
Contents

Starter A

Unit 1 **1 - 3**

Verb *be*: present simple

Subject pronouns

Question words

Articles

Plural nouns

Unit 2 **4 - 6**

Verb *have got*: present simple

Possessive adjectives

there is / there are

this, that, these, those

adjectives

Starter B

Unit 3 **7 - 9**

Present simple positive

Pronunciation of -s

Present simple negative

Present simple questions and short answers

Let's

Unit 4 **10 -12**

Modal verb *can*

interested in / good at / terrible at

Present continuous positive

Possessive 's

Where are you from?



Grammar reference

Verb *be*: present simple

Positive	
Full form	Short form
I am	I'm
You are	You're
He/She/It is	He's/She's/It's
We are	We're
They are	They're

Negative	
Full form	Short form
I am not	I'm not
You are not	You aren't
He/She/It is not	He/She/It isn't
We are not	We aren't
They are not	They aren't

Questions	Short answers	
Am I...?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you...?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it...?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we...?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they...?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- Use short forms in spoken English and when writing a dialogue, messages, notes, cards and informal letters.
- Don't shorten the expression *This is*.
This is my web page. NOT ~~*This's my web page.*~~
- Use the verb *be* to talk about facts, opinions and health.
Seb and Ginny are students.
She's fantastic.
How are you?
- Use the verb *be* to describe people and things.
Joe's a great singer.
The boys next door aren't very nice.
My bedroom is small.

Subject pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	they
she	
it	

- Always include the subject of the verb (noun or pronoun).
Mark is my brother. He is good at Maths.
NOT *Mark is my brother. ~~Is~~ good at Maths.*
- Always write *I* with a capital letter.
You're English and I'm Italian.
- Use *you* for both singular and plural, polite and familiar forms.
You are brilliant.
- Use *it* about things.
It's a digital camera.

Question words

What...?
Where...?
Which...?
How old...?
Who...?
Why...?
How...?
When...?

Articles

- There are three articles in English: *the*, *a*, *an*.
- Use *the* for specific items – things you already know.
the picture on the wall
- Use *the* for things that are unique.
the sun
the English
- Use *a/an* for general things – when you don't know which one, or it doesn't matter.
She lives in a house.
He's in a band.
- Use *a* before words that begin with a consonant.
a drummer
a great guitarist
- Use *an* before words that begin with a vowel.
an actress
an international language

- Use *a* or *an* to talk about professions.
He's a doctor. NOT *He's doctor.*
- Some phrases don't have an article.
at school
in bed

Plural nouns

- Add an *-s* to form the plural of most nouns.
an actor → *actors*
a mobile phone → *mobile phones*
- For words that end in a consonant + *-y*, change *-y* to *-i* and add *-es*.
party → *parties*
- Some nouns have irregular plurals. You have to learn them by heart.

Singular	Irregular plural
person	people
child	children
man	men
woman	women

Word list

Numbers

one
two
three
four
five
six
seven
eight
nine
ten
eleven
twelve
thirteen
fourteen
fifteen
sixteen
seventeen
eighteen
nineteen
twenty
twenty-one
twenty-two
twenty-three
twenty-four
twenty-five
twenty-six
twenty-seven
twenty-eight

twenty-nine
thirty
forty
fifty
sixty
seventy
eighty
ninety
a hundred

Countries

Austria
Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
(the) Netherlands
Northern Ireland
Norway
Portugal
Romania
Scotland
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
(the) UK
Wales

Nationalities

Austrian
Belgian
British
Danish
Dutch
French
German
Greek
Hungarian
Irish
Italian
Luxembourgeois
Norwegian
Portuguese
Romanian
Spanish
Swedish
Swiss
Turkish

Vocabulary

Numbers

1 Write the numbers.

- 1 8 eight
- 2 13 _____
- 3 18 _____
- 4 21 _____
- 5 28 _____
- 6 40 _____
- 7 50 _____
- 8 80 _____
- 9 90 _____
- 10 100 _____

Countries and nationalities

2 Complete the missing countries or nationalities.

- 1 Helen is Greek and she says Greece is beautiful.
- 2 Sabine comes from the N_____. She's Dutch.
- 3 Rob is British but he isn't from England – he's from N_____ I_____.
- 4 People from Norway are N_____.
- 5 My friend lives in Romania but she's not R_____ – she's from France, so she's F_____.
- 6 Danish people are from D_____ and Swedish people are from S_____.
- 7 My mum is from Spain. She's S_____.
- 8 Jack's best friend comes from S_____. He's Swiss.

