____?



5 _____?



6 _____?



3 Write the words in the correct box.

doll teddy pencils pens ball train car plane



my

doll

your

teddy

4 Write.

Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

1 Is it a boy?

No, it isn't.



2 Is it a window?

_____ , _____ .



3 Is it a window?

_____ , _____ .



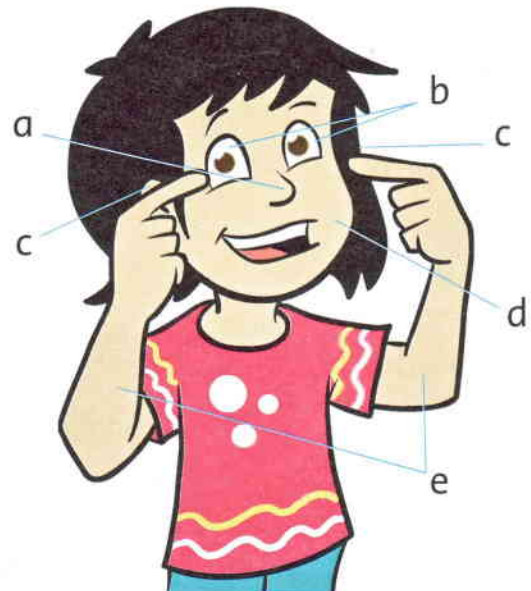
4 Is it a girl?

_____ , _____ .



5 Write This is or These are. Then match.

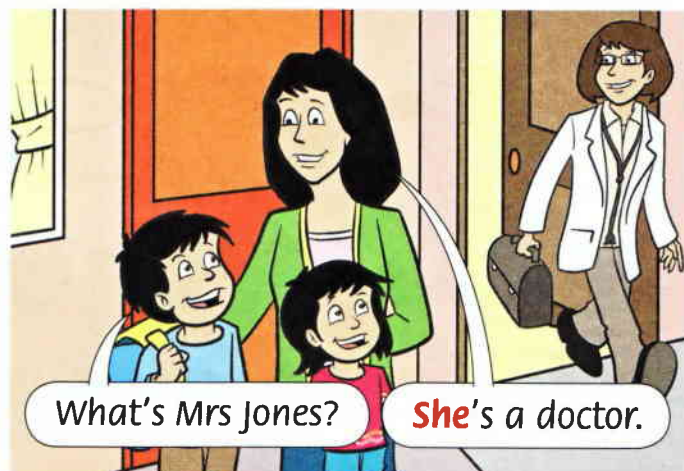
- 1 These are my eyes. b
- 2 _____ my ears. _____
- 3 _____ my nose. _____
- 4 _____ my face. _____
- 5 _____ my arms. _____



4 Jobs

Subject pronouns (1)
Yes/no questions (1)

He and she



He and **she** are subject pronouns.



We use **he** when we talk about males (boys and men).



We use **she** when we talk about females (girls and women).



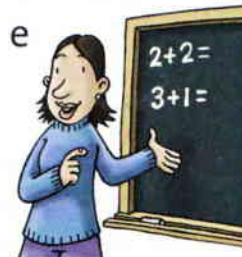
We use **it** when we talk about a thing or an object.



Other subject pronouns are: **I, you, we, they**

1 Match.

- 1 She's a nurse. c
- 2 He's a pupil.
- 3 She's a teacher.
- 4 He's a doctor.
- 5 He's a fireman.
- 6 She's a vet.



2 Tick (✓) the correct one.



This is Jamie. She's a pupil.

This is Jamie. He's a pupil.



This is Mrs Smith. She's a housewife.

This is Mrs Smith. He's a housewife.



This is Mr Rogers. He's a vet.

This is Mr Rogers. She's a vet.



This is Mr Smith. She's an astronaut.

This is Mr Smith. He's an astronaut.

3 Write He's or She's, and a or an.



He's a policeman.



She's a doctor.



_____ pilot.



_____ housewife.

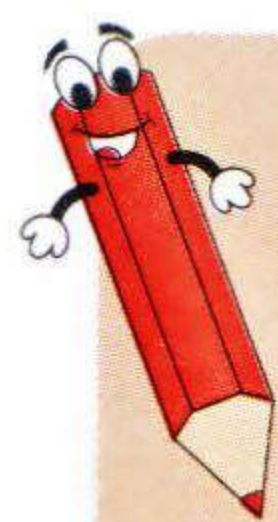
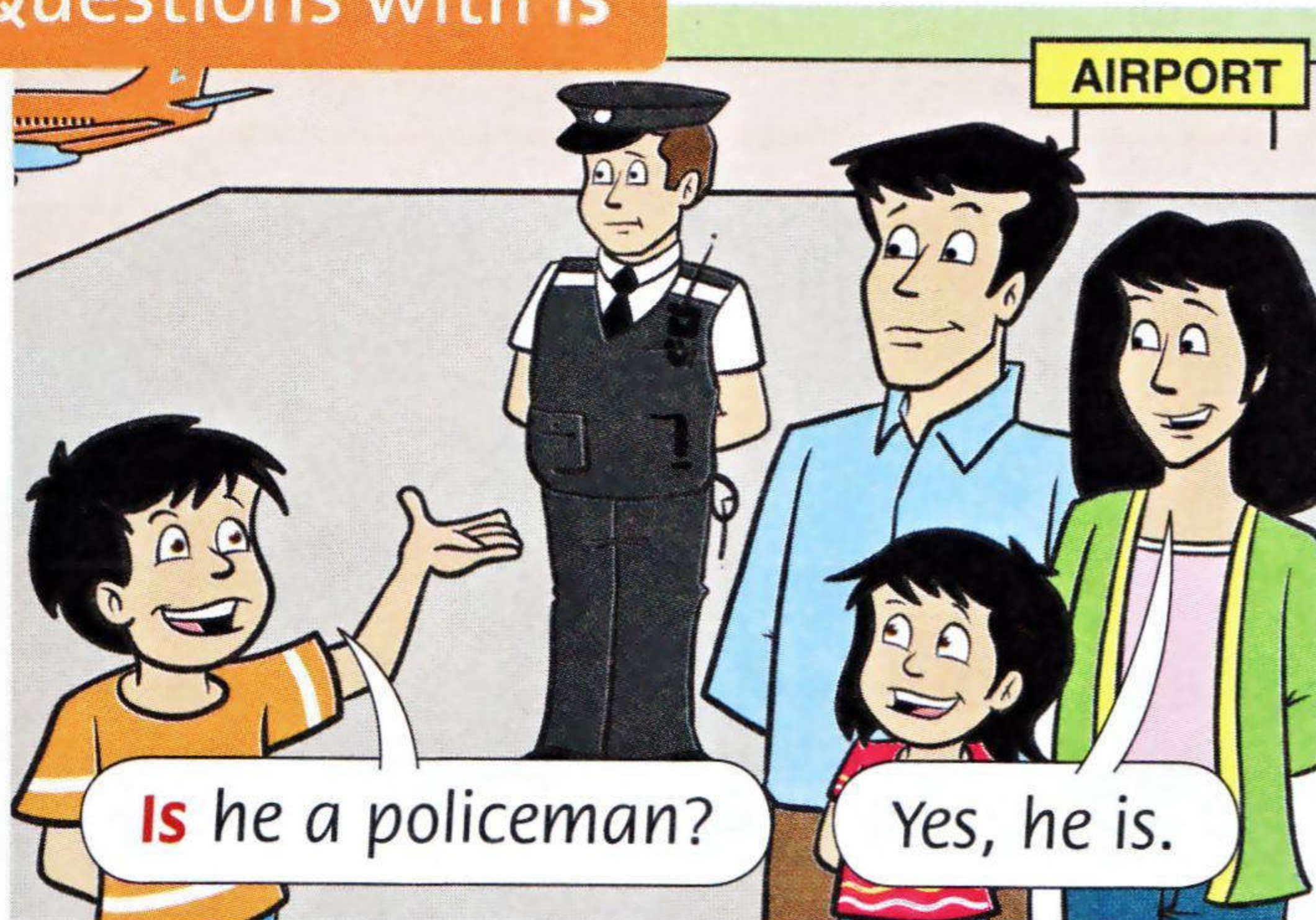


_____ vet.



_____ astronaut.

Questions with is



Is he ...? and **Is she ...?** are yes/no questions.
We change the word order in questions.

He's a policeman.

Is he a policeman?

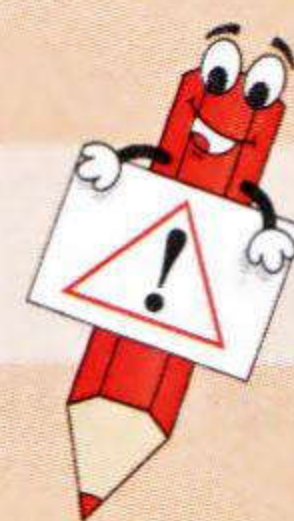
We can use short answers if the question begins **Is he ...?** or **Is she ...?**

Is she a nurse?
Yes, she is.



Is she a vet?
No, she isn't.


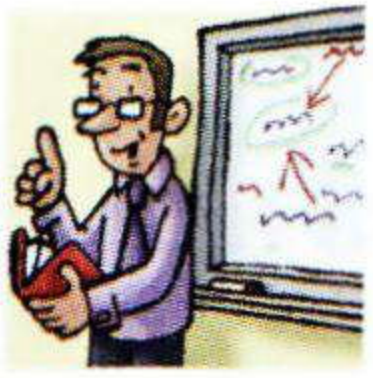


he's = he is



No, she isn't. = No, she is not.



4 Tick (✓) the correct short answer.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|--|---|
| 1 |  | Is she a housewife? | Yes, she is. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No, she isn't. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 |  | Is he a fireman? | Yes, he is. <input type="checkbox"/> | No, he isn't. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 |  | Is he a pilot? | Yes, he is. <input type="checkbox"/> | No, he isn't. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 |  | Is she a vet? | Yes, she is. <input type="checkbox"/> | No, she isn't. <input type="checkbox"/> |

5 Look and write.

Yes, he is. No, he isn't. Yes, she is. No, she isn't.



Is she a doctor?

No, she isn't.



Is he a pilot?

_____ , _____ .



Is he a vet?

_____ , _____ .



Is she a nurse?

_____ , _____ .



Is she a housewife?

_____ , _____ .



Is he a doctor?

_____ , _____ .

6 Write the words in the correct order.



she a housewife Is

Is she a housewife ?



she Yes is

Yes, she is .



a he Is policeman

Is he _____ ?



he isn't No

_____ , _____ .



doctor Is a she

Is _____ ?



isn't No she

_____ , _____ .



teacher Is a she

_____ ?



is she Yes

_____ , _____ .



he a fireman Is

_____ ?



is Yes he

_____ , _____ .

5 At the park

Wh- questions (1)
Prepositions of place

Where's ...?



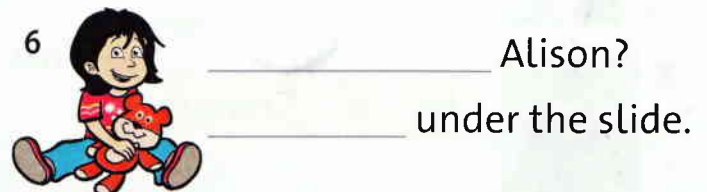
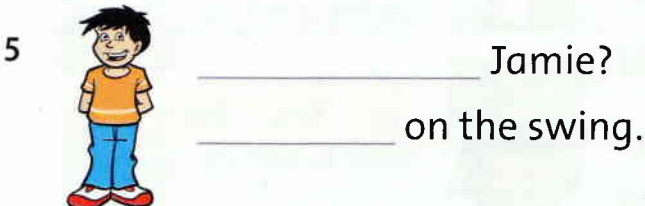
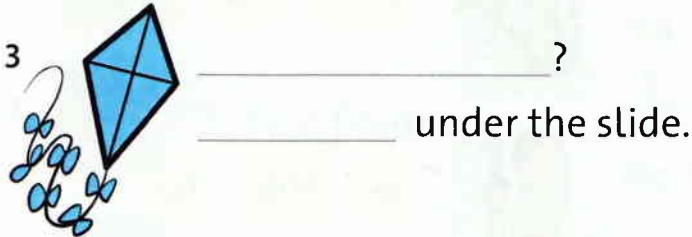
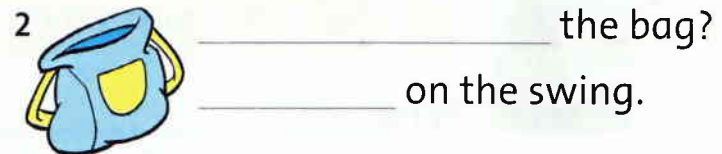
Where's ...? is a wh- question. We can use it to ask about the place or position of something. We can reply with **It's ...**

We can also use **Where's ...?** to ask about the place or position of someone. Then we can reply with **He's ...** or **She's ...**

Where's ...? = Where is ...?



1 Look and write.



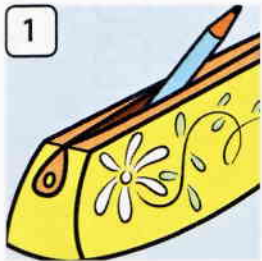


The teddy is **in** the bag. The bag is **on** the swing. The kite is **under** the slide.



On, in and under are prepositions of place. They tell us where something or someone is.

2 Circle the prepositions **in, on and under**.



Where's the pencil?
It's **in** the pencil case.



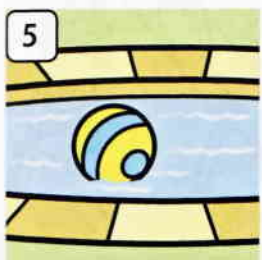
Where's the doll?
It's **under** the seesaw.



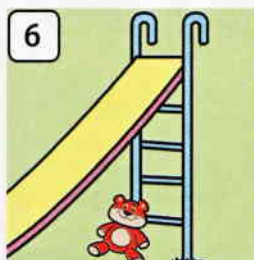
Where's the bag?
It's **on** the swing.



Where's the ruler?
It's **in** the bag.



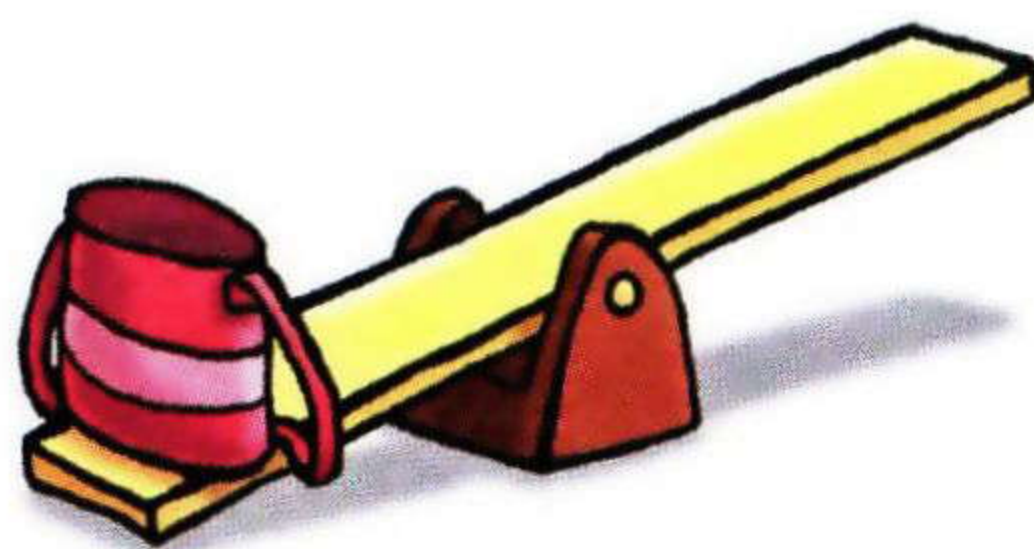
Where's the ball?
It's **in** the pool.



Where's the teddy?
It's **under** the slide.

3 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1 Where's the bag?



It's on the seesaw.

It's under the seesaw.

It's in the seesaw.

2 Where's the doll?



It's in the bag.

It's under the bag.

It's on the bag.

3 Where's the ball?



It's in the swing.

It's on the swing.

It's under the swing.

4 Where's the teddy?



It's on the slide.

It's under the slide.

