

CLASS 1

The Alphabet

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Ei Bi Si di I Éf Dji Eight Ai Djei Kay El Ém Èn Ou Pi Quiu Ár ÉS Ti lu Vi Dabliú Éckis Uai Zi

PRONAUNS

Subject Pronauns	Object Pronauns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronaums
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He/she/It	Him/Her/It	His/Her/its	His/Hers/Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

MAIN VERBS

To have

To Watch

To Drink

To come

To Be

To Go

To Smell

To Do

To Walk

To Sell

To Eat

To Sleep

To Wash

To Can

To listen

To Wait

To Make

To Play

To Buy

To Speak

To Run

To Laugh

VERB TO HAVE

Example

Pronoun	Verb	Complement
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I	Have	a book
---	------	--------

You	Have	a book
-----	------	--------

She	Has	a book
-----	-----	--------

We	Have	a book
----	------	--------

They	Have	a book
------	------	--------

VERBO TO BE

Example

Pronaun	Verb	Complement
I	Am	smart
You	are	intelligent
He/she	is	a nice person
We	are	a very nice people
They	are	a gentle people

VERB TO EAT

Example

Pronoun	Verb	Complement
I	eat	a delicious fruit
You	eat	a nice meat
He/she	eats	a good fish
We	eat	fast food
They	eat	rice and beans

LET'S GO PRACTICE

Hello! My name is Gordon Wilson. I come from Aberdeen in Scotland, but now I live and work in London. I have a Small flat near the centre. I am waiter and I'm also a drama student. I work in an Italian restaurant. I eat Italian food and I drink Italian and French wine. I don't drink beer. I don't like it. And I don't play sports. I speak three languages – English, French, and a little Italian, I want to became na actor.

TEXT 2

The Williams Family is very big. Mary and George Williams have 11 Children – 7 Girls and 4 boys, The youngest is Mina, She's six. The oldest is Elizabeth she is 35. Elizabeth lives in a different city and she has a little girl. Bernard, the oldest boy, also lives in a different city and has a little boy. So Mary and George are parents and grandparents now. Elizabeth's and Bernard's children are lucky – They have a lot of aunts and uncles. What about the children still at home? They are not just brothers and sisters, but friends and classmates, too, They go to school together in their house they are homeschooled. Their mother is their teacher. They really like sports. They run, play soccer, and play volleyball together. They are a big happy family.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

Using the prepositions of time IN / ON / AT

PREPOSITION IN

In the 20th Century

In the 1960s

In the 2020

In Winter

In March

In the Morning

In the afternoon

In the evening

PREPOSITION IN

In

We use **IN** for centuries, decades, years, seasons, and months:

*Peru was colonized **in** the 16th century.*

*My grandfather was born **in** the twenties.*

*He earned his degree **in** the year 1998.*

*What time does it get dark **in** the summer.*

*My parents got married **in** December.*

EXAMPLES

In

We also use **IN** with *morning, afternoon* and *evening*.

*She takes a shower **in** the morning.*

*They take a nap **in** the afternoon.*

*What time do you get home **in** the evening?*

PREPOSITION ON

On my birthday

On may 6th

On last January

On Cristmas Day

On the weekend

On monday morning

On New's Years Eve

PREPOSITION ON

ON

We use **ON** for specific days and dates:

*They're arriving **on** Wednesday.*

*They got married **on** Friday the 13th.*

*I get paid **on** the 30th of every month.*

*We ate too much **on** Christmas Eve.*

EXAMPLES

We also use **ON** in the following expressions:

***on** Monday mornings*

***on** Sunday night*

In American English **ON** is used with *weekend*:

*I don't work **on** the weekend.*

PREPOSITION AT

At seven o'clock

At 15:00

At lunch Time

At midday

At midnight

At Night

At the weekend

PREPOSITION AT

We use **AT** with specific times:

*I woke up **at** 8 o'clock.*

*What are you doing **at** lunchtime?*

*They left the party **at** midnight.*

We use **AT** with *night*:

*It's eleven o'clock **at** night in Barcelona.*

EXAMPLES

We also use **AT** for holiday periods:

*It's nice to be with family **at** Christmas.*

In British English **AT** is used with *weekend*:

*What did you do **at** the weekend?*

PREPOSITIONS LIST

about above across after against among around at
before behind between beyond but by
concerning despite down during except
following for from in including into
like near of off on onto out over past plus
since throughout to towards under until
up upon up to with within without