

# 1 A banana, an apple

**a** banana en banan    **an** apple ett äpple  
**a** fig ett fikon    **an** orange en apelsin

- **a** betyder **en** eller **ett** och används när nästa ord börjar på ett *konsonantljud*
- **an** betyder också **en** eller **ett**, och används när nästa ord börjar på ett *vokalljud*  
(engelska vokaler: a, o, u, e, i)

**A** När använder man **a** och när använder man **an**?  
Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

**B** Skriv **a** eller **an**.

- |                        |                        |                            |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <u>a</u> crocodile  | 5. <u>a</u> dinosaur   | 9. <u>an</u> astronaut     |
| 2. <u>a</u> kangaroo   | 6. <u>an</u> elephant  | 10. <u>a</u> space station |
| 3. <u>an</u> afternoon | 7. <u>a</u> monkey     | 11. <u>a</u> computer      |
| 4. <u>an</u> evening   | 8. <u>an</u> ice cream | 12. <u>a</u> phone         |

**C** Skriv vad bilderna föreställer. Sätt **a** eller **an** framför.

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1.    | <u>a laptop</u>   |
| 2.   | <u>an ant</u>     |
| 3.  | <u>an owl</u>     |
| 4.  | <u>a screen</u>   |
| 5.  | <u>a keyboard</u> |
| 6.  | <u>a cake</u>     |

cake  
ant  
laptop  
owl  
screen  
keyboard

**D** Skriv orden i rätt spalt. Sätt **a** eller **an** framför.

football	orange	umbrella	balloon	alien	jacket
shop	camera	iceberg	phone	egg	ocean

**a**

- a balloon
- a football
- a shop
- a camera
- a phone
- a jacket

**an**

- an orange
- an umbrella
- an alien
- an iceberg
- an egg
- an ocean

**an** apple – **a** green apple

**a** dog – **an** angry dog

**an** hour

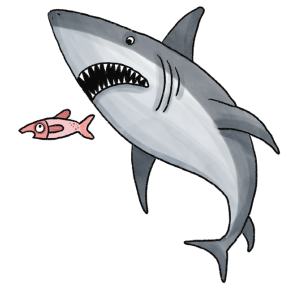
"green" börjar på *konsonantljud*

"angry" börjar på *vokalljud*

h uttalas inte i ordet "hour",  
"hour" börjar på *vokalljud*

**E** Skriv **a** eller **an**.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>a</u> car             | 10. <u>a</u> teacher           |
| 2. <u>an</u> old car        | 11. <u>an</u> easy book        |
| 3. <u>an</u> hour           | 12. <u>a</u> young girl        |
| 4. <u>an</u> aeroplane      | 13. <u>a</u> monkey            |
| 5. <u>a</u> small aeroplane | 14. <u>a</u> cute monkey       |
| 6. <u>a</u> flag            | 15. <u>a</u> hungry shark      |
| 7. <u>an</u> American flag  | 16. <u>a</u> year              |
| 8. <u>an</u> empty box      | 17. <u>an</u> elephant         |
| 9. <u>a</u> yellow T-shirt  | 18. <u>an</u> African elephant |



F Läs om Alex och Maya och deras gaming-vänner.  
Skriv **a** eller **an**.

**Gaming friends**

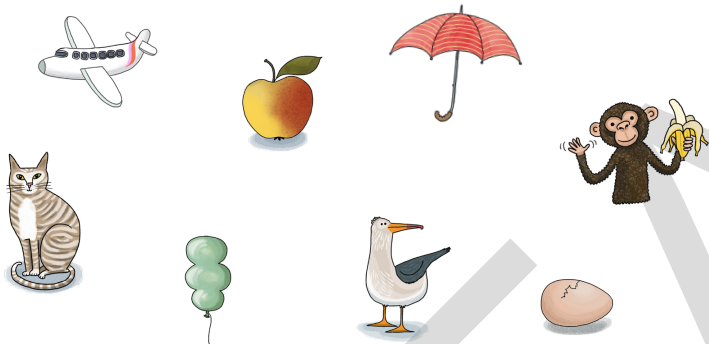
**Alex:** Have you got a new gaming friend, Maya?

**Maya:** Yes. His name is Harry and he lives on a farm in Devon.

Have you got an online friend, too?

**Alex:** Yes, I have an old friend. Her name is Rani. I have known her for more than a year.

She is an Indian girl and she lives in Mumbai, an enormous city in India. She writes me an update every week.



G Titta på bilderna. Skriv fyra djur eller saker som börjar på *konsonantljud*.

I can see a monkey, a bird, a balloon and a cat.

H Titta på bilderna. Skriv fyra djur eller saker som börjar på *vokalljud*.

I can see an aeroplane, an apple, an egg and an umbrella.

I Skriv klart meningarna.  
Skriv **a** eller **an** framför ordet.

planet	fruit	flower	bird
animal	instrument	insect	drink

- Mars is a planet.
- A horse is an animal.
- A parrot is a bird.
- A rose is a flower.
- An orange is a fruit.
- A trumpet is an instrument.
- Juice is a drink.
- An ant is an insect.

J Skriv meningar.

- I have an ice cream.
- It is a big ice cream.
- I have a computer game.
- It is an old computer game.
- I have an umbrella.
- It is a red umbrella.
- I have an insect bite.
- It is an itchy insect bite.
- I have an aeroplane.
- It is a paper aeroplane.

computer game  
old computer game

umbrella  
red umbrella

ice-cream  
big-ice-cream

insect bite  
itchy insect bite

aeroplane  
paper aeroplane

K Visa att du kan använda **a** och **an**. Gör test 1 på sidan 47.

## 2 Pears, peaches, cherries

**singular (ental)**      **plural (flertal)**

one pear                  two pears  
a pear                    many pears

■ Det vanligaste sättet att bilda plural av substantiv är att lägga till **-s**.

**A** Hur bildar man oftast plural?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

**B** Skriv orden i plural.

- |               |       |                |              |       |               |
|---------------|-------|----------------|--------------|-------|---------------|
| 1. one ball   | six   | <u>balls</u>   | 5. one bat   | ten   | <u>bats</u>   |
| 2. one lion   | three | <u>lions</u>   | 6. one frog  | seven | <u>frogs</u>  |
| 3. a pig      | many  | <u>pigs</u>    | 7. one cloud | two   | <u>clouds</u> |
| 4. one rabbit | nine  | <u>rabbits</u> | 8. one star  | four  | <u>stars</u>  |

**C** Titta på bilden och skriv svaret på frågan.



- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. How many flamingos can you see?  | <u>I can see five flamingos.</u> |
| 2. How many crocodiles can you see? | <u>I can see one crocodile.</u>  |
| 3. How many elephants can you see?  | <u>I can see two elephants.</u>  |
| 4. How many giraffes can you see?   | <u>I can see three giraffes.</u> |
| 5. How many zebras can you see?     | <u>I can see one zebra.</u>      |

**singular**                  **plural**

one peach, a peach      two peaches, many peaches

■ Om substantivet slutar på ett s-ljud eller s-liknande ljud (sj-ljud, tj-ljud), lägger man till **-es** i plural, för att det ska gå att uttala ordet.

