



# Unit 3

## Pets and Farm animals, Possession and everyday objects

## Quick Reminder about last lesson:

In the last lesson we learned about:

- Greetings,
- Pronouns and
- countries and
- where are we from
- And my family.

**In this lesson we will continue with pronouns but we focus on possession and we will learn more vocabulary :Pets and Farm animals and everyday objects.**



# Guess the name...



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



## PETS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS



cat  
*ked*



dog  
*köpek*



rabbit  
*tavşan*



hamster  
*hamster*



guinea pig  
*kobay / gine domuzu*



fish  
*balık*



parrot  
*papağan*



tortoise  
*kaplumbağa*



snake  
*yılan*



donkey  
*eşek*



pig  
*domuz*



chicken  
*tavuk*



sheep  
*koyun*



horse  
*at*



cow  
*inek*

## PETS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Number' kelimesiyle bir cümle kur.



cat

1



dog

2



rabbit

3



hamster

4



guinea pig

5



fish

6



parrot

7



tortoise

8



snake

9



donkey

10



pig

11



chicken

12



sheep

13



horse

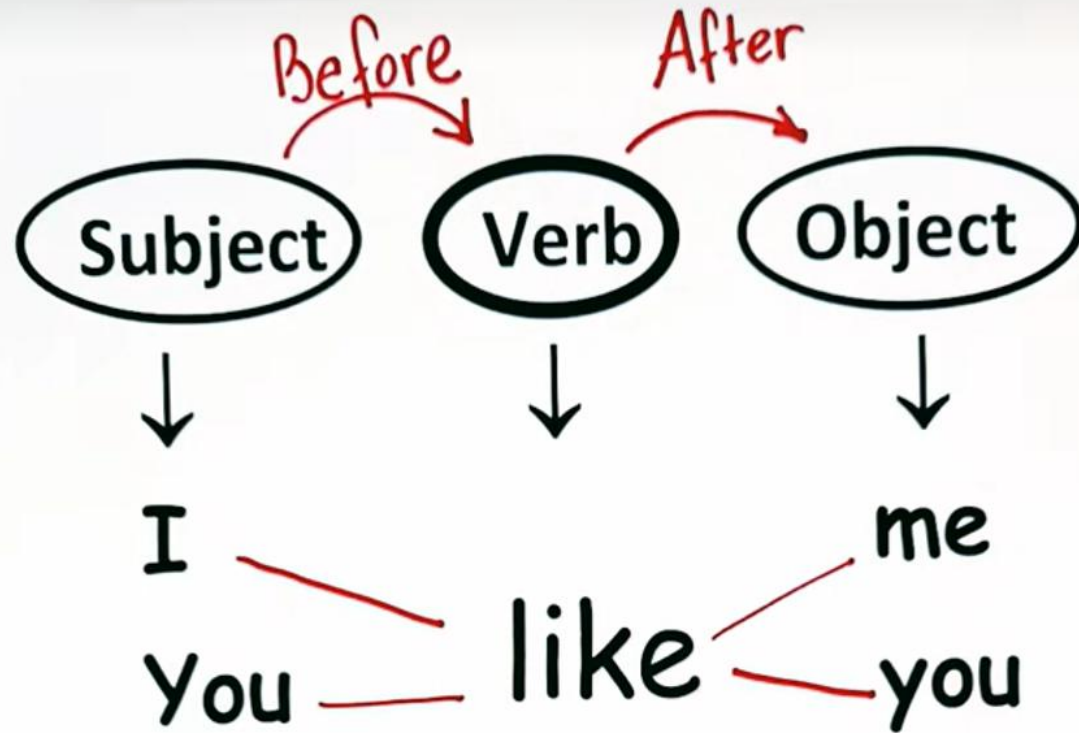
14



cow

15

# Pronouns



**"If it's a name or a pronoun, you don't need an article — just say it!"**

## 🗨 What is a Personal Pronoun?

Personal pronouns are short words we use instead of a name.

Example:

Ali is my friend. He is very kind.

