

1 A parrot, the parrot

I have **a** parrot and **an** owl. Jag har en papegoja och en uggla.

■ **a** och **an** kallas *obestämd artikel*

■ **a** används framför ord som börjar på *konsonantljud*

■ **an** används framför ord som börjar på *vokalljud* (engelska vokaler: a, e, i, o, u)

Obs. **a** används framför ord som börjar på *u* om *u* uttalas med j-ljud. **a** uniform
Kom ihåg! *h* uttalas inte i vissa ord, som då börjar på *vokalljud*. **an** hour

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> avocado | 6. <u>a</u> biscuit | 11. <u>a</u> lemon cookie |
| 2. <u>a</u> dolphin | 7. <u>an</u> octopus | 12. <u>a</u> university |
| 3. <u>an</u> ice cube | 8. <u>an</u> umbrella | 13. <u>a</u> yellow dress |
| 4. <u>a</u> heavy box | 9. <u>a</u> holiday | 14. <u>a</u> uniform |
| 5. <u>an</u> hour | 10. <u>an</u> aunt | 15. <u>an</u> empty bottle |

C Välj rätt ord. Skriv **a** eller **an** framför.

pilot artist actor electrician vet ~~newsreader~~ hairdresser

- Jack reads the news on TV. He's a newsreader.
- Yatika helps animals that are ill. She's a vet.
- Jane flies an aeroplane. She's a pilot.
- Ali cuts and styles people's hair. He's a hairdresser.
- Rory works at a theatre. He's an actor.
- Maryam installs electricity in buildings. She's an electrician.
- Patty paints pictures. She's an artist.

I have **a** parrot and **an** owl.

The parrot can speak.

Papegojan kan prata.

The owl can only hoot.

Ugglan kan bara hoa.

■ **the** kallas *bestämd artikel*

■ **the** används när det är tydligt vilken eller vilka personer, djur eller saker man talar om

D När använder man **the**?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

E Dra streck mellan ordet och rätt översättning.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a panda | ett bi |
| the panda | en panda |
| an ant | en myra |
| the ant | biet |
| a bee | pandan |
| the bee | myran |



F Skriv klart meningarna.

Skriv **a**, **an** eller **the** framför orden.

1. She is wearing a dress and a hat for the party.

The dress is very comfortable.

The hat is too big but she likes it.

2. I am cutting a carrot and an onion.

The carrot is hard.

The onion is making me cry.

3. I have an iguana and a cat.

The iguana is very friendly.

The cat likes to be alone.

dress / hat

dress

hat

carrot / onion

carrot

onion

iguana / cat

iguana

cat

G Läs Williams vykort till Julia. Skriv **a**, **an** eller **the**.

A postcard from Greece

Dear Julia,

We are having a wonderful holiday. We are now on an island in Greece. The island is very small but it has a lovely beach. I go to the beach every morning. On Wednesdays there is a disco on the beach. The disco is great. We are meeting a lot of young people here.

Best wishes, William

H Översätt till engelska.

1. en gul bil a yellow car
2. bilen the car
3. bilarna the cars
4. ett öppet fönster an open window
5. det öppna fönstret the open window
6. katterna the cats
7. två stora äpplen two big apples
8. de stora äpplena the big apples
9. en tom låda an empty box
10. sköldpaddan the turtle/the tortoise



I Visa att du kan använda bestämd och obestämd artikel. Gör test 1 på sidan 46.

2 Puppies and children

singular

one pear

plural

two pears

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

a peach

many peaches

■ Substantiv som slutar på s-ljud eller s-liknande ljud (sj-ljud eller tj-ljud), får **-es** i plural för att det skall gå att uttala ordet.

one place

many places

■ Om substantivet har ett stumt *e* efter s-ljudet räcker det med **-s** i plural.

A Hur bildar man oftast plural? När använder man **-es** i plural?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv orden i plural.

Uttala dem därefter tyst för dig själv.

1. one peach two peaches
2. one ghost three ghosts
3. a beach many beaches
4. one fridge two fridges
5. one prince two princes
6. one nurse five nurses
7. a lemon many lemons
8. one cage two cages

tomato – tomato**es**

hero – hero**es**

potato – potato**es**

mosquito – mosquito**es**

■ Några få ord som slutar på *-o* bildar också plural med **-es**.

C Skriv orden i plural.

1. a wish lots of wishes
2. one camel four camels
3. a mosquito two mosquitoes
4. a kiss lots of kisses
5. an office many offices
6. a hero two heroes
7. a tomato all the tomatoes
8. one guitar six guitars

one puppy many puppies

■ Om substantivet slutar på *konsonant+y* förändras stavningen till **-ies**, i plural.Obs. Lägg till vanligt **-s** om ordet slutar på **-ay -ey -oy -uy**. ■ toy – toysD Vilka av orden får bara **-s**? Vilka får **-ies**?

Skriv dem i rätt spalt.

boy	guy	hobby	monkey	way
pony	cherry	body	memory	key

-s

singular

plural

<u>boy</u>	<u>boys</u>
<u>guy</u>	<u>guys</u>
<u>monkey</u>	<u>monkeys</u>
<u>way</u>	<u>ways</u>
<u>key</u>	<u>keys</u>

-ies

singular

plural

<u>hobby</u>	<u>hobbies</u>
<u>pony</u>	<u>ponies</u>
<u>cherry</u>	<u>cherries</u>
<u>body</u>	<u>bodies</u>
<u>memory</u>	<u>memories</u>

E Skriv orden i plural.

- Look at the butterflies!
- Robin likes to go to parties.
- India and Pakistan are countries in Asia.
- There are many big cities in China.
- How many days are there in June?
- He likes stories about spaceships.
- Donkeys have long ears.
- I put twenty berries on the cake.
- The two families live in Wind Street.

butterfly

party

country

city

day

story

donkey

berry

family

singular	plural	singular	plural
calf	calves	knife	knives
leaf	leaves	life	lives
shelf	shelves	wife	wives
thief	thieves		
wolf	wolves		

■ Några vanliga substantiv som slutar på *-f* eller *-fe* har **-ves** i plural.Obs. Några substantiv som slutar på *-f* har bara **-s**.

roof – roofs chef – chefs cliff – cliffs

F Vilka av substantiven ovan får **-ves** i plural? Vilka får bara **-s**?

Öva på orden, tyst för dig själv.

G Skriv vad bilderna föreställer.

1. wolves3. leaves2. chefs4. knives

H Skriv orden i plural.

life shelf wolf thief roof cliff knife calf

- Is it true that a cat has nine lives?
- I think I heard two wolves howling last night.
- Help me take the books out, please. I want to clean all the shelves.
- The roofs on the new houses are black.
- The police warned tourists about thieves in the big city.
- There were lots of newborn calves in the field.
- There are many cool cliffs that I would like to climb.
- We use knives and forks when we eat.

OREGELBUNDEN PLURAL

singular

plural

man	men
woman	women
child	children
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
mouse	mice
sheep	sheep

■ Några substantiv har oregelbunden pluralform.



I Vilka substantiv har oregelbunden pluralform?
Lär dig orden. Öva tyst för dig själv.

J Skriv klart meningarna.

- The witch had only one tooth. tooth / teeth
- I don't like mice. I'm afraid of them. mouse / mice
- Mrs Bright has two children, a boy and a girl. child / children
- A nice woman helped me open the door. woman / women

K Översätt orden och skriv klart meningarna.

- Ouch! You are standing on my foot. fot
- Look! There is a mouse in the trap. mus
- Three men work in the shop. män
- Mike is brushing his teeth. tänder
- There are two women in the car. kvinnor
- Can you touch your feet? fötter
- There are many sheep in Australia. får
- Lots of children are playing in the park. barn

L Jack och Chloe planerar en picknick.
Skriv klart dialogen. Skriv orden i plural.