**D** Skriv orden i plural. Uttala dem därefter tyst för dig själv.

- |              |      |                |             |      |                |
|--------------|------|----------------|-------------|------|----------------|
| 1. one brush | two  | <u>brushes</u> | 4. one bush | two  | <u>bushes</u>  |
| 2. one beach | two  | <u>beaches</u> | 5. one fox  | two  | <u>foxes</u>   |
| 3. a kiss    | many | <u>kisses</u>  | 6. a glass  | many | <u>glasses</u> |

one place, a place      two places, many places

■ Om substantivet efter s-ljudet ljud har ett stumt e (ett e som inte uttalas) lägger man till ett **-s** i plural. Slutet av ordet i plural uttalas **-es**.

**E** Skriv orden i plural. Uttala dem därefter tyst för dig själv.

- |              |      |                |              |      |                 |
|--------------|------|----------------|--------------|------|-----------------|
| 1. an orange | many | <u>oranges</u> | 4. a face    | many | <u>faces</u>    |
| 2. a horse   | many | <u>horses</u>  | 5. a message | two  | <u>messages</u> |
| 3. one page  | two  | <u>pages</u>   | 6. a voice   | many | <u>voices</u>   |

**F** Ändra meningarna på samma sätt som i exemplet.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Can I have a cheeseburger, please? (two) | <u>Can I have two cheeseburgers, please?</u> |
| 2. Can I have a milkshake, please? (three)  | <u>Can I have three milkshakes, please?</u>  |
| 3. Can I have a sandwich, please? (six)     | <u>Can I have six sandwiches, please?</u>    |
| 4. Can I have a hot dog, please? (four)     | <u>Can I have four hot dogs, please?</u>     |

G Skriv vad bilderna föreställer.

1.  two robots2.  three boats3.  two rockets4.  three buses5.  two boxes6.  two housesrobot  
box  
bus  
rocket  
boat  
house

H Läs om vännerna i Liverpool och deras papegojor.

Skriv orden i plural, där de passar.

friend parrot place concert song nut

We have friends in Liverpool, Emma and Jack. They love to go to  
pop concerts. They always know all the songs.Emma and Jack have three colourful parrots. They know all the  
songs too!The parrots eat a lot of nuts. They have two favourite  
places to sit and eat – the bedroom and the bathroom.

singular

plural

one cherry

many cherries

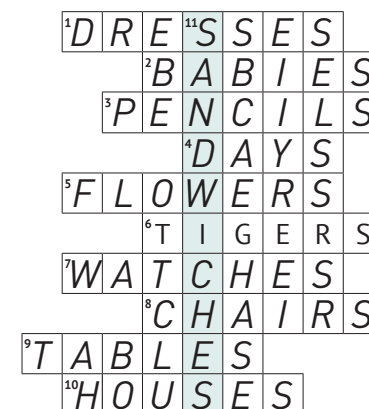
■ Om substantivet slutar på *konsonant+y* förändras stavningen till *-ies*, i plural.Obs! *Vokal+y* har bara *-s* ■ day – days

I Skriv orden i plural.

1. a strawberry many strawberries 5. one monkey two monkeys  
 2. one boy two boys 6. a party many parties  
 5. one city two cities 7. a story many stories  
 4. a toy many toys 8. one way two ways

J Skriv orden i plural.

1. dress  
 2. baby  
 3. pencil  
 4. day  
 5. flower  
 6. ~~tiger~~  
 7. watch  
 8. chair  
 9. table  
 10. house

Vilket är det gömda ordet? SANDWICHES

K Visa att du kan använda pluraländelser. Gör test 2 på sidan 48.

### 3 There is a tiger

**There is** a tiger in the jungle. **There are** tigers in the jungle.



**There is** och **there are** betyder det finns.

- **There is** används när man talar om en person, ett djur eller en sak.
- **There are** används när man talar om två eller flera personer, djur eller saker.

**A** När använder man **there is** och när använder man **there are**?  
Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

**B** Skriv klart meningarna. Använd **There is** eller **There are**.

**At the talent show**

1. There is a clown.
2. There are five acrobats.
3. There is an old lady with a guitar.
4. There are three ballerinas.
5. There is a man in a box.
6. There is a boy with a skipping rope.
7. There are robots with silly hats.
8. There are two kids doing magic tricks.
9. There is a girl playing the drums.
10. There is a dog in a hat.
11. There are two astronaut dancers.



**C** Skriv först klart meningarna. Använd **There is** eller **There are**.  
Titta sedan på bilden och sätt ett kryss i rätt ruta.

- |   | Yes                                 | No                                  |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>There is</u> a mirror beside the window.    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. <u>There is</u> a desk near the window.        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3. <u>There are</u> posters on one of the walls.  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. <u>There is</u> a skateboard on the bed.       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5. <u>There are</u> three pencils in a glass.     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 6. <u>There are</u> pieces of paper on the floor. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7. <u>There is</u> a tennis racket on the chair.  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. <u>There are</u> books on the desk.            | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. <u>There is</u> a striped rug on the floor.    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**D** Titta på bilden och skriv om fyra saker som också finns där.  
Börja varje mening med **There is** eller **There are**.

**Exempelsvar:**

1. There is a chair near the desk.
2. There is a lamp above the bed.
3. There are plants in the window.
4. There is a jacket on the clothes rack.



## 4 I, you ...

## PERSONLIGA PRONOMEN

## singular

I jag

you du

he han

she hon

it den/det

## plural

we vi

you ni

they de

- Man använder ofta ett personligt pronomen för att slippa upprepa ett substantiv.  
*Andy is English. **He** is from York.*  
*Yara and Theo are American. **They** are from New York.*
- Hen heter **they** på engelska.  
*Alex runs fast. **They** are the best runner in my class.*
- Tänk på att **I** alltid skrivs med stort I.

A Vilka personliga pronomen finns det på engelska?  
Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv **he, she, it, we** eller **they**.

- |               |             |                     |                      |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a man      | <u>he</u>   | 9. an old house     | <u>it</u>            |
| 2. a girl     | <u>she</u>  | 10. grandma         | <u>she</u>           |
| 3. the book   | <u>it</u>   | 11. my sister       | <u>she</u>           |
| 4. Noah and I | <u>we</u>   | 12. the stars       | <u>they</u>          |
| 5. the apples | <u>they</u> | 13. the car         | <u>it</u>            |
| 6. the flag   | <u>it</u>   | 14. Ella, Leo and I | <u>we</u>            |
| 7. a phone    | <u>it</u>   | 15. Mr Jones        | <u>he</u>            |
| 8. my friends | <u>they</u> | 16. the teacher     | <u>they (he/she)</u> |



C Byt ut de kursiverade orden mot pronomen. Använd **he, she, it, we** eller **they**.

- That woman* is rich. She has four houses.
- Maya and I* eat a lot of fruit. We love apples.
- This young man* is a taxi driver. He works hard.
- Jack and Chloe* are English. They live in London.
- Look at *this video!* It is cool, isn't it?
- Can *elephants* fly? – No, they can't.
- Tim and I* love music. We often go to concerts.
- I can't find *my phone*. Where is it?
- I can't find *the tennis balls*. Where are they?
- I have a *hamster*. It is two months old.
- Ahmed* is a doctor. He works at night.
- My trainers* are new. They are white and blue.



D Nyheten om att storebror och hans partner har köpt en hundvalp sprids.  
Skriv rätt personligt pronomen, **he, she, we** eller **they**.

