

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 1

Unit 3 (Family)

English 3AC Unit 3 (Family) teaches you to name family members, explain whose things they are and describe everyday activities. You use my, your, his, her, its, our and their, the possessive apostrophe and the present simple. A small family diagram makes the vocabulary easier to follow.

Key points

- Family vocabulary describes a relationship, not an appearance.
- A possessive adjective goes before a noun and depends on the owner.
- His refers to a male owner; her refers to a female owner; their refers to plural owners.
- Its shows possession; it's is a contraction.
- Use Adam's notebook to identify one named owner.
- Positive present simple adds s/es with he, she and it; study becomes studies and have becomes has.

Learning goals

- Identify family vocabulary without guessing from appearances.
- Choose a possessive adjective for the owner.
- Use apostrophe s with a singular name.
- Form positive present simple sentences.
- Describe a job and a routine.
- Write a respectful, factual family profile.

Communication: talking about family

You can introduce a family member with This is my grandfather. Add a name or an activity only when it is relevant: His name is Driss. He reads every evening. You may describe an invented family for class practice; personal information is not necessary.

A family diagram

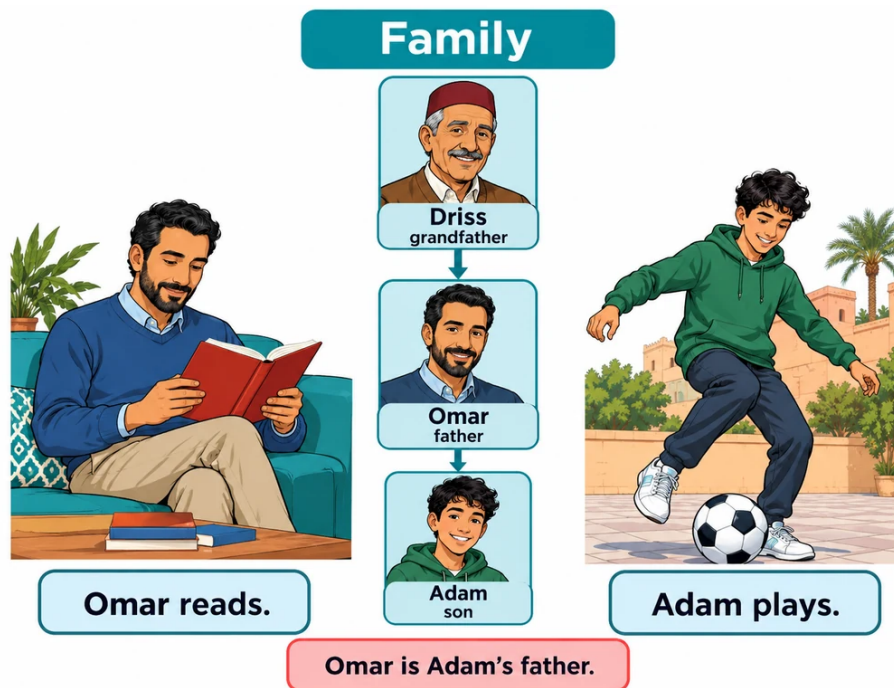
Adam: This is my father, Omar. This is my grandfather, Driss. Bilal: Does the diagram show three generations? Adam: Yes. Driss is Omar's father, and Omar is my father.

Vocabulary: read relationships, not appearances

Word	Meaning	Example
father / mother	A male / female parent	Omar is Adam's father.
grandfather / grandmother	A parent of a parent	Driss is Adam's grandfather.
son / daughter	A male / female child in relation to a parent	Adam is Omar's son.
brother / sister	A male / female sibling	My brother is a pupil.

Word	Meaning	Example
uncle / aunt	A male / female relative in the parent generation	My aunt is a teacher.
cousin	A child of an uncle or aunt	My cousin lives in another city.

A diagram tells you how people are connected. Age, clothes and height cannot tell you whether someone is a father or a grandfather. In our picture, read the labelled line from Driss to Omar and then to Adam. There is no need to invent extra family members.



His refers to a male possessor: Omar is Adam's father, and Driss is his grandfather.