We don't say "Ali is my friend. Ali is very kind." We use he.

| Subject Pronouns | Object Pronouns             | Example Sentence                |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I                | me <i>Beni / Bana</i>       | I am happy. / She likes me.     |
| you              | you <i>Seni / Sana</i>      | You are a student. / I see you. |
| he               | him <i>Onu / Ona</i>        | He is tall. / I know him.       |
| she              | her <i>Onu / Ona</i>        | She is my friend. / I like her. |
| it               | it <i>Onu / Ona</i>         | It is a cat. / I see it.        |
| we               | us <i>Bizi / Bize</i>       | We are at work. / They help us. |
| they             | them <i>Onlari / Onlara</i> | They are here. / I call them.   |

- ✓ Subject pronouns = who does the action.
- ✓ Object pronouns = who receives the action.

## 🌀 Tips to remember

I → for yourself (Ben)

You → for talking to someone (Sen/Siz)

He / She / It → for other people or things

We → for yourself + others (Biz)

They → for a group (Onlar)

| Person                 | Number   | Subjective Pronoun | Possessive Pronoun | Possessive Adjective |
|------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 <sup>st</sup> Person | Singular | I                  | <i>Mine</i>        | My                   |
|                        | Plural   | We                 | <i>Ours</i>        | Our                  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Person | Singular | You                | <i>Yours</i>       | Your                 |
|                        | Plural   | You                | <i>Yours</i>       | Your                 |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person | Singular | He                 | <i>His</i>         | His                  |
|                        |          | She                | <i>Hers</i>        | Her                  |
|                        |          | It                 | <i>Its</i>         | Its                  |
|                        | Plural   | They               | <i>Theirs</i>      | Their                |

- **Mine** → Benimki
- **Ours** → Bizimki
- **Yours** → Seninki / Sizinki
- **His** → Onunki (erkek)
- **Hers** → Onunki (kadın)
- **Theirs** → Onlarınki

When something belongs to somebody, we use possessive pronouns like: *It's mine, it's yours, it's ours, it's his, it's hers, it's theirs.*

They are our teachers  
he is my siblings



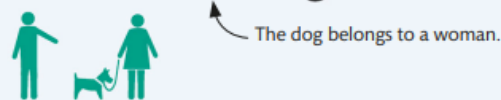
## KEY LANGUAGE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive adjectives are used before the noun. They change depending on whether the owner is singular, plural, male or female, the person you are talking to, or yourself.

Felix is **my** cat.



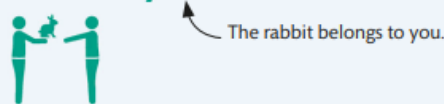
Buster is **her** dog.



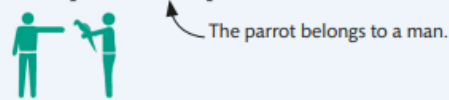
Rachel is **our** daughter.



Coco is **your** rabbit.










Polly is **his** parrot.



John is **their** son.



## 5.2 HOW TO FORM POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

| I  | you   | he  | she   | it  | we   | they  |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓   |
| my   | your  | his   | her   | its   | our  | their   |
| ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓   |
| my cat   | your rabbit   | his wife  | her sister  | its ball  | our horse  | their son   |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Things you have


Possessive adjectives tell you who something (such as a pet) belongs to.

“This” and “that” are determiners. They point out a specific object or person.







## MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE PHRASES




their sheep

1



my cat

2



your horse

3


our fish

4


his dog

5


its bone

## FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE CORRECT POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- \_\_\_\_\_ *Her* \_\_\_\_\_ (*She*) name is Mary.
- 1 Bingo is \_\_\_\_\_ (*I*) dog.
  - 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (*She*) aunt is called Goldie.
  - 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (*I*) cat eats fish.
  - 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (*They*) rabbit lives in the backyard.
  - 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (*We*) parrot is from Colombia.
  - 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (*He*) wife is called Henrietta.
  - 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (*They*) dog is 10 years old.
  - 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (*We*) aunt lives on a farm in Ohio.
  - 9 Here is \_\_\_\_\_ (*it*) ball.