The picnic

Chloe: What do we need for our picnic?

Jack: Peanuts and crisps! peanut, crisp

Chloe: How about a chicken salad with lots of vegetables. vegetable

Jack: Why not? We can buy tomatoes and beans. tomato, bean

I like olives and potatoes too. olive, potato

Chloe: Potatoes?! No thank you. Pasta is much better. potato

Do you like cheese?

Jack: I don't! Cheese is for mice! mouse

Chloe: Ok. No cheese then.

Jack: For dessert we can have my special fruit bowl.

Let's get peaches, cherries peach, cherry
pears and strawberries pear, strawberry

Chloe: Sounds delicious. Let's go shopping.

M Skriv orden i plural.

- country
- brush
- child
- foot
- life
- woman
- guy

¹ C	O	U	N	T	R	I	E	S	
² B	R	U	S	H	E	S			
		³ C	H	I	L	D	R	E	N
		⁴ F	E	E	T				
		⁵ L	I	V	E	S			
	⁶ W	O	M	E	N				
	⁷ G	U	Y	S					

Vilket är det gömda ordet? THIEVES

N Visa att du kan bilda plural. Gör test 2 på sidan 47.

3 Don't – doesn't

singular

I **don't**

You **don't**

He **doesn't**

She **doesn't**

It **doesn't**

like carrots.

Jag

Du

Han

Hon

Den/Det

tycker inte om morötter.

plural

We **don't**

You **don't**

They **don't**

like carrots.

Vi

Ni

De

tycker inte om morötter.

■ I meningar med *not* har man med **do** eller **does** (om det inte finns ett annat hjälpverb, t.ex. *be, have, can*).

■ *Do not* dras ofta samman till **don't**, *does not* till **doesn't**.

■ Efter *don't* och *doesn't* följer grundformen av huvud verbet.

We *don't* **like**. She *doesn't* **play**.

A När använder man **don't**? När använder man **doesn't**?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.



B Skriv **Do** eller **Does** i frågorna.

Skriv **don't** eller **doesn't** i svaren.

1. Does he eat snails?

No, he doesn't.

2. Doyou live in Chester?

No, I don't.

3. Dothey like biscuits?

No, they don't.

4. Doesshe read comics?

No, she doesn't.

5. Doyou walk to school?

No, we don't.

6. Dothey play hockey?

No, they don't.

7. Doesit eat grass?

No, it doesn't.

8. Doesshe go by train?

No, she doesn't.

9. Doeshe speak English?

No, he doesn't.

C Gör meningarna nekande.

Skriv **don't** eller **doesn't**.

1. Nora is a vegetarian. She doesn't eat meat.

2. Let's take the car. The train doesn't stop there.

3. Speak slowly! They don't understand English very well.

4. Derek is a postman. He doesn't like dogs.

5. We are tired. We don't want to go to the cinema.

6. It's very hot in the Sahara. It doesn't rain very much.

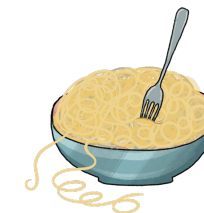
7. She's a teacher. She doesn't work in a bank.

8. He uses his phone. He doesn't have a laptop.

9. It's a tricky question. I don't know the answer.

D Välj ord från varje spalt och skriv egna meningar.

Megan			pasta
I			pizza
Mrs Parry	don't	eat	chicken salad
Sam and Eric	doesn't	drink	fish fingers
The dog		like	coffee
His brother			apple juice
We			peanuts



Exempelsvar:

1. Megan doesn't like pasta.

2. I don't drink coffee.

3. Mrs Parry doesn't eat fish fingers.

4. Sam and Eric don't like peanuts.

5. The dog doesn't eat pizza.

6. His brother doesn't drink apple juice.

7. We don't like chicken salad.

E Skriv klart vännernas samtal om Amy. Använd nekande form.
Tänk på att efter don't och doesn't följer grundformen av huvud verbet.

What's the matter with Amy?

Ron: What's the matter with Amy? She doesn't answer my texts.

Liz: Same here. She doesn't call me back.

Ruth: I don't know what the matter is.

Let's go to her house and see if she's ill.

Ron: Sure. But we don't want to get a cold from her.

Liz: You don't have to go inside.

Ruth: Hang on! I don't think she's ill.

I just remembered. She has a new pony!

Ron: Aha. That's why she doesn't like us anymore.

Liz: Don't worry! I don't believe she will forget about us that easily.

answer

call

know

want

have

think

like

believe

F Skriv orden som saknas så att meningen blir nekande.
Tänk på att efter don't och doesn't följer grundformen av huvud verbet.

1. She likes cheese. She doesn't like marmalade.

2. I speak English. I don't speak Italian.

3. We live in Leeds. We don't live in Leeds.

4. He takes the plane. He doesn't take the train.

5. We start at eight. We don't start at nine.

6. The cat drinks water. It doesn't drink juice.

7. He lives in the country. He doesn't live in town.

8. They know my brother. They don't know me.

G Visa att du kan använda **don't** och **doesn't**. Gör test 3 på sidan 48.

4 I – me

PERSONLIGA PRONOMEN

subjektsform

I	jag
you	du
he	han
she	hon
it	den/det
we	vi
you	ni
they	de

objektsform

me	mig
you	dig
him	honom
her	henne
it	den/det
us	oss
you	er
them	dem

■ Subjektsformen står före verbet. **She** is nice. **They** are in the garden.

■ Objektsformen står efter verbet. I like **her**. We see **them**.

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

B Skriv rätt personligt pronomen, subjekt eller objekt.
Du får hjälp av de kursiverade orden.

1. Here's *Cedric*. Let's ask him.

2. Where's *Mr Jones*? He is in the garage.

3. Jack has *two dogs*. He takes them to the park every day.

4. My *gecko* is very lazy. it sleeps all day.

5. *Mr and Mrs Pym* are here. They want to see you.

6. *The shoes* are very nice. I'd like to buy them.

7. I can't find my *jacket*. Where is it?

8. *Meg and I* love swimming. We go to the beach every day.

9. Where is *Olivia*? I want to talk to her.

10. My *cousins* are coming. Would you like to meet them?

C Skriv rätt personligt pronomen. Du får hjälp av de kursiverade orden.

1. We're going shopping. Do you want to come with us?
2. Don't ask me. I don't know.
3. Where are you? I can't see you.
4. We don't understand it. Can you help us?
5. He's very nice. I like him a lot.
6. Can you help her? She can't open the window.
7. They are in the playground. Can you see them?

D Ringa in och skriv rätt personligt pronomen.

1. We can't answer the question. Can you help us, Tony?
2. Where are the children? Can you see them?
3. Don't tell her. It's a secret.
4. He knows a lot about dinosaurs. Let's ask him.
5. Where are the girls? They are on the beach.
6. Do you have a brother? Yes, I have two.

them / us / we
they / him / them
they / she / her
him / them / they
she / they / her
me / I / him

E Översätt och skriv rätt pronomen.

1. Can you phone me next week, Chris? mig
2. Why are you looking at us? oss
3. Where can we find you? dig
4. Where can we find you? er
5. Can you tell me where the playground is? ni
6. Do you like her very much, Emily? henne
7. They are upstairs. Can you hear them? dem
8. What are they doing? de

F May och Sid letar efter sina saker.

Skriv de personliga pronomen som passar.

Where are the tennis balls?

May: I can't find my tennis balls. Can you see them?

Sid: No, I can't. And where is my racket? Have you got it?

May: I'm afraid I haven't. Rebecca is waiting for me at the bus stop.

Tell her. I'm looking for my tennis balls.

Sid: Eight o'clock! I'm late again. Where is that stupid racket?

Can't you help me, May?

May: Sorry, no. I can't help you. I must find my tennis balls.

