

## Workbook 1

### Family

### Family Members

Singular and plural nouns

Statements with the verb *to be*





















Asking for names



[basicesl.com/workbook-1/lesson-01](https://www.basicesl.com/workbook-1/lesson-01)

- Watch vocabulary video. Listen and repeat.
- Complete vocabulary exercises. (**Download**)
- Watch grammar video. Listen and repeat.
- Complete grammar exercises. (**Workbook**)
- Complete extra grammar exercises. (**Download**)
- Take a quiz. (**Download**)

# Vocabulary

<p>1. family</p> 	<p>2. grandmother</p> 	<p>3. grandfather</p> 	<p>4. grandparents</p> 
<p>5. mother</p> 	<p>6. father</p> 	<p>7. parents</p> 	<p>8. children</p> 
<p>9. son</p> 	<p>10. daughter</p> 	<p>11. grandson</p> 	<p>12. granddaughter</p> 
<p>13. aunt</p> 	<p>14. uncle</p> 	<p>15. niece</p> 	<p>16. nephew</p> 
<p>17. brother</p> 	<p>18. sister</p> 	<p>19. husband</p> 	<p>20. wife</p> 

21. cousin (*noun*)

22. in-law (*noun*)

23. friend (*noun*)

24. name (*noun*)

25. your (*adj*)

26. my (*adj*)

27. what (*adv*)

28. from (*prep*)

29. of (*prep*)

## Singular and plural nouns

son → sons	daughter → daughters
brother → brothers	sister → sisters
father → fathers	mother → mothers
nephew → nephews	niece → nieces
grandfather → grandfathers	grandmother → grandmothers
grandson → grandsons	granddaughter → granddaughters

Nouns are words used to name people, places, or things. Most plural nouns are formed by adding -s to the singular noun.

Singular means one. Plural means more than one.

## Statements with the verb to be

The first statement uses a noun for the subject. The second statement uses a pronoun for the subject.

Subject noun	Subject pronoun
<b>Tony</b> is a father.	<b>I</b> am a father.
<b>Mary</b> is a mother.	<b>You</b> are a mother.
<b>John</b> is an uncle.	<b>He</b> is an uncle.
<b>Jane</b> is an aunt.	<b>She</b> is an aunt.
<b>Kevin</b> is my name.	<b>It</b> is my name.
<b>Carlos and I</b> are cousins.	<b>We</b> are cousins.
<b>You and Leah</b> are sisters.	<b>You</b> are sisters.
<b>Mark and Sarah</b> are friends.	<b>They</b> are friends.

A subject noun is the subject of a sentence. In statements with the verb *to be*, the subject noun comes before the verb.

Subject pronouns replace subject nouns. There are singular and plural subject pronouns.

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he, she, it	they

The first statement uses an indefinite article and is not specific. The second statement uses a definite article and is specific.

Indefinite	Definite
I am <b>an</b> uncle.	I am <b>the</b> uncle of James.
You are <b>an</b> aunt.	You are <b>the</b> aunt of James.
Tom is <b>a</b> friend.	He is <b>the</b> friend of James.
Sarah is <b>a</b> wife.	She is <b>the</b> wife of James.
James is <b>a</b> name.	It is <b>the</b> name of my nephew.
Billy and I are brothers.	We are <b>the</b> brothers of Jane.
You and Joe are grandparents.	You are <b>the</b> grandparents of Jane.
Amy and Anna are cousins.	They are <b>the</b> cousins of Jane.

The verb *to be* has different forms for different subjects. The forms are *am*, *is* and *are*.

<b>I am</b>	<b>We are</b>
<b>You are</b>	<b>You are</b>
<b>He is</b>	<b>They are</b>
<b>She is</b>	
<b>It is</b>	

Articles are used to introduce nouns. The indefinite articles *a* and *an* are used for nouns that are not specific. The indefinite article *an* is only used with nouns that begin with a vowel (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*) or silent *h*.

