**Links Nadal. ENGLISH**

A continuació trobareu unes pagines amb una mica d'informació bàsica.

A sota de cada esquema, hi ha l'enllaç a la pàgina web on podreu trobar més informació i exercicis on-line per a practicar.

Quan cliqueu a cadascun dels enllaços, baixeu fins al final de cada pàgina perquè surt molta publicitat i potser la part que ens interessa queda més avall.

**Mireu-vos els apartats de INTRODUCTION** (capçalera en color verd) **i de EXAMPLES** (capçalera en color blau). En aquest apartat és on podeu clicar sobre moltes zones, **busqueu-les i cliqueu-les** !!

També trobareu l'apartat de PRINTABLES (capçalera en color lila) ,on hi ha: fitxes de treball, pòsters, jocs de taula, flashcards, etc. Si us ve de gust, podeu imprimir-ho i practicar !

Recordeu que podeu trobar exercicis, les cançons i les histories del llibre de text a la pàgina:

http://www.quickmindsapps.es/          (Tots els cursos. Podeu recordar coses de primer i segon)

http://activities.quickmindsapps.es/Games%204/index.html?SCB/0/0          (Quart)

REPASSEU, PERÒ NO US OBLIDEU DE GAUDIR D'AQUESTES FESTES AMB TOTA LA FAMÍLIA !!

**MOLT BON NADAL I BONES FESTES !!**

**MERRY CHRISTMAS !!**

Neus

I you he she it we you they

| SINGULAR | PLURAL | PERSONAL PRONOUNS |
|---|---|---|
| I you he it | we you they | Pronouns replace nouns. They are usually short words. There are several types of pronouns. The words I, you, he, she, it, we, they are called personal pronouns. We use them in place of the nouns representing people, places, animals, or things. |
| singular means one | plural means more than one | PRONOUNS FORMS USES |

# WHAT ARE VERBS?

Verbs are words used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. In this lesson, you will learn about the verb *be*. It is a very important verb! It says what I am, what you are or what something is.

**I am**

Use *am* with I.

**we you they are**
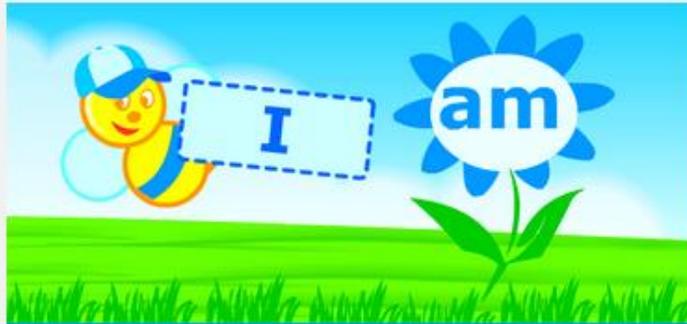
Use *are* with you, we or they.

We also use *are* when we talk about more than one person, thing or animal.

**he she it is**

Use *is* with he, she or it.

We also use *is* when we talk about one person, thing or animal.

# GRAMMAR REMINDER

Need some grammar help? Read the grammar reminder below before you do our exercises!

## POSITIVE FORM

To make the positive, we put the verb (am, are, or is) after the subject (personal pronoun, noun or proper name).

## NEGATIVE FORM

In the negative form we add the negative word *not* after the verb (am, are, or is).

## QUESTION FORM

We make a question form by putting the verb (am, are or is) first and the subject next.

https://www.anglomaniacy.pl/verbs-be-exercises.htm

# GRAMMAR REMINDER

Need some grammar help? Read the grammar reminder below before you do our exercises!

**she** **has got**

**POSITIVE FORM**

To make the positive, we put *have got* or *has got* after the subject (pronoun or noun).

**she** **has** **not** **got**

**NEGATIVE FORM**

To make the negative, we put *not* between *have / has* and *got*.

**has** **she** **got**

**QUESTION FORM**

To make a question, we put *have / has* before the subject (pronoun or noun). Then comes *got*.

https://www.anglomaniacy.pl/verbs-have-exercises.htm

# GRAMMAR REMINDER

Need some grammar help? Read the grammar reminder below before you do our exercises!

**POSITIVE FORM**
To make the positive, we put *there* before *is / are*.

**NEGATIVE FORM**
To make the negative, we put *not* after *there is / there are*.

**QUESTION FORM**
To form a question, we place *is / are* before *there*.

https://www.anglomaniacy.pl/verbs-there-exercises.htm