It's in the slide.

5 Where's the kite?



It's on the swing.

It's under the swing.

It's in the swing.

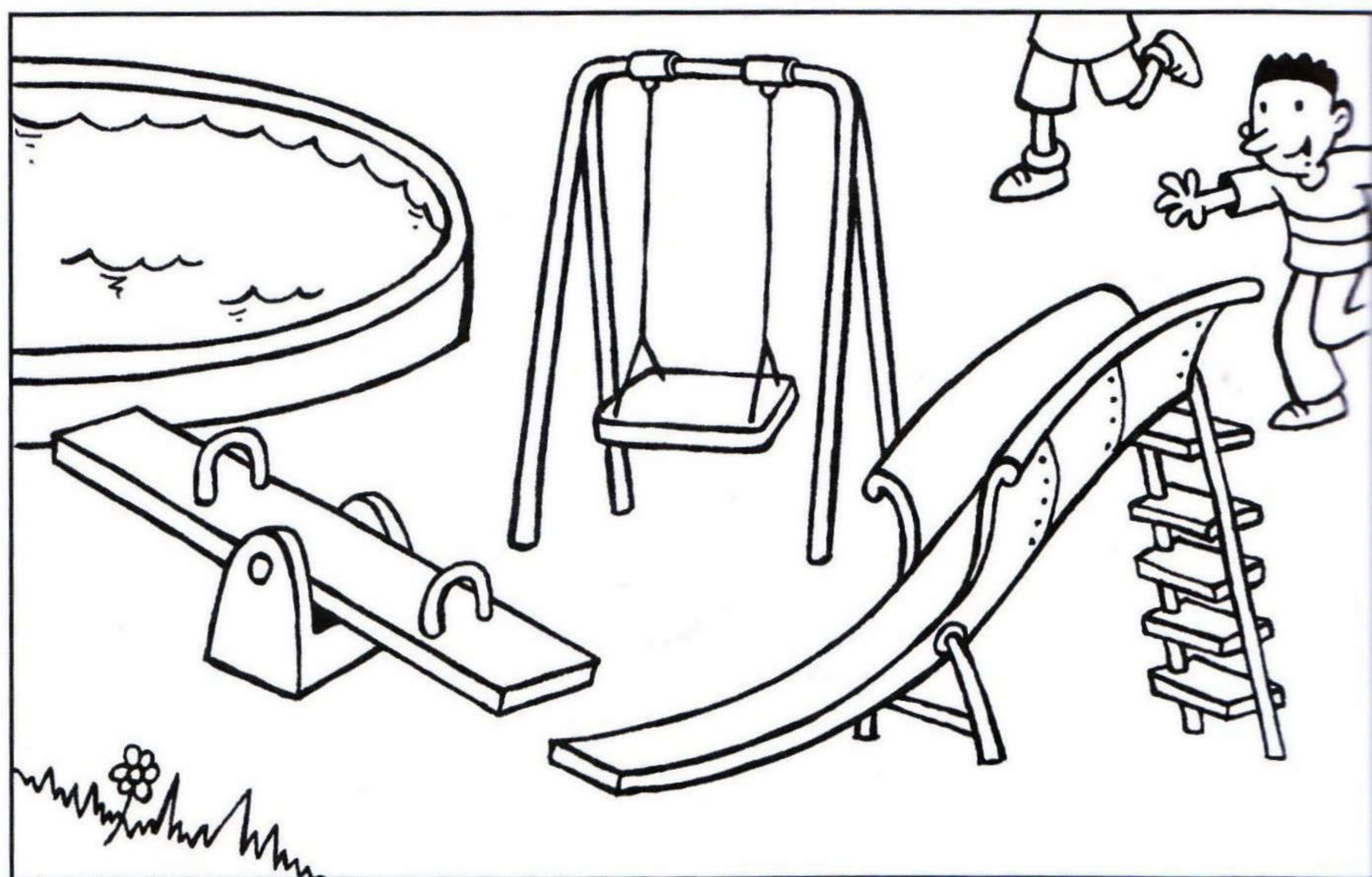
4 Read and draw the ball, the teddy, the car and the train.

1 The ball's in the pool.

2 The teddy's on the swing.

3 The car's under the slide.

4 The train's on the seesaw.



5 Look and write the questions.



1 Where's the teddy _____ ?

It's in the pool.

2 _____ ?

It's under the slide.

4 _____ ?

It's under the swing.

5 _____ ?

It's on the seesaw.

6 Look and write.

1 Where's the ball?

It's under the swing.

2 _____ the teddy?

It's _____ the bag.

3 _____ the train?

_____ the seesaw.

4 _____ the doll?

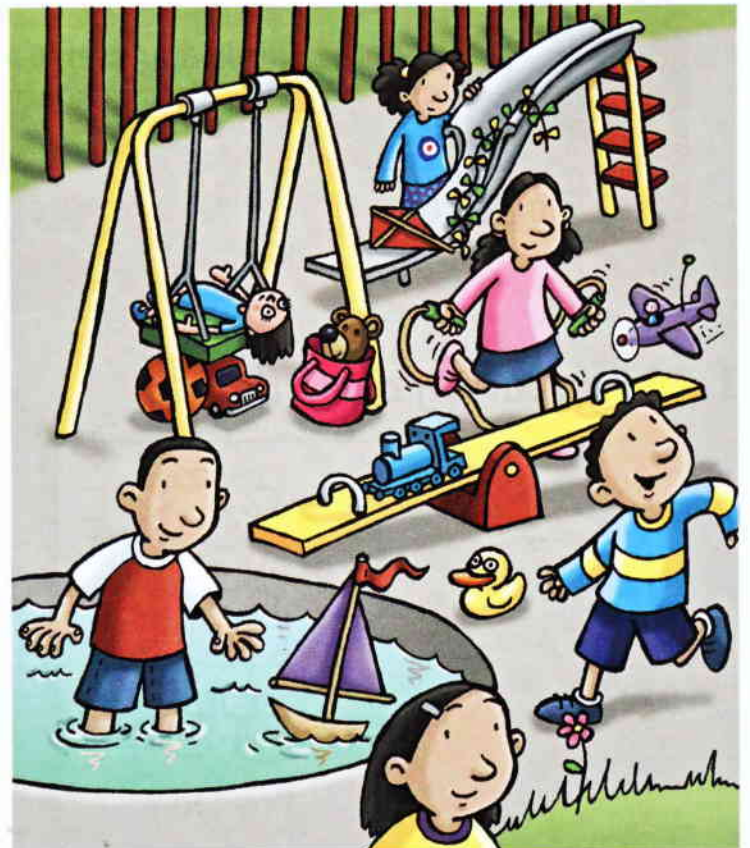
_____ the swing.

5 _____ the car?

_____ the swing.

6 _____ the kite?

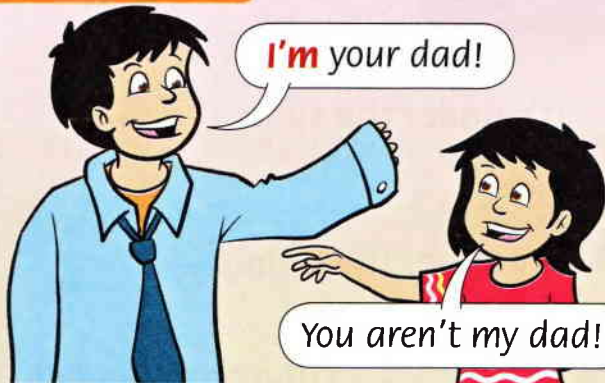
_____ the slide.



6 My family

Subject pronouns (2)
Yes/no questions (2)
Possessive 's

I'm and you're



I and **you** are subject pronouns. We use **I** for ourselves. We use **you** for a person we are talking to. The pronouns are:

Singular

I, you, he, she, it

Plural

we, you, they

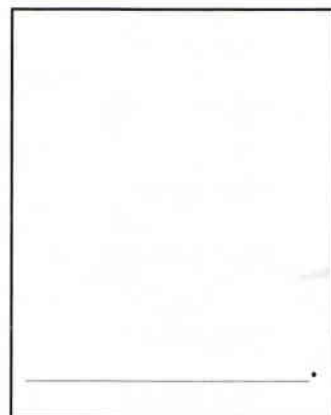
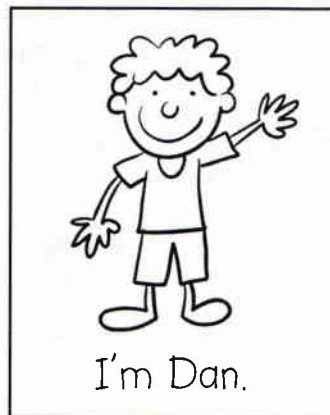


I'm = I am

you're = you are



1 Draw yourself and write.



2 Number the pictures.

1 I'm Grandpa.

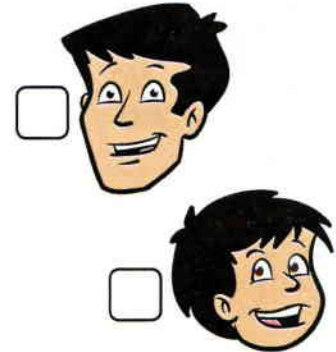
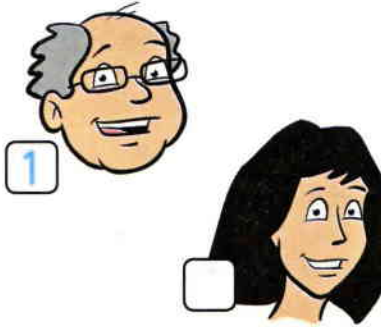
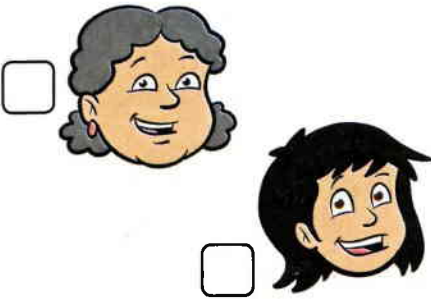
2 I'm Alison.

3 I'm Grandma.

4 I'm Jamie.

5 I'm Mum.

6 I'm Dad.



3 Write the words in the correct order.

1 my grandpa You're

You're my grandpa

2 my grandma You're

3 my sister You're

4 You my aren't sister

5 my You're mum

6 mum You my aren't

Are you ...?

Are you my brother?



No, I'm your grandma.

Are you my brother?



Yes, I'm your brother.



Are you ...? is a yes/no question. We use it to find out about people.

We change the word order in questions.

You are my brother.

Are you my brother?

you're = you are



4 Look and write.



Are you my sister?



Are you my grandma?



Are you my grandpa?



Are you my dad?

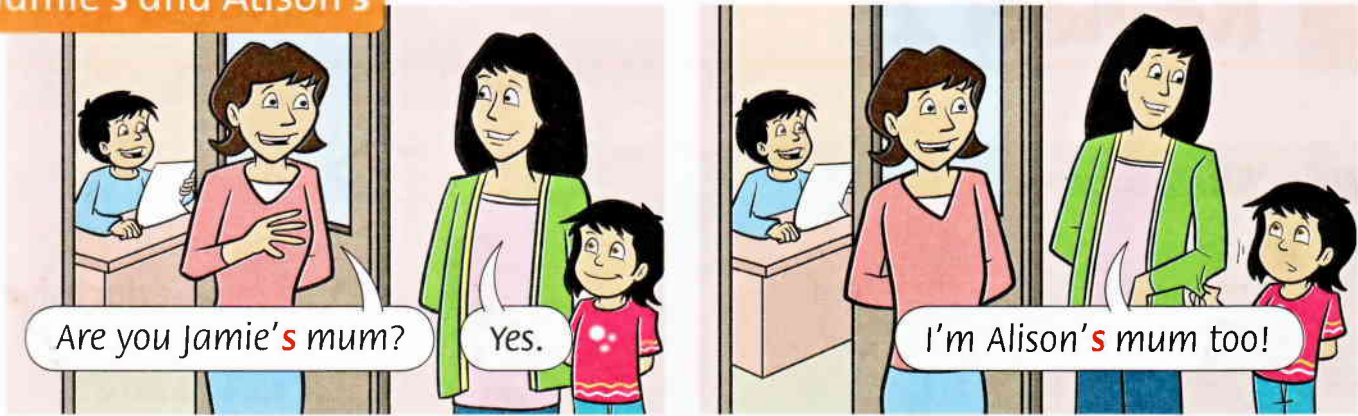


Are you my mum?



Yes, I'm your mum!

Jamie's and Alison's



's tells us who has something. It's called the possessive 's.



I'm Alison's brother.



This is Jamie's book.







This mark ' is called an apostrophe.



5 Circle the possessive 's.

This is Alison's family. Jamie is Alison's brother. And Mrs Robinson is his mum. Alison's dad is Mr Robinson. Grandma's name is Catherine. Grandpa's name is Ernie.

6 Follow and write.

1 Grandma		It's <u>Grandpa's</u> book.
2 Alison		It's _____ hat.
3 Grandpa		It's _____ pen.
4 Jamie		It's _____ puzzle.
5 Mum		It's _____ doll.
6 Dad		It's _____ pencil case.

Review 2

1 Write **She's a** or **He's a**.



She's a vet.



_____ doctor.



_____ policeman.



_____ housewife.



_____ fireman.



_____ pilot.

2 Follow and write.

Yes, he is. No, he isn't. Yes, she is. No, she isn't.

1 Is he a policeman?

Yes, he is.

2 Is she a doctor?

No, _____.

3 Is he a vet?

Yes, _____.

4 Is she a housewife?

_____, _____.

5 Is he a fireman?

_____, _____.

6 Is she a pilot?

_____, _____.



3 Write questions.

train car teddy doll ball kite

1 Where's the ball ?

It's in the pool.

2 _____ ?

It's on the swing.

3 _____ ?

It's under the seesaw.

4 _____ ?

It's in the tree.

5 _____ ?

It's under the tree.

6 _____ ?

It's in the bag.



4 Write.

Dad's Mum's Alison's Jamie's



Jamie's dad.



_____ mum.



_____ book.



_____ bag.

Are they ...? Yes, they are. No, they aren't



Are they ...? is a yes/no question. We can use it to ask about more than one person or thing.

Yes, they are and **No, they aren't** are short answers to the question **Are they ...?**

Are they socks? Yes, they are. Are they trousers? No, they aren't.

No, they aren't. = No, they are not.



1 Tick (✓) the correct short answer.



1

Are they shoes?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.



2

Are they dresses?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.



3

Are they coats?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.



4

Are they hats?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.



5

Are they T-shirts?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.



6


Are they socks?


Yes, they are.


No, they aren't.


2 Write.


Yes, they are. No, they aren't.


1  Are they Mum's dresses?
Yes, they are.

2  Are they Dad's hats?
No, they aren't.

3  Are they Alison's socks?
_____, _____.

4  Are they Dad's socks?
_____, _____.

5  Are they Jamie's shoes?
_____, _____.

6  Are they Mum's hats?
_____, _____.

3 Look and write. Alison's or Jamie's?

Yes, it is. No, it isn't. Yes, they are. No, they aren't.