The article *an* is used with singular nouns that begin with a vowel or a silent *h*. Do not use *a* or *an* with plural nouns.

Indefinite	Definite
a sister-in-law <b>an</b> uncle	<b>the</b> wife of Joe
a brother <b>an</b> aunt	<b>the</b> son of Mary

The definite article *the* is used for specific nouns.

## Asking for names

Question	Answer
<b>What</b> is your name?	My name is <b>Jim</b> .
<b>What</b> is your last name?	My last name is <b>Smith</b> .
<b>What</b> is your full name?	My full name is <b>Jim Smith</b> .

The question word *what* is used to ask for information. The word *what* and the verb *to be* are used to ask for names.

# Exercises

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**A:** Write the **plural** form of the **noun**.

1. sister sisters
2. aunt \_\_\_\_\_
3. husband \_\_\_\_\_
4. nephew \_\_\_\_\_
5. friend \_\_\_\_\_
6. niece \_\_\_\_\_
7. brother \_\_\_\_\_
8. name \_\_\_\_\_
9. mother \_\_\_\_\_
10. cousin \_\_\_\_\_
11. father \_\_\_\_\_
12. daughter \_\_\_\_\_

**B:** Choose the article **a** or **an**.

1. a sister
2. \_\_\_\_\_ aunt
3. \_\_\_\_\_ husband
4. \_\_\_\_\_ nephew
5. \_\_\_\_\_ friend
6. \_\_\_\_\_ niece
7. \_\_\_\_\_ brother
8. \_\_\_\_\_ name
9. \_\_\_\_\_ mother
10. \_\_\_\_\_ cousin
11. \_\_\_\_\_ uncle
12. \_\_\_\_\_ daughter

**C:** Write the **female** relationship.

1. nephew niece
2. uncle \_\_\_\_\_
3. husband \_\_\_\_\_
4. brother \_\_\_\_\_
5. father \_\_\_\_\_
6. grandfather \_\_\_\_\_
7. grandson \_\_\_\_\_
8. brother-in-law \_\_\_\_\_

**D:** Write the **plural** form of the **subject pronoun**.

1. she they
2. I \_\_\_\_\_
3. you \_\_\_\_\_
4. he \_\_\_\_\_
5. it \_\_\_\_\_

E: The family of **Henry**. Follow the example.



1. *father-in-law*

2.



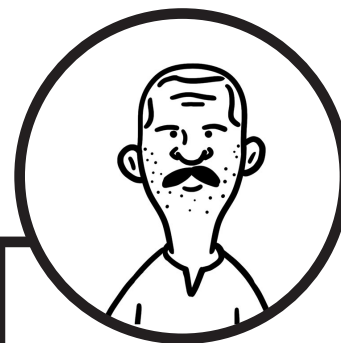
**Henry**



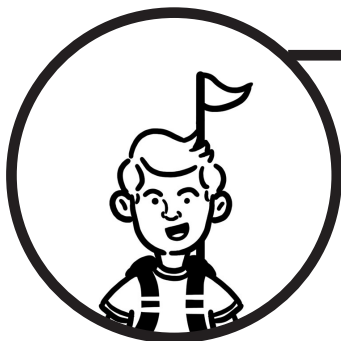
3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



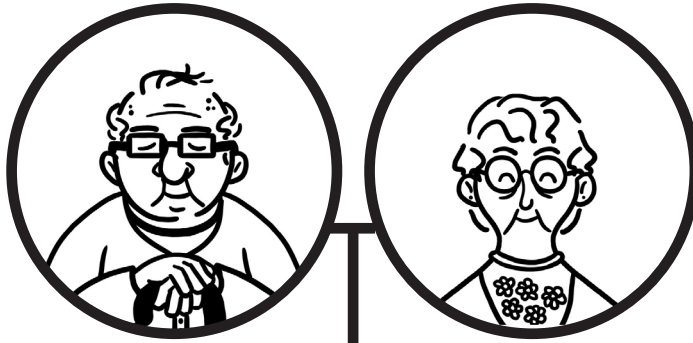
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9.