## MATCH THE PICTURES TO THE PHRASES

1

2

3

4

5

## FILL IN THE GAPS USING THE CORRECT POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Her (She) name is Mary.

- 1 Bingo is my (I) dog.
- 2 Her (She) aunt is called Goldie.
- 3 My (I) cat eats fish.
- 4 Their (They) rabbit lives in the backyard.
- 5 Our (We) parrot is from Colombia.
- 6 His (He) wife is called Henrietta.
- 7 Their (They) dog is 10 years old.
- 8 Our (We) aunt lives on a farm in Ohio.
- 9 Here is it's (it) ball.



## KEY LANGUAGE "THIS" AND "THAT"

"This" and "that" are called determiners. They point out a specific object you want to talk about. Use "this" for something close to you. Use "that" for something farther away.



**This** is my dog.

The dog is close to you.



**That** is my dog.

The dog is farther away from you.



## FURTHER EXAMPLES "THIS" AND "THAT"

**This** is your rabbit.



**This** is her horse.



**This** is its bed.



**That** is your rabbit.



**That** is her horse.



**That** is its bed.





# FILL IN THE GAPS WITH "THIS" OR "THAT"


\_\_\_\_\_ *That* \_\_\_\_\_ is my dog.


3

\_\_\_\_\_ is their pig.


1

\_\_\_\_\_ is her horse.

4

\_\_\_\_\_ is his cow.

2

\_\_\_\_\_ is our rabbit.


5

\_\_\_\_\_ is your fish.

# REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

is

horse.

This

his

*This is his horse.*

1

their

Lily

is

sister.

\_\_\_\_\_

2

son

old.

12

is

years

Our

\_\_\_\_\_

3

cow.

their

is

That

\_\_\_\_\_

4

is

ball.

your

This

\_\_\_\_\_

5

called

Her

Caspar.

father

is

\_\_\_\_\_

# FILL IN THE GAPS WITH "THIS" OR "THAT"



## REWRITE THE SENTENCES, PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

is horse. This his  
*This is his horse.*

3 cow. their is That  
*That is their cow.*

1 their Lily is sister.  
*Lily is their sister.*

4 is ball. your This  
*This is your ball.*

2 son old. 12 is years Our  
*Our son is 12 years old.*

5 called Her Caspar. father is  
*Her father is called Caspar.*

## Using apostrophes

In English, you can use apostrophes (') to show belonging. You can use them to show who owns something, such as a pet, and to talk about your family.

### KEY LANGUAGE APOSTROPHE WITH "S"

Add an apostrophe and the letter "s" to the end of a singular noun to show that what comes after the noun belongs to it.

This form is correct in English, but it is not normally used.

the mother of Lizzie  
↓  
Lizzie's mother

This is a common way of talking about belonging.

An apostrophe with an "s" shows ownership.



### REWRITE THE PHRASES USING AN APOSTROPHE PLUS "S"

The daughter of Kevin = Kevin's daughter

- 1 The son of Ben = \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The cat of Sam and Ayshah = \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The house of Debbie = \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The car of Marco and Kate = \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The grandchild of Elsa = \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 The parrot of Beth = \_\_\_\_\_

### FURTHER EXAMPLES APOSTROPHE WITH "S"

Dave's grandmother



The dog's ball



Tess's dog



This can also be written Tess'.

Juan and Beth's parrot



If something belongs to more than one noun, only add "-s" to the last one.



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**The dog's** ball



**Juan and Beth's** parrot



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### REWRITE THE PHRASES USING AN APOSTROPHE PLUS "S"

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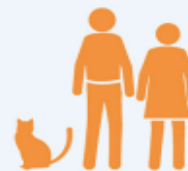
- 1 The son of Ben = Ben's son
- 2 The cat of Sam and Ayshah = Sam and Ayshah's cat
- 3 The house of Debbie = Debbie's House
- 4 The car of Marco and Kate = Marco and Kate's car
- 5 The grandchild of Elsa = Elsa's grandchild
- 6 The parrot of Beth = Beth's parrot

## KEY LANGUAGE APOSTROPHES AND PLURAL NOUNS

To show belonging with a plural noun, just add an apostrophe with no "s."