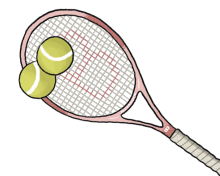
Have you got them Sid? And where is my racket?

Sid, have you got it?

Sid: Have I got it? Of course not. I can't even find my own racket.

May: Wait! Dad is coming. Let's ask him.

I'm sure he can tell us where everything is.



G Skriv de personliga pronomen som passar.

1. Tom is nice. Let's call and ask him if he wants to come to our party.
2. Mum wanted this book. Can you give it to her?
3. Do we like our new neighbours? Yes, we like them very much.
4. We're six people. This car is too small for us! We need a bigger one.
5. Where are you Emma? I can't see you.
6. We are on the beach. Can't you see us, Bill?

H Visa att du kan använda personliga pronomen. Gör test 4 på sidan 49.

5 My – mine

POSSESSIVA PRONOMEN

förenade

my	It's my bike.
your	It's your ball.
his	It's his dog.
her	It's her horse.
its	What's its name?

självständiga

mine	It's mine .
yours	It's yours .
his	It's his .
hers	It's hers .
ours	It's ours .
yours	It's yours .
theirs	It's theirs .

■ Man kan tala om vem som äger något genom att använda ett possessivt pronomen.

■ *förenade* följs av ett substantiv It's **my** bike.

■ *självständiga* följs inte av något substantiv The bike is **mine**. It's **mine**.

Obs. **its** är ett förenat possessivt pronomen.

The bird is cleaning **its** wings. (Fågeln tvättar sina vingar.)

Blanda inte ihop **its** med **it's**. **It's** är en sammandragning av **it is**.

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

B Skriv rätt förenade possessiva pronomen.
Du får hjälp av de kursiverade orden.

1. I love pizza. Pizza is my favourite food.

2. Did you enjoy your holiday?

3. He had a wonderful time. It was the best time of his life.

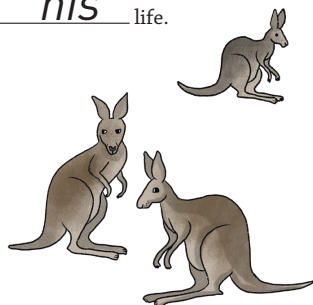
4. Australia is famous for its kangaroos.

5. We love our new house.

6. Are you looking for your shoes, Jane?

7. It's my birthday. I'm twelve today.

8. Have they got all their things?



C Läs om Mark och Clara. Skriv rätt förenade possessiva pronomen.
Använd **your, his, her, its** eller **their**.

Mark and Clara are from Richmond. They live in Bridge Street. Their best friends, Haresh and Sita, live in the same house. Mark is thirteen. His hobby is tennis. Clara is twelve. Her hobby is music. They all go to the same school. Its name is Queen Mary's School. The boys like their teacher very much. He's very young. His name is Alan Todd. Clara's teacher is young, too. Her name is Annie King. And you? Do you like your school? Do your friends like their school?

D Dra streck mellan meningarna som hör ihop.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| This is Percy's skateboard. | It's ours. |
| This is my badminton racket. | They are his. |
| These are Kevin's rollerblades. | They are theirs. |
| This is our football. | It's mine. |
| These are Nora's tennis balls. | It's his. |
| The boys have got new skis. | They are hers. |

E Skriv frågorna. Byt ut de kursiverade orden mot ett självständigt possessivt pronomen.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Is this your glass or <u>my</u> glass? | <u>Is this your glass or mine?</u> |
| 2. Is this my key or <u>your</u> key? | <u>Is this my key or yours?</u> |
| 3. Is this your pen or <u>her</u> pen? | <u>Is this your pen or hers?</u> |
| 4. Is their boat bigger than <u>our</u> boat? | <u>Is their boat bigger than ours?</u> |
| 5. Shall we take our car or <u>their</u> car? | <u>Shall we take our car or theirs?</u> |
| 6. Is this your bag or <u>my</u> bag? | <u>Is this your bag or mine?</u> |

F Skriv rätt självständigt possessivt pronomen.
Du får hjälp av de kursiverade orden.



1. This is *Andy's* canary. The canary is his.
2. I've got a little frog. The frog is mine.
3. *The kids* have got twelve rabbits. The rabbits are theirs.
4. *Olivia* has got a pony. The pony is hers.
5. Have *you* got a hamster? Is the hamster yours?
6. *The girls* have got a green snake. The snake is theirs.
7. We've got ten kittens. The kittens are ours.
8. *Leo* has got big butterflies. The butterflies are his.
9. This is *Betty's* goldfish. The goldfish is hers.

G Läs meningarna. Välj och skriv rätt pronomen.

1. Lucinda is my cousin. *my / mine*
2. Blue is my favourite colour. What is yours? *your / yours*
3. This kayak belongs to us. It is ours. *our / ours*
4. We can't find our bikes. Can you help us? *our / ours*
5. This is not my umbrella. Mine is red. *my / mine*
6. My room is bigger than hers. *her / hers*
7. She has two sisters but I don't know their names. *their / theirs*
8. You can't have that cake, Robin. It isn't yours. *your / yours*
9. Shall we listen to your playlist or mine? *my / mine*
10. Be quiet! Joanna is doing her homework. *her / hers*

H Visa att du kan använda possessiva pronomen. Gör test 5 på sidan 50.

6 Warm, warmer, the warmest

positiv	komparativ	superlativ
warm	warmer	the warmest

- Man kan jämföra saker eller personer genom att använda olika former av ett adjektiv. Detta kallas att komparera.
- De flesta adjektiv kompareras med ändelserna **-er** och **-est**.
- komparativ följs ofta av *than* It's warmer *than* yesterday.

A Hur komparerar man de flesta adjektiv?
Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Komparera adjektiven.

1. old	<u>older</u>	<u>the oldest</u>
2. new	<u>newer</u>	<u>the newest</u>
3. dark	<u>darker</u>	<u>the darkest</u>
4. light	<u>lighter</u>	<u>the lightest</u>
5. hard	<u>harder</u>	<u>the hardest</u>
6. soft	<u>softer</u>	<u>the softest</u>
7. rich	<u>richer</u>	<u>the richest</u>
8. poor	<u>poorer</u>	<u>the poorest</u>

C Skriv rätt form av adjektivet vid rätt bild.

How fast are they?



A car is
fast



An aeroplane is
faster



A rocket is
the fastest

nice nicer **the nicest**■ När adjektivet slutar på ett stumt *e* (ett *e* som inte uttalas) faller detta bort framför -er och -est.

D Komparera adjektiven. Var noggrann med stavningen.

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. fine | <u>finer</u> | <u>the finest</u> |
| 2. wide | <u>wider</u> | <u>the widest</u> |
| 3. safe | <u>safer</u> | <u>the safest</u> |
| 4. late | <u>later</u> | <u>the latest</u> |

hot hotter **the hottest**

■ I en del korta adjektiv dubblas konsonanten framför -er och -est.

E Komparera adjektiven. Var noggrann med stavningen.

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. thin | <u>thinner</u> | <u>the thinnest</u> |
| 2. wet | <u>wetter</u> | <u>the wettest</u> |
| 3. big | <u>bigger</u> | <u>the biggest</u> |
| 4. red | <u>redder</u> | <u>the reddest</u> |

easy easier **the easiest**■ När adjektivet slutar på *konsonant+y* ändras *y* till *i* framför -er och -est.

F Komparera adjektiven. Var noggrann med stavningen.

- | | | |
|----------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. early | <u>earlier</u> | <u>the earliest</u> |
| 2. dirty | <u>dirtier</u> | <u>the dirtiest</u> |
| 3. heavy | <u>heavier</u> | <u>the heaviest</u> |
| 4. happy | <u>happier</u> | <u>the happiest</u> |

boring **more boring** **the most boring**■ Adjektiv med två stavelser (utom de som slutar på -y) och adjektiv med fler än två stavelser kompareras med **more** och **the most**.