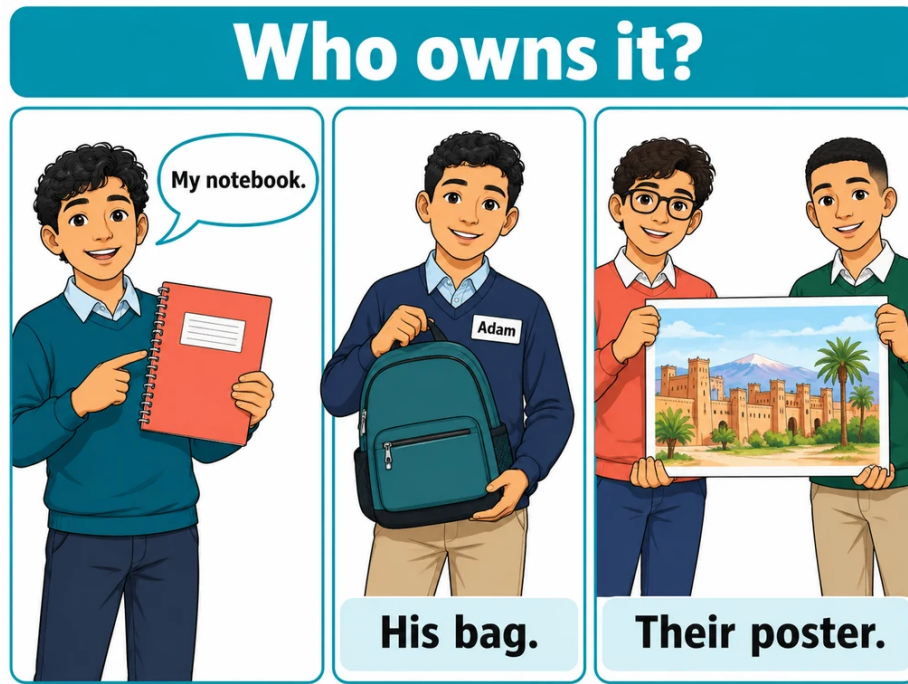
Grammar: possessive adjectives

Possessive adjective A possessive adjective comes before a noun to show who it belongs to: my notebook, his bag, their classroom. Choose it according to the owner, not the object.

Owner	Possessive adjective	Example
I	my	my notebook
you	your	your pencil
he	his	his coat
she	her	her book
it	its	its name
we	our	our school
they	their	their garden

If Salma owns a notebook, it is her notebook. The noun notebook does not decide between his and her. If two pupils share a poster, it is their poster. A possessive adjective replaces the article here: say my bag, not the my bag.

Its means belonging to it: The cat lifts its paw. It's means it is or it has. In this lesson, compare Its name is Nori with It's a cat. The apostrophe changes the meaning.



Choose a possessive adjective from the owner: my notebook, his bag and their poster.

Grammar: apostrophe s and whose

Add apostrophe s after a singular name or noun: Adam's notebook, my grandfather's garden. The owner comes first. Whose notebook is this? asks about ownership. A useful reply is It is Adam's notebook. Do not confuse whose with who, which asks about identity.

One notebook, one owner

This notebook belongs to Bilal. → This is Bilal's notebook.

- Write the owner, Bilal, before the object.
- Add apostrophe s to the owner, not to notebook.

Grammar: positive present simple

Present simple The present simple describes a routine or a general fact: I read after school. Omar works in a shop. With he, she or it, a positive sentence usually adds s or es to the verb.

Subject	Verb pattern	Example
I / You / We / They	base verb	They live in Meknes.
He / She / It	verb + s	He reads every evening.
He / She / It with watch / go	watches / goes	She watches a programme.
He / She / It with study	studies	He studies English.
He / She / It with have	has	She has a notebook.

For a consonant followed by y, change y to ies: study becomes studies. After a vowel followed by y, add s: play becomes plays. Common es endings include watches and teaches. Have changes to has. Learn these as complete example sentences rather than isolated endings.

Describe a person's routine

- Choose the person and replace the name with a pronoun if useful.
- Use a base verb for I/you/we/they.
- Add the correct third-person ending for he/she/it.
- Include a time phrase such as every evening to make the routine clear.

Study skills: a word map and the final s sound

Draw a small diagram with only the relatives you need for the task. Write one possessive phrase beside each name. Read plays, works and watches aloud with a teacher or partner: the endings are pronounced differently, but all three mark the third person in these examples. Do not drop the final sound when speaking.

Skills work: reading Adam's profile

My name is Adam. My father, Omar, works in a bookshop in Meknes. He opens the shop at nine. My grandfather, Driss, has a small garden. He waters the plants in the morning. I help in the garden on Saturday. My notebook is on the kitchen shelf. Its cover is yellow. These notes are for my family project.

Find the job before answering a question about work. Find the time phrase before answering when. Nine describes the shop's opening time; Saturday describes Adam's help in the garden. The yellow cover belongs to the notebook, so its is the correct possessive.

Skills work: listening and writing

A partner reads twice: "My grandfather is Driss. His garden is small. He waters the plants in the morning." Listen for the name, the description and the time. Then write three sentences about an invented relative. Keep a job, a possession and a routine separate so the reader can follow them.

