

Lesson Five

GRAMMAR

Possession

Object Pronouns

CONTEXT

Names

William Madison's Name

LESSON FOCUS

Nouns have a *possessive* form.

Marilyn's house is beautiful.

My parents' car is new.

We can also use *possessive adjectives* to show possession or relationship.

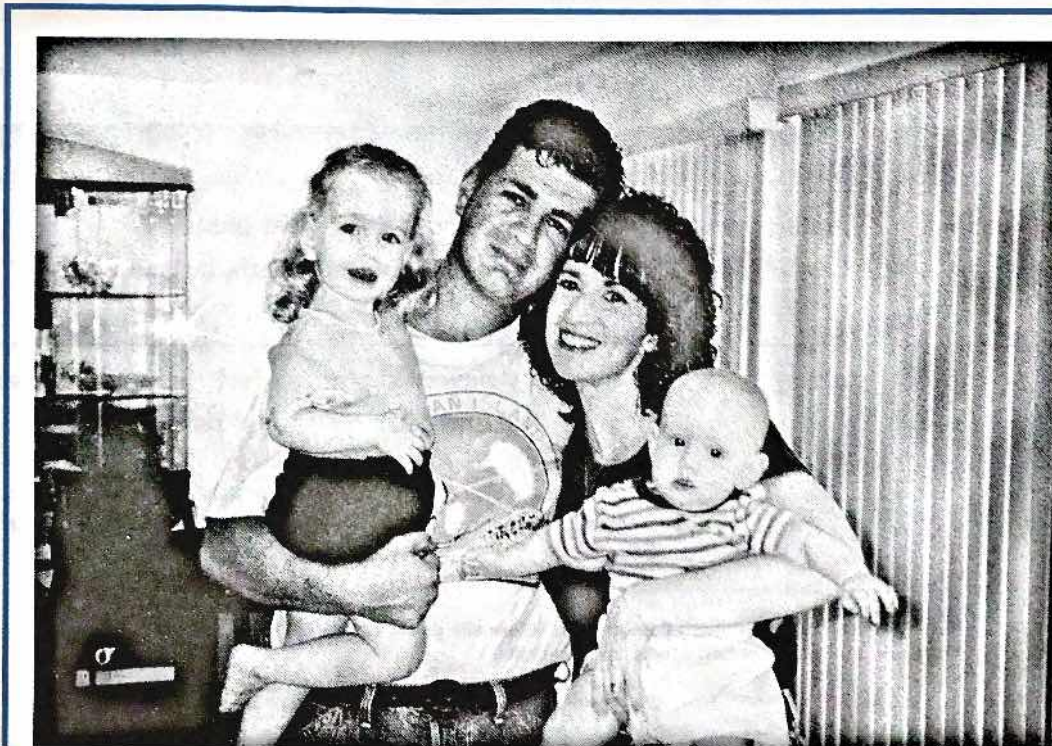
Her house is beautiful.

Their car is new.

We can use *object pronouns* to substitute for object nouns.

Do you live near your *parents*?

Yes, I live near *them*.



- Before You Read**
1. What is your complete name? What do your friends call you?
 2. Do you like your name?

Read the following article. Pay special attention to possessive forms.



Names

Americans usually have three names: a first name, a middle name, and a last name (or surname). For example: Marilyn Sue Ellis or Edward David Orleans. Some people use an initial when they sign **their** names: Marilyn S. Ellis, Edward D. Orleans. Not everyone has a middle name.

American women often change **their** last names when they get married. For example, if Marilyn Ellis marries Edward Orleans, her name becomes Marilyn Orleans. Not all women follow this custom. Sometimes a woman keeps her maiden name¹ and adds her husband's name, with or without a hyphen (-): For example, Marilyn Ellis-Orleans or Marilyn Ellis Orleans. Sometimes a woman does not use her husband's name at all. In this case, if the couple has children, they have to decide if **their** children will use **their** father's name, **their** mother's name, or both. A man does not usually change **his** name when he gets married.