G Hur komparerar man adjektiv med två eller fler stavelser?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

H Komparera adjektiven.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. difficult | <u>more difficult</u> | <u>the most difficult</u> |
| 2. dangerous | <u>more dangerous</u> | <u>the most dangerous</u> |
| 3. popular | <u>more popular</u> | <u>the most popular</u> |
| 4. famous | <u>more famous</u> | <u>the most famous</u> |

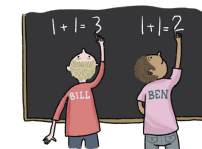
good **better** **the best**
bad **worse** **the worst**

■ Dessa adjektiv är oregelbundna.

I Lär dig hur man komparerar de oregelbundna adjektiven.

J Svara på frågorna med hjälp av bilderna.

1. Is Bill better or worse than Ben at mathematics?

Bill is worse than Ben.

2. Is it the best or the worst music she has ever heard?

It's the worst music she has ever heard.

3. Is gold cheaper or more expensive than silver?

Gold is more expensive than silver.

4. Is Sam's bag heavier or lighter than Tom's?

Sam's bag is heavier than Tom's.

K Stryk under adjektivet.

Skriv sedan klart meningen med komparativ form.

- Spain is hot, but Egypt is hotter.
- Iceland is cold, but Greenland is colder.
- English is difficult, but French is more difficult.
- My picture is good, but William's is better.
- Cherries are sweet, but sugar is sweeter.



L Översätt orden och skriv klart meningarna.

- Ben is nice. He's the nicest boy I know. **den trevligaste**
- It's easy. It's the easiest thing in the world. **den lättaste**
- It's boring. It's the most boring film I've seen. **den tråkigaste**
- It's bad. It's the worst story I've heard. **den sämsta**
- It's dangerous. It's the most dangerous frog there is. **den farligaste**

M Fred är i Australien. Han ringer sin mormor och berättar.

Skriv klart dialogen. Läs hela meningen för att förstå sammanhanget.
Använd komparativ eller superlativ form.

Fred: Hi Nana! I'm in Sydney, the biggest city in Australia. **big**

Grandma: Wow! I've heard it's the most beautiful city in the world. **beautiful**

Fred: Yeah. The opera house is cool. It's the most famous building in Australia. **famous**

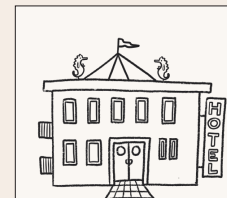
Grandma: Did you see koalas? I think they are cuter than kangaroos. What's the weather like? **cute**

Fred: I saw koalas! And the weather is fine. It's drier than in England. **dry**

Grandma: How's the food? Is it more expensive than at home? **expensive**

Fred: Yes, but yesterday I had the best pancakes I've ever had! **good**

Grandma: Good for you! Thanks for calling. It's lovely to hear your voice.



The Sea Horse

£40
62 beds
built in 1995
25m to beach



The Sea View

£55
110 beds
built in 2001
50m to beach



The Bay Hotel

£70
90 beds
built in 2025
150m to beach

N Jämför de olika hotellen i Sail Bay med hjälp av annonsen.

- The Sea Horse is the smallest hotel in Sail Bay. **small**
- The Sea View is bigger than the Bay Hotel. **big**
- The Bay Hotel is the newest hotel in Sail Bay. **new**
- The Sea View is older than the Bay Hotel. **old**
- The Bay Hotel is the most expensive hotel in Sail Bay. **expensive**
- The Sea Horse is the cheapest hotel in Sail Bay. **cheap**
- The Bay Hotel is more modern than the Sea View. **modern**
- I think the Sea Horse is the best hotel in Sail Bay. **good**

O Skriv klart meningarna. Använd rätt form av adjektivet.

- Is it difficult? No, it's easier than you think.
- My siblings are older. I'm the youngest in our family.
- Everybody likes donuts. They're the most popular thing here.
- Let's go to my house. It's closer than yours.
- Is the soup good? No, it's the worst soup ever.
Did you put soap in this?

popular
young
easy
bad
close

P Visa att du kan komparera adjektiv. **Gör test 6** på sidan 51.

7 Was – were

to be att vara

singular

I **was** jag var
you **were** du var

he **was** han var
she **was** hon var
it **was** den/det var

plural

we **were** vi var
you **were** ni var
they **were** de var

■ **was** och **were** är preteritum (dåtid) och talar om hur något *var* tidigare
t.ex. this morning (i morse), yesterday, last April.

Yesterday I **was** late for school. Last week they **were** ill.

A När använder man **was**? När använder man **were**?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv **was** eller **were**.

1. You were early.
2. It was ten o'clock.
3. They were good.
4. He was rich.
5. We were afraid.
6. I was hungry.
7. It was great.
8. You were young.
9. They were in York.
10. She was in town.
11. You were right.
12. I was wrong.
13. It was dark.
14. She was at home.
15. They were here.
16. I was in London.

C Skriv klart frågorna. Använd **Was** eller **Were**.

1. Were you ill?
2. Was he married?
3. Were they English?
4. Was it hot?
5. Were we late?
6. Was she happy?

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

- Jack **was** (= *he was*)
- your mother **was** (= *she was*)
- the parrot **was** (= *it was*)
- I plural används **were**.
- the monkeys **were** (= *they were*)

D Skriv rätt form av verbet be. Använd **was** eller **were**.

1. The tomato was green.
2. The tomatoes were red.
3. There was a crocodile in the water.
4. The children were at a birthday party.
5. Her sisters were at the cinema.
6. Was his father pleased?
7. Vicky was twelve years old when she moved to England.
8. Were your parents on holiday?
9. Was your cousin in Florida?



E Läs Lucys meddelande från Florida. Skriv **was** eller **were**.

A message from Florida

Well, here we are! In Florida. Yesterday I was in Palm Beach. It was a lovely day. The sun was hot and the sky was blue.

We were on the beach the whole morning. Tim and Max were in the sea.

Dad was asleep with a book on his face. There were lots of people around, enjoying their day. I was sad when it was time to leave. Were you in Miami when you were in Florida?

See you next week. Can't wait!

F Skriv frågor. Använd **Was** eller **Were**.

- (the hotel/nice) Was the hotel nice?
- (the guests/friendly) Were the guests friendly?
- (the rooms/big) Were the rooms big?
- (the room service/OK) Was the room service OK?
- (the view/pretty) Was the view pretty?
- (the meals/good) Were the meals good?
- (the disco/fun) Was the disco fun?
- (the pool/clean) Was the pool clean?

När man vill ge ett kort svar gör man så här.

Was she at work?	■ Yes, she was.	■ No, she wasn't.
Were you at home?	■ Yes, I was.	■ No, I wasn't.
Were they in town?	■ Yes, they were.	■ No, they weren't.

G Vad skulle *du* svara på dessa frågor?

- Was your mum born in Sweden? Yes, she was.
- Were you late for school this morning? No, I wasn't.
- Were your friends in London last weekend? No, they weren't.
- Was it Monday yesterday? No, it wasn't.
- Was your birthday last week? No, it wasn't.
- Were you in Ireland last year? No, I wasn't.
- Were you at home last night? Yes, I was.
- Were you and your friend in the park last week? Yes, we were.

Exempelsvar:

H Lucy berättar om när hon var i Florida.

Skriv orden i rätt ordning. Börja med det understrukna ordet.

Lucy's trip to Florida

- friend I my with was I was with my friend.
- was It Miami hot in It was hot in Miami.
- with cousins were We my We were with my cousins.
- great was It fun It was great fun.
- grandma My there was My grandma was there.
- on She holiday was She was on holiday.
- show were We at a We were at a show.
- you too there Were Were you there too?
- were in We there October We were there in October.
- The was wonderful trip The trip was wonderful.
- really were We glad We were really glad.

