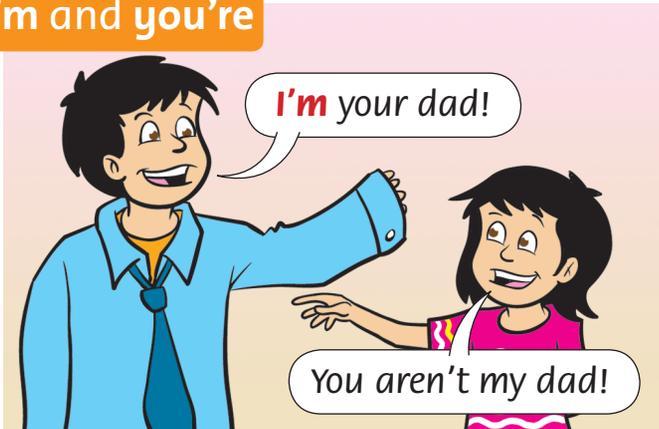


# 6 My family

## 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	Plural
<b>I, you, he, she, it</b>	<b>we, you, they</b>



I'm = I am

you're = you are

### 1 Draw yourself and write.



## 2 Number the pictures.

1 I'm Grandpa.

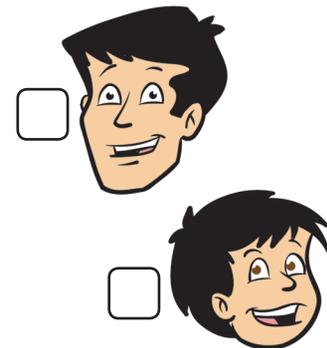
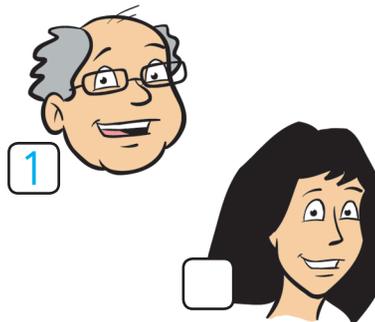
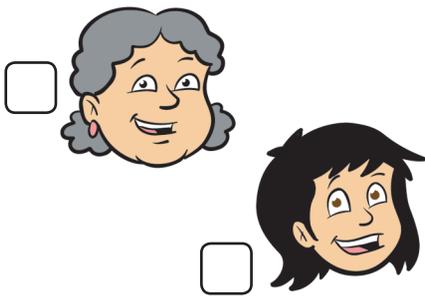
2 I'm Alison.

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

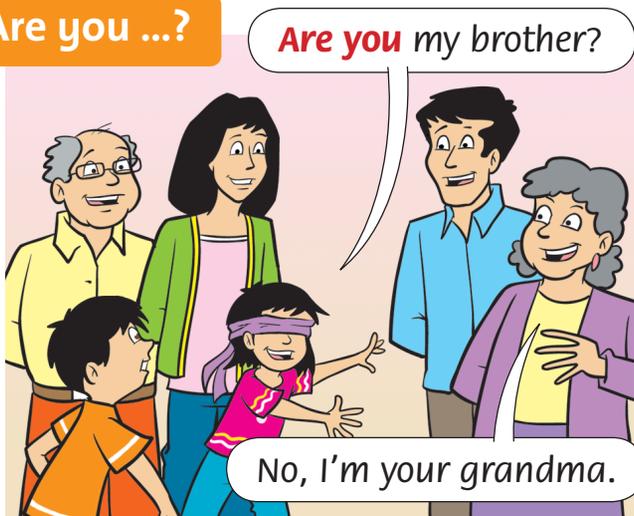
3 my sister You're

4 You my aren't sister

5 my You're mum

6 mum You my aren't

Are you ...?



**Are you ...?** 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.



A re you my sister?



A \_\_\_ y \_\_\_ my grandma?



A \_\_\_ y \_\_\_ my grandpa?



\_\_\_ d \_\_\_ ?