1 Are they Jamie's shorts?
Yes, they are.

2 Are they Jamie's socks?
_____, _____.

3 Is it Alison's hat?
_____, _____.

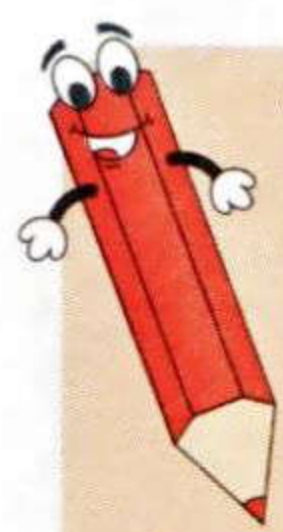
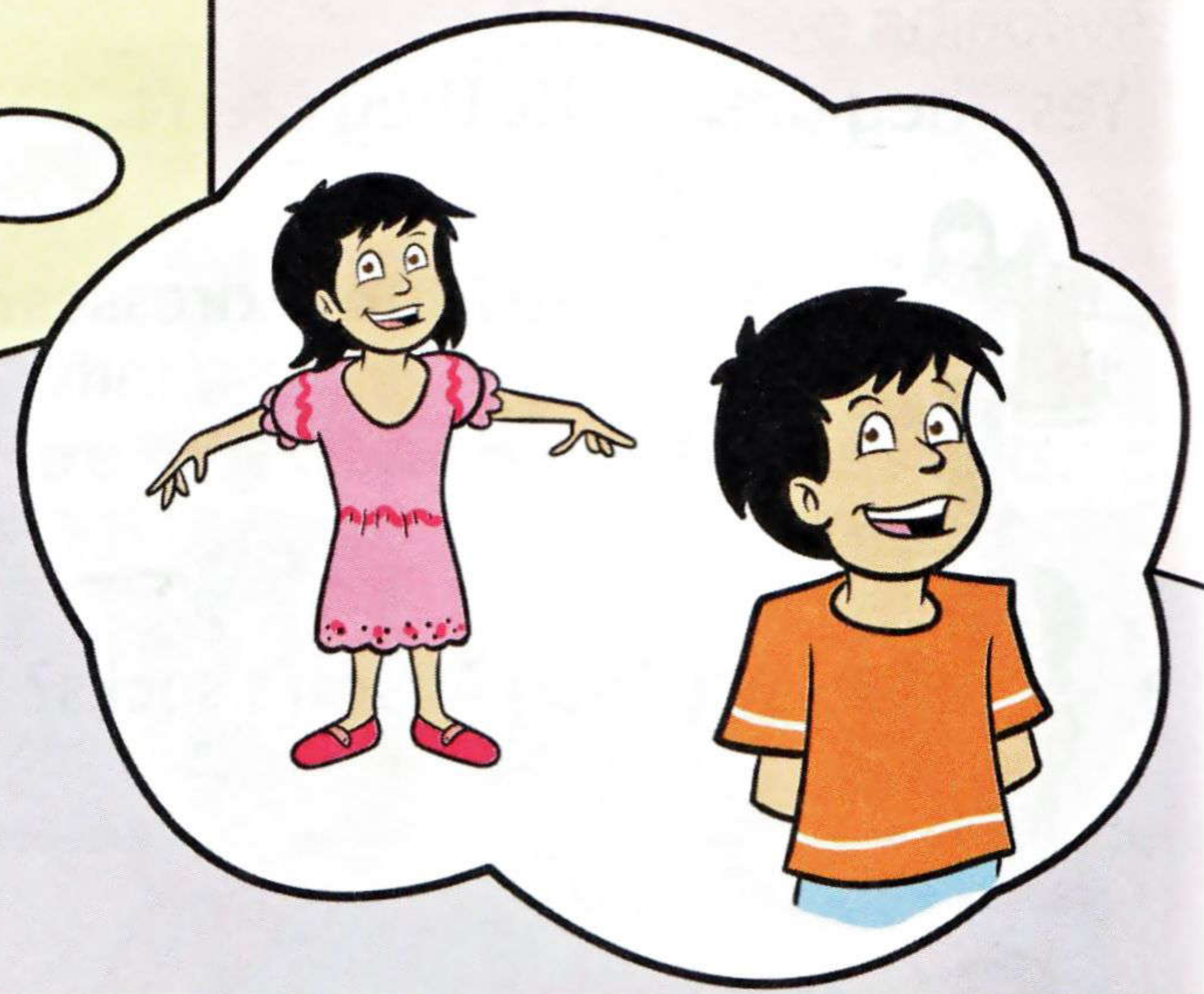
4 Are they Jamie's shoes?
_____, _____.

5 Is it Alison's T-shirt?
_____, _____.

6 Is it Jamie's dress?
_____, _____.

His and her

Where's **his** T-shirt?
Where's **her** dress?



His and **her** are possessive adjectives. They say who owns something.

he (male)

his trousers, **his** shorts, **his** T-shirt

she (female)

her dress, **her** socks, **her** T-shirt

The other possessive adjectives are:

Pronoun

Possessive adjective

I

my

you

your

it

its

we

our

they

their

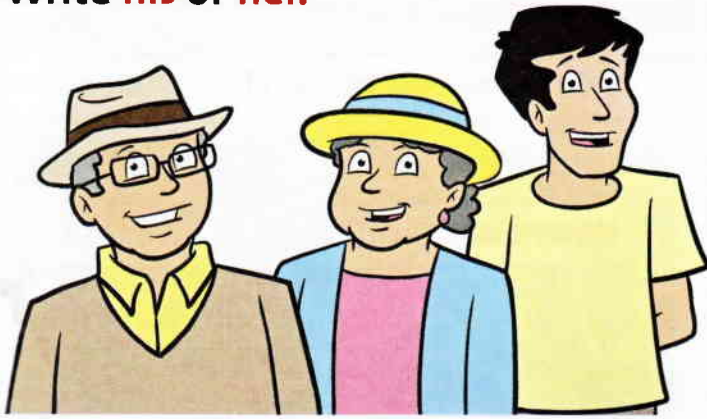
4 Match.



his

her

5 Write **his** or **her**.



1 This is his hat.



2 This is _____ hat.



3 This is _____ T-shirt.



4 This is _____ T-shirt.



5 This is _____ shoe.



6 This is _____ shoe.

6 Write.



1



They're Jamie's . They're his trousers .

2



It's Alison's . It's her dress .

3



_____ . _____ .

4



_____ . _____ .

5



_____ . _____ .

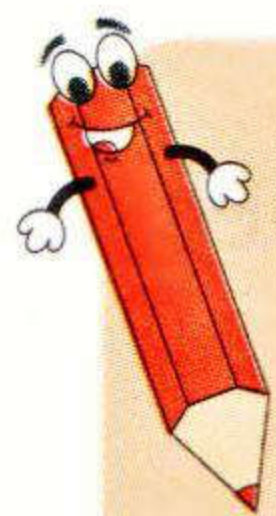
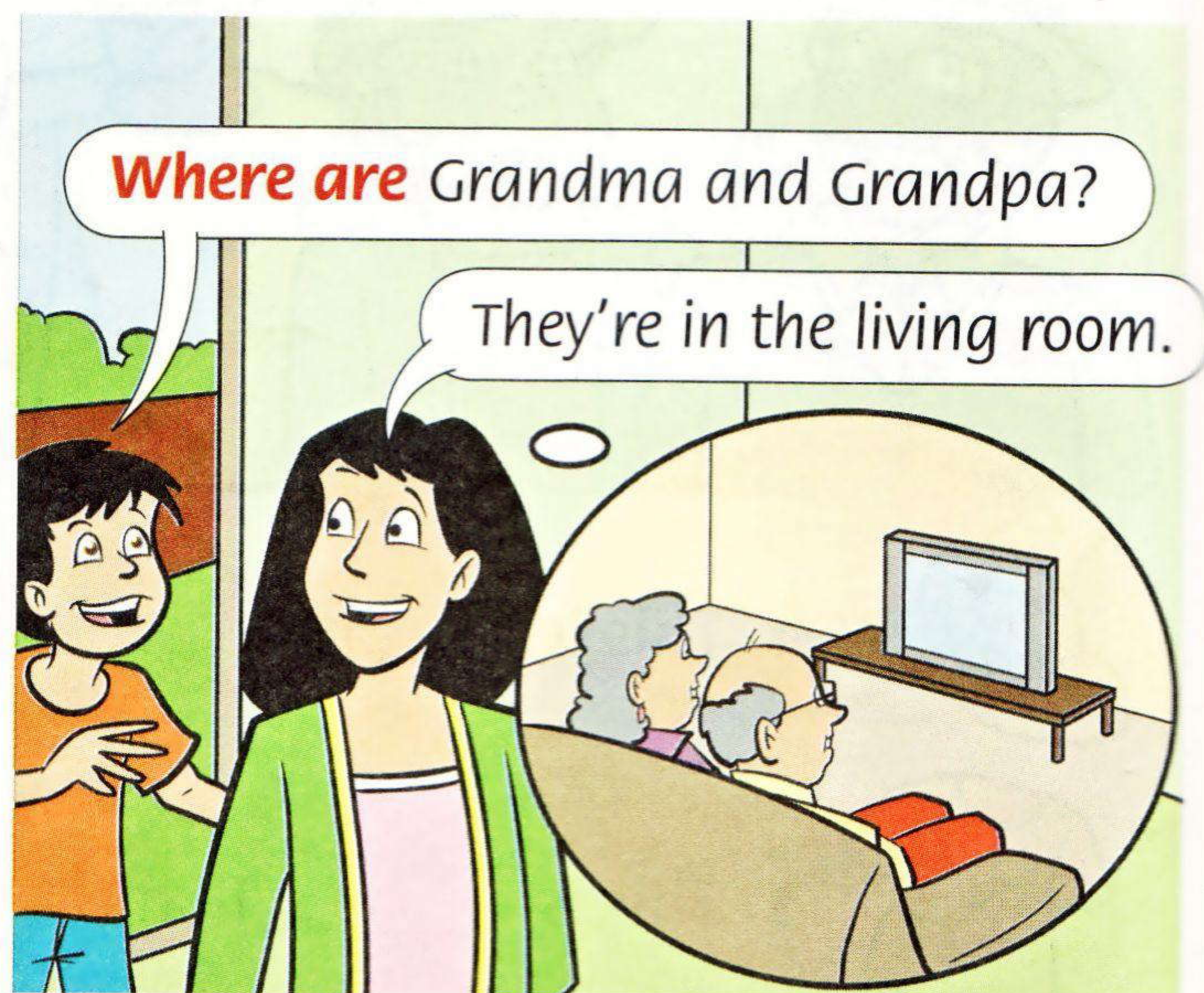
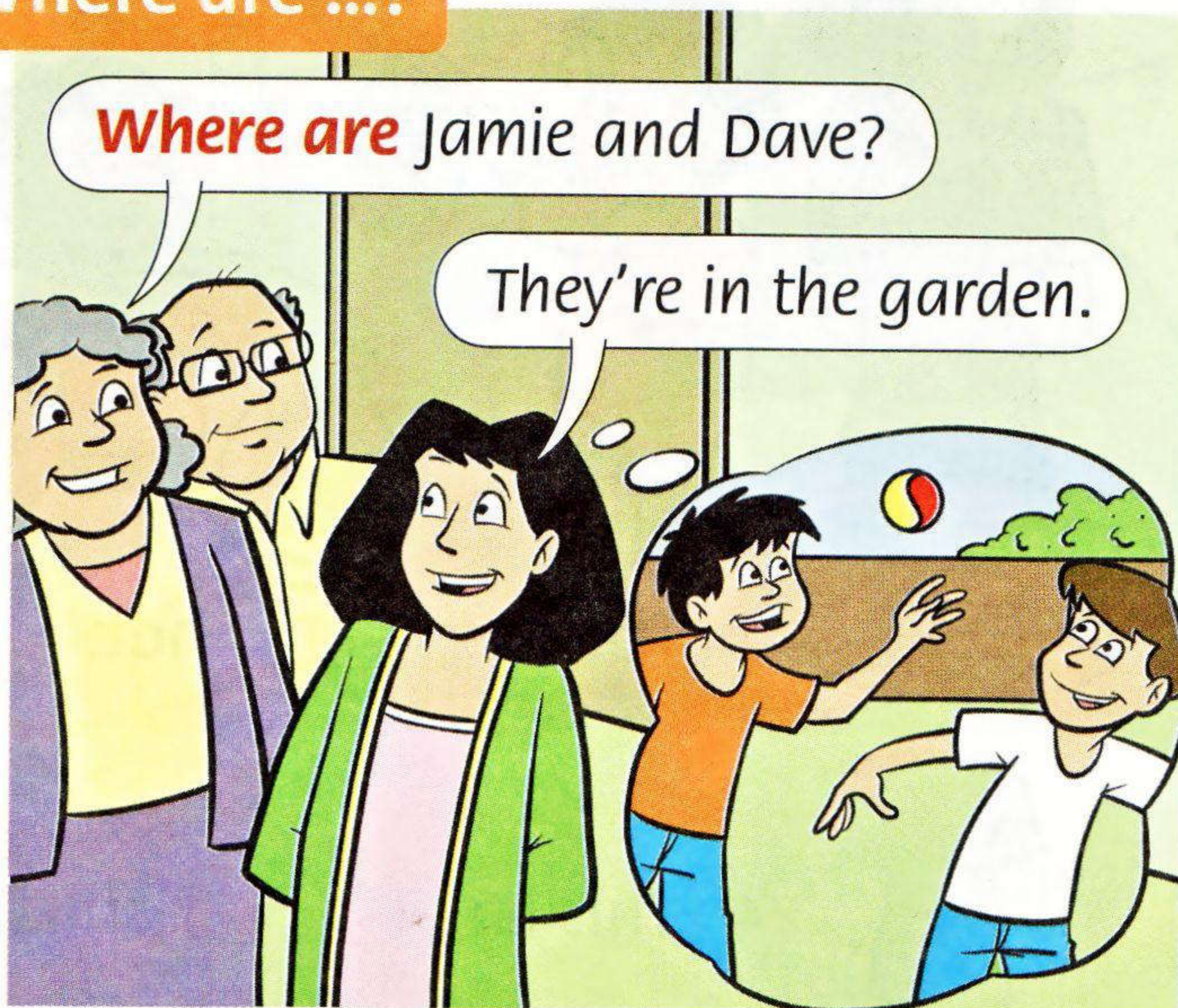
6



_____ . _____ .



Where are ...?



Where are ...? is a wh- question. We can use it to ask the place or location of more than one person or thing.

Where are Jamie and Dave? **They're** in the garden.

We use **Where's ...?** to ask the place or location of one person or thing. (Where's ...? = Where is ...?)



1 Write **Where's** or **Where are** and the place.

1 Where's Alison?

She's in her bedroom.

2 _____ Jamie and Dave?

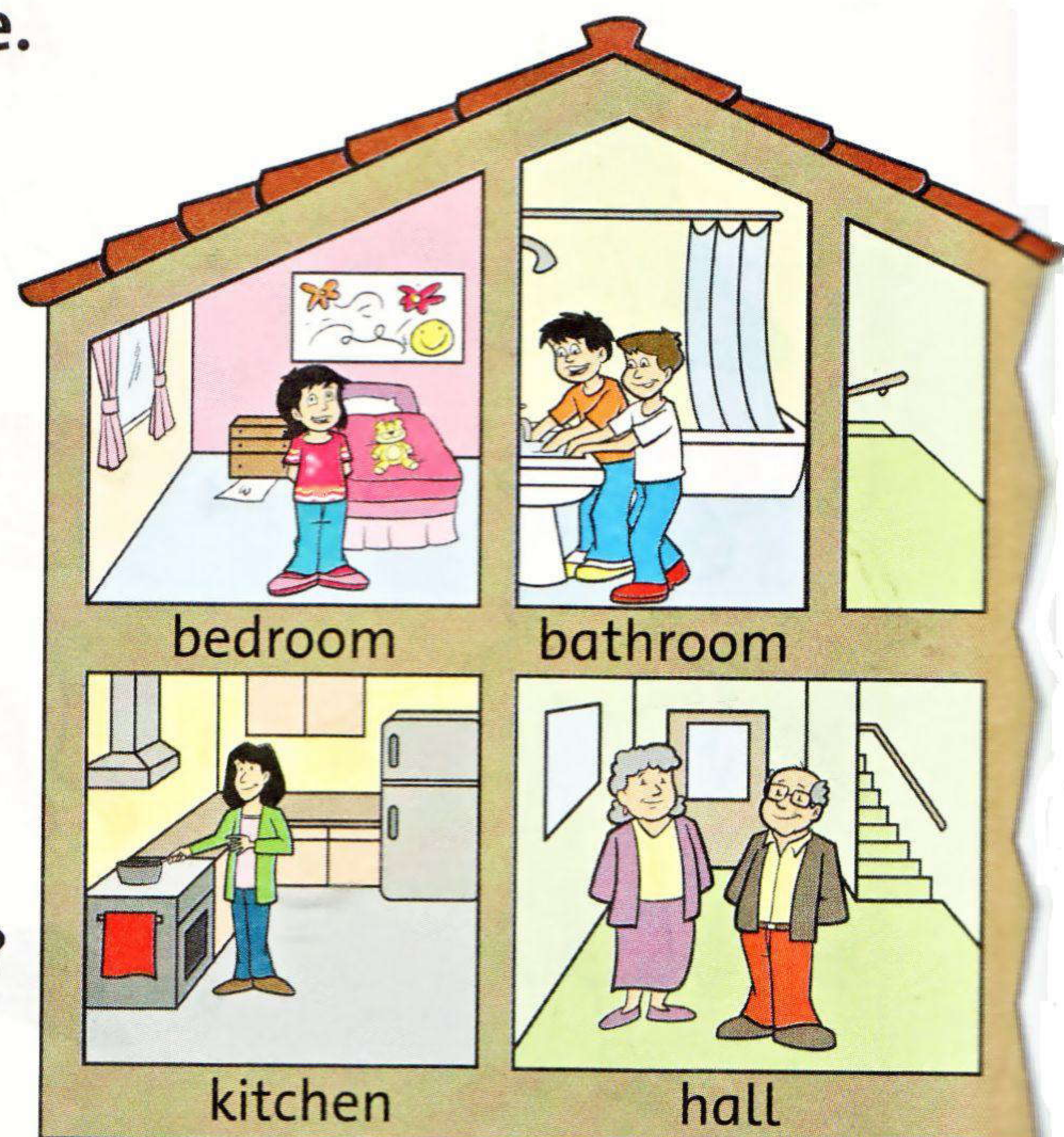
They're in the _____.