Ringa in sista bokstaven i dina meningar så får du veta vad Lucy gillade bäst.

12. The best part was Disney World.

I Översätt orden och skriv klart meningarna.

- Were you in England last year? **Var du**
- Was Oscar in Australia last winter? **Var Oscar**
- Was your sister at home last night? **Var din syster**
- The children were in Ireland two years ago. **Barnen var**
- Were you in Florida last summer? **Var ni**
- Tim and I were in Canada in September. **Tim och jag var**
- Where was his cousin last week? **var hans kusin**

J Visa att du kan använda **was** och **were**. Gör test 7 på sidan 52.

8 One, the first

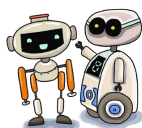
Det finns två olika slags räkneord. Grundtal och ordningstal.

GRUNDTAL

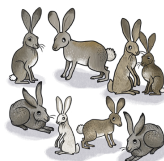
1 one	11 eleven	21 twenty-one
2 two	12 twelve	22 twenty-two
3 three	13 thirteen	23 twenty-three
4 four	14 fourteen	
5 five	15 fifteen	30 thirty
6 six	16 sixteen	40 forty
7 seven	17 seventeen	50 fifty
8 eight	18 eighteen	60 sixty
9 nine	19 nineteen	70 seventy
10 ten	20 twenty	80 eighty
		90 ninety
		100 one hundred
		101 one hundred and one

A Lär dig stava grundtalen. Öva tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv antalet med bokstäver.



1. two



2. eight



3. nine

C Skriv grundtalen med bokstäver.

5 five
12 twelve
27 twenty-seven
59 fifty-nine

80 eighty
16 sixteen
91 ninety-one
103 one hundred and three

ORDNINGSTAL

the first	1 st	the eleventh	11 th
the second	2 nd	the twelfth	12 th
the third	3 rd	the thirteenth	13 th
the fourth	4 th	the fourteenth	14 th
the fifth	5 th	the fifteenth	15 th
the sixth	6 th	the sixteenth	16 th
the seventh	7 th	the seventeenth	17 th
the eighth	8 th	the eighteenth	18 th
the ninth	9 th	the nineteenth	19 th
the tenth	10 th	the twentieth	20 th
		the twenty-first	21 st
		the twenty-second	22 nd
		the twenty-third	23 rd
		the thirtieth	30 th
		the thirty-first	31 st

■ Ofta läggs **-th** till grundtalet när du skriver ordningstal. four – fourth
De fetmarkerade orden har annan stavning.

D Titta noga på stavningen av ordningstalen.
Lär dig hur man förkortar dem.

E Skriv ordningstalen med bokstäver.
Uttala sedan orden tyst för dig själv.

3rd the third
7th the seventh
1st the first
5th the fifth
9th the ninth

16th the sixteenth
20th the twentieth
6th the sixth
2nd the second
24th the twenty-fourth

F Skriv rätt ordningstal. Skriv sedan förkortningen.

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

1. **E** is the fifth 5th letter of the alphabet.
2. **N** is the fourteenth 14th letter of the alphabet.
3. **G** is the seventh 7th letter of the alphabet.
4. **L** is the twelfth 12th letter of the alphabet.
5. **I** is the ninth 9th letter of the alphabet.
6. **S** is the nineteenth 19th letter of the alphabet.
7. **H** is the eighth 8th letter of the alphabet.

Datum Så här skriver man.

16 June

24 July

Så här säger man.

the sixteenth of June

the twenty-fourth of July

Tänk på att månader skrivs med stor bokstav på engelska. ■ juli = July

G Titta på kalenderbladen och skriv rätt datum.
Skriv också hur man säger datumet.



1. Take Rocky to the vet 14 August the fourteenth of August
2. Garden party 31 July the thirty-first of July
3. Beach day 10 August the tenth of August
4. Visit Grandpa 28 July the twenty-eighth of July
5. Go to the dentist 12 August the twelfth of August

H Skriv datum. Läs sedan allt tyst för dig själv.

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

Exempelsvar:

1. My birthday is on 13 January.
2. My mum's birthday is on 2 June.
3. My friend's birthday is on 25 March.
4. New Year's Eve is on 31 December.

Årtal

Så här skriver man.

1999

2001

Så här säger man.

nineteen ninety-nine

two thousand and one

I Skriv årtalen med bokstäver. Läs dem sedan tyst för dig själv.

1492

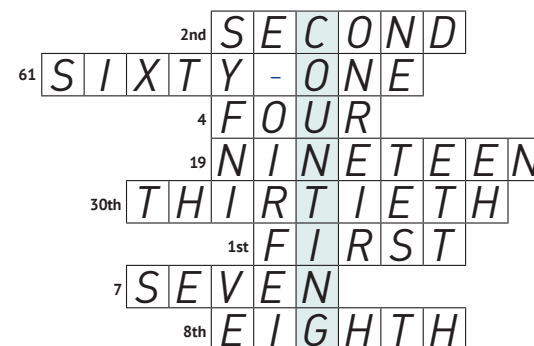
1837

1948

2029

fourteen ninety-two
eighteen thirty-seven
nineteen forty-eight
two thousand and twenty-nine

J Skriv räkneorden.



Vilket är det gömda ordet? COUNTING

9 Jumped

I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they **jumped**

- Preteritum (dåtid) talar om vad som hände före nu, t.ex. this morning, yesterday, last year.
- Preteritum bildas genom att man lägger till **-ed** till verbets grundform. It started **ed** last week. Yesterday we jumped **ed** into the pool.
- Verb som får **-ed** i preteritum kallas regelbundna.

A Hur bildar man preteritum?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv vad Hazel och hennes vänner gjorde förra lördagen.



A busy afternoon

- mend the bike (Hazel) Hazel mended the bike.
- wash the car (Farid) Farid washed the car.
- cook an omelette (Olivia) Olivia cooked an omelette.
- clean the windows (Ben) Ben cleaned the windows.
- paint the bedroom (Alex) Alex painted the bedroom.
- plant an apple tree (Wyatt) Wyatt planted an apple tree.
- brush the dog (Amanda) Amanda brushed the dog.

C Skriv klart meningarna. Använd preteritum.

- The twins usually cycle to school but yesterday they walked **walk**
- Bo often makes Italian food but last week he cooked an Indian meal. **cook**
- I often stay at home at weekends but last weekend I visited Tom. **visit**
- It often snows a lot in the winter but last year it rained every day. **rain**
- We usually begin at 8.20 but yesterday we started at 8.30. **start**
- Diana usually reads a book but last night she listened to a podcast. **listen**

smile – **smiled** stumt e faller bort

stop – **stopped** i många korta verb som slutar på en vokal
+ konsonant dubblas konsonanten framför -ed

D Skriv verben i preteritum.

- jog jogged
- save saved
- drop dropped
- change changed
- move moved
- plan planned
- close closed
- clap clapped

try – **tried**

- Om verbet slutar på **konsonant+y** ändras detta y till **i**.
Obs. **Vokal+y** har bara **-ed**. stay – **stayed**

E Skriv verben i preteritum.

- try tried
- carry carried
- play played
- study studied
- enjoy enjoyed
- hurry hurried
- cry cried
- multiply multiplied

F Välj rätt verb och skriv klart meningarna. Använd preteritum.

- She parked the car in Bond Street.
- We stayed up till 11 o'clock.
- The bus stopped at the railway station.
- He worried a lot about the test.
- We lived in Guildford for five years.
- They needed help with the project.

stay
need
worry
park
live
stop

G Svara på frågorna med hjälp av bilderna.
När det står *did* i frågan måste du svara med preteritum.

1. What did Mrs Jones carry?

She carried an umbrella.



2. What did Amy open?

She opened the window.



3. What did the children miss?

They missed the train.



4. What did Percy drop?

He dropped an egg.