Grammar

Verb be: present simple

1 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verb be.

- 1 A Are you happy?
B No, I _____. I don't like this party.
- 2 A _____ they from Italy?
B Yes, they _____.
- 3 A _____ Susie your girlfriend?
B No! She _____ my girlfriend!
- 4 A How old _____ your brother?
B It's his birthday today. He _____ 15.
- 5 A _____ this song by Duffy?
B Yes. She _____ a great singer, isn't she?
- 6 A _____ these your CDs?
B No, they _____. I don't like rap.
- 7 A _____ you and Marco Italian?
B No, we _____. We _____ Portuguese.
- 8 A Jack Black _____ a very funny actor.
B Yes, he _____.

Subject pronouns

2 Match the questions and answers. Complete the replies with the correct subject pronoun.

- 1 What is that? c
 - 2 Where are U2 from?
 - 3 Where am I?
 - 4 What band are you and your friends in?
 - 5 How old is your mother?
- a _____'re from Ireland.
b _____'re in London.
c It 's a photo of my family.
e _____'re in The Blues.
d _____'s 45.

Question words

3 Complete the question words.

- 1 What is your phone number?
- 2 H_____ are you?
- 3 W_____ are you sad today?
- 4 W_____ do you get home?
- 5 W_____ do you live?
- 6 H_____ do you come to school?
- 7 W_____ singer do you like best – Katy Perry or Pink?
- 8 W_____ lives in your house with you?

Articles

4 Complete the sentences with a, an or – (if no article is necessary).

- 1 I live at _____ home.
- 2 Is that _____ new mobile phone?
- 3 It's _____ ice cream.
- 4 That's _____ great guitar.
- 5 My brother is still at _____ school.
- 6 English is _____ international language.

Plural nouns

5 Write the plurals of these nouns.

- 1 umbrella umbrellas
- 2 phone _____
- 3 school _____
- 4 actor _____
- 5 nationality _____
- 6 photo _____
- 7 dog _____
- 8 country _____
- 9 child _____
- 10 baby _____



He's got a band

Grammar reference

Verb *have (got)*: present simple

Positive			
I/You/We/They	have/'ve	got	a car.
He/She/It	has/'s		

Negative			
I/You/We/They	have not/haven't	got	a car.
He/She/It	has not/hasn't		

Questions			
Have	I/you/we/they	got a car?	
Has	he/she/it		

Short answers			
Yes,	I/you/we/they	have.	
No,		haven't.	
Yes,	he/she/it	has.	
No,		hasn't.	

- In British English use the verb *have got* to talk about possessions.

I've got a new camera.

We haven't got an mp3 player.

Has she got a cat?

Possessive adjectives

Pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	my
you	your
he	his
she	her
it	its
we	our
they	their

- Use *his* if the possessor is male.
Where is Rick? I've got his guitar.
- Use *her* if the possessor is female.
Where is Chloe? I've got her T-shirt.
- Use *its* if the possessor is a thing or an animal.
Where's the cat? I've got its dinner here.

There are three possessive adjectives for the 3rd person singular.

- Possessive adjectives are always the same. They don't change form for the feminine or plural.

Andrew has got my CDs and my CD player.

- Never use an article in front of a possessive adjective.

This is your camera. NOT *This is the your camera.*

there is / there are

	Positive	Negative
Singular	There's a bed.	There isn't a bed.
Plural	There are chairs.	There aren't any chairs.

	Questions	Short answers
Singular	Is there a TV?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Plural	Are there any CDs?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- Use *There is* before a singular noun or a list which begins with a singular noun. The short form is *There's*.
There's a poster.
There's a computer, a desk and a chair.
- Use *There are* before one or more plural nouns. There is no short form.
There are books and magazines.
- Use *any* + plural noun in questions and negatives.
There aren't any tables.
Are there any desks?
- Use *some* + plural noun in positive sentences.
There are some chairs.

this, that, these, those

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

- Use *this, these* and *that, those* in front of a noun (as an adjective).
This picture is nice.
- Use *this* and *these* to talk about someone or something nearby.
This is my chair.
- Use *that* and *those* to talk about someone or something further away.
That is my car.

