

1 Write sentences as in the example.



▶ 0 Keanu Reeves is from the USA. He's American.

2 Write the nationalities.

1 France

2 America

3 Britain

4 Japan

5 Canada

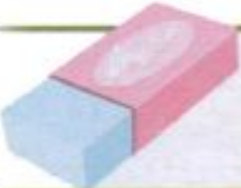




6 Russia

7 Greece

8 Italy

3 Write *has got*, *hasn't got*, *have got* or *haven't got*.



	Ann	Tom	Bill & Mary
	x	✓	✓
	✓	✓	x
	x	x	x
	✓	x	x
	✓	✓	✓

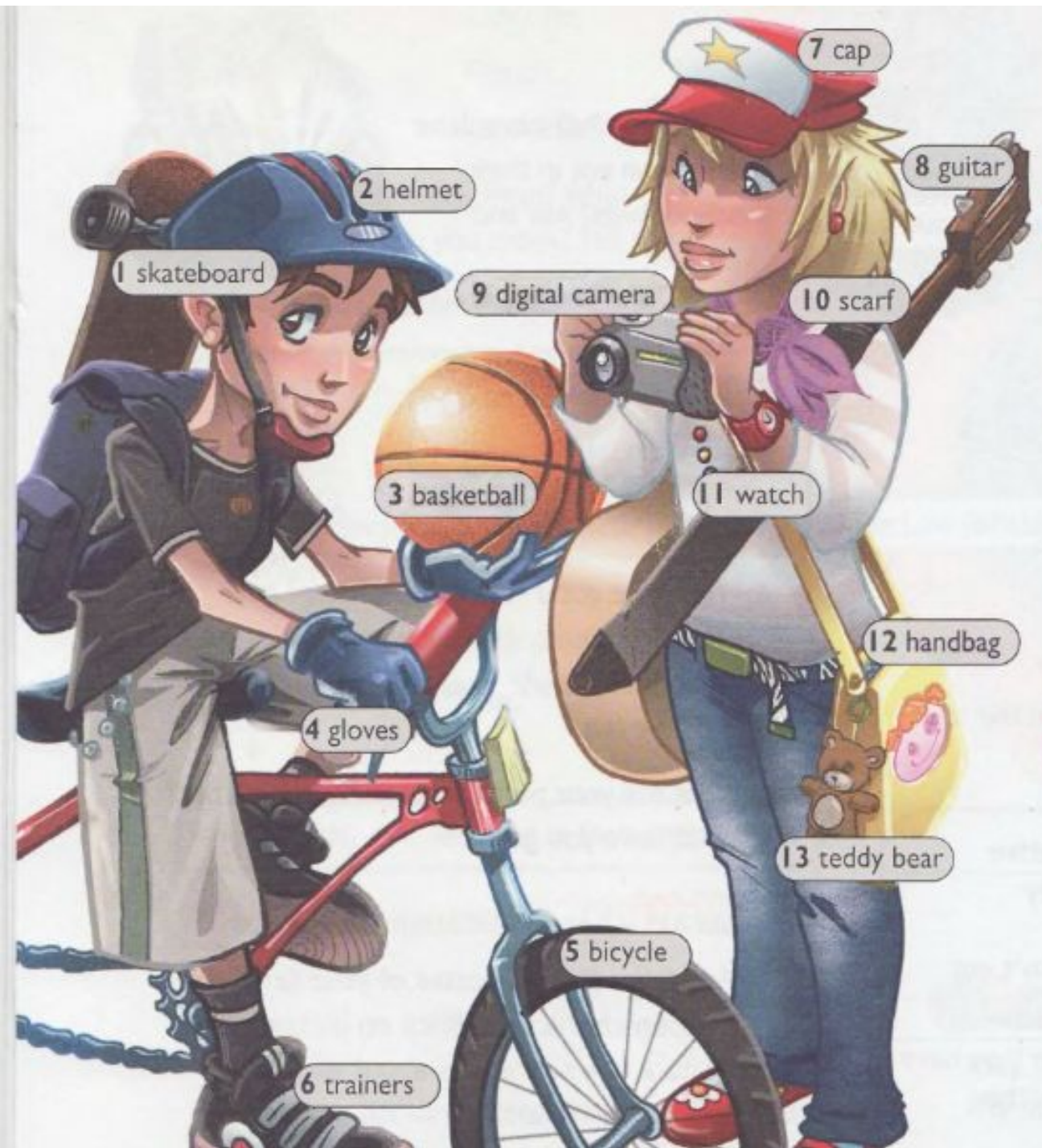
- 1 Ann an atlas. She an eraser.
- 2 Tom a pencil case. He a ruler.
- 3 Bill and Mary an eraser. They an atlas.
- 4 Ann and Tom an atlas. They a ruler.
- 5 Tom, Bill and Mary an eraser. They a notepad.
- 6 Ann, Bill and Mary a pencil case. They a ruler.