3 _____ Mum?

She's in the _____.

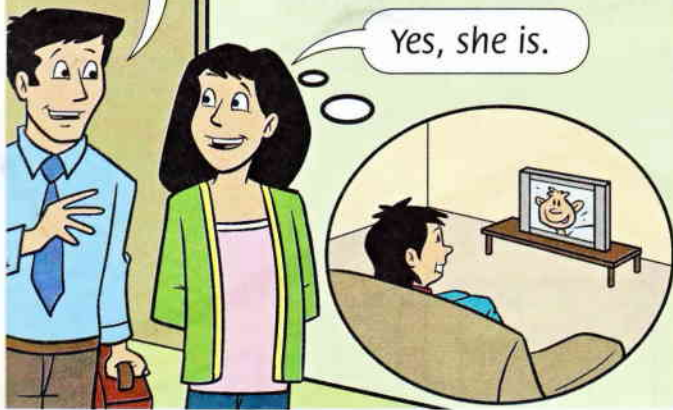
4 _____ Grandma and Grandpa?

They're in the _____.



Is he in ...? Is she in ...? Are they in ...?

Where's Alison? **Is she in** the living room?



Where are Jamie and Dave?
Are they in the bedroom?



Is she in ...? is a yes/no question. We can use it to ask if a person or thing is in the place we think.

Where's Alison? **Is she in** the living room?

Where's Jamie? **Is he in** the kitchen?

Where are Jamie and Dave? **Are they in** the hall?

2 Match.



Are they in the hall?

Yes, he is.



Is he in the living room?

Yes, they are.



Are they in the kitchen?

No, he isn't.

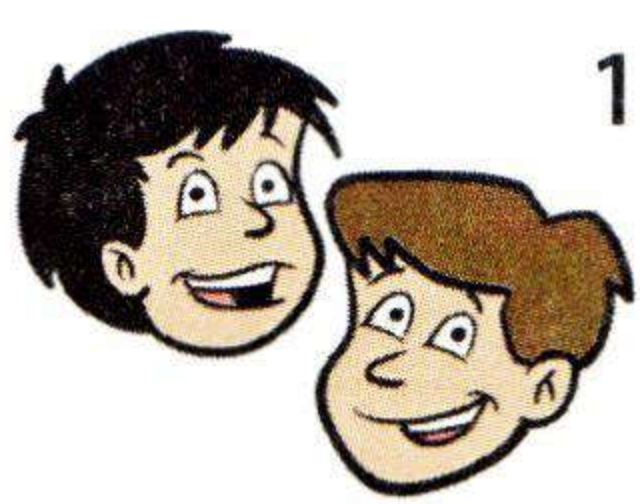
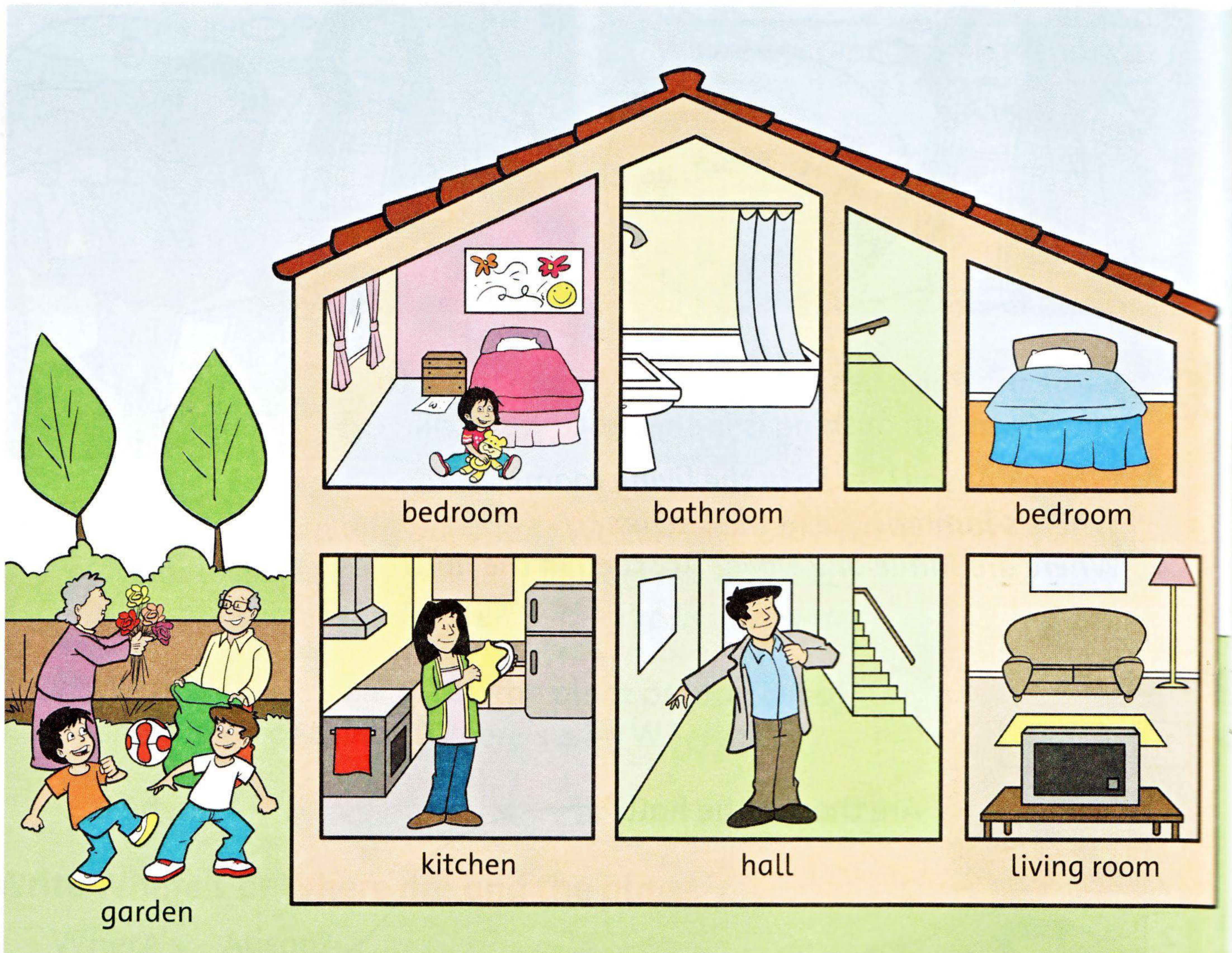


Is he in the bathroom?

No, they aren't.

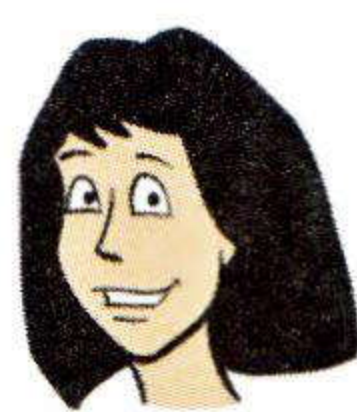
3 Look and write.

Is she Is he Are they Yes, she is. Yes, he is.
 No, he isn't. No, she isn't. Yes, they are. No, they aren't.



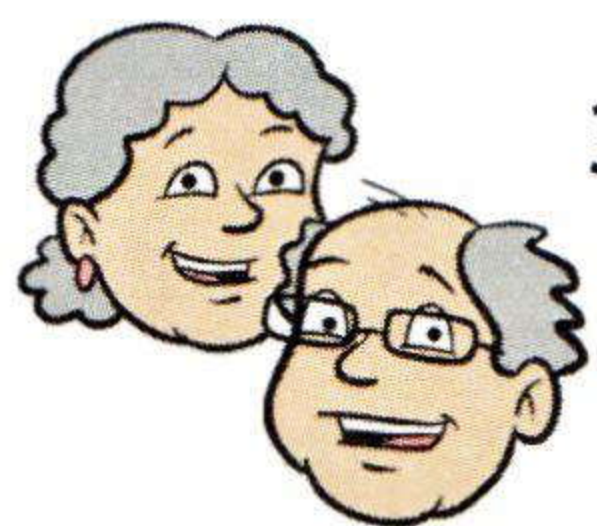
1 Are they in the garden?

Yes, they are.



2 _____ in the kitchen?

_____, _____.



3 _____ in the kitchen?

_____, _____.



4 _____ in the bedroom?

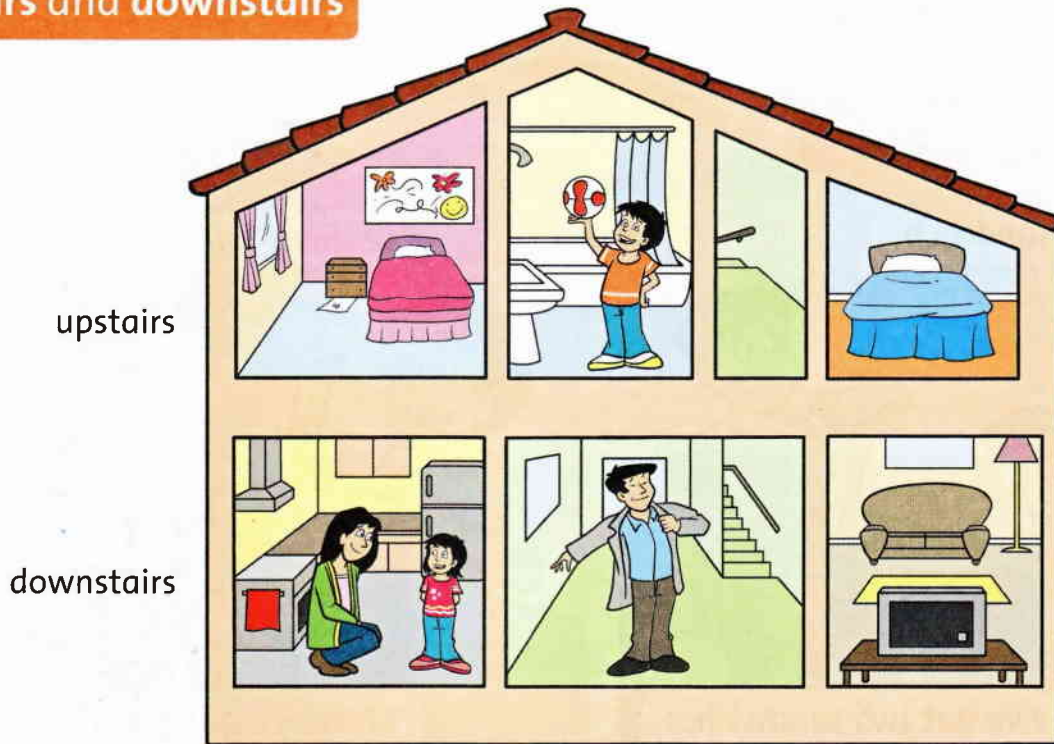
_____, _____.



5 _____ in the living room?

_____, _____.

Upstairs and downstairs



Upstairs and **downstairs** are adverbs. They tell us where someone or something is in a house. **Upstairs** means at the top of the house. **Downstairs** means at the bottom of the house.

Where's Jamie?

He's **upstairs**.

Where's the bathroom?

It's **upstairs**.

Where are Alison and Mum?

They're **downstairs**.

Where are the kitchen and the dining room?

They're **downstairs**.

4 Look and write.

1 Where's Jamie?

He's upstairs.

He's in the bathroom.

3 Where's the kitchen?

It's downstairs.

5 Where's Dad?

.....
.....

2 Where are Alison and Mum?

They're

They're

4 Where's the bathroom?

.....

6 Where's the hall?

.....

9 My lunch

Have got (1)

I've got and I haven't got



I've got says that you have or own something. **I haven't got** says that you don't have or own something.

I've got a sandwich. It's my sandwich.

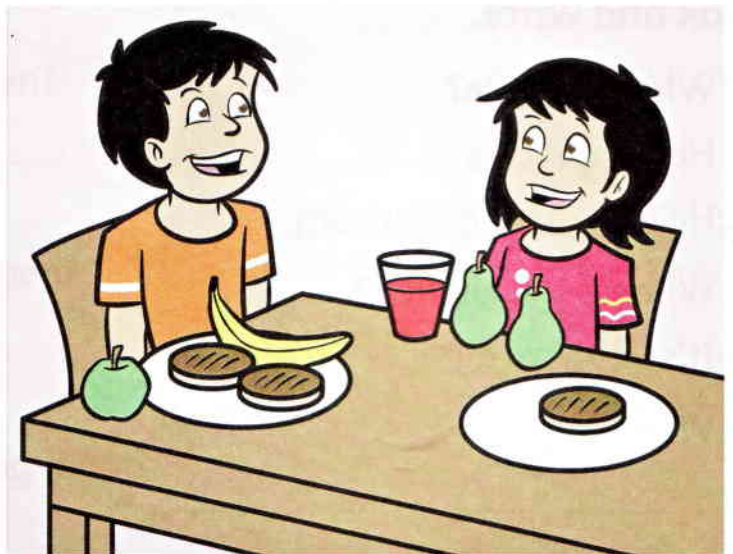
I haven't got a banana.

I've got = I have got I haven't got = I have not got



1 Alison or Jamie? Write A or J.

- 1 I've got a biscuit. A
- 2 I've got two biscuits.
- 3 I've got a banana.
- 4 I haven't got a pear.
- 5 I've got two pears.
- 6 I've got a drink.
- 7 I've got an apple.
- 8 I haven't got an apple.