## Who told who?

My big brother posted a photo. He and Alex looked so happy with their new puppy!  
My younger *brother* saw it first. He texted my *sister*. She showed it to *Mum and me*. We sent it to *Aunt Stella*. She forwarded it to *Uncle Mike*. He posted it in the cousins' group chat. *Cousin Caroline* loved it. She messaged my *grandparents*. They phoned *Dad and Maggie*. They video called my big brother and said, "That's wonderful! What's its name?"

E Kan du hitta alla personliga pronomen?  
Ringa in **I, you, she, it, we, you** och **they**.

S	Y	O	U	U	I	T	S
E	Y	T	H	E	Y	Y	H
H	U	W	I	H	U	O	E
Y	T	E	O	E	O	U	Y

F Dinah och Andy planerar en fest för Mike.  
Översätt orden och skriv klart dialogen.

**Back home from Canada**

**Dinah:** Have you heard? Mike is back in town. Let's plan a welcome home party. It is Monday today.

We can have it on Friday.

**Andy:** Who shall we ask?

I know! We can ask Ned.  
He is from Canada.

**Dinah:** And Hanna! She is from Canada too.

You can dance to that song you both like.

**Andy:** Sure! What shall we eat?

I know that they like pizza.

And you like ice cream, right?

**Dinah:** Perfect! I can write the invitation!

G Visa att du kan använda personliga pronomen. **Gör test 4** på sidan 50.

Det

Vi kan

Han

Hon

Ni kan dansa

de tycker om pizza

du älskar glass

Jag kan skriva

## 5 Am – is – are

**to be** att vara

**singular**

I **am** (I'm) jag är

you **are** (you're) du är

he **is** (he's) han är

she **is** (she's) hon är

it **is** (it's) den/det är

**plural**

we **are** (we're) vi är

you **are** (you're) ni är

they **are** (they're) de är

A När används **am**? När används **is**? När används **are**?  
Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv rätt form av verbet *be*. Använd **am, is** eller **are**.

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. We <u>are</u> ready.        | 10. I <u>am</u> sorry.       |
| 2. It <u>is</u> easy.          | 11. You <u>are</u> right.    |
| 3. I <u>am</u> hungry.         | 12. I <u>am</u> wrong.       |
| 4. He <u>is</u> nice.          | 13. We <u>are</u> pupils.    |
| 5. It <u>is</u> ten o'clock.   | 14. It <u>is</u> dark.       |
| 6. They <u>are</u> at home.    | 15. You <u>are</u> early.    |
| 7. She <u>is</u> American.     | 16. They <u>are</u> English. |
| 8. He <u>is</u> rich.          | 17. She <u>is</u> young.     |
| 9. They <u>are</u> from Leeds. | 18. I <u>am</u> in London.   |

C Skriv klart frågorna. Använd **Am, Is** eller **Are**.

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <u>Are</u> you happy? | 4. <u>Am</u> I late again? |
| 2. <u>Is</u> he tired?   | 5. <u>Are</u> you angry?   |
| 3. <u>Is</u> she busy?   | 6. <u>Are</u> they good?   |

Tänk på att *is* inte bara används tillsammans med *he, she* eller *it*, utan också tillsammans med ord som kan bytas ut mot *he, she* eller *it*.

- the boy **is** (= *he is*)    ■ my mother **is** (= *she is*)    ■ the balloon **is** (= *it is*)
- I plural används **are**.    ■ the dogs **are** (= *they are*)

**D** Skriv rätt form av verbet *be*. Använd **is** eller **are**.

1. The elephant is white.
2. The elephants are grey.
3. Lunch is ready. Hurry up!
4. The banana is green. Don't eat it!
5. Fred and Wilma are in the park.
6. My T-shirt is blue.
7. The buses in London are red.
8. My brother is very nice.
9. The pictures are old.
10. Sam and Eric are twins.
11. Lucy's sister is a doctor.
12. Mr and Mrs Byrne are from Ireland.



**E** Skriv klart frågorna. Använd **Is** eller **Are**.

1. Is the water hot?
2. Is his mother Australian?
3. Are the taxis in New York yellow?
4. Is his address 34 Maple Street?
5. Are all the girls here?
6. Is the question easy?
7. Are her eyes green?

**F** Mark och Tina träffas och frågar varandra hur de mår. Skriv klart dialogen. Använd **am, is** eller **are**.

**Mark:** Hello, Tina. How are you?

**Tina:** Hi, Mark. Fine, thanks. And how are you?

**Mark:** I am fine, too.

**Tina:** How is Annie? All right, I hope.

**Mark:** Oh yes, she is very well.

**Tina:** I am glad to hear that.

**Mark:** How is Alex?

**Tina:** He is not very well, I am afraid.

**Mark:** Is he very ill?

**Tina:** Oh no. He is in bed, but he is not very ill.

**Mark:** I am glad to hear that. I am afraid I must rush now. Bye-bye.

**Tina:** Bye-bye, Mark.

**G** Skriv meningarna men använd de sammandragna formerna (I'm, you're ...). Titta på regelrutan på sidan 19 om du är osäker.

1. *He is* twelve. He's twelve.
2. *She is* English. She's English.
3. *You are* tall. You're tall.
4. *He is* late. He's late.
5. *We are* hungry. We're hungry.
6. *It is* very easy. It's very easy.
7. *They are* strong. They're strong.
8. *I am* scared. I'm scared.
9. *You are* the best. You're the best.

H Skriv fullständiga meningar. Välj **am, is** eller **are** och sätt in det på rätt ställe.

- (Amelia an actor) Amelia is an actor.
- (The headphones in my bag) The headphones are in my bag.
- (Lila ten years old) Lila is ten years old.
- (The shops open today) The shops are open today.
- (Your hands dirty) Your hands are dirty.
- (The video very funny) The video is very funny.
- (I good at swimming) I am good at swimming.
- (I afraid of spiders) I am afraid of spiders.
- (His mum English) His mum is English.
- (My dogs funny) My dogs are funny.

I Översätt orden och skriv klart meningarna.

- They are from Sydney. **De är**
- Are you from Dublin? **Är du**
- The shop is open. **Affären är**
- Are you Americans? **Är ni**
- Am I early? **Är jag**
- She is the new teacher. **Hon är**
- Arthur is a cute dog. **Arthur är**
- Sam and I are friends. **Sam och jag är**
- I am in the UK. **Jag är**
- Are we there yet? **Är vi**

J Visa att du kan använda **am, is, are**. Gör test 5 på sidan 51.

## 6 What? When? Where?

**what** vad      **when** när      **where** var  
**who** vem      **why** varför      **how** hur

Tänk på att alla frågeorden (utom *how*) börjar på **wh**.

A Vilka är de vanligaste frågeorden? Hur stavas de?  
Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

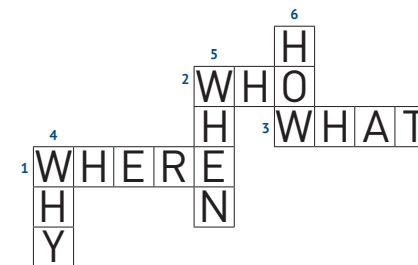
B Skriv de engelska frågeorden.

- var
- vem
- vad
- varför
- när
- hur

C Skriv frågan som passar till svaret.