Adjectives

- In English, adjectives do not change.
purple walls NOT ~~purples walls~~
- They come in front of the noun.
a big washbasin NOT ~~a washbasin big~~
- They come after the verb *be*.
My room is big. NOT ~~My room big is.~~

Word list

Possessions

badge
bicycle
camcorder
CD player
CDs
computer
computer game
designer watch
digital camera
football
guitar
laptop
magazines
mobile phone
mp3 player
poster
skateboard
telephone
TV

Colours

black
blue (pale blue)
brown
green
grey
orange
pink
purple
red
white
yellow

Furniture

armchair
bath
carpet
curtains
sofa
wardrobe
washbasin

Classroom things

board
book
calculator
chair
clock
desk
door
exercise book
keyboard
mouse
paper
pen
pencil
pencil case
printer
screen
table

Vocabulary

Possessions

1 Write the possessions.

- You take photographs with this.
digital camera
- You call your friends on this. m _____ p _____
- You listen to music on this. m ____ p _____
- You make music with this. g _____
- You work or play games on this. l _____
- You read these. m _____

Colours

2 Write the letters in the correct order to make colours.

- I've got a **grnee** carpet. *green*
- There's a **wlyleo** armchair. _____
- I've got a **nkip** T-shirt. _____
- Her favourite colour is **rppelu**. _____
- He's got a **klbca** mobile phone. _____
- My room has got **naroeg** walls. _____

Classroom things

3 Complete the missing words.

I like the classroom at school. I keep my ¹ *books* _____
in my ² *d* _____. I've got a lot of ³ *p* _____
and ⁴ *p* _____ in my ⁵ *p* _____ c _____.
There's a big ⁶ *b* _____ and the teacher writes on
that. I sit at the front so I can see.
There's a computer in the classroom too. It's got a
⁷ *s* _____, a ⁸ *m* _____ and a ⁹ *k* _____.
The students sometimes put ¹⁰ *p* _____ in the
¹¹ *p* _____.

Grammar

Verb *have (got)*: present simple

1 Complete the sentences with the positive form of *have got*. Use short forms if possible.

- 1 We 've got a new teacher this year.
- 2 You _____ my pen!
- 3 I _____ a cat.
- 4 The boys _____ a computer.
- 5 Tom _____ a bike and a skateboard.
- 6 My sister _____ pink curtains in her room.

2 Make the sentences in exercise 1 negative.

- 1 We haven't got a new teacher this year.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

3 Make questions from the sentences in exercise 1.

- 1 Have we got a new teacher this year?
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

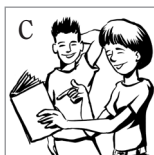
Possessive adjectives

4 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjective.

- 1 That's my dad. His name's Bob.
- 2 We are in the same class. _____ teacher is Mrs Grant.
- 3 That's _____ cat. _____ name is Tiger.
- 4 That's my mum. _____ name's Lucy.
- 5 Hey, Elsa! Is that _____ bag?
- 6 My best friends are here. _____ names are Amy and Sue.

this, that, these, those

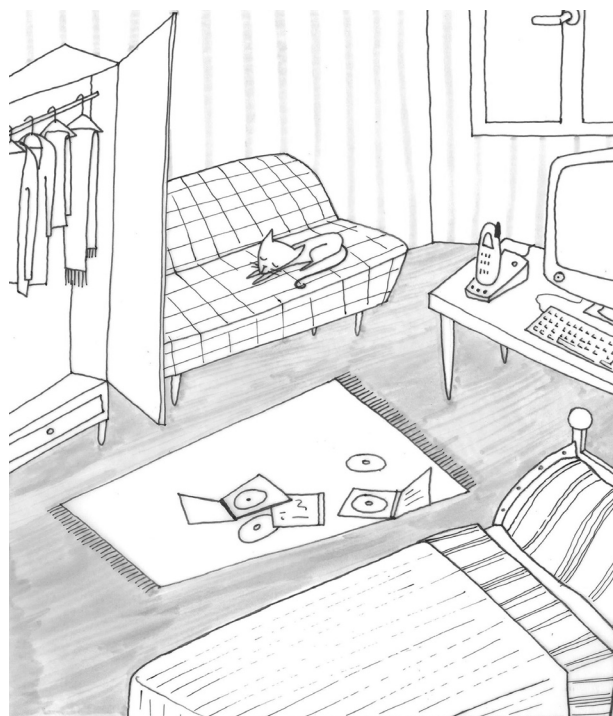
5 Match the pictures with the sentences.