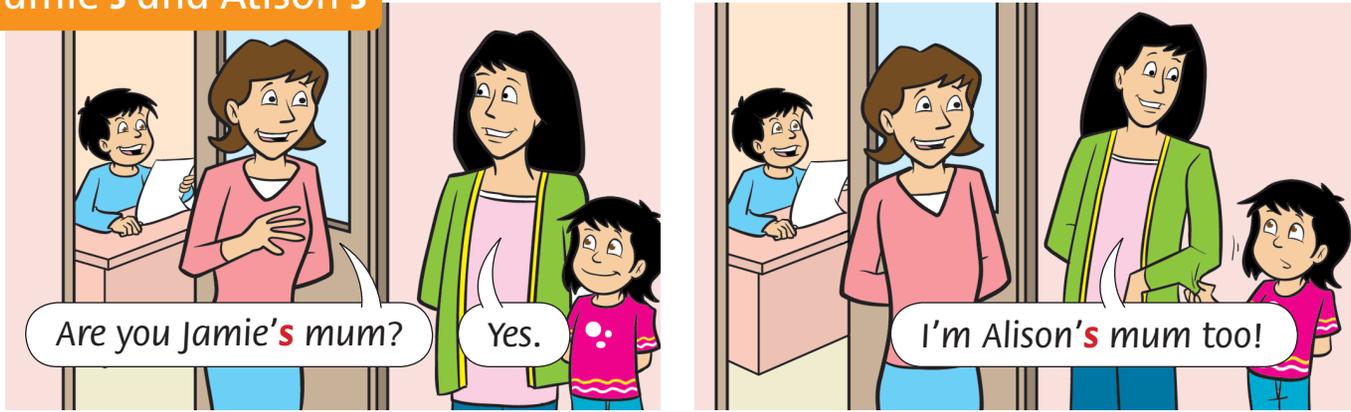


\_\_\_ m \_\_\_ ?



Yes, \_\_\_ my 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**.



## 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.

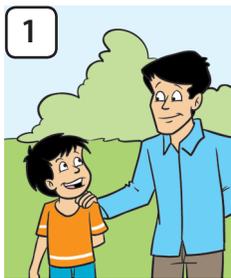
6 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

It's in the bag.



### 4 Write.

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



Jamie's dad.



\_\_\_\_\_ mum.



\_\_\_\_\_ book.

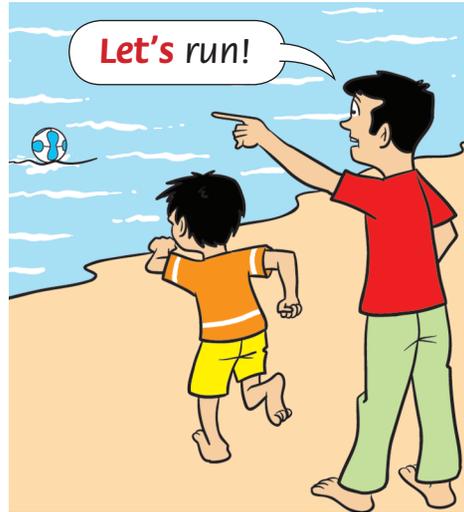
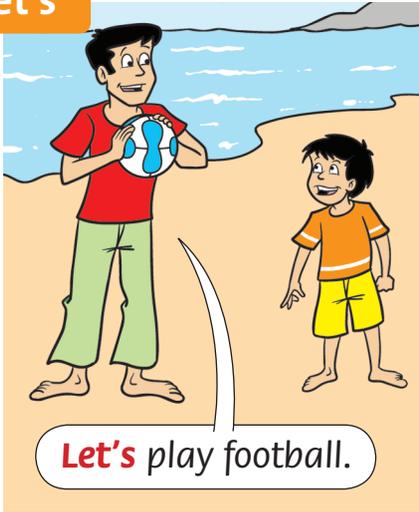


\_\_\_\_\_ bag.