What's her name?  
How old is Oscar?  
When is the match?  
Who is Peggy?  
Why are you smiling?  
Where are my glasses?

- What's her name? – Her name is Jill.
- Where are my glasses? – On the table.
- How old is Oscar? – He's twelve.
- When is the match? – On Saturday.
- Why are you smiling? – I'm happy.
- Who is Peggy? – My sister.



## D Skriv rätt frågeord.

Läs hela raden först, svaret också, innan du börjar.

What When Where Who Why How

- Who is Jane? – My English friend.
- Where is she from? – She is from Leeds.
- When is she coming? – Tomorrow!
- How old is she? – Eleven.
- What is her surname? – Atkinson.
- Why is she coming? – To meet her Swedish friends.

## E Skriv rätt frågeord. Läs hela raden först, svaret också.

- What is a budgie? – A budgie is a bird.
- When is your birthday? – In April.
- Why are you crying? – I dropped my ice cream.
- Where is the party? – At Lisa's house.
- Where can I buy pet food? – At the supermarket.
- Who is your best friend? – Karim is.
- What is your favourite food? – Chicken.
- When do you begin? – At 8.20.
- What time is it? – It's six o'clock.
- How many cats do you have? – Only five.
- How can I get to York? – By bus.
- Who is Casey talking to? – To Soraya.
- Why can't you come? – I'm busy.
- What day is it today? – Monday, I think.

## F Visa att du kan använda frågeorden. Gör test 6 på sidan 52.

## 7 Have – has

to have att ha

singular

I **have** jag har  
you **have** du harhe **has** han har  
she **has** hon harit **has** den/det har

plural

we **have** vi har  
you **have** ni har  
they **have** de harA När använder man **have**? När använder man **has**?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv **have** eller **has**.

- He has a skateboard.
- I have an English friend.
- He has a cool sweater.
- We have a small car.
- They have a big garden.
- She has a new football.
- She has dark hair.
- He has many cousins.
- It has a new name.
- I have a lazy cat.
- She has a blue cap.
- You have a nice dog.
- It has a lot of water in it.
- You have skills.

C Skriv **have** eller **has**.

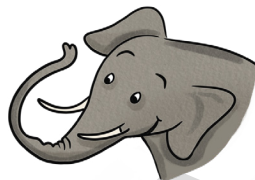
- I have a test tomorrow and she has a test later this week.
- We have roses in our garden, but you have some beautiful sun flowers.
- He has a lot of cousins and they have a lot of fun together.
- It has a battery inside, wait, I have an idea how to open it.
- She has a new phone and it has a great camera.

Tänk på att *has* inte bara används tillsammans med *he, she* eller *it*, utan också tillsammans med ord som kan bytas ut mot *he, she* eller *it*.

- the boy **has** (= *he has*)    ■ Emma **has** (= *she has*)    ■ the car **has** (= *it has*)
- I plural används *have*.    ■ Mike and Tessa **have** (= *they have*)

**D** Skriv **have** eller **has**.

1. My brother Charlie has a new girlfriend.
2. My neighbour has three black kittens.
3. Grandma and grandpa have a house near the beach.
4. The house has three bedrooms.
5. My sisters have a new teacher. He is great.
6. Samir has many friends in the U.S.
7. Elephants have long trunks.



**E** Läs om Fatima och hennes rockband.  
Skriv **have** eller **has**.

**Fatima's band**

Fatima has two friends at school, Nazrin and Nora. They all love music and they have a rock band together. Fatima's parents have a house in Moon Street. Fatima has a big room and the girls have their band practice there. The room has a cupboard where Nora stores her drums. They have a name for their band: *The Moon Rockers*. Fatima has a brother who can sing, and Nora's cousin George has an interesting voice. They sometimes join the band. The five of them always have a lot of fun when they practise.

Ibland används en längre form, **have got** och **has got**.  
He *has* a sister. → He *has got* a sister.



**F** Skriv **have got** eller **has got**.

1. She has got a new mountain bike.
2. I have got a big family.
3. We have got an old house mouse.
4. He has got a T-shirt with a dragon on the back.
5. It has got a long name, Abrakadabradakabra.
6. They have got a magic box.

**G** Skriv fullständiga meningar. Välj **have got** eller **has got** och sätt in det på rätt ställe.

1. (Lucy/red shoes) Lucy has got red shoes.
2. (They/two apple trees) They have got two apple trees.
3. (Owen/long hair) Owen has got long hair.
4. (You/two brothers) You have got two brothers.
5. (She/a water bottle) She has got a water bottle.
6. (Lee/friends in London) Lee has got friends in London.

**H** Skriv frågor. Använd **Have ... got** eller **Has ... got**.

1. (Kevin/new skates) Has Kevin got new skates?
2. (Anne/a charger) Has Anne got a charger?
3. (Dan and Jo/green eyes) Have Dan and Jo got green eyes?
4. (you/a good camera) Have you got a good camera?
5. (Kalani/a bicycle) Has Kalani got a bicycle?
6. (Holly/a surfboard) Has Holly got a surfboard?

När man vill ge ett kort svar gör man så här.  
Finns *have* i frågan, svarar man med *have* eller *haven't*.

■ **Yes, they have.** ■ **No, they haven't.**

Finns *has* i frågan svarar man med *has* eller *hasn't*.

■ **Yes, he has.** ■ **No, he hasn't.**



I Skriv först klart frågorna. Använd **Have ... got** eller **Has ... got**.  
Titta sedan på bilden och skriv ett kort svar.

- Has Liz got headphones? Yes, she has.
- Has Ben got sunglasses? No, he hasn't.
- Have May and Meg got long hair? Yes, they have.
- Has Ron got a balloon? Yes, he has.
- Has May got a pig? Yes, she has.
- Has the pig got black ears? No, it hasn't.
- Have Max and Ron got ice creams? No, they haven't.

J Visa att du kan använda **have** och **has**. Gör **test 7** på sidan 53.

## 8 My, your ...

### POSSESSIVA PRONOMEN

#### singular

I	→	<b>my</b>	(min, mitt, mina)
you	→	<b>your</b>	(din, ditt, dina)
he	→	<b>his</b>	(hans, sin, sitt, sina)
she	→	<b>her</b>	(hennes, sin, sitt, sina)
it	→	<b>its</b>	(dess, sin, sitt, sina)

#### plural

we	→	<b>our</b>	(vår, vårt, våra)
you	→	<b>your</b>	(er, ert, era)
they	→	<b>their</b>	(deras, sin, sitt, sina)

■ Man kan tala om vem som är ägaren genom att använda ett possessivt pronomen.

A Vilka possessiva pronomen finns det på engelska?  
Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv rätt possessivt pronomen.  
Du får hjälp av det kursiverade ordet.

#### Help! We can't find our things!

- I can't find my scarf.
- She can't find her trainers.
- We can't find our jackets.
- They can't find their shoes.
- He can't find his pyjamas.
- Can't you find your T-shirt, Jim?
- Can't you find your caps, boys?
- They can't find their bags.
- Where is the dog? It is not in its basket.



C Skriv det possessiva pronomen som passar.  
Du får hjälp av det kursiverade ordet.

1. Are you going to wash your hands?
2. My *grandma* talks to her best friend every day.
3. *The twins* live with their dad.
4. Bob washes his hair every morning.
5. We have to make our own breakfast.