- 1 Look at this photo. ☐
- 2 Look at that photo. ☐
- 3 Look at these photos. ☐
- 4 Look at those photos. ☐

there is / there are

6 Circle T (True) or F (False). Correct the false sentences.



- 1 There are some chairs. T (F) No, there aren't any chairs.
- 2 There's a bed. T / F
- 3 There aren't any clothes. T / F
- 4 There isn't a wardrobe. T / F
- 5 There's a TV. T / F
- 6 There aren't any exercise books. T / F

7 Write questions about the room and answer them.

- 1 computer? Is there a computer? Yes, there is.
- 2 curtains? _____
- 3 CDs? _____
- 4 telephone? _____
- 5 washbasin? _____
- 6 posters? _____

Adjectives

8 Write the words in the correct order.

- 1 pale / I've / car / got / blue / a
I've got a pale blue car.
- 2 a / armchair / there's / red

- 3 curtains / got / black / she's

- 4 got / a / Juliet's / watch / new

- 5 expensive / it's / camera / an

- 6 bicycles / any / there / yellow / aren't

She likes films



Grammar reference

Present simple positive

Present simple positive		
I/You/We/They	like	music.
He/She/It	likes	

- Form the present simple positive with:
subject (*I, you, we, they*) + base form of the verb
- Form the third person singular of the present simple positive with:
subject (*he, she, it*) + base form of verb + -s

Usage

Use the present simple to talk about:

- facts that are always true, habits and routines.
He plays the guitar.
He watches TV every Saturday.
- likes and dislikes.
We like rock music.
Jason hates TV.

Pronunciation of -s

- Pronounce a final -s as /s/ after the consonants /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/ or /θ/.
helps, gets, likes, laughs, paths
- Pronounce a final -s as /z/ after the consonants /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ and the vowels.
robs, lands, bags, lives, bathes, travels, comes, wins, sings, knows
- Pronounce a final -es as /ɪz/ after /s/, /z/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /ʃ/ sounds.
passes, dances, buzzes, watches, judges, washes

Present simple negative

Negative				
Full form				
I/You	do	not	speak	French.
He/She/It	does			
We/You/They	do			
Short form				
I/You	don't	speak	French.	
He/She/It	doesn't			
We/You/They	don't			

- For verbs that have a base form ending in -ch, -s, -sh, -x or -z, the letter e is added before the letter s.
- Form the present simple negative with:
Subject (*I, you, we, they*) + *do not / don't* + base form of the verb
he, she, it + *does not / doesn't* + base form of the verb

Usage

Use the present simple to talk about:

- actions in our daily routine.
They don't go to the gym in the morning.
- likes or dislikes.
She doesn't like dancing.
- facts that are always true.
He doesn't play an instrument.

Present simple questions and short answers

Yes / no questions			
Do	I/you	go	to a gym?
Does	he/she/it		
Do	we/you/they		

Short answers: positive		
Yes,	I/you	do.
	he/she/it	does.
	we/you/they	do.

Short answers: negative		
No,	I/you	don't.
	he/she/it	doesn't.
	we/you/they	don't.

Wh- questions			
Where	do	I/you	live?
	does	he/she/it	
	do	we/you/they	

- Form present simple questions with:
do + *I/you/we/they* + base form of the verb
does + *he/she/it* + base form of the verb
- Form present simple positive short answers with:
Yes, I/you/we/they + do.
Yes, he/she/it + does.
- Form present simple negative short answers with:
No, I/you/we/they + don't.
No, he/she/it + doesn't.

- If the question begins with an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb (*Wh-* question), use:
interrogative + *do / does* + subject + base form of the verb

Do you understand Chinese? – No, I don't.

Does she want milk in her coffee? – Yes, she does.

When do they finish classes?

Let's

- Use *let's* (*let us*) + base form of the verb to form the 'we' form of the imperative.
Let's go.
- Use *let's* + base form to suggest doing something with someone else.
Let's use my laptop.