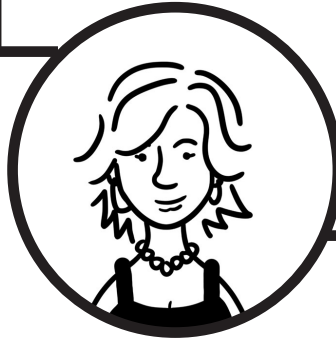
# Exercises

F: The family of **Mary**. Follow the example.



1. *grandfather*

2.

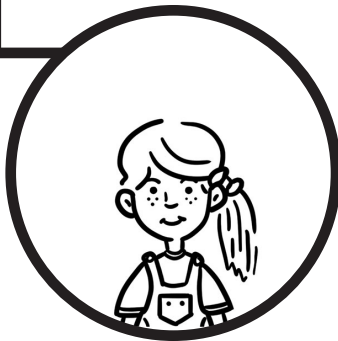
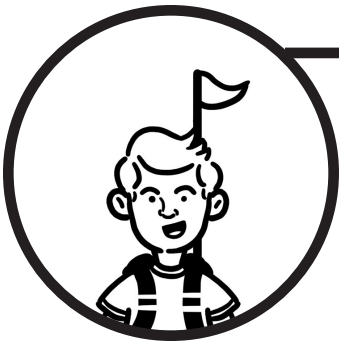


3.

4.

5.

6.



7.

8.

**Mary**

9.

**G:** Complete the sentence with the present tense form of the verb *to be*: **am, is, or are**.

1. Mary is my sister.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ a mother.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ an uncle.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ a father.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
7. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Henry.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ Henry.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ my daughter.
10. My son \_\_\_\_\_ from Mexico.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ from India.
12. My last name \_\_\_\_\_ Smith.
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ Susan.
14. The cousins \_\_\_\_\_ from China.
15. You \_\_\_\_\_ from China.
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ a family.
17. Sue and Liz \_\_\_\_\_ sisters.
18. You \_\_\_\_\_ an uncle.
19. We \_\_\_\_\_ brothers.
20. The name of my mother \_\_\_\_\_ Liz.
21. Mary and Susan \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
22. They \_\_\_\_\_ from China.

**H:** Fill in the blanks using the words in the word bank. **Some words are used more than once.**

a | the | I | we | daughter | son | am | is | are

1. The sisters are from Mexico. Jane is \_\_\_\_\_ friend of my brother.  
(verb) (article)  
Jenny is \_\_\_\_\_ sister of Jane. The name of my brother \_\_\_\_\_ Juan.  
(article) (verb)
2. My name \_\_\_\_\_ is Ben. I \_\_\_\_\_ a grandson. My father is the \_\_\_\_\_ of my grandfather. My sister is the \_\_\_\_\_ of my father. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ wife of my father. \_\_\_\_\_ am the son of my mother.  
(verb) (verb) (noun) (noun) (article) (pronoun)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are cousins. The name of our grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ Cecilia Gomez. We \_\_\_\_\_ from the United States. My last \_\_\_\_\_ is Jennings. The last name of my cousins \_\_\_\_\_ Campos.  
(pronoun) (verb) (noun) (verb)

# Exercises

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I: Listen to the story and choose the correct answer.

Visit [basicesl.com/workbook-1/lesson-01](https://www.basicesl.com/workbook-1/lesson-01) to listen to the story.



1. The family of Tim is from Mexico .

- a. Mexico      b. China      c. here

2. Tony is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Tim.

- a. uncle      b. brother      c. friend

3. Steve is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Tim .

- a. father      b. uncle      c. brother

4. Mary is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Tim.

- a. aunt      b. sister      c. mother

5. Jane and Julia are \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. cousins      b. sisters      c. brothers

6. Jane and Julia are the \_\_\_\_\_ of Tim.

- a. sisters      b. friends      c. cousins