



Exploring Grammar (Starter – Unit 1)

be/have got, Possessive adjectives & pronouns

1 a) Read the dialogue. Circle all forms of the verbs *to be* and *have got*. How do we form the negative and interrogative of the verbs?

b) Read the dialogue again and highlight two *possessive adjectives*. What are their equivalent *possessive pronouns*? Where do we put the *possessive adjectives*: before or after the noun? How do we use *possessive pronouns*? Give examples.

A: Good morning sports fans! Today I am talking to football player Josh Jackson, who plays for Silvertown FC. Josh, welcome!

B: Hi, I'm excited to be on the show.

A: So, Josh. Where are you from?

B: I'm from Seattle, in the United States. But I've got a family in England, and I love the football here. It's great that I'm playing in the English league now.

A: Which English teams are your favourite?

B: Well, of course Silvertown FC! But England has got amazing teams and players. I'm often amazed at the level here, so I always train hard for every game.

A: So, what do you do when you aren't playing?

B: Well, I have got a family. So I usually spend time with my children. My wife takes them to the stadium, and her parents watch my games on TV too, back in America.

A: When's your next game?

B: We're playing Riverview Rovers next week.

A: Great! Good luck Josh, and thank you for your time.

B: Thank you!

2 Fill in: *am/is/are* or *have/has*.

1 Tim and his brother members of the college basketball team.

2 Stephen got a new car.

3 I a student at Leeds University.

4 "..... Bob a friend of yours?"
"Yes, I know him very well."

5 Jeff and his wife got three children.

6 your neighbours at home right now?

7 Caroline got long wavy hair.

8 I got a computer in my room.

Present simple vs Present continuous

3 a) Read the dialogue again. Underline all the verbs in the *present simple* and the *present continuous*. How do we form the negative and the interrogative of these tenses?

b) Match the underlined verb forms to their uses:

- daily routines/habits/repeated actions
- permanent states
- actions happening at/around the time of speaking

c) What is a *stative verb*? Find an example in the text. Give three more examples of *stative verbs*.

d) Highlight all the *adverbs of frequency* in the dialogue. Where do we use them in a sentence?

e) Find a sentence in the dialogue where the *present continuous* is used with future meaning. Can the *present simple* be used with future meaning? Give an example.

Subject/Object pronouns

4 a) Which *subject/object pronouns* can you find in the dialogue in Ex. 1? Write *S* for subject and *O* for object pronouns.

b) Look at the dialogue again and complete the sentences.

- a) We use pronouns before verbs.
- b) We use pronouns after a verb or a preposition.

Question words/Plurals

5 a) Find all the *question words* in the dialogue. What are they used to ask about? Give examples of question words which are used to ask about people, age, place and reason.

b) Find all the *plural* forms in the dialogue. How do we form the plural of regular nouns? Give examples.