Word list

Days

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Months

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Free-time activities

do homework
do water sports
draw
go shopping / to the gym / to the cinema
listen to music / the radio
play computer games / football / tennis
read books / magazines
send emails
surf
swim
talk to friends online
watch TV / DVDs
windsurf

Vocabulary

Days

1 Which day(s):

- do you have English lessons? _____
- do you see your friends? _____
- do you do a lot of homework? _____
- do you go shopping? _____
- do you like best? _____ Why? _____
- don't you like? _____ Why? _____

Months

2 Complete the months.

_____ July
N_____ber
S_____r
D_____ber A_____il
F_____ry M_____h
Au_____t
M_____ O_____ne
Ja_____y

3 Write the months.

- When is your birthday? _____
- When is your mum's / dad's birthday? _____
- When is your friend's birthday? _____
- When is Christmas? _____
- When do you go on holiday? _____
- Which is your favourite month? _____ Why?

Free-time activities

4 Match 1–8 with a–h to make free-time activities.

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| 1 do | a to friends online |
| 2 go | b books / magazines |
| 3 listen | c TV / DVDs |
| 4 play | d emails |
| 5 read | e shopping |
| 6 talk | f computer games |
| 7 watch | g to music / the radio |
| 8 send | h homework / water sports |

5 Write true sentences about the activities in exercise 4.

- I do my homework in my room.*
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Grammar

Present simple positive

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Emily reads her emails every morning. (read)
- Prince William _____ playing football. (enjoy)
- Tom _____ books. (write)
- I _____ a little English. (speak)
- My girlfriend _____ samba. (dance)
- Jill _____ and _____ the guitar. (sing, play)
- My sisters _____ in the summer. (surf)
- My brothers _____ in a gym. (work)

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Be careful with spelling!

- Carly fixes bicycles. (fix)
- He _____ in a big house. (live)
- My sister _____ football. (play)
- Bill _____ a lot. (sleep)
- Chris _____ all his exams. (pass)
- Simon _____ TV every night. (watch)

Present simple negative, questions and short answers

3 Read the information about Gail and her boyfriend, Martin. Then complete the dialogue with *do*, *does*, *don't* or *doesn't*.



	Gail	Martin
performs in public	✓	✓
sings	✓	✗
plays in a band	✓	✓
plays an instrument	✗	✓
paints	✓	✗
acts	✗	✓

- Interviewer So Gail, I hear you and your boyfriend are in a band. ¹ Do you perform in public?
- Gail Yes, we ² _____.
- Interviewer ³ _____ you sing?
- Gail Yes, I ⁴ _____, but Martin ⁵ _____.
- Interviewer ⁶ _____ Martin play an instrument?
- Gail Yes, he ⁷ _____. He's a great guitarist. I ⁸ _____ play anything, I just sing.
- Interviewer I'm sure you sing very well. ⁹ _____ you do anything else in your free time?
- Gail Well, yes, I ¹⁰ _____. I paint. Martin ¹¹ _____ paint, but he's a good actor.
- Interviewer ¹² _____ he act in plays?
- Gail Yes, he ¹³ _____. He's great.

4 Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

- music / like / of / what / do / kind / you
What kind of music do you like?
- shopping / you / where / do / go

- on Sunday / breakfast / for / you / have / what / do

- weekend / at the / who / computer / plays / games

- films / do / on your computer / watch / you

- up / time / get / what / do / you / on Fridays

- instrument / a / do / play / musical / you

- do / when / you / the weekend / go out / at

Let's

5 Make suggestions with *let's* for these situations.

- Your friend is bored.

- You and your friend are hungry.

- Your brother has got a test.

- You are at the beach with friends.

- It's your teacher's birthday tomorrow.

- The TV doesn't work.

Grammar reference

Modal verb *can*

Positive

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	can	swim.
-------------------------	-----	-------

Negative

I/You/He/She/It/We/They	can't	swim.
-------------------------	-------	-------

Questions

Can	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	swim?
-----	-------------------------	-------

Short answers

Yes,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	can.
No,	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	can't.

Can is a modal verb that means 'to be able to', 'to know how to'. Remember, with modal verbs:

- don't add an -s when the subject is *he*, *she* or *it*.
He can surf.
- use the base form of the verb, ie the infinitive without *to*.
I can swim.
- in the negative use modal + *not* + the base form.
He cannot (can't) swim.
- in questions modal verbs come before the subject.
Can you swim?