Ginger is my **parents'** cat.

Plural nouns use an apostrophe with no "s."



## FURTHER EXAMPLES APOSTROPHES AND PLURAL NOUNS

This is my **cousins'** rabbit.



That is his **grandparents'** house.



Rex is her **brothers'** dog.



Polly is our **children's** parrot.



For plural nouns that don't end "s," you should still add "-s."

## REWRITE PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

uncle. Kevin Sharon's is

Kevin is Sharon's uncle.

1 Skanda's is wife. Angela

2 snake. is my cousins' That

3 Sue aunt. Ella and Mark's is

4 is John's cat. Ginger

## SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Edith is Ben's (Ben) grandmother.

1 Kathy is \_\_\_\_\_ (Dave) aunt.

2 Rex is \_\_\_\_\_ (Noah and Pat) dog.

3 This is \_\_\_\_\_ (her cousins) house.

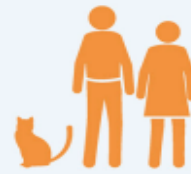
4 Felix is \_\_\_\_\_ (the children) cat.

## KEY LANGUAGE APOSTROPHES AND PLURAL NOUNS

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## REWRITE PUTTING THE WORDS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

uncle. Kevin Sharon's is

*Kevin is Sharon's uncle.*

1 Skanda's is wife. Angela

*Angela is skanda's wife*

2 snake. is my cousins' That

*That is my cousins' snake.*

3 Sue aunt. Ella and Mark's is

*Sue is Ella and Mark's aunt*

4 is John's cat. Ginger

*Ginger is John's cat.*

## SAY THE SENTENCES OUT LOUD, FILLING IN THE GAPS

Edith is Ben's (Ben) grandmother.

1 Kathy is Dave's (Dave) aunt.

2 Rex is Noah and Pat's (Noah and Pat) dog.

3 This is Her cousins' (her cousins) house.

4 Felix is their childrens' (the children) cat.





wallet (US)  
purse (UK)  
Bayan cüzdanı /  
El çantası



wallet  
Erkek cüzdanı



coins  
Bozuk para



keys  
Anahtarlar



newspaper  
Gazete



magazine  
Dergi



book / novel  
Kitap / Roman



dictionary  
Sözlük



bottle of water  
Su şişesi



apple  
Elma



sandwich  
Sandviç



cell phone (US)  
mobile phone (UK)  
Cep telefonu / Mobil telefon



map  
Harita



mirror  
Ayna



toothbrush  
Diş fırçası



umbrella  
Şemsiye



camera  
Fotoğraf makinesi



earphones  
Kulaklık



tablet  
Tablet



laptop  
Dizüstü bilgisayar



hairbrush  
Saç fırçası



planner (US)  
diary (UK)  
Ajanda / Günlük



glasses  
Gözlük



sunglasses  
Güneş gözlüğü



pencil  
Kurşun kalem



pen  
Tükenmez kalem



notebook  
Defter



letter  
Mektup



necklace  
Kolye



watch  
Saat



passport  
Pasaport



ID card  
Kimlik kartı





wallet (US)  
purse (UK)



wallet



coins



keys



newspaper



magazine



book / novel



dictionary



bottle of water



apple



sandwich



cell phone (US)  
mobile phone (UK)



map



mirror



toothbrush



umbrella



camera



earphones



tablet



laptop



hairbrush



planner (US)  
diary (UK)



glasses



sunglasses



pencil



pen



notebook



letter



necklace



watch



passport



ID card



# THE POWER OF A SENTENCE

One of the best ways to remember a new word is to make a sentence with it. When you use the word in a sentence, your brain connects it to real life. This helps you remember it for a long time. To make a sentence, just describe the word. For example, if the word is *coins*, you can say: *I have coins in my wallet.*