D Läs om Ruby och hennes familj.  
Skriv de possessiva pronomen som passar.

This is a picture of my family. I'm with my brother Ali.  
He is on his bike. He has Speedy, his rabbit, in the basket.  
It is not happy. It wants its carrot. You can also see my sister.  
Her name is Sarah. We are with our grandparents.  
Their names are Charles and Donna.

E Översätt de possessiva pronomenen och sätt in dem i meningarna.

1. I like her sun hat. **hennes**
2. She can't find her beach ball. **sin**
3. Where are my blue balloons? **mina**
4. It is their sailing boat. **deras**
5. It is our picnic basket. **vår**
6. He can't find his slippers. **sina**
7. And where is his badminton racket? **hans**
8. They are going to bring their surf board. **sin**

F Visa att du kan använda possessiva pronomen. **Gör test 8** på sidan 54.

## 9 Do - does

### singular

Do I	}	begin at 8?	Börjar	}	kl 8?
Do you					
Does he	}	}	}	}	}
Does she					
Does it					

### plural

Do we	}	begin at 8?	Börjar	}	kl 8?
Do you					
Do they	}	}	}	}	}
Do you					
Do they					

- **Do** eller **does** används ofta när man ska fråga något.
- Efter *do* eller *does*, som är hjälpverb, följer grundformen av huvud verbet.  
Do they **like** ...? Does she **play** ...?

A När använder man **do**? När använder man **does**?  
Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv **Do** eller **Does**.

1. Do you like muffins?
2. Does he speak Italian?
3. Do I know him?
4. Do you play tennis?
5. Does he live in Perth?
6. Do you like my boots?
7. Do they get up early?
8. Does it begin at 10?
9. Does she want to come?
10. Does it cost a lot?
11. Do you know Rani?
12. Does she play hockey?
13. Does he go by bus?
14. Do I need a jacket?
15. Does he go to school?
16. Do they eat fish?
17. Does she work late?
18. Do we start now?

När man vill ge ett kort svar gör man så här.  
Finns *do* i frågan, svarar man med *do* eller *don't*.

■ **Yes, I do.** ■ **No, I don't.**

Finns *does* i frågan, svarar man med *does* eller *doesn't*.

■ **Yes, she does.** ■ **No, she doesn't.**

**C** Vad skulle *du* svara på dessa frågor?

- Do you like peanuts? Yes, I do./No, I don't.
- Does your mum work in a bank? Yes, she does./No, she doesn't.
- Do your friends like music? Yes, they do./No, they don't.
- Does your dad live in England? Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.
- Do you like computer games? Yes, I do./No, I don't.
- Does it snow a lot in your town? Yes, it does./No, it doesn't.
- Do you speak French? Yes, I do./No, I don't.

Tänk på att *does* inte bara används tillsammans med *he, she* eller *it*, utan också tillsammans med ord som kan bytas ut mot *he, she* eller *it*.

■ **Does** the boy (= *Does he*) ■ **Does** Sally (= *Does she*) ■ **Does** the car (= *Does it*)  
I plural används *do*. ■ **Do** the dogs (= *Do they*)

**D** Skriv *do* eller *does* så att frågorna blir fullständiga.

- What does Alex do in the evening?
- Where do Mr and Mrs Hill live?
- What does the word higgledy-piggledy mean?
- When do the shops open?
- When does the concert start?
- Why do dogs bark?



Kopiering förbjuden

**E** Skriv klart frågorna. Använd *do* eller *does*.

Dra sedan streck mellan frågan och svaret som passar.

- Where do you live? ● Go to the beach.
- Where does Amanda live? ● A sun hat.
- What does she want to do today? ● Every summer.
- How long does it take to get there? ● At 9 o'clock.
- How often do you go there? ● Twenty minutes.
- What do you have for breakfast? ● In Bexhill Street.
- When do you get up on Sundays? ● Bacon and eggs.
- What does she pack? ● I live near Paddington.

**F** Skriv frågor med *do* eller *does*.

Välj ord från varje spalt.

	Pamela		fruit juice
	you	eat	ice cream
Do	Mrs Jones	drink	bananas
Does	Sam and Eric	like	chips
	a monkey	hate	apple pie
	his brother		pancakes

**Exempelsvar:**

- Does Pamela like apple pie?
- Do you drink fruit juice?
- Does Mrs Jones hate pancakes?
- Do Sam and Eric eat chips?
- Does a monkey like bananas?
- Does his brother like ice cream?

G Skriv frågor som passar till svaren.



1. Do you like swimming?  
- Yes, I like swimming.
2. Does she speak English?  
- No, she doesn't speak English.
3. Do they live in Bristol?  
- Yes, they live in Bristol.
4. Does he live near the river?  
- No, he doesn't live near the river.
5. Do you go to York every summer?  
- No, we don't go to York every summer.
6. Does it rain a lot here?  
- No, it doesn't rain a lot here.
7. Do you know her address?  
- Yes, I know her address.
8. Does he eat carrots?  
- No, he doesn't eat carrots.
9. Does she drink hot chocolate?  
- No, she doesn't drink hot chocolate.
10. Do they play golf?  
- Yes, they play golf.

H Visa att du kan använda **do** och **does** i frågor. Gör test 9 på sidan 55.

## 10 What time is it?

It is ten o'clock.		Klockan är tio.
It is five past ten.		Klockan är fem över tio.
It is a quarter past ten.		Klockan är kvart över tio.
It is half past ten.		Klockan är halv elva.
It is a quarter to eleven.		Klockan är kvart i elva.
It is ten to eleven.		Klockan är tio i elva.

It is a quarter to twelve.  
It is a quarter past four.  
It is twenty past five.  
It is half past eight.  
It is five to eight.

A Hur talar man om vad klockan är? Titta på exemplen.  
Träna genom att säga dem tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv rätt klockslag vid rätt klocka.

1. It is a quarter past four.
2. It is half past eight.
3. It is five to eight.
4. It is a quarter to twelve.
5. It is twenty past five.

C What time is it?

1. It is five to two.2. It is half past two.3. It is twenty past three.4. It is ten o'clock.5. It is a quarter past two.D När gör *du* olika saker? Skriv *at* framför klockslaget.

1. What time do you get up on Mondays?

**Exempelsvar:**I get up at seven o'clock.

2. What time do you have lunch on Wednesdays?

I have lunch at half past eleven.

Ibland används AM och PM. AM betyder innan klockan 12 på dagen.

PM betyder efter klockan 12 på dagen, fram till midnatt.

■ School starts at **8.30 AM** (eight thirty AM).

Skolan börjar 8.30.

■ Soccer practice starts at **5 PM** (five PM).

Fotbollsträningen börjar 17.00.

E Skriv tiden. Använd **AM** eller **PM**.1. 21.00 9 PM3. 10.00 10 AM2. 14.30 2.30 PM4. 17.00 5 PMF Visa att du kan klockan. **Gör test 10** på sidan 56.

# 11 Play – plays

## singular

I play

jag spelar

you play

du spelar

he plays

han spelar

she plays

hon spelar

it plays

den/det spelar

## plural

we play

vi spelar

you play

ni spelar

they play

de spelar

■ Presens (nutid) talar om vad som *händer* eller *brukar hända*.■ Presens ser ut som infinitiv (verbets grundform) utom vid 3:e person singular, *he, she, it*, då man oftast lägger till **-s**.