Usage

- Use *can* to express ability or the possibility of doing something.
I can play the piano.
She can't play tonight.
Can you come tomorrow?

interested in / good at / terrible at

- Some adjectives need a preposition after them. You have to learn these by heart.
- When a preposition is followed by a verb, use the *-ing* form.
I am interested in English.
I am good at swimming.
She is terrible at playing football.

Present continuous positive

Full form

I	am	walking fast.
You	are	
He/She/It	is	
We/You/They	are	

Short form

I'm	walking fast.
You're	
He's/She's/It's	
We're/You're/They're	

- Form the present continuous with the present tense of the verb *be* followed by the *-ing* form of the main verb.
- Form the positive with:
subject + *am/are/is* (full forms) + *-ing* form
subject + *'m/'re/'s* (short forms) + *-ing* form

Usage

Use the present continuous to talk about:

- actions happening at the moment of speaking.
Martha can't hear you. She's talking on the phone.
- temporary situations.
We're revising for the exam today.

Possessive 's

- Show that something belongs to someone by adding 's (apostrophe + s) after their name. Put the name of the person before the thing. Don't use the article.
This is Peter's book.
Have you got Helen's address?

Word list

Abilities

act
cook a meal
dance
do maths in your head
download music
draw
juggle
make a web page
paint
play a musical instrument
remember birthdays
ride a bike
send an email
send text messages
tell jokes
use a calculator

Family

aunt
brother
children
cousin
daughter
father (dad)
grandchildren
granddaughter
grandfather
grandmother
grandparents
grandson
husband
mother (mum)
parents
sister
son
uncle
wife