5. What did the boys move?

They moved the piano.



H Skriv klart meningarna. Använd preteritum av verben.

visit watch walk play try like drop finish

1. Jake *watched* a film about tigers last night.

He *liked* it a lot.

2. I *visited* my cousins in Liverpool last week.

We *walked* around in the city for two hours.

3. Kim and Megan *finished* their homework in 30 minutes.

Then they *played* a board game for the rest of the night.

4. This morning Lara *tried* to make banana pancakes,

but she *dropped* the eggs on the floor.

I Visa att du kan använda preteritum. **Gör test 9** på sidan 54.

10 Is it Olivia's?

singular

the boy's mother

pojken's mamma

the bird's nest

fågeln's bo

the child's toys

barnets leksaker

plural

the boys' mother

pojkarnas mamma

the birds' nest

fåglarnas bo

the children's toys

barnens leksaker

singular

substantiv + 's

plural

substantiv + '

oregelbunden plural

substantiv + 's

■ Genitiv talar om vem som äger något.

■ Genitiv med 's eller ' används när ägaren är person eller djur.

A När bildar man genitiv med 's? När räcker det med ' (apostrof)?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Skriv rätt genitivform. Lägg till 's eller '.

1. my friend 's

5. your uncle 's

9. the children 's

2. my friends '

6. the girls '

10. the man 's

3. her brother 's

7. the lions '

11. the men 's

4. her brothers '

8. the lion 's

12. the penguins '

C Titta på bilderna. Skriv rätt genitivform.

1. cat + box

the cats' box



2. boy + books

the boy's books



3. rabbit + carrots

the rabbits' carrots



4. player + shoes

the player's shoes



5. firefighter + truck

the firefighters' truck



D Är ägaren en eller flera?
Skriv uttrycken där de passar.

the teachers' tea	the teacher's tea
the bird's nest	the birds' nest
the men's room	the man's room
the girl's skis	the girls' skis
the children's ball	the child's ball



one owner

the teacher's tea
the bird's nest
the man's room
the girl's skis
the child's ball

more owners

the teachers' tea
the birds' nest
the men's room
the girls' skis
the children's ball

E Skriv om meningarna. Använd genitiv av de namn eller ord som står inom parentes.

- This is *her* phone. (Olivia)
- It is *his* idea. (my cousin)
- I like *her* haircut. (your sister)
- His* bike is very fast. (Simon)
- Is that *their* dad? (the boys)
- Its* wing is broken. (The bird)
- It is *their* computer. (the children)
- Their* car is blue. (My parents)
- Who is *her* friend? (Tricia)

This is Olivia's phone.
It is my cousin's idea.
I like your sister's haircut.
Simon's bike is very fast.
Is that the boys' dad?
The bird's wing is broken.
It is the children's computer.
My parents' car is blue.
Who is Tricia's friend?

the name of the village	namnet på byn / byns namn
the capital of Greece	huvudstaden i Grekland / Greklands huvudstad
the colour of the pencil	färgen på pennan / pennans färg

■ Genitiv med **the ... of** används när ägaren inte är person eller djur.

F Skriv klart meningarna. Använd **the ... of**.

- (beginning/story) I didn't hear the beginning of the story.
- (end/road) The hamburger bar is at the end of the road.
- (colour/jacket) Joanna loves the colour of her jacket.
- (doors/house) The doors of the house are blue.
- (end/lesson) Jim left before the end of the lesson.
- (name/place) I can't remember the name of the place.

G Skriv orden i rätt ordning.

- (What / the address / is / Buckingham Palace / of)
What is the address of Buckingham Palace?
- (I like / that T-shirt / the colour / of)
I like the colour of that T-shirt.
- (at the top / There's a cafeteria / the hill / of)
There's a cafeteria at the top of the hill.
- (the capital / Paris / is / France / of)
Paris is the capital of France.
- (the film / We didn't see / the end / of)
We didn't see the end of the film.
- (What / the name / is / this street / of)
What is the name of this street?

H Visa att du kan använda genitiv. **Gör test 10** på sidan 55.

11 I am going to ...

singular

I **am** (I'm)
you **are** (you're)
he **is** (he's)
she **is** (she's)
it **is** (it's)

going to eat

plural

we **are** (we're)
you **are** (you're)
they **are** (they're)

going to eat

■ **be going to** används när man vill säga vad någon planerar, tänker eller ska göra.

I **am going to** buy a swimsuit.

■ **be going to** används också när man förutsäger vad som kommer att hända inom kort.
The sun is shining. It **is going to** be hot.

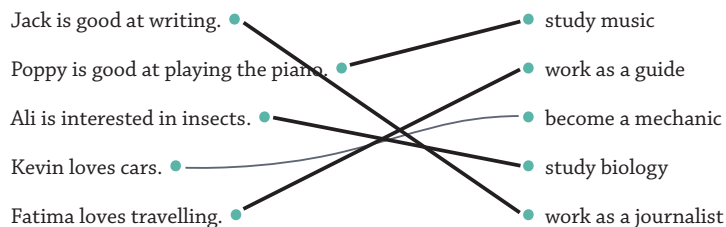
A När ska man använda be going to?

Tänk efter noga och svara tyst för dig själv.

B Kevin och hans vänner vet vad de ska göra när de slutat skolan.

Dra streck mellan personerna och deras framtidsplaner.

Skriv sedan nya meningar med **be going to**.



- Kevin is going to become a mechanic.
- Jack is going to work as a journalist.
- Poppy is going to study music.
- Ali is going to study biology.
- Fatima is going to work as a guide.

C Klassen planerar en skolbasar.

Svara på frågorna med fullständiga meningar.



Planning a school bazaar

- When are they going to have the bazaar? (in December)
They are going to have the bazaar in December.
- What is Moira going to do? (sing Irish songs)
Moira is going to sing Irish songs.
- What are Sam and Eric going to do? (play the piano)
Sam and Eric are going to play the piano.
- What is William going to do? (bake blueberry muffins)
William is going to bake blueberry muffins.
- What are Amanda and Jo going to do? (organize the raffle)
Amanda and Jo are going to organize the raffle.

D Skriv frågor. Använd rätt form av **be going to**.

- (you / play / hockey tomorrow)
Are you going to play hockey tomorrow?
- (she / meet / her friend tonight)
Is she going to meet her friend tonight?
- (you / try / that new game)
Are you going to try that new game?
- (it / rain / tomorrow)
Is it going to rain tomorrow?
- (they / watch / the match this Sunday)
Are they going to watch the match this Sunday?
- (he / ride / his skateboard)
Is he going to ride his skateboard?

The Scott family schedule

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Susan	meet Jason at 7.30				bake for Mum's birthday		
Robin		do my piano homework	visit Aunt May			wash the car	
Mum							read the book club book
Dad						shop for Mum's birthday	
Mum and Dad				go to the parents' evening	have dinner with Jake		

What are they going to do?

1. *On Monday Susan is going to meet Jason at 7.30.*
2. *On Friday Susan is going to bake for Mum's birthday.*
3. *On Tuesday Robin is going to do his piano homework.*
4. *On Wednesday Robin is going to visit Aunt May.*
5. *On Saturday Robin is going to wash the car.*
6. *On Sunday Mum is going to read the book club book.*
7. *On Saturday Dad is going to shop for Mum's birthday.*
8. *On Thursday Mum and Dad are going to go to the parents' evening.*
9. *On Friday Mum and Dad are going to have dinner with Jake.*

12 On – across

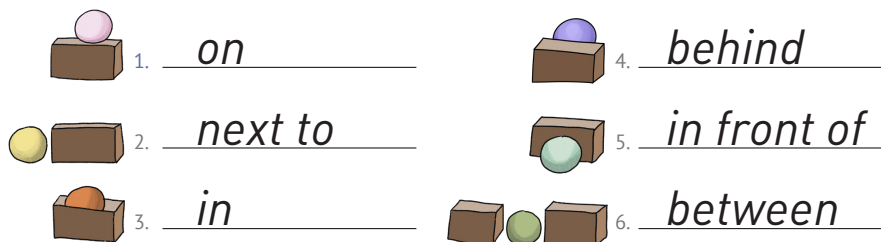
PREPOSITIONER – PLATS

in	i
on	på, ovanpå
between	mellan
next to	bredvid, intill
over	över
under	under
behind	bakom
in front of	framför

■ Platsprepositioner är ord som beskriver var någon eller någonting befinner sig.
The books are **in** the box, **behind** the sofa.