2 Write the words in the correct order.

1 two I've got sandwiches



I've got two sandwiches

2 two got I've apples



3 an apple haven't I got



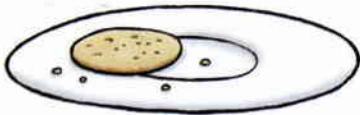
4 a drink got I've



5 egg an got I've



6 haven't I two biscuits got



3 Look and write.

a drink a sandwich an apple a biscuit



I've got a sandwich

I haven't got



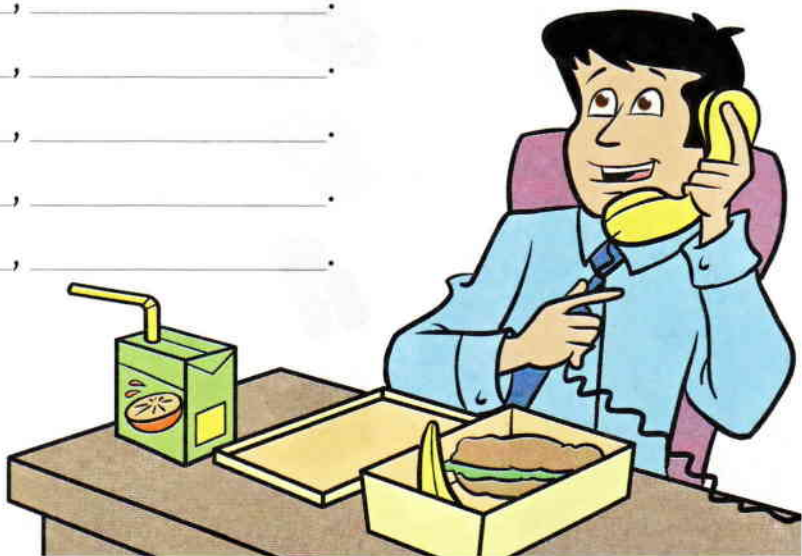
I've got

I haven't got

6 Look and write.

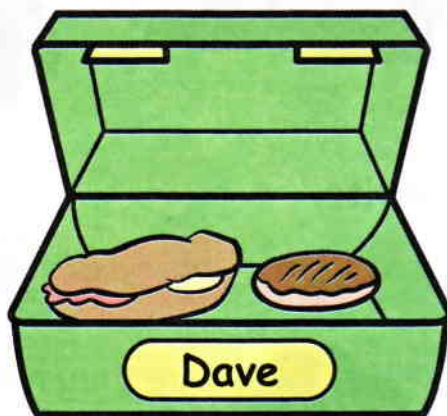
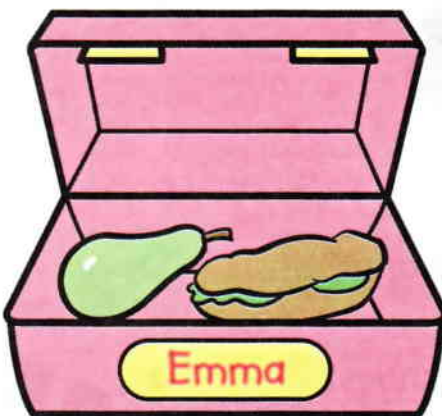
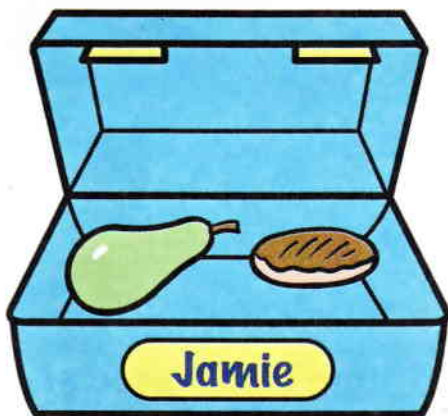
Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

- 1 Have you got a banana? Yes, I have.
- 2 Have you got an egg? _____.
- 3 Have you got a biscuit? _____.
- 4 Have you got a sandwich? _____.
- 5 Have you got a drink? _____.
- 6 Have you got an apple? _____.



7 Look and write.

Have you got? Yes, I have. No, I haven't.



- 1 Emma: Have you got a pear?
Jamie: Yes, I have.
- 2 Jamie: _____ a biscuit?
Dave: _____.
- 3 Emma: _____ a pear?
Dave: _____.
- 4 Dave: _____ a sandwich?
Jamie: _____.
- 5 Jamie: _____ a sandwich?
Emma: _____.
- 6 Dave: _____ a pear?
Emma: _____.

Review 3

1 Write **This is** or **These are** and **his** or **her**.



1  This is his hat.

2  _____ hat.

3  _____ trousers.

4  _____ shoes.

5  _____ shoes.


6  _____ dress.


7  _____ coat.





2 Write.


Yes, they are. No, they aren't.


1  Are they her shoes?
No, they aren't.

2  Are they his socks?
_____, _____.

3  Are they her shoes?
_____, _____.

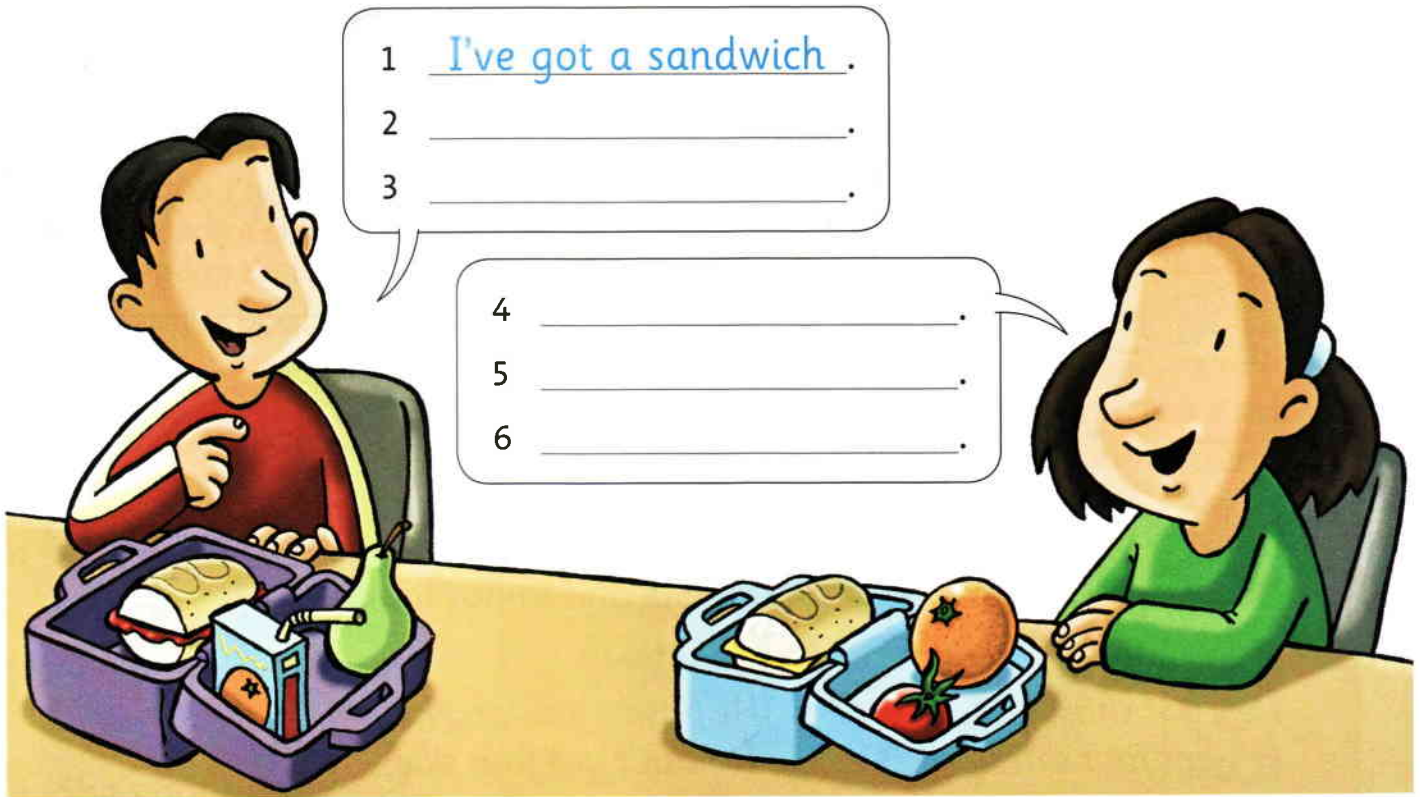
4  Are they his socks?
_____, _____.

5  Are they her trousers?
_____, _____.

6  Are they her dresses?
_____, _____.

3 Write **I've got** and a word from the box.

a sandwich a drink a pear a sandwich a tomato an orange



4 Look and write.

Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

1	Have you got a tomato?	<u>Yes, I have</u> .
2	Have you got a sandwich?	_____, _____ .
3	Have you got a pear?	_____, _____ .
4	Have you got a sandwich?	_____, _____ .
5	Have you got a drink?	_____, _____ .
6	Have you got an orange?	_____, _____ .

10 My friends

Have got 2

He's got, she's got and it's got

This is Jamie.
He's got short
hair. He's got
brown eyes.



This is Jamie's friend.
Her name's Angie. She
hasn't got short hair.
She's got long hair.
She's got green eyes.



He's got, she's got and **it's got** say that a person or thing has or owns something.

She's got a doll. **It's** her doll.

We also use them to say how people and things look.

Affirmative

He's got short hair.

It's got four sides.

Negative

He hasn't got long hair.

It hasn't got four sides.

... 's got = has got ... hasn't got = has not got



1 Read and circle.

1  **It's** / She's / He's got four legs.

2  **It** / She / He hasn't got long hair.

3  **It's** / She's / He's got three sides.

4  **It's** / She's / He's got a ball.

5  **It's** / She's / He's got a hat.

6  **It** / She / He hasn't got a hat.

2 Look, read and write the names.

- 1 She's got long hair.
Angie
- 2 He's got a puzzle.
Billy
- 3 She's got a white dress.

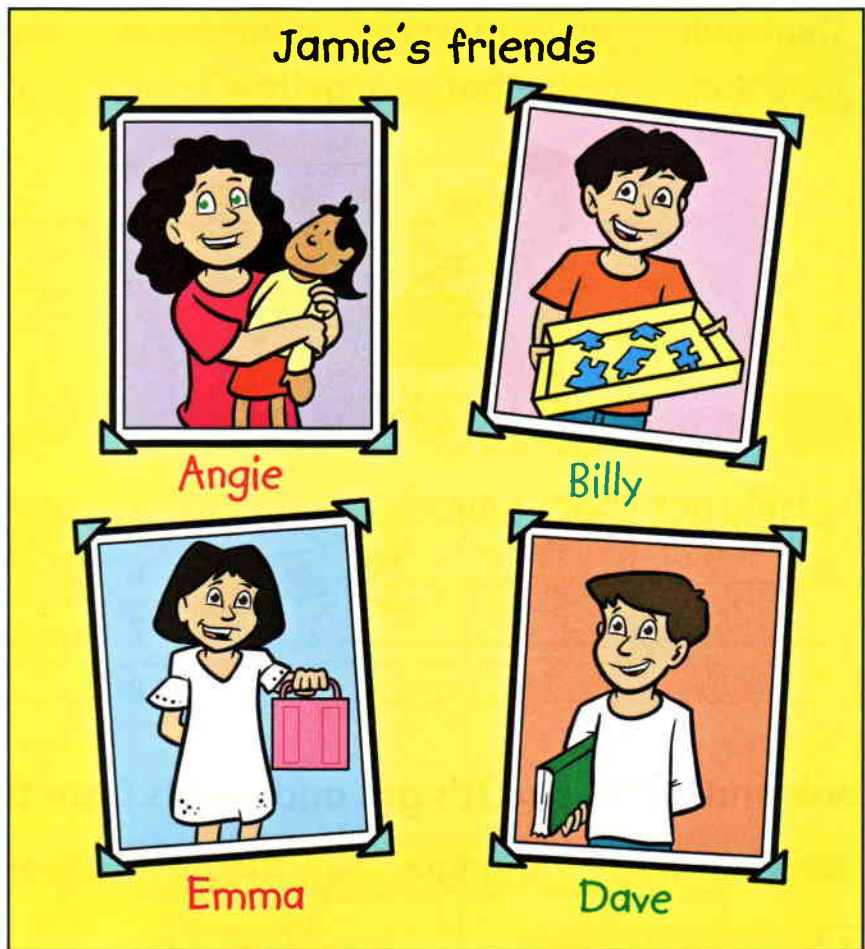
- 4 He's got a book.

- 5 She's got a bag.

- 6 He's got a white T-shirt.

- 7 She's got black hair.

- 8 She's got brown hair.

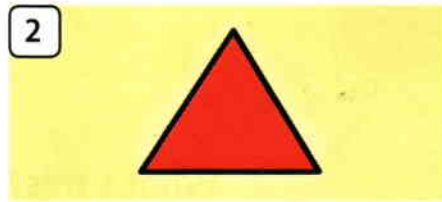


3 Write the words in the correct order.



He's a got biscuit

He's got a biscuit



three got It's sides

It's _____



black hair got She hasn't



bike a He's got

4 Look and write. Use **He's got** or **She's got** and words from the box.

~~short hair~~ grey trousers a lunchbox a blue T-shirt
~~long hair~~ a blue hat a yellow T-shirt a bag

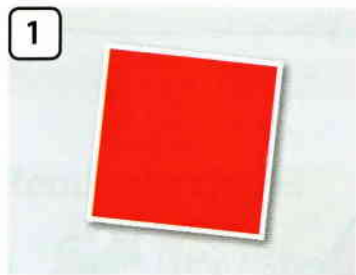


1 He's got short hair
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____

5 She's got long hair
6 _____
7 _____
8 _____

5 Look and write. Use **It's got** and words from the box.

long short triangle rectangle ~~square~~



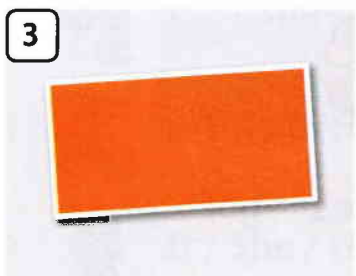
What's this?

It's got four sides. It's a square.



What's this?

_____ two _____ sides and
one _____ side. It's a _____



What's this?








_____ two _____ sides and
two _____ sides. It's a _____

6 Make the sentences negative.

- He's got long hair. He hasn't got long hair.
- She's got black hair. _____.
- It's got big eyes. _____.
- She's got green socks. _____.
- He's got black trousers. _____.

7 Look and write.

He's got She's got It's got He hasn't got She hasn't got It hasn't got

	 puzzle	 doll	 ball
 Jamie	✓	✗	✓
 Angie	✗	✓	✗
 Dave	✓	✗	✗
	✗	✗	✓

Jamie

- He's got a puzzle _____.
- He hasn't got a doll _____.
- He's got a ball _____.

Dave

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

Angie

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

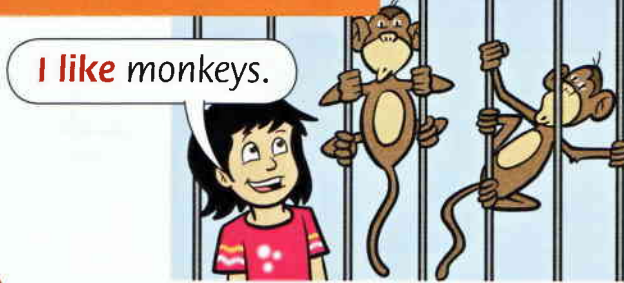
The cat

- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

11 Zoo trip

Present simple: like (1)
Adjectives

I like and I don't like



I like and **I don't like** are present simple forms of the verb **like**. We use the present simple to talk about things that are true now.