Cultural studies: describe people with respect

Families have different arrangements. A language exercise should practise vocabulary without judging someone's home life or assuming a job from a person's appearance. Use known facts, neutral descriptions and invented names whenever that makes the activity more comfortable.

Review: ownership and routines

- Say whose notebook it is using apostrophe s.
- Choose his, her or their by checking the owner.
- Explain the difference between play and plays.
- Describe one relative's routine in two sentences.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Read the three generations

Driss is Omar's father. Omar is Adam's father. What is Driss to Adam? What is Adam to Omar?

2. Match an owner

Complete: I have a bag. It is ... bag. He has a pencil. It is ... pencil. We have a classroom. It is ... classroom.

3. Use apostrophe s

Rewrite: the notebook belonging to Bilal; the garden belonging to Driss; the coat belonging to the teacher.

4. Add a verb ending

Complete: He ... (read). They ... (work). She ... (study). My cat ... (play).

5. His, her or their?

Salma owns a book. Two pupils own a poster. Omar owns a coat. Write a possessive phrase for each object.

6. Its or it's?

Complete: The notebook is new. ... cover is yellow. ... on the shelf. The cat is small. ... name is Nori.

7. Spelling the third person

Write the he form of go, watch, study, play and have.

8. Read the family project

Where does Omar work? When does he open the shop? When does Adam help in the garden? What colour is the notebook cover?

9. Ask about ownership

The notebook belongs to Adam. Write a question beginning with Whose and a complete answer.

10. Edit three sentences

Correct: He work in a shop. Salma has his notebook. The cat lifts it's paw. Salma is the notebook's owner.

11. Listen to the garden description

Have a partner read the listening script without showing it. Record the relative's name, garden description and watering time.

12. Write an invented family profile

Write 50-70 words about an invented father, grandfather or another relative. Include a name, a job or activity, a possession and two routines.

Answers and explanations

1. Read the three generations

Driss is Adam's grandfather. Adam is Omar's son. Follow the two stated relationships instead of guessing from a portrait.

2. Match an owner

My bag, his pencil, our classroom. The pronoun naming the owner decides the possessive adjective.

3. Use apostrophe s

Bilal's notebook; Driss's garden; the teacher's coat. The owner comes first and receives apostrophe s.

4. Add a verb ending

He reads. They work. She studies. My cat plays. They uses the base verb; the three singular third-person subjects need an ending.

5. His, her or their?

Her book; their poster; his coat. Do not choose the possessive from the gender or number of the object.

6. Its or it's?

Its cover is yellow. It's on the shelf. Its name is Nori. Expand it's to it is to check the sentence; a possessive its has no apostrophe.

7. Spelling the third person

He goes, watches, studies, plays and has. Study changes consonant + y to ies, whereas play keeps y because it follows a vowel.

8. Read the family project

Omar works in a bookshop in Meknes. He opens it at nine. Adam helps on Saturday. The notebook cover is yellow. Each answer comes from a separate detail in the reading.

9. Ask about ownership

Whose notebook is this? It is Adam's notebook. Whose asks about ownership, while Who is Adam? would ask about identity.

10. Edit three sentences

He works in a shop. Salma has her notebook. The cat lifts its paw. Use works for he, her for the stated female owner and its for possession.

11. Listen to the garden description

The name is Driss. His garden is small. He waters the plants in the morning. Keep the facts in their correct categories: name, description and routine.

12. Write an invented family profile

Model: My grandfather is called Hassan. He lives in a small town near Meknes. He has a garden, and his tools are in a wooden box. He waters the plants every morning. He reads a book after lunch. I help in the garden on Saturday. Hassan's garden is my favourite place to practise new plant words.

Check possessives, apostrophe s and the third-person verb endings. Different invented details are acceptable.

Frequently asked questions

What do I learn in English 3AC Unit 3 Family?

You learn family vocabulary, possessive adjectives, apostrophe s and positive present simple sentences. You use them together to introduce a relative, identify an owner and describe an everyday activity.

How do I choose his, her or their?

Look at the owner. His refers to a male owner, her to a female owner and their to owners described as they. The object being owned does not determine this choice.

What is the difference between its and it's?

Its shows possession: The cat lifts its paw. It's is a contraction, often of it is: It's a cat. Expand the contraction to test whether the sentence still makes sense.

When do I add s to a present simple verb?

Add a third-person ending in positive statements with he, she, it or a singular name: Adam reads. I, you, we and they use the base verb. Watch becomes watches, study becomes studies and have becomes has.

How do I use apostrophe s in a family exercise?

Write the singular owner first, add apostrophe s and then write the noun: Adam's notebook or my grandfather's garden. Whose asks who the owner is.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

[Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.](#)