

A decorative border of vibrant green cannabis leaves with serrated edges frames the central text. The leaves are arranged in a circular pattern, with some overlapping. The background is a plain, light color.

**The 29<sup>th</sup> of March**

**Good afternoon  
Everybody!!!**



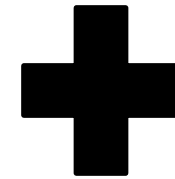
# Checking Home task

# Personal Pronouns

I  
You  
He  
She  
It  
We  
They

# Possessive pronouns

I – my  
You – your  
He – his  
She – her  
It – its  
We – our  
They - their



A noun  
(car, dog)

# Days of the week

**MONDAY**

**TUESDAY**

**WEDNESDAY**

**THURSDAY**

**FRIDAY**

**SATURDAY**

**SUNDAY**



# Months <sup>of</sup> the Year

January

July

February

August

March

September

April

October

May

November

June

December

# Seasons

Winter



Spring



Summer



Autumn





# Time



**What time is it now?**

**IT' S +MINUTE+ PAST/TO+  
HOUR**

**It's 3 o'clock**

**It's 10 past 5.**

**It's 20 to 9.**



o'clock

five to

five past

ten to

ten past

quarter

TO

PAST

quarter

to

past

twenty

to

twenty

past

twenty-five

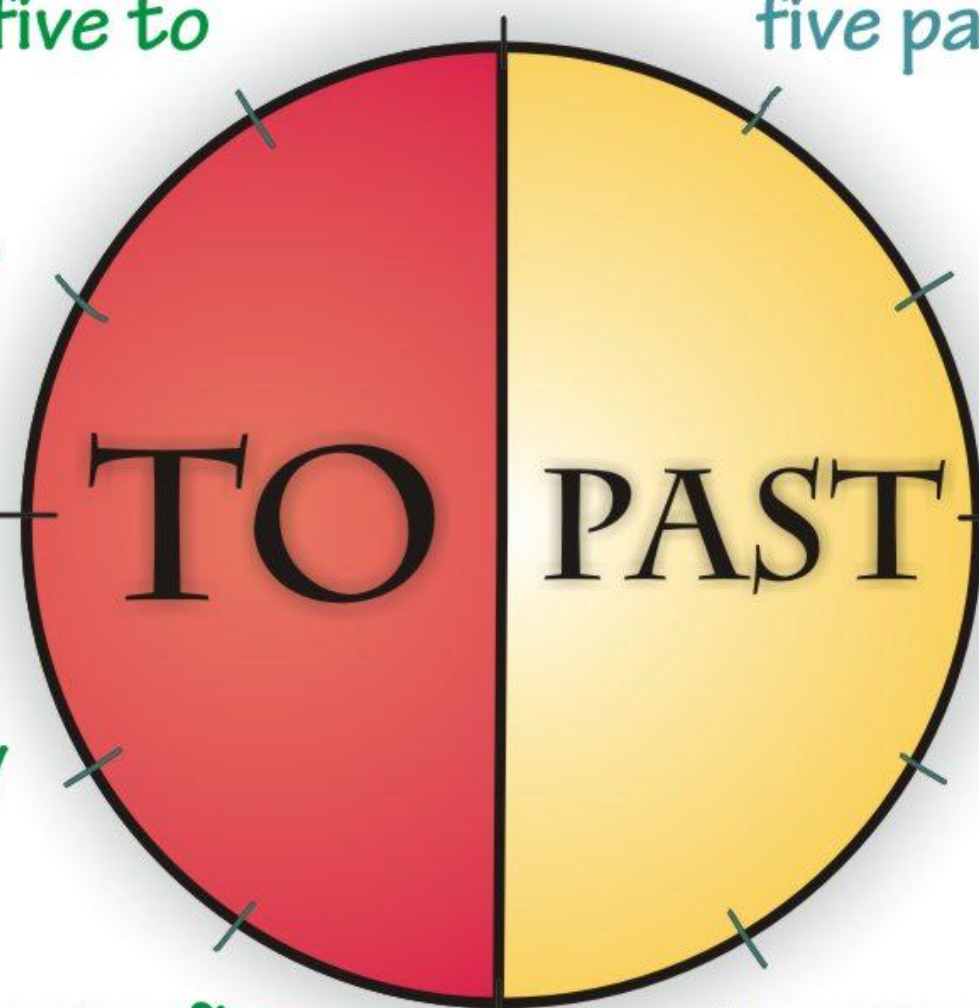
to

twenty-five

past

half

past





E-mail

@-AT

.-Dot

\_ -underscore

- Hyphen

Phone numbers  
33 – Double Three  
22 – Double two  
0 – Oh {Oy}





**New words**  
**Common objects**



**Articles**

**Plurals**

**This/that/these/those**

# Indefinite Articles: a and an

"A" and "an" show that the noun is indefinite, referring to *any* member of a group.