A Hur bildar man oftast presens?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv rätt presensform.

1. It takes a long time to walk a hundred miles.**take / takes**2. She runs in the morning.**run / runs**3. They speak Finnish.**speak / speaks**4. I'm sure he wants to come to our party.**want / wants**Tänk på att **-s** inte bara används tillsammans med *he, she* eller *it* utan också tillsammans med ord som kan bytas ut mot *he, she* eller *it*.

■ Dad plays (=he plays)

■ Zoe plays (=she plays)

■ the tiger plays (=it plays)

C Skriv rätt presensform.

1. Clara's parents drink coffee in the morning.**drink**2. The taxi driver eats bagels in the car.**eat**3. My cat sleeps all day.**sleep**4. Maggie and I meet for a walk every Sunday.**meet**

push – pushes

■ Om verbet slutar på s-ljud eller s-liknande ljud (sj-ljud, tj-ljud) lägger man till **-es** i 3:e person singular (*he, she, it*), för att det ska gå att uttala ordet.

Obs! **-es** läggs även till ■ go – goes ■ do – does.

D Skriv rätt presensform. Uttala sedan verben tyst för dig själv.

- I cross a big road on my way home. **cross / crosses**
- Talia brushes her teeth in the morning. **brush / brushes**
- Laura misses her grandma. **miss / misses**
- Dad and I watch the news every night. **watch / watches**

chase – chases

■ Om verbet efter s-ljudet har ett stumt e (= ett e som inte uttalas) lägger man till ett **-s** i 3:e person singular (*he, she, it*). Slutet av ordet uttalas **-es**.

E Skriv rätt presensform. Uttala sedan verben tyst för dig själv.

- Jonathan dances very well. **dance / dances**
- Jada uses a new shampoo. **use / uses**
- He always promises to do things. **promise / promises**
- When I play chess, I lose all the time. **lose / loses**

F Skriv klart meningarna. Välj rätt verb och rätt presensform.

- Peter likes Sylvia very much.
- The shop closes at seven o'clock.
- They go to the cinema every week.
- Lydia washes her hair in the morning.
- My dog catches the ball every time. He is the best!

wash  
close  
catch  
go  
like

worry – worries

■ Om verbet slutar på konsonant+y förändras stavningen till **-ies**, i 3:e person singular (*he, she, it*).

Obs! Vokal+y har bara **-s**. ■ stay – stays

G Skriv rätt presensform.

- Lucy is a pilot. She flies all over the world. **fly / flies**
- Mrs Bright worries when Emma is late. **worry / worries**
- I always try to do my best. **try / tries**
- My baby sister cries when she's hungry. **cry / cries**
- We always hurry home after school. **hurry / hurries**
- On Sundays Ben plays video games. **play / plays**

H Verben i rutan har olika ändelser i 3:e person singular (*he, she, it*). Skriv dem i rätt spalt.

stay	dry	fix	teach	try	walk	come	hurry
pass	do	buy	carry	chase	study	rush	

-s	-es	-ies
<u>stays</u>	<u>passes</u>	<u>studies</u>
<u>buys</u>	<u>fixes</u>	<u>dries</u>
<u>walks</u>	<u>teaches</u>	<u>tries</u>
<u>comes</u>	<u>does</u>	<u>hurries</u>
<u>chases</u>	<u>rushes</u>	<u>carries</u>

I Titta på bilderna. Välj bland uttrycken och skriv dem i rätt form.

### Malik's everyday routine



1. What does Malik do at seven o'clock?

*He gets up.*



2. What does Malik do at a quarter past seven?

*He takes a shower.*



3. What does Malik do at half past seven?

*He gets dressed.*



4. What does Malik do at eight o'clock?

*He cycles to school.*



5. What does Malik do at twelve o'clock?

*He has lunch.*



6. What does Malik do after school?

*He plays football.*



7. What does Malik do in the evening?

*He reads comics.*



8. What else does Malik do in the evening?

*He talks to a friend.*



9. What does Malik do at ten o'clock?

*He goes to bed.*

read comics  
take a shower  
go to bed  
play football  
~~get up~~  
have lunch  
get dressed  
cycle to school  
talk to a friend

### Emma's week

I go to school in Abingdon. When school finishes at a quarter past three, I take the bus home. I have a snack. Then I try to do my homework. On Mondays I play basketball. On Wednesdays I visit my grandma. And on Saturdays I meet my friends. That's fun! In the evening, if I have nothing else to do, I watch something. I like old, English films.

J Läs texten om Emma och svara på frågorna.

1. Where does Emma go to school?

*She goes to school in Abingdon.*

2. What does Emma do as soon as she gets home?

*She has a snack.*

3. What does she do then?

*She tries to do her homework.*

4. What does Emma do on Mondays?

*She plays basketball.*

5. What does Emma do on Wednesdays?

*She visits her grandma.*

6. What does Emma do on Saturdays?

*She meets her friends.*

7. What does she do in the evening if she has nothing else to do?

*She watches something.*

8. What does she like?

*She likes old, English films.*

K Visa att du kan använda presens. Gör test 11 på sidan 57.

# 12 I am playing

### singular

I **am** playing  
you **are** playing  
he **is** playing  
she **is** playing  
it **is** playing

### plural

we **are** playing  
you **are** playing  
they **are** playing

- När man vill berätta om vad någon gör just nu använder man pågående form. Den bildas med verbet *be* (am, is, are) + verbets ing-form

A Hur bildar man pågående form? När använder man den? Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv meningar. Välj ord från varje spalt.

The cat		waiting	spaghetti
Leah	am	eating	silly songs
They	is	jumping	for the bus
I	are	drinking	into the pool
You		playing	orange juice
Mark		singing	with its tail

### What are they doing? Exempelsvar:

- The cat is playing with its tail.
- Leah is eating spaghetti.
- They are singing silly songs.
- I am waiting for the bus.
- You are drinking orange juice.
- Mark is jumping into the pool.

make – **making**

- Om verbet slutar på ett stunt *e* (ett *e* som inte uttalas) så tar man bort *e* när man lägger till *-ing*.

C Skriv klart meningarna. Använd pågående form.

take have bake close write dance

- Mum is baking a cake. Mm, that smell is the best.
- Yes, I am having a really good time. I love parties.
- Look over here! I am talking a picture.
- Paul is writing a text about pandas for our project.
- Hurry up! They are closing the doors!
- My friends are dancing but I need to sit down for a minute.

Vissa verb får en extra konsonant i ing-form. Till exempel:

- run – running
- swim – swimming
- stop – stopping
- sit – sitting
- get – getting
- put – putting

D Skriv klart meningarna. Använd pågående form av verben i regelrutan ovanför.

- Who is swimming in our pool? – Archie is.
- Wait for me! I am running as fast as I can.
- The cat is sitting on the sofa, watching me.
- Look! I am getting nice reviews for my show. Five stars!
- What now? They are stopping the train. Why?
- My baby sister is putting her toys in a shoe box. Cute!

E Titta på bilderna och svara på frågorna.



1. Is he jumping or is he diving?

He *is diving*.



2. Is she surfing or is she sailing?

She *is surfing*.



3. Is Grandpa making pancakes or a smoothie?

Grandpa *is making a smoothie*.