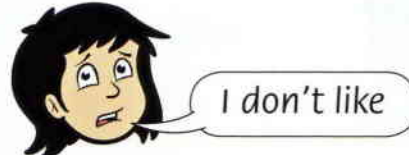
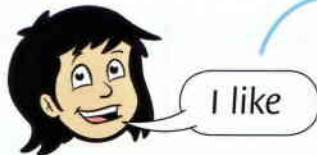
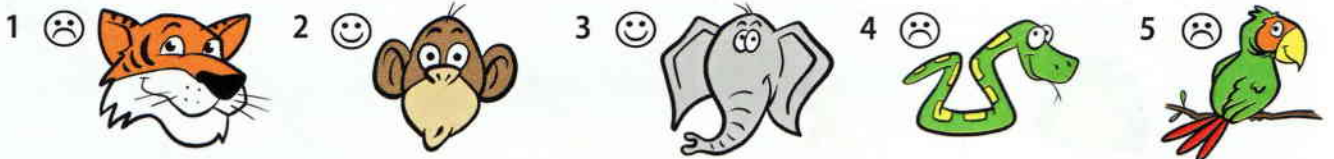
Affirmative
☺ **I like**

Negative
☹ **I don't like**

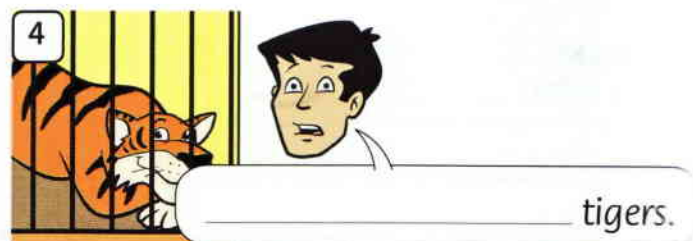
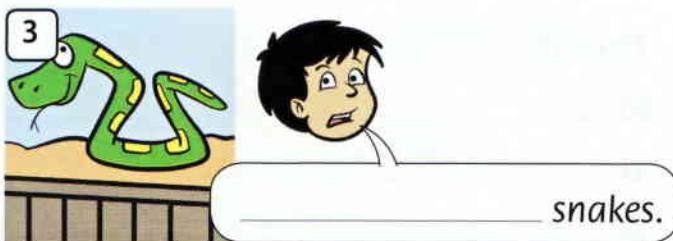
don't = do not



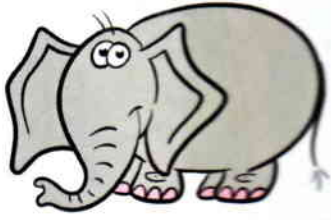
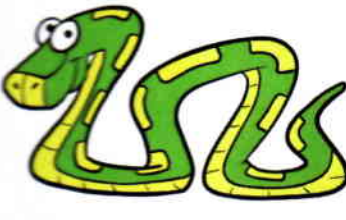

1 Match.



2 Write I like or I don't like.



3 Look and write.

	Like: 😊	Don't like: ☹️	
			
Alison	😊	☹️	😊
Jamie	☹️	☹️	😊
Mum	😊	😊	😊
Dad	😊	☹️	☹️


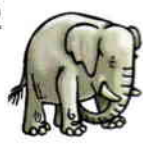




1 Alison: I like elephants. I don't like snakes. I like monkeys.

2 Jamie: _____ elephants. _____ snakes.
_____ monkeys.

3 Mum: _____ elephants. _____ snakes.
_____ monkeys.

4 Dad: _____ elephants. _____ snakes.
_____ monkeys.

4 What do you like? Then write about you.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 	6 
zebra	elephant	snake	monkey	lion	frog
😊	😊	😊	😊	😊	😊

1 I like zebras _____.

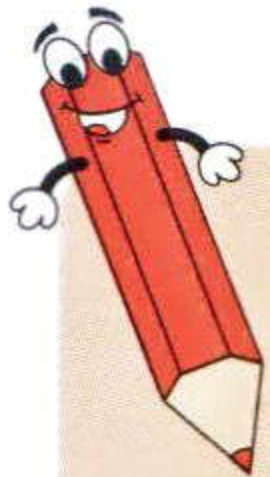
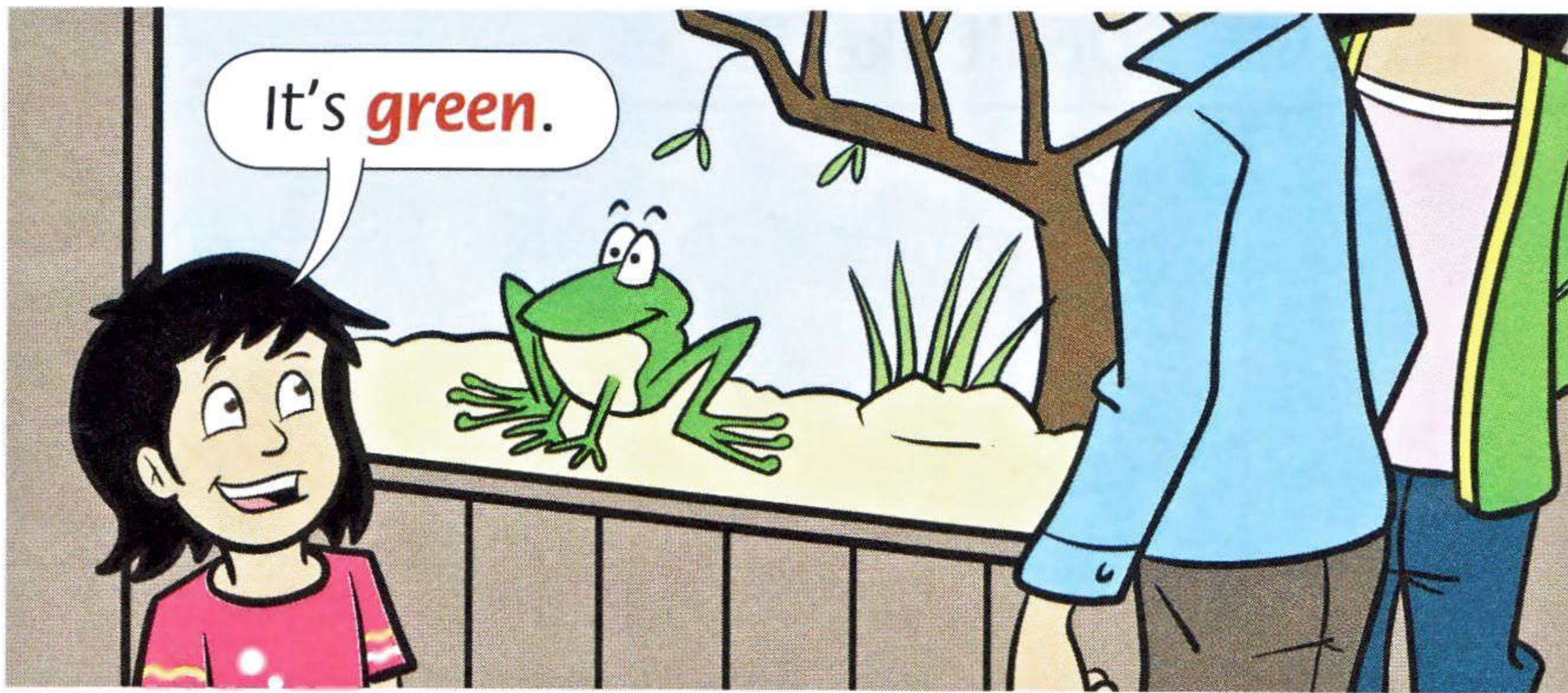
2 _____.

3 _____.

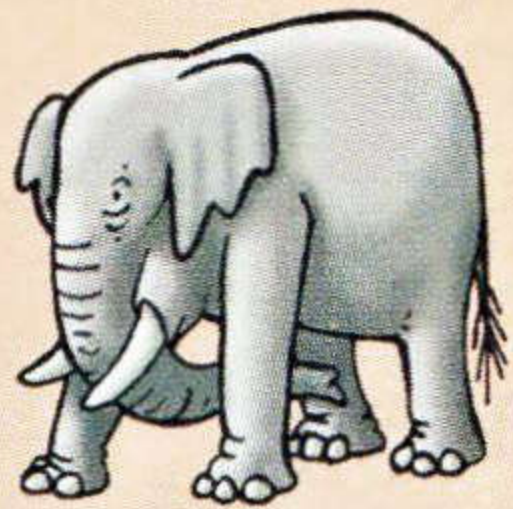
4 _____.

5 _____.

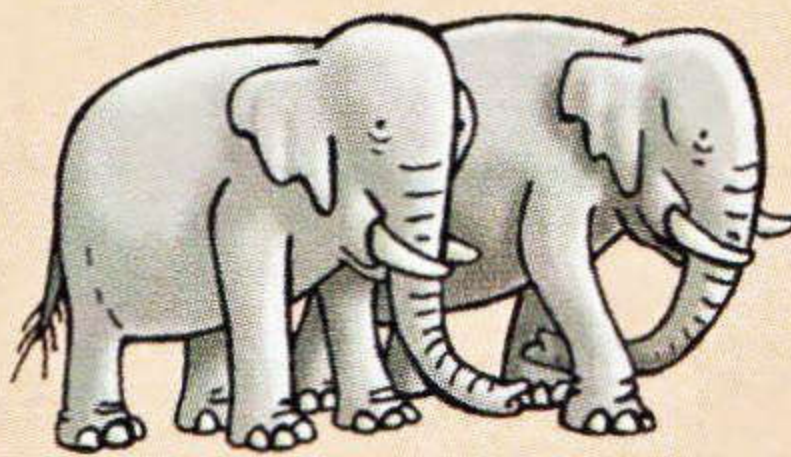
6 _____.



Green and **tall** are adjectives. Adjectives describe things and people. Adjectives stay the same.



It's **big**.

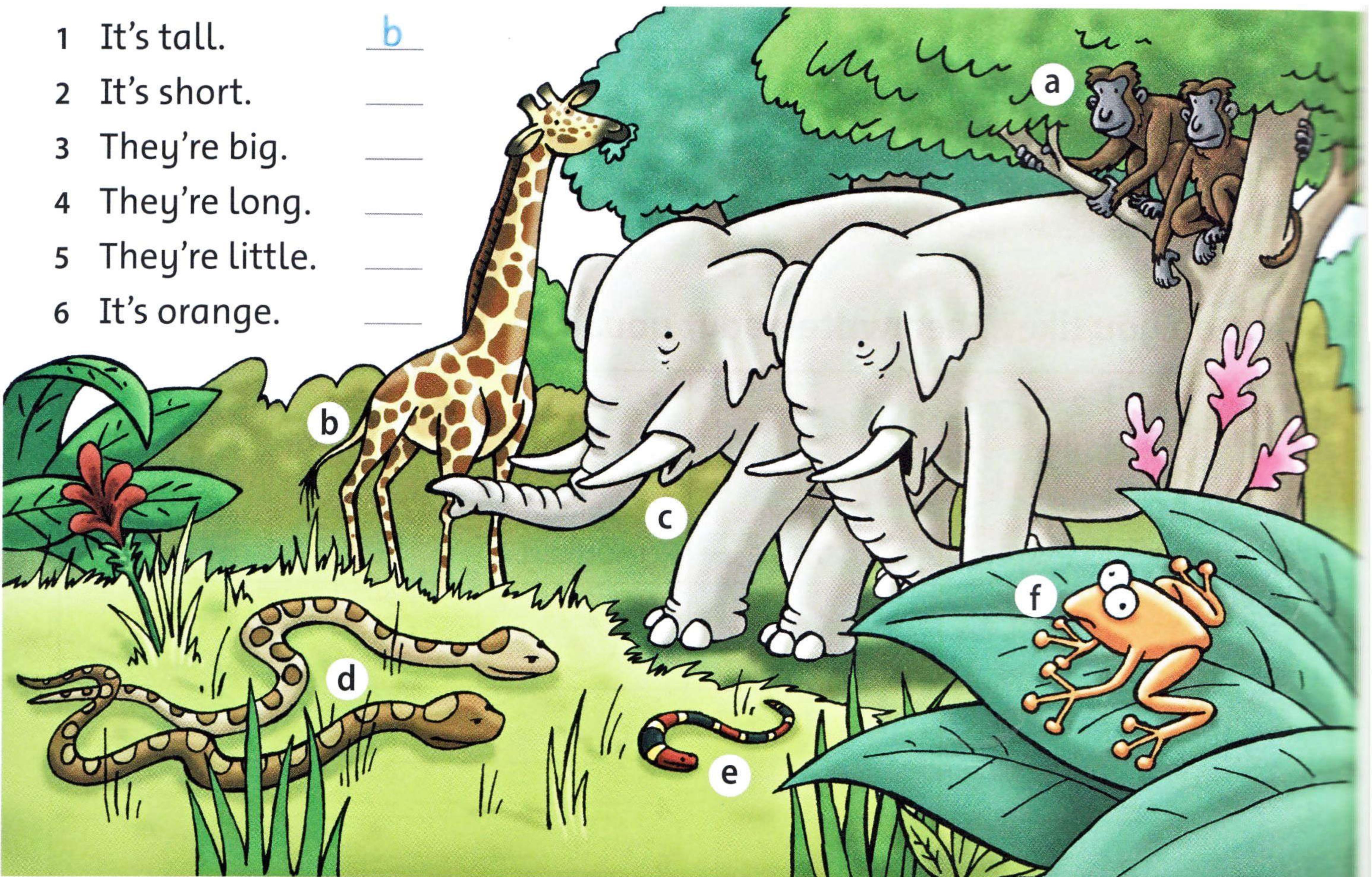


They're **big**.

5 Match.

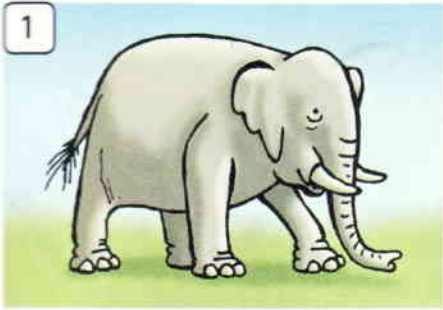
- 1 It's tall.
- 2 It's short.
- 3 They're big.
- 4 They're long.
- 5 They're little.
- 6 It's orange.

 b

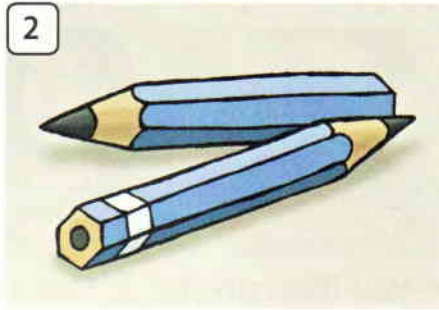


6 Write.

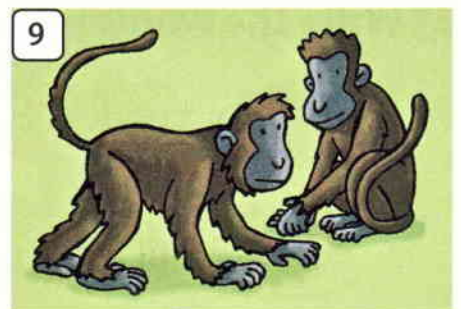
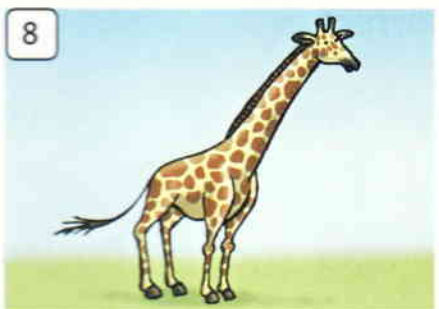
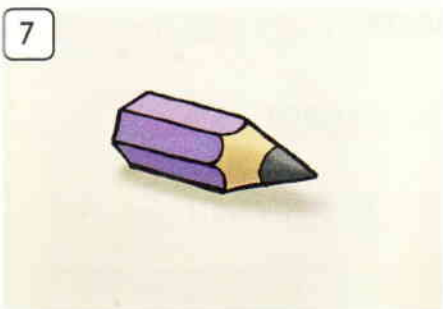
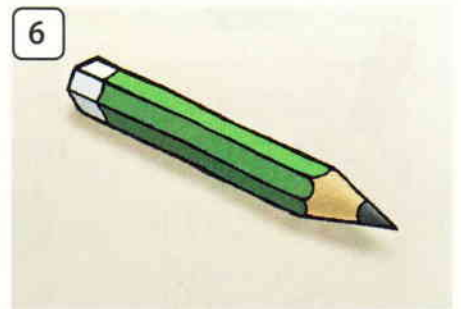
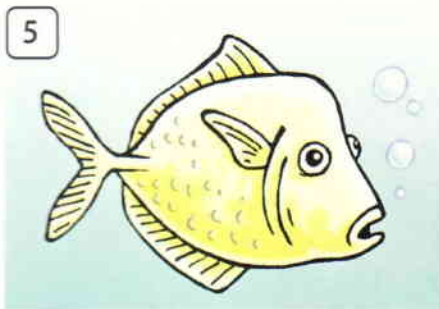
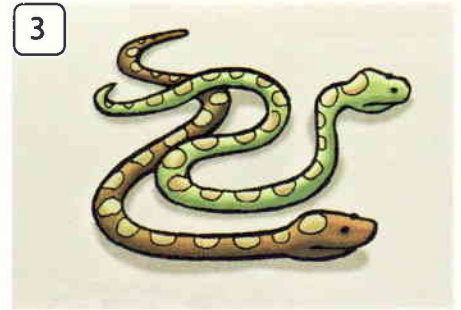
~~big~~ little ~~blue~~ red long yellow short tall green



It's big



They're blue



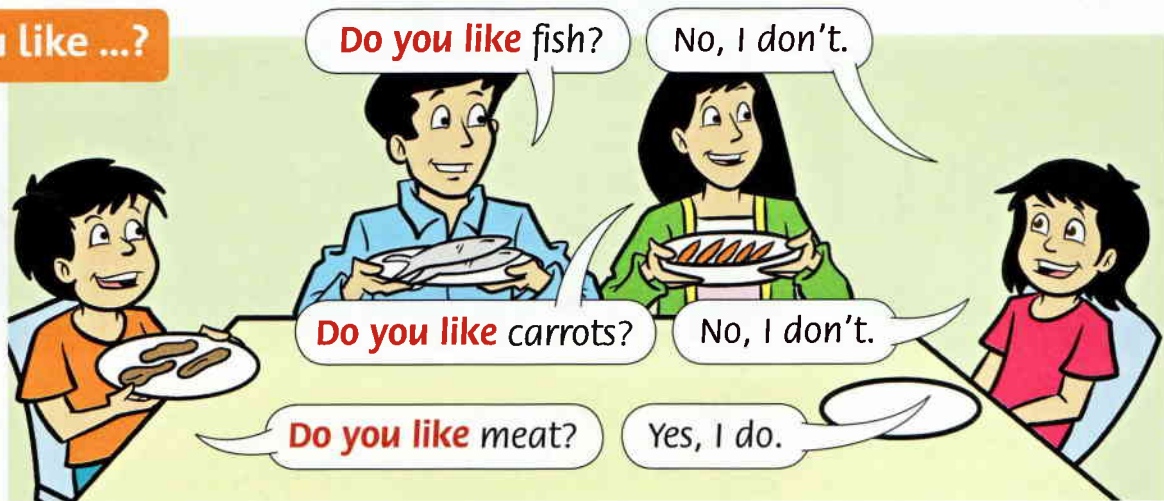
7 Circle the adjectives. True or false? Write T or F.

