1. Вспомните именительный и косвенный падеж личных местоимений

A	man	or	a	boy
	is '	'he	"	100



Look at him! He is a waiter.



A thing or an animal is "it" but a pet can be "he / she".



A woman or a

girl is "she".

Look at her! She is a doctor.



Look at it!
It is a book.



Look at it! It is a peacock.



Look at her! She is Daisy.

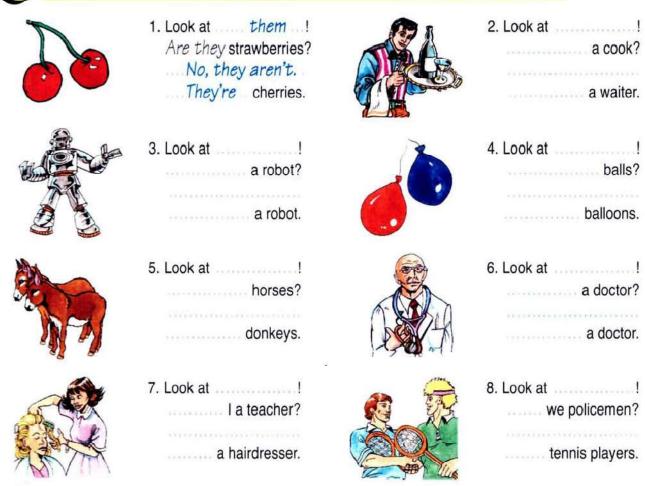
2. Вспомните личные формы глагола to be – утвердительные и отрицательные

The Verb "to be"

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative	
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form		
l am	l'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?	
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?	
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?	
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?	
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?	
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?	
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?	
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?	

3. Выполните упражнение

15 Fill in the blanks and answer the questions as in the example :



4. Выполните упражнение

18) Fill in the blanks as in the example :



1. I am Jane.

I am a dressmaker.

I have got a sewing machine.



2. She	Ann.
a bus	iness woman.
******	a computer.



3. They	Jim and
Chris.	
	students.
7	books.



4. He	Tom.
a do	octor.
a stethoso	cope.



5. We	Ben and
Anna.	
	farmers.
	a tractor.



6. He	Bob.
	a waiter.
*******	a tray.

5. Вспомните притяжательные прилагательные

Personal	pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
before verbs as subjects	after verbs as objects	followed by nouns	not followed by nouns
1	Ме	Му	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He / She / It	Him / Her / It	His / Her / Its	His / Hers / -
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

6. Выполните упражнение

22 Look at the pictures and write as in the example :



1. I've got a handkerchief. It's my handkerchief.



2. He a calculator. It's calculator.



3. She a mask. It's mask.



4. They a motorcycle. It's motorcycle.



5. We hats. They're hats.



6. You a scarf. It's scarf.

7. Заполните пропуски предложенными формами

(23)	Fill	in	"it's".	"its",	"they're"	or	"their"	
			A PARTICIAL TOTAL					

John and Mary have got a	house in the country. 1)	house is big. It has
got five rooms. 2)	rooms are big too.	Paul and Liz are John and Mary's
friends. 3)	4)	friends. They have got a dog.
5)	a small white dog. 6)	name is Prince

8.