4. Is he riding a bike or a skateboard?

He *is riding a skateboard*.

F Titta på bilderna och svara på frågorna.

Välj bland uttrycken och skriv dem i pågående form.

kiss talk on the phone  
mend the bike paint the door



1. What are they doing?

They *are kissing*.



2. What is she doing?

She *is talking on the phone*.



3. What is he doing?

He *is painting the door*.



4. What is she doing?

She *is mending the bike*.

G Dra streck mellan meningens början och slut.

He is wearing a T-shirt

because I have a test next week.

I am working hard

because she thinks you are funny.

Paul is running

because I love music.

I am singing

because it is hot outside.

She is smiling

because he is late for school.

I am watching Dracula

because the film is cool.

H Översätt orden och skriv klart meningarna.

Av sammanhanget förstår du att allt händer just nu.

Du måste alltså använda pågående form (*am, are, is + verbets ing-form*).

rain snow read sleep sing drive  
come work do play sit cry

1. Look! *It is raining*. Take your umbrella.

Det regnar

2. Listen Kiran! *They are playing* our favourite song.

De spelar

3. Hush! The kids *are sleeping*.

sover

4. Please be quiet! *I am working*.

Jag arbetar

5. What *are you doing* Andy? – I'm writing a message.

gör du

6. What *are you doing* girls? – We are dancing the tango.

gör ni

7. *It is snowing*. Wow! We can build a snowman.

det snöar

8. Watch out! A car *is coming*!

kommer

9. Be quiet boys! Grandma *is reading* her paper.

läser

10. Listen! Little Leo *is crying*. I think he is hungry.

gråter

11. I see her! *She is sitting* under the tree over there.

Hon sitter

12. What *is he doing*? – He is waiting for his friend.

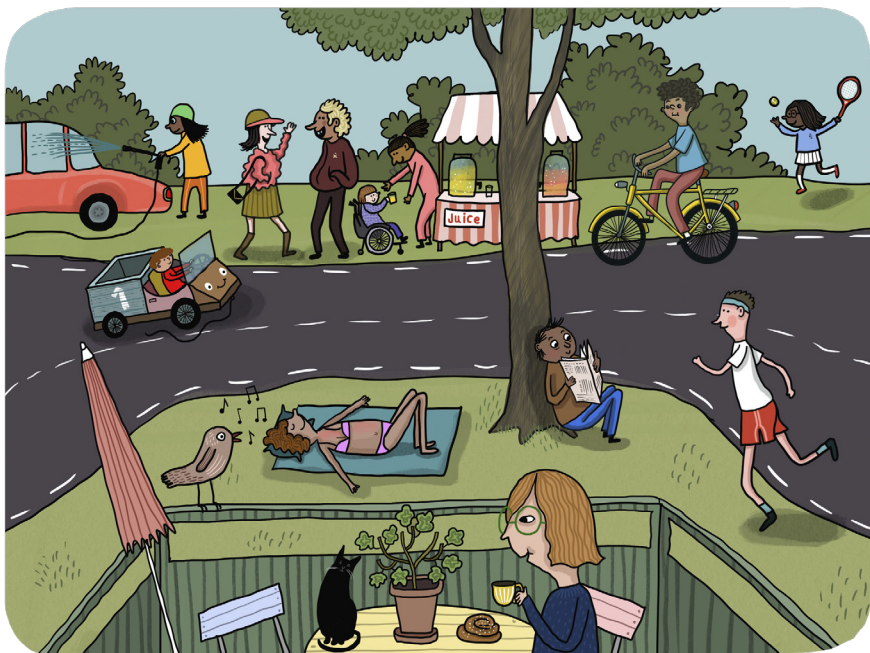
gör han

13. Listen to Liz! *She is singing* her new song.

Hon sjunger

14. Slow down! *You are driving* too fast!

Du kör



### Exempelsvar:

I Titta på bilden och skriv meningar om vad som händer just nu. Använd pågående form.

1. *A girl is washing a car.*
2. *A boy is riding a bike.*
3. *A boy is running.*
4. *A woman is drinking coffee.*
5. *A cat is sitting on the table.*
6. *A man is reading a newspaper.*
7. *A girl is playing tennis.*

J Visa att du kan använda pågående form. Gör test 12 på sidan 58.

## Test 1 A banana – an apple

A Skriv klart meningarna. Använd a eller an.

1. Do you want an apple or a banana?
2. It is an English speaking country.
3. It is an old song.
4. Let's take a taxi!
5. They have an American cousin.
6. Are you a pupil?
7. They have an early start tomorrow.
8. He has a white sweater.
9. Would you like an ice cream?
10. I'd like a glass of orange juice, please.



B Skriv a eller an.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>an</u> ambulance  | 7. <u>an</u> address    |
| 2. <u>a</u> box         | 8. <u>a</u> yellow taxi |
| 3. <u>an</u> airport    | 9. <u>an</u> hour       |
| 4. <u>a</u> new airport | 10. <u>an</u> eye       |
| 5. <u>an</u> uncle      | 11. <u>a</u> phone      |
| 6. <u>a</u> house       | 12. <u>a</u> young man  |

Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /23

## Test 2 Pears, peaches, cherries

A Skriv orden i plural.

- | one        | many            | one         | many             |
|------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. face    | <u>faces</u>    | 7. school   | <u>schools</u>   |
| 2. lamp    | <u>lamps</u>    | 8. class    | <u>classes</u>   |
| 3. beach   | <u>beaches</u>  | 9. train    | <u>trains</u>    |
| 4. ant     | <u>ants</u>     | 10. page    | <u>pages</u>     |
| 5. brother | <u>brothers</u> | 11. day     | <u>days</u>      |
| 6. church  | <u>churches</u> | 12. country | <u>countries</u> |

B Skriv vad bilderna föreställer.



C Skriv klart meningarna.

- You need four apples for the apple pie. **apple**
- We can put two tables in the corner. **table**
- How many butterflies can you see? **butterfly**
- I have six boxes in the garage. **box**
- I see three beaches on this map. **beach**
- Two horses are in the stable. **horse**

Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /22

## Test 3 There is a tiger

A Läs annonsen om Sail Bay, en badort vid kusten.  
Skriv **There is** eller **There are**.



Welcome to Sail Bay!

There is a long sandy beach. There are good hotels, all near the beach. There are two cinemas and there is an aquarium. Come and see the sea horses! There is a big park with ducks in the town centre. There are wonderful shops and there are ten hamburger bars! There is a festival in August every year — fun for both kids and parents. There are boat trips in the Bay every morning. And if you like sailing — Sail Bay is the place. There is an information centre in Snail Street. We can help you.

Come and see us!

B Skriv klart frågorna. Skriv **Is there** eller **Are there**.

Skriv också svaret färdigt.

- Is there a castle in London? — Yes, there is.
- Is there a dragon in the castle? — No, there isn't.
- Are there tigers at the shopping centre? — No, there aren't.
- Are there many buses in the city? — Yes, there are.
- Is there a new museum? — Yes, there is.

Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /20

## Test 4 I, you...

A Skriv rätt personligt pronomen.

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Sam's father <u>he</u> | 6. The skateboard <u>it</u>   |
| 2. Simon and I <u>we</u>  | 7. Joanna <u>she</u>          |
| 3. The bird <u>it</u>     | 8. My mother <u>she</u>       |
| 4. The birds <u>they</u>  | 9. A monster <u>it</u>        |
| 5. The old man <u>he</u>  | 10. The cute dogs <u>they</u> |

B Skriv rätt personligt pronomen.