- 1 Elephants are green. F
- 2 Giraffes are short. _____
- 3 Elephants are big. _____
- 4 Snakes are tall. _____
- 5 Frogs are little. _____


12 Family meal


Present simple: *like* 2
Wh- questions 3

Do you like ...?




Do you like ...? is a yes/no question. The short answers are **Yes, I do** or **No, I don't**. It is the present simple interrogative form.

Do you like +  + ? = **Do you like apples?** **Yes, I do.**

Do you like +  + ? = **Do you like bananas?** **No, I don't.**

1 Write the words in the correct order. Make questions.

1  you Do like meat Do you like meat?

2  like Do oranges you Do you _____?

3  like bread Do you Do _____?

4  rice like you Do _____?

5  like Do tomatoes you _____?

6  you like fish you Do _____?

2 Write questions.

1  bread Do you like bread ?

2  carrots Do you _____ ?

3  bananas _____ ?

4  rice _____ ?

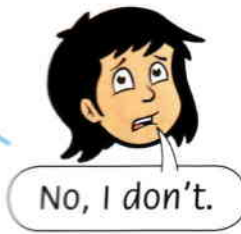
3 Match.

1 Do you like fish? ☹️



2 Do you like meat? 😊

3 Do you like carrots? ☹️



4 Do you like apples? 😊

5 Do you like rice? 😊

6 Do you like bread? ☹️

4 Write.

Yes, I do. No, I don't.

1 Do you like meat? 😊 Yes , I do .

2 Do you like carrots? ☹️ _____ , _____ .

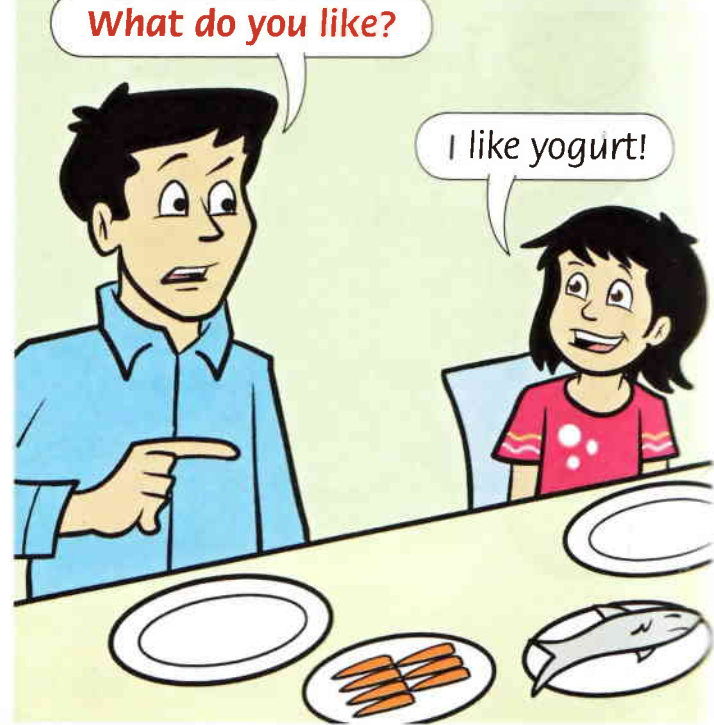
3 Do you like fish? ☹️ _____ , _____ .

4 Do you like bread? 😊 _____ , _____ .

5 Do you like juice? 😊 _____ , _____ .

6 Do you like milk? ☹️ _____ , _____ .

What do you like?



What do you like? is a wh- question.

We can reply :

😊 **I like yogurt.**

☹️ **I don't like fish.**



5 Write the words in the correct order.

1 do What like you

What do you like ?

3 you Do fish like

_____ ?

5 like I bread

_____ .

7 like What you do

_____ ?

2 you Do like bananas

_____ ?

4 you like do What

_____ ?

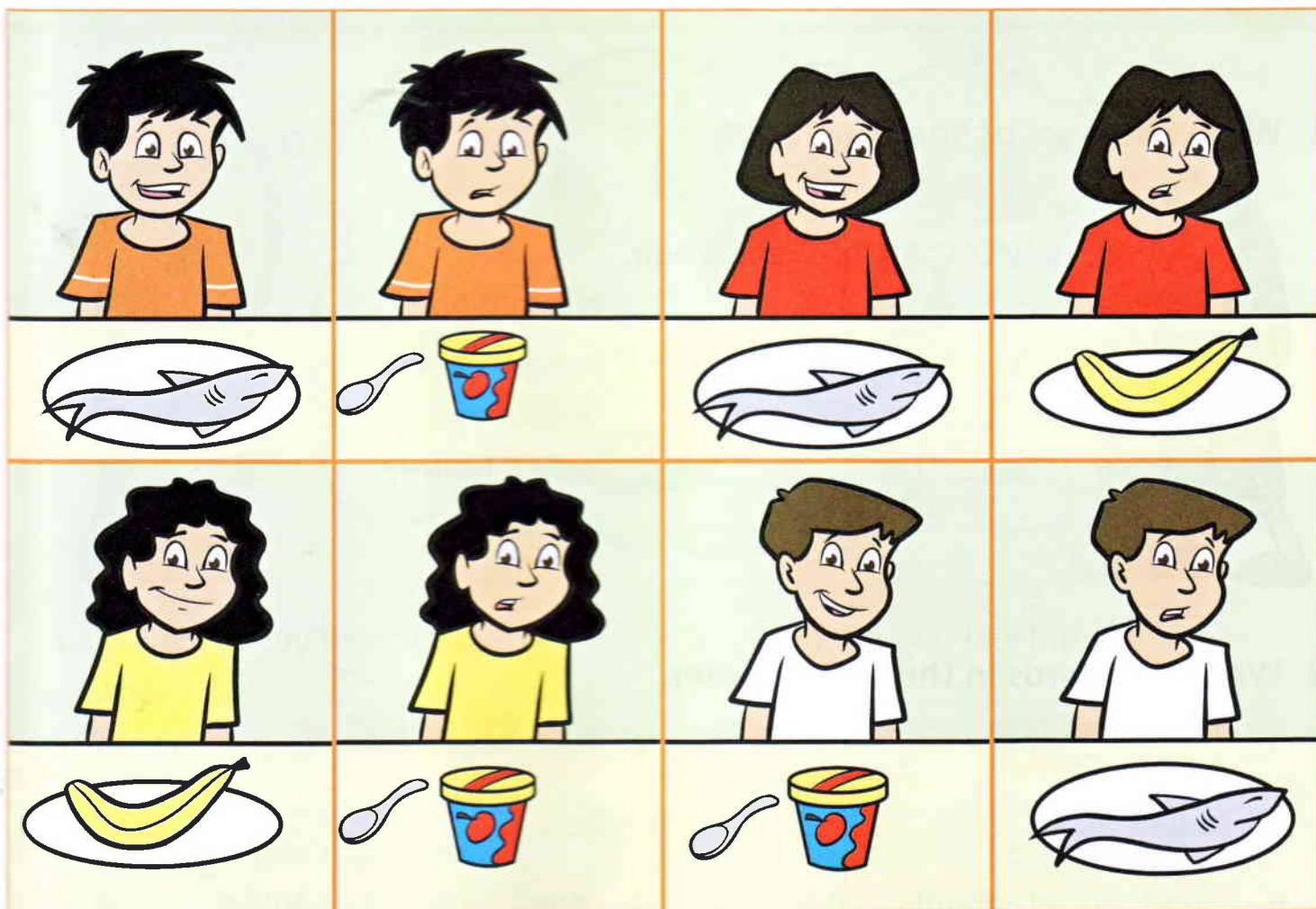
6 don't I like bread

_____ .

8 carrots I like don't

_____ .

6 Look and write.



- 1 Jamie: What do you like , Emma?
- 2 Emma: I like fish .
- 3 Emma: Do you like fish , Jamie?
- 4 Jamie: Yes , I do .



- 5 Angie: What do you like , Dave?
- 6 Dave: _____.
- 7 Dave: _____, Angie?
- 8 Angie: _____.



- 9 Emma: _____, Angie?
- 10 Angie: _____.
- 11 Angie: _____, Emma?
- 12 Emma: _____.

Review 4

1 Write **She's got** or **She hasn't got**.



- 1 She's got long hair.
- 2 She hasn't got short hair.
- 3 _____ straight hair.
- 4 _____ curly hair.
- 5 _____ black hair.
- 6 _____ brown hair.
- 7 _____ a doll.
- 8 _____ a teddy.

2 Write the words in the correct order.

1 like I lions

I like lions

2 monkeys like I

3 don't I elephants like

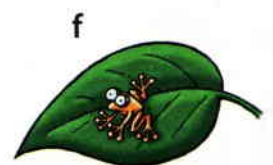
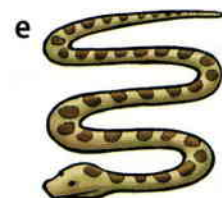
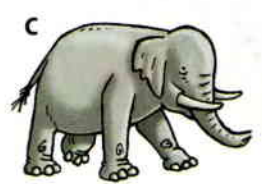
4 don't like I snakes

5 giraffes like I

6 I like don't monkeys

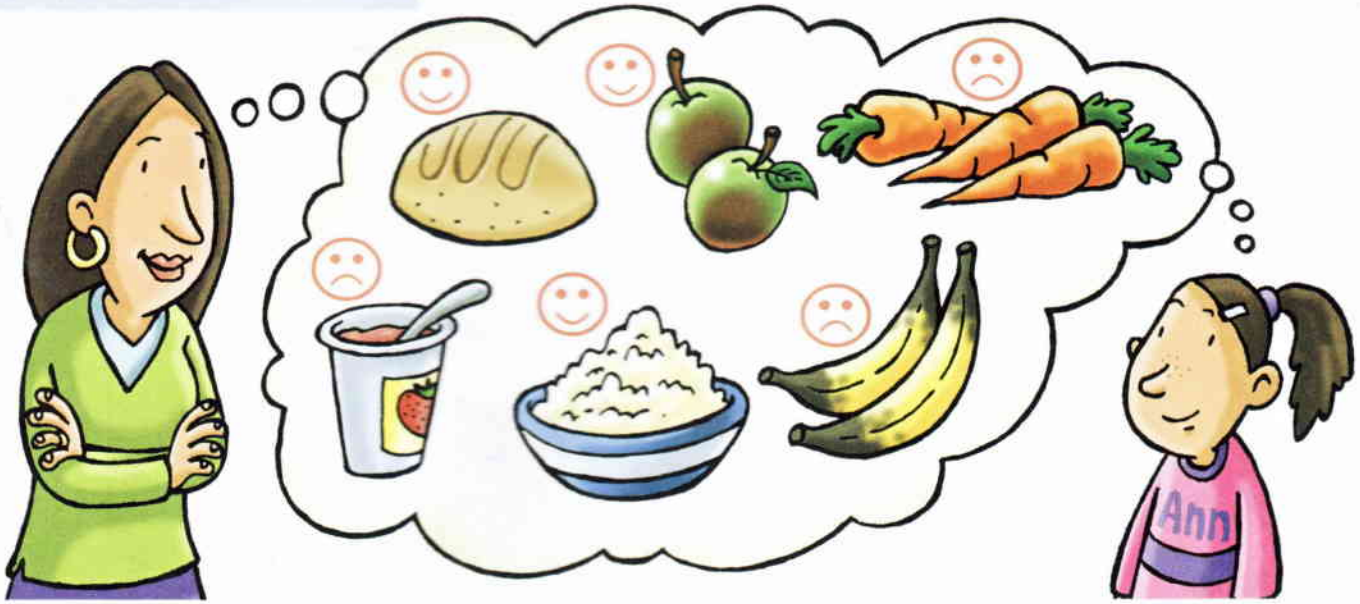
3 Match.

- 1 It's big. c
- 2 They're long. _____
- 3 They're tall. _____
- 4 It's long. _____
- 5 It's small. _____
- 6 It's short. _____



4 Write.

No, I don't. Yes, I do.



1 Mum: Do you like carrots?

Ann: No, I don't.

3 Mum: Do you like rice?

Ann: _____, _____.

5 Mum: Do you like apples?

Ann: _____, _____.

2 Mum: Do you like bread?

Ann: _____, _____.

4 Mum: Do you like bananas?

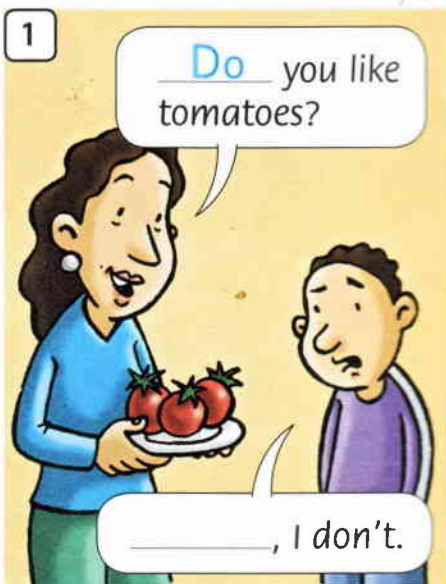
Ann: _____, _____.

6 Mum: Do you like yogurt?

Ann: _____, _____.

5 Look and write.

What Do No like don't I

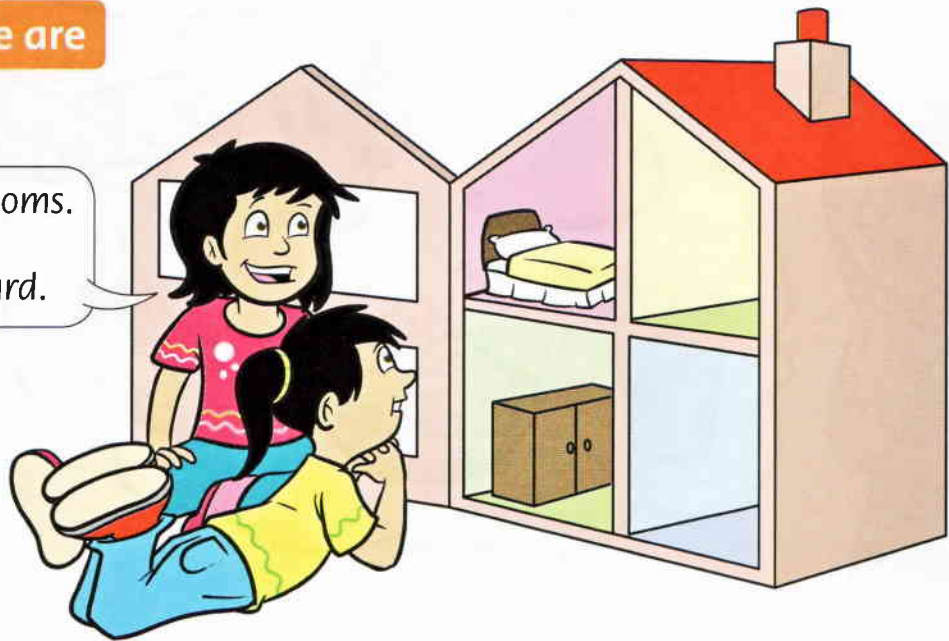


13 My room

There is and there are

There's and There are

There are four rooms.
There's a bed.
There's a cupboard.