For example:

"My daughter really wants a dog for Christmas." This refers to *any* dog. We don't know which dog because we haven't found the dog yet.

# **A/An – singular countable nouns**

**I have a dog and a cat.**

**An – a, o, e, u, I**

**I have an umbrella.**

# Definite Article: the

The definite article is used before singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific or particular. **The** shows that the noun is definite, that it refers to a particular member of a group.

For example:

"**The** dog that bit me ran away." Here, we're talking about a *specific* dog, the dog that bit me.



# Do not use the:



- Breakfast, lunch, dinner
- Go to work, get to work, be at work, start work, finish work...
- Got to school, be at school, start school, leave school...
- Go to university, be at university...
- Go to church, be in church (or mass)
- Go to bed, be in bed
- Go to hospital, be in hospital
- Go to prison, be in prison
- Go home, get home, arrive home, come home, walk home, leave home, be at home, stay at home

# Omission of Articles

- Some common types of nouns that don't take an article are:
- Names of languages and nationalities: *Chinese, English, Spanish, Russian*
- Names of sports: *volleyball, hockey, baseball*
- Names of academic subjects: *mathematics, biology, history, computer science*



# Plural Rules

# Plural Rule 1

- Most words add 's' to make the plural.
- one apple  two apples 
- desk → desks    month → months
- book → books    train → trains
- pen → pens    name → names
- shop → shops    friend → friends
- chair → chairs    teacher → teachers



# Plural Rule 2

- Add 'es' to words ending in 'ch', 'sh', 's', 'ss', 'x', 'o' or 'z' to make the plural.
- one box  many boxeses
- wish → wishes beach → beaches 
- cross → crosses
- bus → buses
- dish → dishes
- fox → foxes
- Mango - mangoes

# Plural Rule 3

- When the letter **before** a 'y' is a consonant, change the 'y' to an 'i' before adding an 'es'.

- one baby



two babies



- city → cities

berry → berries

- pony → ponies

family → families

- reply → replies

lady → ladies

# Plural Rule 4

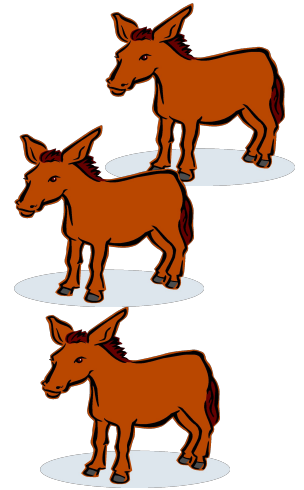
- When words end in 'ay', 'ey', 'iy', 'oy', and 'uy' add an 's' to make the plural.
- one donkey                      two donkeys

day → days

boy → boys

key → keys

guy → guys



# Plural Rule 5

- When words end in 'f' or 'fe' change the 'f' or 'fe' to a 'v' before adding 'es'.

• one knife  two knives



- leaf → leaves    life → lives
- half → halves    hoof → hooves
- wife → wives    thief → thieves



# Plural Rules 7

- Sometimes a word may completely change its form when a plural is made.
- one child      two **children**

• person → people    goose → geese

• man → men      woman → women

• cactus → cacti    fungus → fungi



# Some nouns have different plurals.

**Singular**



**Child**



**Man**



**Tooth**

**Plural**



**Childrenn**



**Men**



**Teeth**

**Singular**



**Foot**



**Woman**



**Mouse**

**Plural**



**Feet**



**Women**



**Mice**

# Demonstrative Pronouns

**this**

**that**

**these**

**those**

# THIS THAT THESE THOSE

## This - These



(near)



This is a rabbit.



(near)



These are rabbits.

## That - Those



(far)



That is a cat.



(far)



Those are cats.

# THIS THAT THESE THOSE



.....These are..... my shoes.



.....That is..... an eagle.

# THIS THAT THESE THOSE



.....Those are..... balloons.



.....This is..... my hat.