- I can't find *the book*. Where is it?
- I can't find *the books*. Where are they?
- Where are *the boys*? - They are at school.
- The shop* is open. It is open from 9 to 6.
- Julia and I* often go to London. We go there in April.
- There is a *new girl* in our class. She is from Wales.
- Mark and Amir* love football. They play every Saturday.
- I like *your jacket*, Miles. It is very cool.
- The buses* are late. They are always late in the morning.
- There is a *present* for you, Emily. It is from grandma.



Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /20

## Test 5 Am - is - are

A Skriv rätt form av verbet *be*.

- Am I early?
- It is wonderful.
- They are late again.
- She is in Scotland.

B Skriv rätt form av verbet *be*.

- The taxi is here. Hurry up!
- All my brothers are very tall.
- Is the tea hot?
- Is Sandra a doctor?
- The lions are in the wild in Kenya.
- Are your shoes new?
- The car is expensive.
- How are you, Cedric?

- We are at school now.
- Are you ready, boys?
- He is very tired.
- Are you hungry?



C Skriv sammandragna former av de kursiverade orden.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>He is</i> English. <u>He's</u>  | 5. <i>You are</i> Greek. <u>You're</u>     |
| 2. <i>I am</i> Swedish. <u>I'm</u>    | 6. <i>We are</i> Somali. <u>We're</u>      |
| 3. <i>It is</i> American. <u>It's</u> | 7. <i>They are</i> Chinese. <u>They're</u> |
| 4. <i>She is</i> French. <u>She's</u> | 8. <i>You are</i> Irish. <u>You're</u>     |

Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /24

## Test 6 What? When? Where?

A Skriv rätt frågeord.

1. Who can help me in the kitchen? **How / Who**
2. What month is it? **When / What**
3. Why are you sad? **Why / How**
4. Where is Jane from? **Who / Where**

B Dra streck mellan frågan och svaret som passar.

- |                       |   |                        |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| What is her name?     | • | Next week.             |
| Where is David from?  | • | 34, Church Road.       |
| How old are you?      | • | Harry's sister.        |
| Why are you smiling?  | • | Her name is Diana.     |
| When is the match?    | • | He is from Birmingham. |
| Who is Clare?         | • | Eleven.                |
| What is your address? | • | I am happy.            |

C Skriv rätt frågeord. Läs hela raden först, svaret också.

1. Where can I buy ice cream? – At the kiosk.
2. How old is your mother? – She is 35.
3. What is that? – A tennis ball.
4. When are you going? – On Friday.
5. Who is your best friend? – Amina is.
6. Why is Amina happy? – It is her birthday.



Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /17

## Test 7 Have – has

A Skriv **have** eller **has**.

1. She has a white swimsuit.
2. I have a black hoodie.
3. It has a long tail.
4. Have you got a skateboard?
5. We have a new coach.
6. He has a lot of books.
7. They have a pet at home.
8. She has a green cap.



B Skriv **have** eller **has**.

1. Carol has many friends.
2. I have a cousin in Adelaide.
3. Mike and Liz have three boys.
4. Has Sasha got a new car?
5. Rabbits have long ears.
6. My puppy has brown eyes.
7. The room has four windows.
8. Our neighbours have a cute dog.
9. Harry and I have a lot of homework.
10. Have you got a red jacket?

Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /18

## Test 8 My, your ...

A Skriv rätt possessivt pronomen.

1. It is his tie. **hans**
2. It is her key. **hennes**
3. It is my hat. **min**
4. It is our pig. **vår**
5. It is their bag. **deras**
6. It is your pen. **din**
7. It is your turn. **er**
8. It is his lucky day. **hans**

B Skriv det possessiva pronomen som passar.

1. He likes to sit in his garden.
2. She can't find her fishing rod.
3. Sam and Eric meet their cousins every summer.
4. Have you got all your things?
5. The camera is in its box.
6. My sister puts her shoes on.
7. I have lost my phone.
8. The kids play their favourite music.



Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /16

## Test 9 Do - does

A Skriv klart frågorna. Använd **Do** eller **Does**.

1. Does he get up early?
2. Do you know my sister?
3. Does it rain a lot here?
4. Do they live in a big town?
5. Do we need our books?
6. Does she understand English?



B Skriv klart frågorna. Använd **Do** eller **Does**.

Skriv också svaret färdigt.

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. <u>Does</u> William like music?        | - Yes, he <u>does</u> .    |
| 2. <u>Do</u> the red buses stop here?     | - No, they <u>don't</u> .  |
| 3. <u>Does</u> this train go to Aberdeen? | - No, it <u>doesn't</u> .  |
| 4. <u>Does</u> the postman come early?    | - Yes, he <u>does</u> .    |
| 5. <u>Does</u> your mum eat meat?         | - No, she <u>doesn't</u> . |
| 6. <u>Do</u> pandas eat bamboo?           | - Yes, they <u>do</u> .    |

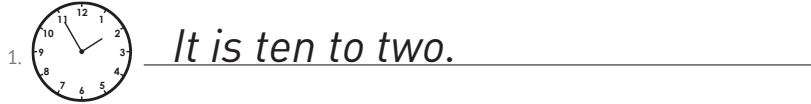
C Skriv frågorna till svaren.

1. Do you like chocolate cake?  
- Yes, I like chocolate cake.
2. Does she play golf?  
- No, she doesn't play golf.
3. Do they speak English?  
- Yes, they speak English.

Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /15

## Test 10 What time is it?

A Skriv klockslagen med ord.



B Skriv tiden. Använd AM eller PM.

1. 18.00 6 PM                      3. 22.00 10 PM  
 2. 9.00 9 AM                         4. 11.00 11 AM

Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /10

## Test 11 Play – plays

A Skriv verben i rätt presensform.

1. he+dance he dances                      6. he+stay he stays  
 2. she+live she lives                         7. she+teach she teaches  
 3. he+study he studies                      8. it+go it goes  
 4. it+catch it catches                      9. she+cry she cries  
 5. she+promise she promises           10. you+wash you wash

B Skriv klart texten. Använd rätt presensform.

tell    like    sing    think    live  
 try    travel    make    pay    write

### My favourite popstar

Joanna Priestley lives in London. She's a famous popstar.

She travels all around the world and sings

at pop concerts. She writes her songs too.

She also makes music videos. Her friends tell

her that she works too much. Now she tries to be in London more.

Her fans pay a lot of money to go to her concerts.

They think she's wonderful. They say her music is cool.

And it is. I like her a lot.



Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /18

## Test 12 I am playing

A Skriv vad de gör i pågående form.

What are they doing?

1. They are dancing



2. She is jumping



3. They are singing



4. It is drinking water.



5. He is reading a book.



6. She is swimming in the sea.



dance  
read  
swim  
jump  
drink  
sing

B Skriv verbet i pågående form.

1. I am eating a banana.

eat

2. Anna is playing the piano.

play

3. Ron and Bonnie are watching a video.

watch

4. Dad is talking to his friend.

talk

5. We are waiting for the show to start.

wait

6. It is snowing! I love it!

snow

Din poäng \_\_\_\_\_ /12