# 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**

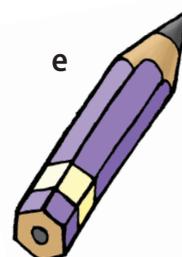
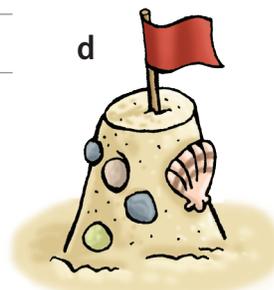
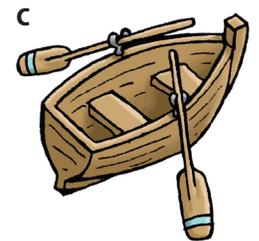
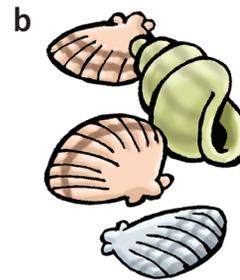
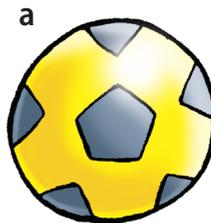
- play football.
- find shells.
- swim in the sea.
- go in a boat.
- write.
- make a sandcastle.

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.

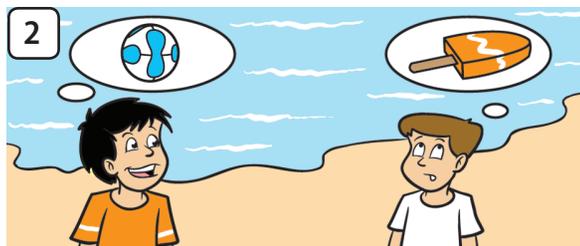


**2 Look and write. Use **Let's** and the words in the box.**

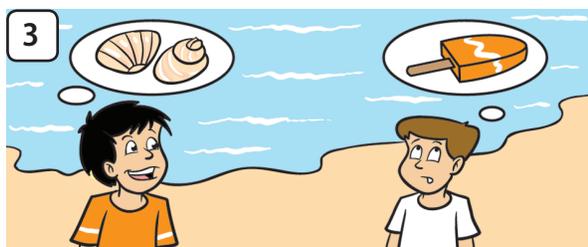
~~read~~ find shells have an ice lolly play football  
make a sandcastle swim in the sea



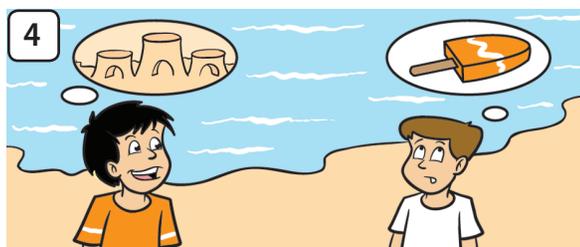
Jamie: Let's read .



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



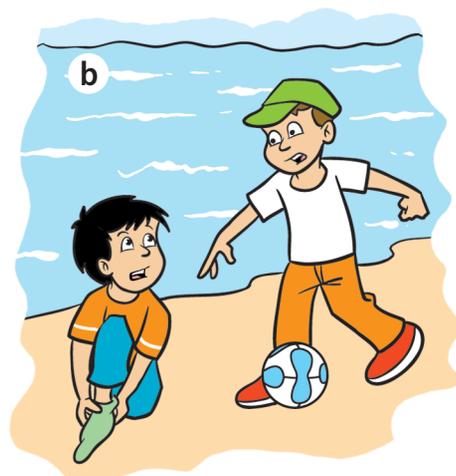
**Jump** and **run** are imperative forms. We can use an imperative to tell somebody to do something.

**!** 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** your hat, Alison.



**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

1



Don't run \_\_\_\_\_ !

2



\_\_\_\_\_ a kite!

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 <b>am</b>
you're	you <b>are</b>
he's	he <b>is</b>
she's	she <b>is</b>
it's	it <b>is</b>
we're	we <b>are</b>
you're	you <b>are</b>
they're	they <b>are</b>

### Negative

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

### 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 <b>is</b>	there <b>isn't</b>	there <b>is not</b>
–	there <b>are</b>	there <b>aren't</b>	there <b>are not</b>

Interrogative	Short answers	
is there?	Yes, there <b>is</b> .	No, there <b>isn't</b> .
<b>are</b> there?	Yes, there <b>are</b> .	No, there <b>aren't</b> .

## 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