Some people have **their** mother's last name as a middle name: John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.²

Did you know...?

The five most common last names in the U.S. are Smith, Johnson, Williams, Jones, and Brown.

5.1 Possessive Form of Nouns

Noun	Ending	Examples
Singular noun: father mother	Add apostrophe + s	I use my father's last name. I don't use my mother's last name.
Plural noun ending in -s: parents boys	Add apostrophe only	My parents' names are Ethel and Herman. Ted and Mike are boys' names.

(continued)

¹ A *maiden name* is a woman's family name before she gets married.
² These are the names of two American presidents.

Noun	Ending	Examples
Irregular plural noun: children women	Add apostrophe + s	What are your children's names? Marilyn and Sandra are women's names.
Names that end in s: Mr. Harris Charles	Add apostrophe only OR Add apostrophe + s	Do you know Charles' wife? OR Do you know Charles's wife?

LANGUAGE NOTES

- We use the possessive form for people and other living things.
My brother's name is Joe.
My dog's name is PeeWee.
- For inanimate objects, we usually use "the _____ of _____."
The door of the classroom is closed.
Washington College is *the name of my school*.

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the blanks with the possessive form of a noun to make a true statement.

EXAMPLE: I use my father's last name.

- I use my _____ last name.
- I don't use my _____ last name.
- An American married woman often uses her _____ last name.
- A married woman in my native culture uses her _____ last name.
- An American single woman usually uses her _____ last name.
- An American man rarely uses his _____ last name.
- John Kennedy had his _____ maiden name as a middle name.

EXERCISE 2 Some of the following sentences can show possession with 's or '. Rewrite these sentences. Write "no change" for the others.

EXAMPLES: The teacher knows the names of the students.
The teacher knows the students' names.

The door of the classroom is usually closed.
No change.

1. The teacher always corrects the homework of the students.

2. The name of the textbook is *Grammar in Context*.

3. The job of the teacher is to explain the grammar.

4. What are the names of your parents?

5. The color of the book is blue.

6. Do you use the last name of your father?

7. What is the name of your dog?

8. The names of my children are Jason and Jessica.


5.2 Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Examples
I	my	<i>I like my name.</i>
you	your	<i>You're a new student. What's your name?</i>
he	his	<i>He likes his name.</i>
she	her	<i>She doesn't like her name.</i>
it	its	<i>Is this your dog? Is it friendly? What's its name?</i>
we	our	<i>We use our nicknames.</i>
they	their	<i>They are my friends. Their last name is Jackson.</i>

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. Be careful not to confuse *his* and *her*.


My mother lives in Chicago. *Her* brother lives in Las Vegas.


My uncle speaks English well. *His* wife is American.

2. We can use a possessive adjective and a possessive noun together.
We can use two (or more) possessive nouns together.
My sister's name is Marilyn.
My sister's husband's name is Edward.

EXERCISE 3 Fill in the blanks with the possessive adjective that relates to the subject.

EXAMPLE: I like my teacher.

1. He loves _____ mother.
2. She loves _____ father.
3. A dog loves _____ master.
4. Many American women change _____ names when they get married.
5. Sometimes a woman keeps _____ maiden name and adds _____ husband's name.
6. American men don't usually change _____ names when they get married.
7. Do you use _____ father's last name?
8. I bring _____ book to class.
9. We use _____ books in class.
10. The teacher brings _____ book to class.
11. Some students do _____ homework in the library.

5.3 Questions with *Whose*

<i>Whose</i> + Noun	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Verb	Answer
Whose name	do	you	use?	I use my father's last name.
Whose pen	does	she	need?	She needs your pen.
Whose book	is	that?		It's Bob's book.
Whose glasses	are	those?		They're my glasses.

EXERCISE 4 Write a question with *whose* and the words given. Answer with the words in parentheses ().

