





Scan to review worksheet

Expemo code: 15RF-Z7JF-3E6M



Warm up

Look at these pictures and answer the questions.









Α

В

C

D

- Which picture shows chocolate milk and which one shows milk chocolate?
- Which picture shows shoe leather and which shows leather shoes?

Now answer these questions.

- What do we call a garden where people grow many types of flowers?
- 2. What do we call a flower that comes from this type of garden?
- What do we call a special type of pencil that we use for drawing?
- What do we call the picture that we make using this type of pencil?

Do you know any other words like these?





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Listening

Listen to a man talking about one of his favourite family photos. Which photo is he describing?







Α





C

D

Listen again and choose the phrases that the man uses in his description.

- 1. the kitchen table / the table in the kitchen
- 2. the laptop of my wife / my wife's laptop
- 3. a rabbit story / a story about a rabbit
- 4. Hannah's ideas / the ideas of Hannah
- 5. a pencils pot / a pot of pencils
- 6. a coffee cup / a cup for coffee
- 7. the man with the knife / the knife man
- 8. the counter child / the child on the counter
- 9. the back wall of the house / the house's back wall
- 10. the frame picture / the picture frame







Language point

There are several ways to put nouns together in English. Read the examples and information and choose the best option to complete the rules.

- 1. My wife and middle child Hannah are sitting together at the kitchen table.
- 2. My wife has always got a **coffee cup** with her.
- 3. In the **picture frame** on the wall is another photo that Grace took.
- We use noun + noun phrases for some everyday items that we often talk about.
- In these phrases the main noun is the **first / second** noun. The other noun has the same function as **an adjective / a verb**.
- This explains the difference between **chocolate milk** and **milk chocolate** and the other items from the Warm up.
 - 1. They're writing a story about a rabbit.
 - 2. There's a pot of pencils on the table because Hannah really likes drawing too.
 - 3. They call me "the man with the knife" because I do most of the cooking for the family.
 - 4. The **child on the counter** next to me is Ben, our youngest.

When something is an everyday item / more unusual, we use a prepositional phrase to describe it.

Underline the prepositions in the examples above.

- 1. They're working on my wife's laptop.
- 2. They write lots of stories using Hannah's ideas.

We use '+-s to show that something belongs to someone. This punctuation is called a <u>comma / an apostrophe</u>.





We can use this form for things that belong to people, animals, countries, organisations or groups of living things.

My parents' bedroom is on the left.

When the owners are plural, we put the punctuation before / after the final -s.

At that time, the back wall of the house was red brick.

When something belongs to or is related to a non-living thing, we use the preposition of: the name of the street, the top of the page, the bottom of the sea.

Are any of these points the same in your language?



Practice

Choose one word from column one and one word from column two to complete the sentences. Use 's or a prepositional phrase to connect the nouns if you need to.

column 1	column 2
Australia	books
box	cake
chocolate	cat
discussion	coast
end	house
John	painting
roof	pets
watercolour	story

Ι.	has many beautiful beaches for sumbathing and surfing.		
2.	Please don't leave that big on my desk.		
3.	Don't tell me what happens at the I want to read it myself		
4.	I'm making a for my brother's birthday.		
5.	has completely destroyed his sofa!		
6.	Look up there! There's a big bird on the		
7.	Our class had a Most of us said that we prefer dogs.		
Q	What a heautiful I Did you do it?		







Speaking

Work in pairs. Student A: look at the instructions on this page. Student B: look at the instructions on the next page.

Student A - look at this page.

You are going to play a game to review noun phrases from this lesson. There are two ways to play the game. You can speak or you can draw. You can use each item in your list only once.

Speaking: without using any forms of the words in the noun phrase, describe the item to your partner so they can guess.

Drawing: without using any words or letters, draw a picture of one item from your list for your partner to guess.

Take turns to guess the phrases.

chocolate milk	a coffee cup	vegetable soup
the teacher's book	the side of the car	a cheese shop
a bus stop	a song about a frog	your own idea for a noun phrase

If you have time, think of original sentences for some of the items from your lists.



Student B - look at this page.

You are going to play a game to review noun phrases from this lesson. There are two ways to play the game. You can speak or you can draw. You can use each item in your list only once.

Speaking: without using any forms of the words in the noun phrase, describe the item to your partner so they can guess.

Drawing: without using any words or letters, draw a picture of one item from your list for your partner to guess.

Take turns to guess the phrases.

a flower garden	a kitchen table	strawberry ice cream
a box of pens	the children's school	the corner of the room
fruit salad	a train station	your own idea for a noun phrase

If you have time, think of original sentences for some of the items from your lists.



Extra practice/homework

Find and correct mistakes with some of the sentences below. If the sentence is correct, put a tick next to it.

- 1. A bike boy ran into me in the park and hurt my leg.
- 2. Can I fill my water bottle here, please?
- 3. I never sit at the bus's front.
- 4. Make sure you close the bathroom's curtains when you take a shower.
- 5. The film's beginning was really slow, but it got more interesting after a few minutes.
- 6. The house of Harry is just around the corner.
- 7. The kitchen's door was open, and the dog ran away.
- 8. We need to have a new product meeting.
- 9. We've got three chairs of the garden is that enough?
- 10. You can find Mr Hall in the teachers' office.







Optional extension

The names of lots of everyday things in a kitchen are formed like this: verb + -er. This means we can describe an item in one word (a blender) instead of explaining what it does (a thing that blends). Match the words and items.

A) grater	B) blender	C) freezer	D) can opener
E) peeler	F) mixer	G) pot holder	H) juicer









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- Which items do you have in your kitchen?
- Which ones do you use the most often?
- Explain more about how or when you use these items.
- Example: I use a mixer when I make a cake.