A Öva på prepositionerna tyst för dig själv.

B Var är bollen? Skriv rätt preposition.



C Välj och skriv rätt preposition.

1. The cat is sleeping on the pizza box. **on / over**
2. An aeroplane is flying over the school. **in / over**
3. You keep food in the fridge. **in / under**
4. I sat next to my friend during the test. **on / next to**
5. The library is between the museum and the park. **over / between**
6. The teacher is standing in front of the class. **under / in front of**
7. Please, park your bike behind the house. **behind / on**



D Titta på bilden och svara på frågorna.

Where is everything?

- Where is Rosa's bag? The bag is under the bed.
- Where are her glasses? The glasses are on the desk.
- Where is the pink ball? The pink ball is in the box.
- Where are her green boots? The green boots are behind the box.
- Where is the cat? The cat is between the boxes.

E Titta på bilden igen och skriv om fler saker och var de är. **Exempelsvar:**

- on The lamp is on the bedside table./
The jeans are on the bed.
- over The pink lamp is over Rosa./
The shelf is over the bed.
- next to The bed is next to the chair./
The book is next to the bun.
- in front of Rosa is in front of the desk./
The boxes are in front of the window.
- in The plant is in the window./
The water bottle is in the bag.

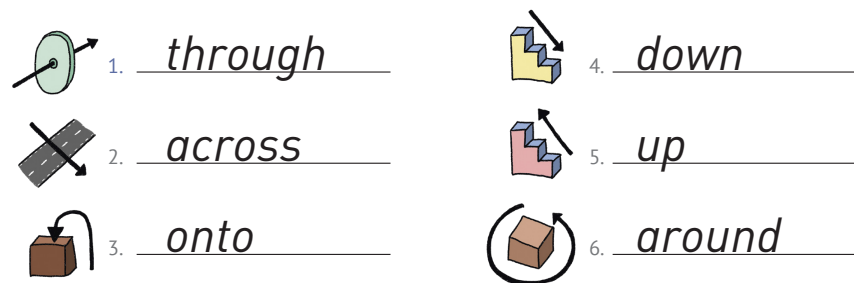
PREPOSITIONER – RÖRELSE

towards	mot
across	över, tvärsöver
through	genom
around	runt
up	upp, upp för
down	ner, ner för
into	i, in i, ner i
onto	på, upp på

■ Prepositioner kan också visa rörelse till, från eller genom en plats.
Julia walked **through** the corridor and **down** the stairs.

F Öva på prepositionerna som visar rörelse.

G Skriv prepositionen som passar till bilden.



H Välj och skriv den preposition som passar bäst.

- Ahmed jumped into the pool. **into / through**
- Kathy walked down the stairs. **down / around**
- The artist stepped onto the stage. **onto / into**
- We cycled around the lake. **down / around**
- My brother crawled through the tunnel. **through / across**
- They are driving towards the coast. **towards / onto**

I Visa att du kan använda prepositioner. **Gör test 12** på sidan 57.

Test 1 A parrot, the parrot

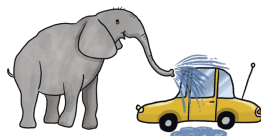
A Välj rätt obestämd artikel. Skriv **a** eller **an**.

- Can I have an apple and a pineapple, please?
- He wants to be an actor or an astronaut.
- I can see a turtle and an octopus.
- We have a young aunt and an old uncle.
- Our city has a hospital and a university.

B Välj rätt artikel. Skriv **a**, **an** eller **the**.

Percy: I have a dog and a cat. The dog carries my homework and the cat cleans my plate.

Swami: Oh, that's nothing! I have a donkey and an elephant. The donkey carries my schoolbooks and the elephant washes my car.



C Ringa in och skriv rätt artikel.

- Is an owl a bird?
- I play tennis for an hour every day.
- Mr Gray is the principal of our school.
- Is the mountain bike new?
- I have an Australian friend.

a / an / the

a / an / the

a / an / the

a / an / the

a / an / the

Din poäng _____/22

Test 2 Puppies and children

A Skriv orden i plural.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. boy | <u>boys</u> | 6. tooth | <u>teeth</u> |
| 2. box | <u>boxes</u> | 7. nurse | <u>nurses</u> |
| 3. woman | <u>women</u> | 8. knife | <u>knives</u> |
| 4. bush | <u>bushes</u> | 9. owl | <u>owls</u> |
| 5. calf | <u>calves</u> | 10. lady | <u>ladies</u> |

B Skriv vad bilderna föreställer.

- The leaves are falling from the tree.



- There are two babies in the pram.



- Can you cut all the tomatoes, please?



- Look! There are two thieves in the bank.



- The man has two watches.



C Översätt till engelska.

- två nycklar two keys
- fem barn five children
- många länder many countries
- en mus a mouse
- två fjärilar two butterflies

Din poäng _____/20

Test 3 Don't – doesn't

A Skriv **do**, **does**, **don't** eller **doesn't** i svaren.

- Does Luke collect autographs? No, he doesn't.
- Do we need our books? Yes, you do.
- Does it snow a lot here? No, it doesn't.
- Do you live in Swindon? No, I don't.
- Does Jennifer drink coffee? No, she doesn't.
- Does the match begin at 7? Yes, it does.

B Skriv orden som saknas så att meningarna blir nekande.

- They live in York. They don't live in Newcastle.
- Lee speaks Chinese. She doesn't speak English.
- We like pancakes. We don't like omelettes.
- Ben takes the car. He doesn't take the bus.
- I play the guitar. I don't play the trumpet.
- He runs on Mondays. He doesn't run on Tuesdays.



C Översätt och skriv klart meningarna.

- Pandas don't eat carrots. **äter inte**
- Amin and Amina don't speak English at home. **talar inte**
- My brother doesn't play basketball. **spelar inte**
- I don't understand Japanese. Do you? **förstår inte**

Din poäng _____ /16

Test 4 I – me

A Ringa in och skriv rätt personligt pronomen.

- Where are the boys? Can you see them? **him / they / them**
- Bill and Bob are outside. They are riding their skateboards. **he / they / them**
- We can't open the door. Can you help us? **them / us / him**
- Don't wait for me. I'll be late. **me / him / her**
- Where are the women? I must talk to them. **her / they / them**

B Översätt och skriv rätt personligt pronomen.

- Are you waiting for her, Luke? **henne**
- Do you like him, Emma? **honom**
- Hurry up! We're waiting for you. **dig**
- Hurry up! I'm waiting for you. **er**
- Can you help me with the bags? **ni**
- Where can we find them? **dem**

C Skriv rätt personligt pronomen.

- Where's the book? – You're sitting on it.
- I'm looking for Diana. Have you seen her?
- We can hear them. They are in the kitchen.
- I'm talking to you. You must listen to me.
- We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come with us?
- I don't like mice. I'm afraid of them.
- Where is he? I can't see him.



Din poäng _____ /18

Test 5 My – mine

A Skriv rätt förenat possessivt pronomen.

Du får hjälp av de kursiverade orden.

