

Possessive adjective, possessives, verb to have, verb to do, vocabulary and comprehension:

1. Possessive Adjectives:

Possessive adjectives are used to show ownership or possession. They come before a noun to describe to whom something belongs.

- $I \rightarrow my$
- You \rightarrow your
- He/She/It \rightarrow his/her/its
- We \rightarrow our
- You (plural) \rightarrow your
- They \rightarrow their

Examples:

- This is **my** book.
- Your car is parked outside.
- She lost her keys.
- We are going to **our** house.
- They are wearing **their** jackets.

2. Possessives (with apostrophe):

Possessive forms show ownership by adding an apostrophe ('s) to the noun (or s' for plural nouns that already end in s).

- Singular noun \rightarrow 's
 - **Example:** This is John's pencil.
- Plural noun (ending in s) \rightarrow s'
 - **Example:** These are the girls' books.



- Plural noun (not ending in s) \rightarrow 's
 - **Example:** This is the children's playground.

Examples:

- Sara's bag is on the table. (Sara owns the bag)
- The teacher's desk is big. (The desk belongs to the teacher)
- The dogs' toys are in the box. (The toys belong to the dogs)

3. Verb "To Have":

The verb "to have" is used to express possession, characteristics, or relationships. It is often used as a main verb and an auxiliary verb.

Forms of "To Have":

- I have (singular)
- You have (singular/plural)
- He/She/It has (singular)
- We have (plural)
- They have (plural)

Examples:

- I have a new phone. (possession)
- She has two brothers. (possession)
- We have a meeting at 10 a.m. (scheduled event)
- They have a beautiful garden. (possession)



Negative:

- I do not have (I don't have)
- You do not have (You don't have)
- He/She/It does not have (He doesn't have)

Questions:

- Do I have...?
- Do you have...?
- Does he/she/it have...?

Examples:

- I don't have any money.
- Does she have a car?

4. Verb "To Do":

The verb "to do" is used as both a main verb and an auxiliary verb in questions and negatives.

Forms of "To Do":

- I do / I don't do (affirmative/negative)
- You do / You don't do
- He/She/It does / He/She/It doesn't do
- We do / We don't do
- They do / They don't do



Examples:

- I do my homework every day.
- You do not like ice cream. (negative)
- Does he do his job well? (question)

Note: "Do" is used to form questions and negatives in the present simple tense.

Questions:

- Do you play tennis?
- Does she study English?

5. Vocabulary:

Vocabulary refers to the set of words in a language and their meanings. It can include common words, terms from different fields (e.g., science, arts), or even idiomatic expressions.

Here are some vocabulary categories you might want to practice:

- Family and Relationships: mother, father, brother, sister, friend, cousin, etc.
- Daily Activities: wake up, eat, work, study, go, etc.
- Places: school, hospital, park, office, city, etc.
- Weather: sunny, rainy, windy, cloudy, etc.

Example Vocabulary Sentences:

- I live in a big city.
- She goes to the office every morning.



• It is sunny today.

6. Comprehension:

Reading comprehension involves understanding and interpreting a piece of writing. You can practice by reading short texts and answering questions about them.

Example Reading Passage:

Text: Maria has a small dog named Max. Every day, she takes Max for a walk in the park. Max loves running and playing with other dogs. After the walk, Maria gives him his favorite snack and he falls asleep for a few hours. Maria loves spending time with Max because he makes her happy.

Questions:

- 1. What is the name of Maria's dog?
- 2. Where does Maria take Max every day?
- 3. What does Max do after the walk?
- 4. Why does Maria love spending time with Max?

Answers:

- 1. Maria's dog is named Max.
- 2. Maria takes Max to the park.
- 3. After the walk, Max falls asleep for a few hours.
- 4. Maria loves spending time with Max because he makes her happy.