EXAMPLES: wife/that (Robert)

Whose wife is that? That's Robert's wife.

children/these (Robert)

Whose children are these? These are Robert's children.

1. office/this (the dean)

2. offices/those (the teachers)

3. dictionary/that (the teacher)

4. books/those (the students)

5. car/that (my parents)

6. house/this (my cousin)

7. papers/those (Mr. Ross)

8. diskettes/these (the programmer)

5.4 Possessive Pronouns

Examples	Explanation
You don't know my name. I know yours . Your name is easy for Americans. Mine is hard.	<i>Yours = your name</i> <i>Mine = my name</i>

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. When we use a possessive pronoun, we omit the noun. COMPARE:
Her children have American names.
My children have Spanish names. OR *Mine* have Spanish names.
2. Compare these three forms:

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	my	mine
you	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	—
we	our	ours
they	their	theirs
who	whose	whose

3. After a possessive noun, we can omit the noun.
Robert's wife speaks English, but *Peter's* doesn't.
(*Peter's* = Peter's wife)

EXERCISE 5 In each sentence below, replace the underlined words with a possessive pronoun.

EXAMPLE: Your book is new. My book is old.
Your book is new. Mine is old.

1. His name is Charles. Her name is Paula.
2. My car is old. Your car is new.
3. I like my English teacher. Does your brother like his English teacher?
4. I have my dictionary today. Do you have your dictionary?
5. Please let me use your book. I don't have my book today.
6. Whose sweater is this? Whose sweater is that?
7. My parents' apartment is big. Our apartment is small.
8. My teacher comes from Houston. Paula's teacher comes from El Paso.

- A. What's your wife's name?
 B. Anna Marie Simms-Madison. I call **her** Annie.
 A. Why does she have two last names?
 B. Simms is her father's last name, and Madison is mine. She uses both names with a hyphen (-) between **them**.
 A. Do you have any children?
 B. Yes. We have a son and a daughter. Our son's name is Richard, but we call **him** Dick. Our daughter's name is Elizabeth, but everybody calls **her** Lizzy.
 A. What do your children call **you**?
 B. They call **us** Mommy and Daddy, of course.

5.6 Object Pronouns

Subject	Object	Examples: Subject	Verb	Object
I	me	You	love	me.
you	you	I	love	you.
he	him	She	loves	him.
she	her	He	loves	her.
it	it	We	love	it.
we	us	They	love	us.
they	them	We	love	them.

LANGUAGE NOTES

- We can use an object pronoun to substitute for an object noun.
 I have *a middle name*. I use *it* when I sign my name.
Richard is my son's name. We call *him* Dick.
 I have some *questions*. Can you answer *them* for me?
My mother lives near me. I visit *her* once a week.
- We use *them* for plural people and things.
 I have two brothers. You know *them*.
 I need my books. I use *them* in class.
- An object pronoun can follow a preposition.
 I have two last names. I use both *of them*.
 My sister has a son. She always talks *about him*.

EXERCISE 6 Fill in the blanks. Substitute the underlined words with an object pronoun.

EXAMPLE: I look like my father, but my brother doesn't look like him.

1. My brother's name is William, but we call _____ **Bill**.
2. I understand the teacher, and the teacher understands _____.
3. I use my dictionary when I write, but I don't use _____ when I speak.
4. I like this city. Do you like _____ too?
5. I talk to Americans, but I don't always understand _____.
6. We listen to the teacher, and we talk to _____.
7. When we make a mistake, the teacher corrects _____.
8. The President has advisors. They help _____ make decisions.
9. You understand me, and I understand _____.
10. My friends sometimes visit me, and I sometimes visit _____.

EXERCISE 7 Two students are talking. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate object pronoun.