1. We visit our grandma every week.
2. She lives with all her cats in Sail Bay.
3. It is famous for its lovely beach.
4. I think it's great to have my gran there.
5. Uncle Pod comes with his family in May.
6. They like to have their small boat in the Bay.
7. The kids would like to see their granny more often.
8. Can you visit your grandma when you like?

B Skriv rätt självständigt possessivt pronomen.

1. They have an old boat. The boat is theirs.
2. I have a new surfboard. The surfboard is mine.
3. We have a small car. The car is ours.
4. She has a blue bike. The bike is hers.



C Använd båda orden och skriv dem i rätt lucka.

1. His school is older than hers. his hers
2. This is my calculator. Where is yours? yours my
3. Our books are on the desk. Where are yours? our yours
4. Their teacher is here. Where is ours? ours their

Din poäng _____ /20

Test 6 Warm, warmer, the warmest

A Komparera adjektiven.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. warm | <u>warmer</u> | <u>the warmest</u> |
| 2. fine | <u>finer</u> | <u>the finest</u> |
| 3. big | <u>bigger</u> | <u>the biggest</u> |
| 4. bad | <u>worse</u> | <u>the worst</u> |
| 5. difficult | <u>more difficult</u> | <u>the most difficult</u> |
| 6. early | <u>earlier</u> | <u>the earliest</u> |

B Översätt och skriv adjektiven.

1. The film is good but the book is better. bättre
2. Mr Parry is young but Mr Barry is younger. yngre
3. Lagos is big. It's the biggest city in Africa. den största
4. His picture is beautiful. It's more beautiful than mine. vackrare

C Skriv rätt form av adjektivet.

1. This computer is faster than my old one. fast
2. Yesterday was the hottest day of the year. hot
3. It's the funniest story I've ever heard. funny
4. What's the most popular sport in your country? popular
5. How long is a worm? long



Din poäng _____ /20

Test 7 Was – were

A Skriv Was eller Were.

1. Was he English?
2. Were they Americans?
3. Were you in Scotland?
4. Was it Italian?



B Skriv was eller were.

Lucy's dream

Last night I had a dream. I was on the moon. Rita was there. Ben was there. Sam and Eric were there. We were having a picnic. The view was wonderful. There were stars and planets everywhere. Then we could see two big lights. They were coming nearer. It was a spaceship! There was a terrible sandstorm. And ... When I woke up I was on the floor. It was time to get ready for school.

C Skriv klart frågorna. Använd Was eller Were.

Ge sedan ett kort svar.

1. Was Lucy's dream a strange dream? Yes, it was.
2. Was Katie on the moon? No, she wasn't.
3. Were Sam and Eric on the moon? Yes, they were.
4. Were you on the moon, Lucy? Yes, I was.

Din poäng _____ /22

Test 8 One, the first

A Skriv svaret med bokstäver.

1. five + six = eleven
2. four + eight = twelve
3. ten + three = thirteen
4. nine + six = fifteen
5. seven + ten = seventeen
6. one + two = three
7. three + five = eight
8. ten + eleven = twenty-one

B Skriv grundtalen med bokstäver.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 14 <u>fourteen</u> | 80 <u>eighty</u> |
| 40 <u>forty</u> | 22 <u>twenty-two</u> |
| 16 <u>sixteen</u> | 30 <u>thirty</u> |
| 60 <u>sixty</u> | 100 <u>one hundred</u> |

C Skriv rätt ordningstal.

1. **A** is the first letter of the alphabet.
2. **B** is the second letter of the alphabet.
3. **C** is the third letter of the alphabet.
4. **D** is the fourth letter of the alphabet.
5. **E** is the fifth letter of the alphabet.
6. **F** is the sixth letter of the alphabet.



D Skriv årtalen med bokstäver.

- | |
|---|
| 1984 <u>nineteen eighty-four</u> |
| 2028 <u>two thousand and twenty-eight</u> |

Din poäng _____ /24

Test 9 Jumped

A Skriv verben i preteritum.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. live <u>lived</u> | 4. play <u>played</u> |
| 2. cry <u>cried</u> | 5. love <u>loved</u> |
| 3. drop <u>dropped</u> | 6. hurry <u>hurried</u> |

B Skriv preteritum av verben.

The party

Last weekend I visited my cousins, Bill and Mila. **visit**

They wanted to have a party for their friends. **want**

so they invited all their pals from school. **invite**

Bill also phoned Sally Shaw, the new girl in his class. **phone**

We planned everything together and **plan**

I tried to help them as much as I could. **try**

The party was great. We danced a lot. **dance**

and I talked with Jasmine and her brother. **talk**

My cousin Bill liked Sally very much. **like**

He asked if he could see her the next day. **ask**

C Svara på frågorna med hjälp av bilderna.

1. What did Penny paint?

Penny painted a door.

2. What did Harry wash?

Harry washed his T-shirts.



Din poäng _____ /18

Test 10 Is it Olivia's?

A Läs meningarna. Skriv rätt genitivform.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. His <u>girlfriend's</u> mum is from Dublin. | girlfriend's / girlfriends' |
| 2. Our <u>teacher's</u> bike is red. | teacher's / teachers' |
| 3. Her <u>uncles'</u> names are Sam and Chris. | uncle's / uncles' |
| 4. My <u>aunt's</u> name is Lydia. | aunt's / aunts' |

B Thelma och Louise hjälper sin mormor packa upp i nya lägenheten. Skriv klart meningarna. Använd genitivformen av orden.

The move

Thelma: Grandma's new apartment is lovely. **Grandma**

Louise: I agree. Let's see what's in this box.

Here are the dogs' balls. Good to know. **dogs**

Thelma: Could this be Dad's old toy truck? **Dad**

Louise: No, I think that's his brother's. **brother**

Thelma: Look! There are more of her children's toys. **children**

Louise: Yes! That's Aunt Stella's doll. **Stella**

Thelma: What's this? Is it her old neighbour's mailbox? **neighbour**

C Översätt och skriv.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. gatans namn | <u>the name of the street</u> |
| 2. min systers cykel | <u>my sister's bike</u> |
| 3. veckans dagar | <u>the days of the week</u> |
| 4. pojkarnas rum | <u>the boys' room</u> |

Din poäng _____ /15

Test 11 I am going to ...

A Dra streck mellan meningarna som hör ihop.

What is going to happen?

- Mary is making a milkshake. ● We're going to get wet.
 It's raining. ● She's going to have it for a snack.
 Sue and Peg like cooking. ● I'm going to be late.
 The bus is leaving in 5 minutes. ● He's going to feed his hamster.
 Alan has a carrot. ● They're going to make a pie.

B Skriv klart meningarna. Använd **am, is** eller **are** och rätt verb.

Our summer plans

1. Eleanor is going to cycle to St. Ives on her new bike.
 2. We are going to swim in the sea every day.
 3. I am going to play computer games every day.
 4. The boys are going to eat a lot of watermelon.
 5. James is going to read lots of detective stories.

read
play
cycle
swim
eat

C Skriv frågor. Använd rätt form av **be going to**.

1. (we / have / chicken for dinner)
Are we going to have chicken for dinner?
 2. (she / watch / a film tonight)
Is she going to watch a film tonight?
 3. (it / snow / this evening)
Is it going to snow this evening?

Din poäng _____ /14

Test 12 On – across

A Titta på bilderna och skriv rätt platspreposition.

1. The spider is on the jar.



2. The spider is behind the jar.



3. The spider is next to the jar.



4. The spider is in front of the jar.



5. The spider is between the jars.



6. The spider is in the jar.



B Välj och skriv rätt preposition.

1. I'm climbing up the cliff. **up / towards**
 2. He's swimming across the lake to the other side. **across / down**
 3. She walked towards the park but she stopped at a café. **down / towards**
 4. My cat jumped onto the table and made a mess. **around / onto**
 5. The dog crawled through a hole in the fence. **across / through**
 6. Pour the milk into the bowl and mix it. **into / up**

Din poäng _____ /12