We use **there's** and **there are** to talk about things around us.

We use **there's** to talk about one thing or person.

There's a bed. **There's** a cupboard.

We use **there are** to talk about two or more things or people.

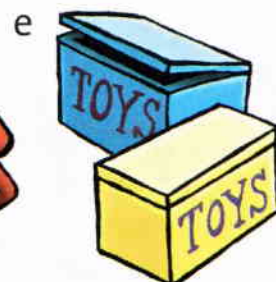
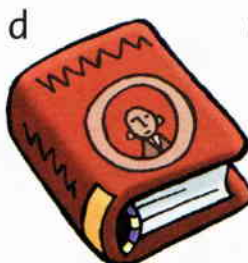
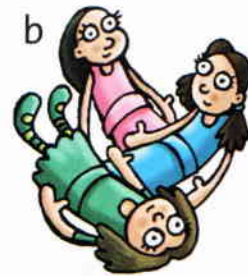
There are four rooms.

there's = there is



1 Match.

- 1 There are two toy boxes. e
- 2 There's a toy box.
- 3 There's a doll.
- 4 There are three dolls.
- 5 There are four books.
- 6 There's a book.



2 Write the words in the correct box.

a bed ~~eight books~~ two pillows a cupboard five pencils
ten cars a doll six puzzles a shelf a blanket

There's

a bed

There are

eight books

3 Count. Write sentences.

- 1 There's one teddy.
- 2 There are five dolls.
- 3 _____ balls.
- 4 _____ puzzle.
- 5 _____ kite.
- 6 _____ books.
- 7 _____ bed.
- 8 _____ shelf.



Is there ...?



Is there ...? is a yes/no question. We can use **Is there ...?** to ask about things around us.

We change the word order in questions.

There's a pillow on the bed.

Is there a pillow on the bed?

4 Write the words in the correct order. Make questions.

1 there Is a pillow

Is there a pillow _____ ?

2 there Is a toy box

_____ ?

3 shelf a Is there

_____ ?

4 a bed there Is

_____ ?

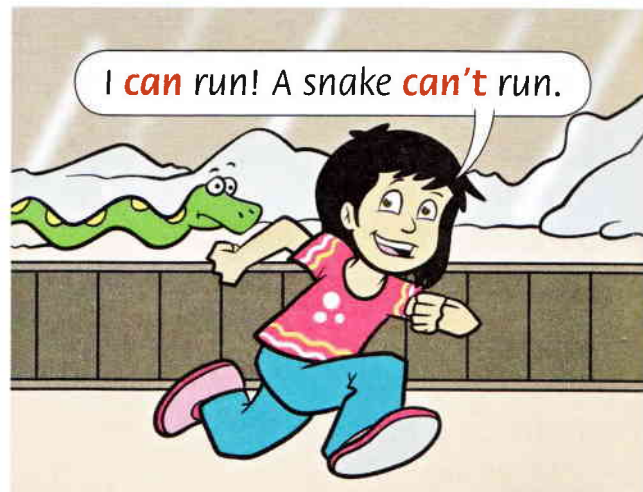
5 a Is cupboard there

_____ ?

6 rug Is a there

_____ ?

Can and can't



Can means that you are able to do something. It always comes before another verb.

A bird **can** fly. It **can** fly.

Alison **can** run. She **can** run.

Can't means that you are not able to do something.

A snake **can't** run. It **can't** run.

Jamie **can't** fly. He **can't** fly.

can't = cannot



1 True or false? Write T or F.



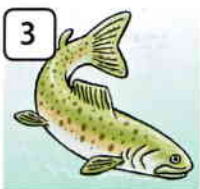
A bird can sing. T

A bird can't sing. F



A monkey can sing.

A monkey can't sing.



A fish can swim.

A fish can't swim.



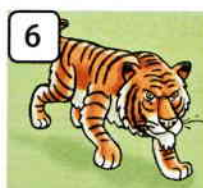
A parrot can swim.

A parrot can't swim.



A snake can run.


A snake can't run.




A tiger can run.


A tiger can't run.


2 Write the words in the correct order.

1  zebra A can't fly
 A zebra can't fly

2  A walk. can't fish

3  monkey A can run

4  parrot A swim can't

5  A talk can't cat

6  can play Alison

3 Write can or can't.

1 Jamie can write.
 A monkey _____ write.

2 Jamie _____ swim.
 A fish _____ swim.



3 Jamie _____ run.
 A snake _____ run.

4 A bird _____ fly.
 Jamie _____ fly.



4 Write true sentences.

	sing	run	climb	fly
bird	✓	✗	✗	✓
monkey	✗	✓	✓	✗

1 bird / sing
 A bird can sing

2 monkey / fly
 A monkey can't fly

3 bird / run

4 monkey / climb

5 bird / fly

6 monkey / run

7 bird / climb

8 monkey / sing

5 Tick (✓) and write about you.

	I can	I can't
talk	✓	
run		
fly		
walk		
sing		
swim		

- 1 I can talk.
- 2 _____.
- 3 _____.
- 4 _____.
- 5 _____.
- 6 _____.

Can it ...? Yes, it can. No, it can't.



Can it ...? is a yes/no question. We use it to find out what animals and things are able to do.

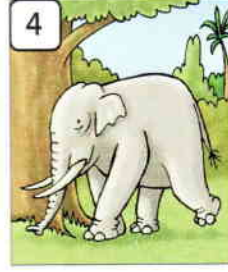
Yes, it can and **No, it can't** are short answers. We can use them if the question begins **Can it ...?**

Can it run? ✓ **Yes, it can.** ✗ **No, it can't.**

We use **can he** or **can she** to find out what people are able to do.



6 Match.



Can it fly?

Can it swim?

Can it climb?

Can it climb?

Can it run?

Can it run?

No, it can't.

Yes, it can.

7 Look and write.

Can he

Can she

Can it

~~Yes, he can~~

Yes, he can

Yes, it can

No, she can't

No, she can't

No, it can't

1



Can he run?

Yes, he can.

2



Can she swim?

_____.

3



Can it run?

_____.

4



_____ talk?

_____.

5



_____ fly?

_____.

6



_____ climb?

_____.

15 At the beach

Let's
Imperatives
Negative imperatives

Let's



We use **let's** as a way of suggesting to somebody that you do something together. **Let's** always comes before another verb.

Let's

walk.
run.
climb.
talk.
sing.
draw.

Let's

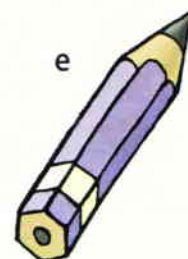
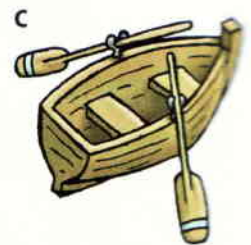
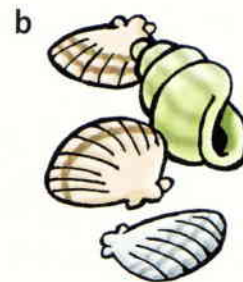
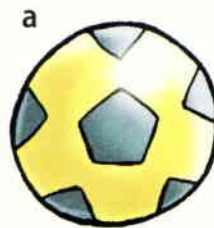
play football.
find shells.
swim in the sea.
go in a boat.
write.
make a sandcastle.

let's = let us



1 Match.

- 1 Let's make a sandcastle. d
- 2 Let's play football. _____
- 3 Let's draw. _____
- 4 Let's find shells. _____
- 5 Let's go in a boat. _____
- 6 Let's swim in the sea. _____



2 Look and write. Use Let's and the words in the box.

read find shells have an ice lolly play football
make a sandcastle swim in the sea



Jamie: Let's read _____.



Jamie: _____.



Jamie: _____.



Jamie: _____.



Jamie: _____.



Jamie: _____.

3 Write the words in the correct order.

1 swim in sea Let's the

Let's swim in the sea

2 football Let's play

3 Let's a sandcastle make

4 shells find Let's

5 ice lolly an Let's have

6 good idea That's a

Imperatives



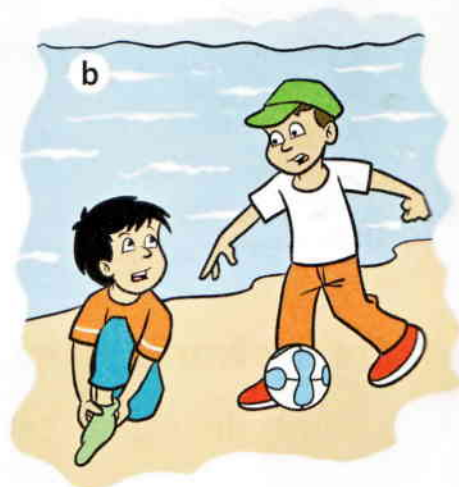
Jump and **run** are imperative forms. We can use an imperative to tell somebody to do something.

! This is an exclamation mark. We often use it at the end of the sentence when the verb is an imperative.



4 Match.

- 1 Find the ball! a
- 2 Run! _____
- 3 Catch the ball! _____
- 4 Wait! _____
- 5 Look! _____



Negative imperatives



Don't forget is a negative imperative. We can use a negative imperative to tell somebody not to do something. We use **don't** and a verb.

Imperative Negative imperative

Forget.

Don't forget.

Run.

Don't run.

Look.

Don't look.

don't = do not

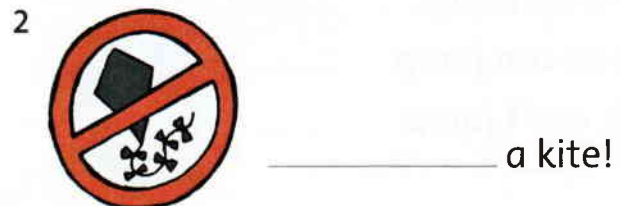


5 Make the imperatives negative.

- 1 Walk! Don't walk !
- 2 Run! _____ !
- 3 Stand up! _____ !
- 4 Play ball! _____ !
- 5 Have an ice lolly! _____ !

6 Look and write.

Don't swim Don't walk Don't fly Don't run



Review 5

1 Describe the picture.

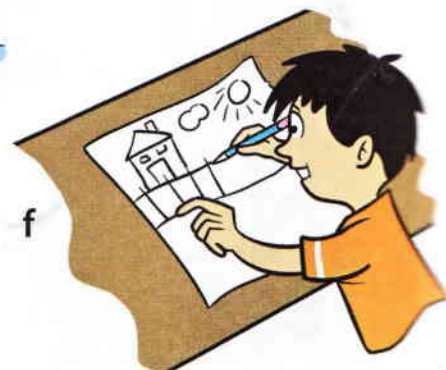
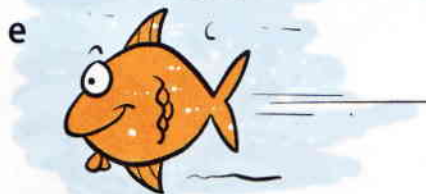
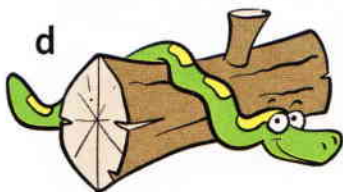
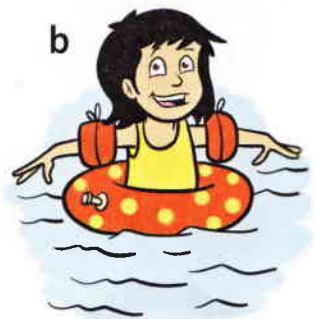


- 1 There are five T-shirts _____.
- 3 _____.
- 5 _____.

- 2 There's _____.
- 4 _____.
- 6 _____.

2 Match.

- 1 It can swim. e
- 2 She can't swim. _____
- 3 He can draw. _____
- 4 He can sing. _____
- 5 She can jump. _____
- 6 It can't jump. _____

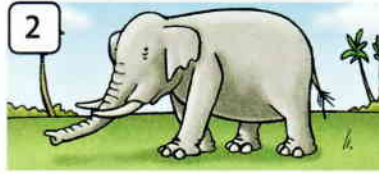


3 Write short answers.



Can it swim?

Yes, it can.



Can it talk?

_____.



Can she swim?

_____.



Can it climb?

_____.



Can he draw?

_____.



Can it sing?

_____.

4 Look and write.

Let's run Let's swim Let's go Let's climb



1 Let's run !



2 _____ !



3 _____ !



4 _____ in a boat!

5 Look and write.

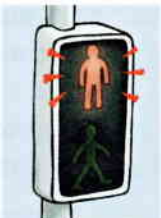
Don't walk Don't swim Fly Draw



1 Don't swim !



2 _____ a picture!



3 _____ !



4 _____ !

Grammar reference

Units 2, 4, 6, 7

Subject pronouns Possessive adjectives

I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
they	their

Units 1–8 Be

Affirmative

Short form	Long form
I'm	I am
you're	you are
he's	he is
she's	she is
it's	it is
we're	we are
you're	you are
they're	they are

Negative

Short form	Long form
I'm not	I am not
you aren't	you are not
he isn't	he is not
she isn't	she is not
it isn't	it is not
we aren't	we are not
you aren't	you are not
they aren't	they are not

Interrogative

am I?
are you?
is he?
is she?
is it?
are we?
are you?
are they?

Short answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Affirmative

Short form

I've got
you've got
he's got
she's got
it's got
we've got
you've got
they've got

Long form

I have got
you have got
he has got
she has got
it has got
we have got
you have got
they have got

Negative

Short form

I haven't got
you haven't got
he hasn't got
she hasn't got
it hasn't got
we haven't got
you haven't got
they haven't got

Long form

I have not got
you have not got
he has not got
she has not got
it has not got
we have not got
you have not got
they have not got

Interrogative

have I got?
have you got?
has he got?
has she got?
has it got?
have we got?
have you got?
have they got?

Short answers

Yes, I **have**.
Yes, you **have**.
Yes, he **has**.
Yes, she **has**.
Yes, it **has**.
Yes, we **have**.
Yes, you **have**.
Yes, they **have**.

No, I **haven't**.
No, you **haven't**.
No, he **hasn't**.
No, she **hasn't**.
No, it **hasn't**.
No, we **haven't**.
No, you **haven't**.
No, they **haven't**.

Affirmative

I like
you like
he likes
she likes
it likes
we like
you like
they like

Negative

Short form

I don't like
you don't like
he doesn't like
she doesn't like
it doesn't like
we don't like
you don't like
they don't like

Long form

I do not like
you do not like
he does not like
she does not like
it does not like
we do not like
you do not like
they do not like

Interrogative

do I like?
do you like?
does he like?
does she like?
does it like?
do we like?
do you like?
do they like?

Short answers

Yes, I **do**.
Yes, you **do**.
Yes, he **does**.
Yes, she **does**.
Yes, it **does**.
Yes, we **do**.
Yes, you **do**.
Yes, they **do**.

No, I **don't**.
No, you **don't**.
No, he **doesn't**.
No, she **doesn't**.
No, it **doesn't**.
No, we **don't**.
No, you **don't**.
No, they **don't**.

Unit 13 There is and there are

Affirmative		Negative	
Short form	Long form	Short form	Long form
there's	there is	there isn't	there is not
–	there are	there aren't	there are not

Interrogative	Short answers	
is there?	Yes, there is .	No, there isn't .
are there?	Yes, there are .	No, there aren't .

Unit 14 Can

Affirmative		Negative	
	Short form	Long form	
I can	I can't	I cannot	
you can	you can't	you cannot	
he can	he can't	he cannot	
she can	she can't	she cannot	
it can	it can't	it cannot	
we can	we can't	we cannot	
you can	you can't	you cannot	
they can	they can't	they cannot	

Interrogative	Short answers	
can I?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
can you?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
can he?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
can she?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
can it?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
can we?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
can you?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
can they?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

Unit 15 Imperatives

Affirmative	Negative
catch	don't catch
find	don't find
fly	don't fly
forget	don't forget
have	don't have
jump	don't jump
look	don't look
play	don't play
run	don't run
stand up	don't stand up
swim	don't swim
wait	don't wait
walk	don't walk

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