4

What have you got in your school bag?

.....

.....



1 skateboard

2 helmet

3 basketball

4 gloves

6 trainers

5 bicycle

9 digital camera

11 watch

13 teddy bear

10 scarf

12 handbag

8 guitar

7 cap



Complete the sentences with the names of the countries from the box.

the USA, Great Britain, France, Japan

1. Spiderman is from _____ .
2. Asterix is from _____ .
3. Harry Potter is from _____ .
4. Son Goku is from _____ .
5. The Simpsons are from _____ .
6. Quasimoda and Esmeralda are from _____ .

. Match the adjectives and the nouns (form as many word combinations as possible).

1. new

a) gloves

2. fantastic

b) camera

3. brown

c) birthday

4. happy

d) cap

5. red

e) bike

6. leather

f) teddy bear

a) Fill in the gaps with the missing words from the box, one word is extra.

present, got, bike, weekend, often, that, Hi

- Hi, Anna!
- _____, Tom! Is _____ your new bike?
- No, that's my brother's. I've _____ a new skateboard.
- Wow, it's fantastic! Is it your father's _____?
- Yes, it is.
- I like skateboarding too. Do you _____ go skateboarding?
- Every Sunday. Join me next _____.
- I'd love to.

- ◆ Множественное число большей части существительных образуется путем добавления окончания **-s**.



a car

two cars

- ◆ К существительным, оканчивающимся на **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch**, **-x**, **-o**, добавляется **-es**.

bus - buses, dress - dresses, brush - brushes, torch - torches, box - boxes и т.д.



a tomato



two tomatoes

Но некоторые существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-o**, приобретают только **-s**.

radio - radios, piano - pianos, photo - photos, rhino - rhinos, hippo - hippos, video - videos и т.д.

- ◆ Существительные, оканчивающиеся на **согласную + y**, теряют **y** и приобретают **-ies**.



a strawberry



three strawberries

- ◆ Существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-f** или **-fe**, теряют соответственно **-f** и **-fe** и приобретают **-ves**.



a leaf

four leaves



a wolf

two wolves

Но некоторые существительные, оканчивающиеся на **-f** или **-fe**, приобретают только **-s**.

roof - roofs, giraffe - giraffes, cliff-cliffs и т.д.

◆ К существительным, оканчивающимся на гласную + у, добавляется -s.



a boy



two boys

◆ Прилагательные во множественном числе не приобретают окончания -s.



a happy girl



two happy girls



1 Напишите во множественном числе.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 lemon ... <i>lemons</i> ... | 7 glass |
| 2 bus | 8 key |
| 3 peach | 9 piano |
| 4 cherry | 10 potato |
| 5 roof | 11 ball |
| 6 fox | 12 book |

Ряд существительных имеет особую форму множественного числа. Например:



child



children



man



men



woman

women



goose

geese



tooth

teeth



foot

feet



ox

oxen



mouse

mice



sheep

sheep



deer

deer

4

Впишите данные слова во множественном числе в соответствующую графу.

bicycle, bus, cherry, knife, man, glass, child, house, apple, box, baby, ball, tomato, ferry, leaf, tooth, goose, radio, cliff, dress, torch, city, wife, ox, deer, calf, fox, giraffe, watch, parrot, lady, wolf, dish, boy, woman, melon, sheep, armchair

-s*bicycles,***-es***buses,***-ies***cherries,***-ves***knives,***исключения***men,*

A. **Completion.** Complete the information with the words from the box. One word is extra.

alike **conversation** **intelligent** **strategy** **system**

The orangutan is known for its red hair and long arms. But did you know that the orangutan is also a very
1. _____ animal? For example, orangutans use a(n) 2. _____ to stay dry when it rains: they take leaves from the trees and use them like an umbrella! These animals don't have a complex¹ language 3. _____ like humans do. But today, some orangutans are learning basic sign language. Maybe, in the future, we will be able to have a simple 4. _____ with them.

¹ **complex:** made up of many parts

Sumatra and B
are being cut d
orangutans are
dying out comp



Matching. Read the information below and match each word in *red* with a definition.

In some ways, animal and human intelligence are **alike**. But just how **smart** are some animals? Scientists in Japan wanted to study memory in humans and chimps. They used this **method**: they showed a group of college students and five-year-old chimps the numbers 1 to 9 in different places on a computer screen, but only for a short while. The test was to remember the **specific** position of the numbers in the correct order. Every time, the chimps were faster than the students. Why? Did someone **assist** the chimps? No, but the animals probably had an important **advantage**: they're young. As both humans and animals get older, memory gets worse. The chimps also had another advantage: humans seem to use more of their brain for language and less for memory.

1. a way of doing something: _____
2. help: _____
3. similar: _____
4. something that helps you succeed: _____
5. exact: _____
6. intelligent: _____

Georgia, a chimp, ▶
is very intelligent.