Yeni bir kelimeyi hatırlamanın en iyi yollarından biri, o kelimeyle bir cümle kurmaktır. Kelimeyi bir cümlede kullandığınızda, beyniniz onu gerçek hayatla ilişkilendirir. Bu da kelimeyi uzun süre hatırlamanıza yardımcı olur. Cümle kurmak için sadece kelimeyi anlatın. Örneğin, kelime *coins* (*bozuk paralar*) ise şöyle diyebilirsiniz: *Cüzdanımda bozuk paralar var.*



**Make sentences describing their purpose.** (Amaçlarını açıklayan cümleler kurun.)

**Newspaper**  
**Magazine**  
**Book / Novel**  
**Dictionary**

**Necklace**  
**Watch**  
**Passport**  
**ID card**

**Newspaper**

*I read the newspaper every morning to see the news.*

**Magazine**

*She buys a fashion magazine every week.*

**Book / Novel**

*He is reading a book about animals.*

*I love reading novels before bed.*

**Dictionary**

*I use a dictionary to find the meaning of words.*

**Necklace**

*She wears a gold necklace around her neck.*

**Watch**

*I check the time on my watch every day.*

**Passport**

*You need a passport to travel to another country.*

**ID card**

*He shows his ID card at the entrance.*

**Make sentences describing their purpose.** (Amaçlarını açıklayan cümleler kurun.)

**Ladies Wallet (US) / Purse (UK)**

**Mens Wallet**

**Coins**

**Keys**

**Necklace**

**Watch**

**Passport**

**ID card**

**Ladies Wallet (US) / Purse (UK)**

*She keeps her money and cards in her wallet.*

**Men's Wallet**

*He puts his wallet in his back pocket.*

**Coins**

*I have some coins in my wallet for the bus.*

**Keys**

*I use my keys to open the door.*

**Necklace**

*She wears a necklace every day.*

**Watch**

*He looks at his watch to check the time.*

**Passport**

*I need my passport to travel to another country.*

**ID card**

*She shows her ID card at the school gate.*



**Make sentences describing their purpose.** (Amaçlarını açıklayan cümleler kurun.)

**Map**

**Mirror**

**Toothbrush**

**Umbrella**

**Hairbrush**

**Planner (US) / Diary (UK)**

**Glasses**

**Sunglasses**

**Map**

*I use a map to find my way in a new city.*

**Mirror**

*She looks in the mirror to check her hair.*

**Toothbrush**

*I brush my teeth with a toothbrush every morning.*

**Umbrella**

*He carries an umbrella when it rains.*

**Hairbrush**

*She uses a hairbrush to make her hair neat.*

**Planner (US) / Diary (UK)**

*I write my plans in a planner every day.*

**Glasses**

*He wears glasses to see better.*

**Sunglasses**

*She wears sunglasses when it is sunny.*

**Make sentences describing their purpose.** (Amaçlarını açıklayan cümleler kurun.)

**Pencil**

**Pen**

**Notebook**

**Letter**

**Bottle of water**

**Apple**

**Sandwich**

**Cell phone (US) / Mobile phone**

**Earphones**

**Tablet**

**Laptop**

**Camera**

**Pencil**

I write with a pencil in my notebook.

**Pen**

She signs her name with a pen.

**Notebook**

He takes notes in his notebook at school.

**Letter**

I got a letter from my friend in the mail.

**Bottle of water**

She drinks from a bottle of water after running.

**Apple**

I eat an apple for a snack.

**Sandwich**

He brings a sandwich for lunch.

**Cell phone / Mobile phone**

I call my mom on my cell phone.

**Earphones**

She listens to music with her earphones.

**Tablet**

He plays games on his tablet.

**Laptop**

I use my laptop to do homework.

**Camera**

She takes pictures with her camera.





**Time to close the book for today!**

**See you at the next lesson!!!**