Vocabulary

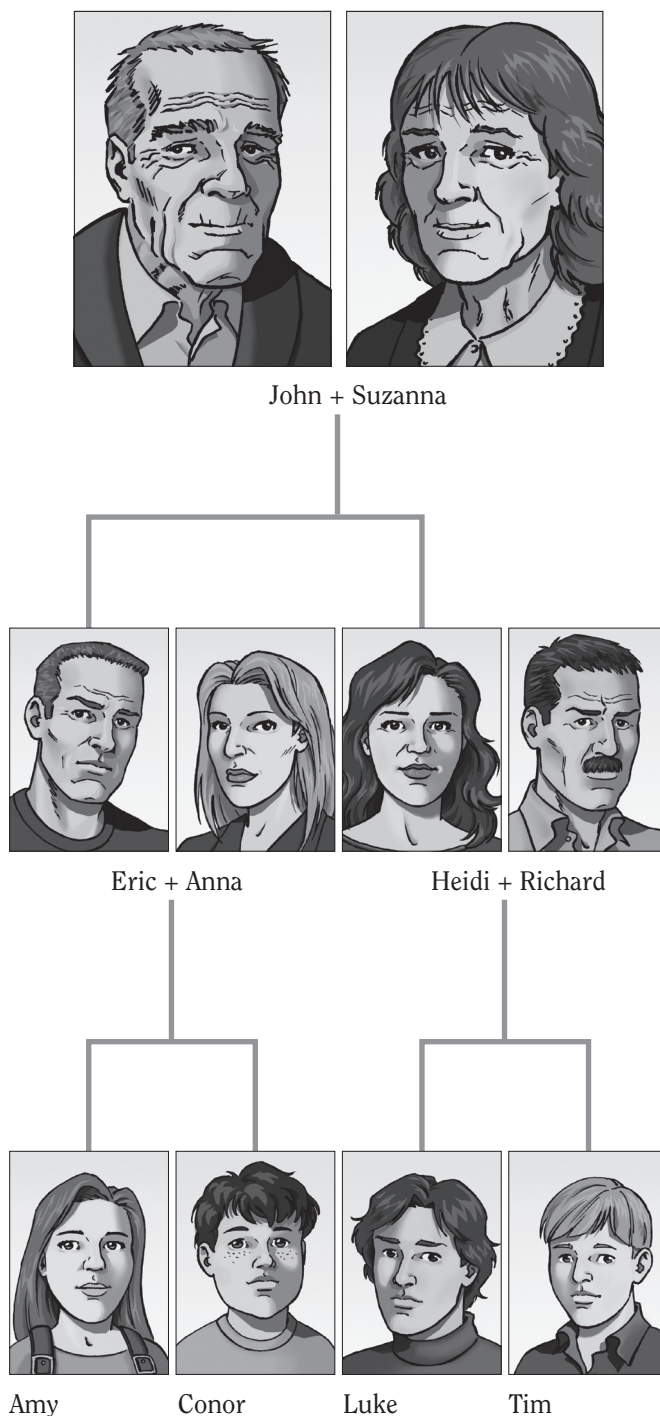
Activities

1 Write the letters in the correct order to make activities.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 loodnwad siucm | <u>download music</u> |
| 2 apyl a silucma trumtinsen | _____ |
| 3 breemmer hbdyirtas | _____ |
| 4 sned xtet segssame | _____ |
| 5 gjeugl | _____ |
| 6 npita | _____ |
| 7 eltl sekoj | _____ |
| 8 sue a clautalorc | _____ |

Family

2 Look at the family tree and circle the correct word.



- Suzanna is John's *husband* / wife.
- John is Luke's *grandfather* / *uncle*.
- Suzanna is Luke's *mother* / *grandmother*.
- Heidi is John's *daughter* / *aunt*.
- Eric and Heidi are John's *children* / *grandchildren*.
- Heidi is Eric's *aunt* / *sister*.
- Amy, Conor, Luke and Tim are John's *grandsons* / *grandchildren*.
- Amy is Conor's *cousin* / *sister*.
- Eric is Tim's *father* / *uncle*.
- Anna is Amy's *daughter* / *mother*.

Grammar

Modal verb *can*

- 1 Write questions using *can* and the words listed. Write true answers.

spelt	maths in your head
tell	difficult words
do	a musical instrument
play	names
remember	jokes

- 1 Can you spell difficult words? Yes, I can. I'm good at spelling.
 2 _____
 3 _____
 4 _____
 5 _____

interested in / good at / terrible at

- 2 Write the prepositions. Then complete the sentences for you.

- 1 I'm interested _____
 2 I'm not interested _____
 3 I'm good _____
 4 I'm terrible _____

Present continuous positive

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

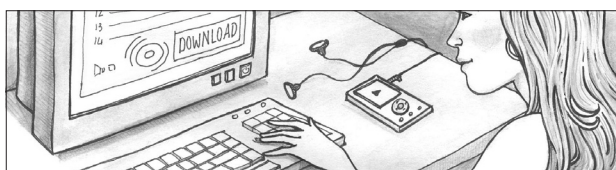
Right now...

- 1 I _____ an email. (write)
 2 My mum _____ the piano. (play)
 3 My brother _____ a DVD. (watch)
 4 My friends _____ football. (play)
 5 My teacher _____ on the board. (write)

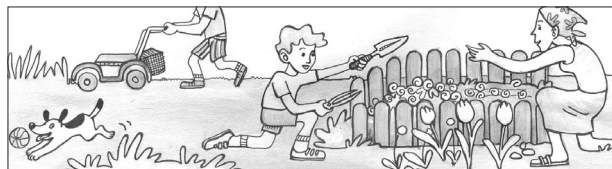
- 4 Write positive sentences.



- 1 Susi / write / a letter
Susi is writing a letter.



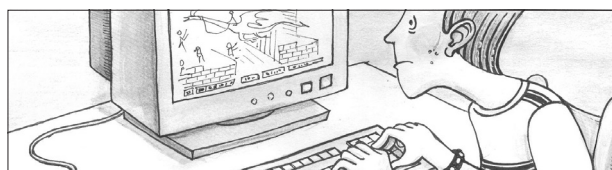
- 2 Janice / download / music



- 3 Greg / help / his parents



- 4 My parents / drink / coffee



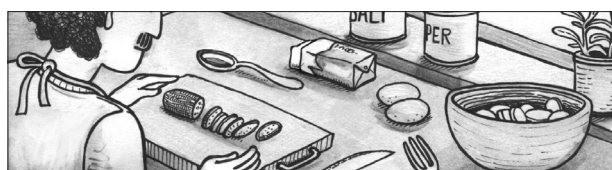
- 5 Her brother / play / a computer game



- 6 I / send / a text message



- 7 Paolo / do / his homework



- 8 My dad / cook / dinner

Possessive 's

- 5 Write five sentences about who things in your house belong to.

It's my dad's laptop.