- A. How do you like Ms. Miller, your new English teacher?
- B. I like her, but she gives a lot of homework. This week we have to write a composition, and she says we have to type _____. May I borrow your typewriter? (1)
- A. I never use _____ any more. I have a computer. You can come to my house and use _____, if you like. (2)
- B. But I don't know how.
- A. I'll teach _____. (3)
- B. It's going to be hard. I don't know anything about computers.
- A. Don't worry. You just need to know a few basic commands. You can learn _____ in less than an hour. (4)
- B. _____ (5)

- B. I don't want to bother _____.
(6)
- A. You're not bothering _____. I'm glad to help _____. Come to my house tomorrow.
(7) (8)
- B. Can I bring my brother too? You can teach both of _____ at the same time.
(9)
- A. Do I know your brother?
- B. Of course. You sit next to _____ in math class.
(10)
- A. Do you mean Roberto?
- B. Yes. He's my brother.
- A. Of course! He looks just like _____. Sure. Bring _____.
(11) (12)
- I'll be happy to teach both of _____ at the same time.
(13)
- B. Thanks a lot. I'll see _____ tomorrow.
(14)

EXERCISE 8 Fill in the blanks with *I, I'm, my, mine, or me*.

EXAMPLE: _____ *I'm* a foreign student. _____ *I* come from Japan.
_____ *My* roommate's parents live in the U.S., but _____ *mine* live in Japan. _____ *My* parents write to _____ *me* twice a month.

- _____ 20 years old.
- _____ parents don't live in the U.S.
- _____ study at the University of Wisconsin.
- _____ major is engineering.
- _____ have a roommate.
- _____ roommate's name is Kelly. _____ is Yuki.
- _____ roommate helps _____ with my English.

EXERCISE 9 Fill in the blanks with *he, he's, his, or him*.

EXAMPLE: I have a good friend. _____ *His* name is Paul. _____ *He's* Puerto Rican. _____ *He* lives in New York. I like _____ *him*.

- _____ married.

2. _____ works in an office.
3. _____ an accountant.
4. _____ son helps _____ in _____ business.
5. _____ 37 years old. _____ wife is 35.
6. My wife and _____ wife are friends.
7. My wife is a doctor. _____ is a computer programmer.

EXERCISE 10 Fill in the blanks with *she*, *she's*, *her*, or *hers*.

EXAMPLE: I have a friend. Her name's Diane. She's American.
She lives in Boston. My native language is Korean. Hers is English.

1. _____ an interesting person.
2. I like _____ very much.
3. _____ married.
4. _____ has two children.
5. My children go to Dewey School. _____ go to King School.
6. _____ a nurse. _____ likes _____ job.
7. _____ husband is a teacher.

EXERCISE 11 Fill in the blanks with *they*, *they're*, *their*, *theirs*, or *them*.

EXAMPLE: Diane and Richard are my friends. They live in Boston. Their house is beautiful. They're happy. I see them on the weekends.

1. _____ Americans.
2. _____ both work.
3. _____ have two children.
4. _____ children go to public school.
5. My apartment is small. _____ is big.
6. _____ interested in art.
7. I talk to _____ once a week.

EXERCISE 12 Fill in the blanks about a cat. Use *it*, *it's*, or *its*.

EXAMPLE: It's an independent animal. It always lands on its feet.

1. _____ likes to eat fish.
2. _____ a small animal.
3. _____ fur is soft.
4. _____ catches mice.
5. _____ claws are sharp.
6. _____ a clean animal.
7. Do you see that cat? Yes, I see _____.



EXERCISE 13 Fill in the blanks with *we*, *we're*, *our*, *ours*, or *us*.

EXAMPLE: We study English. We're foreign students.
Our teacher is American. He helps us.

1. _____ come from different countries.
2. _____ in class now.
3. _____ classroom is comfortable.
4. The teacher asks _____ a lot of questions.
5. The teacher's textbook has the answers. _____ don't have the answers.
6. _____ interested in English.

EXERCISE 14 Fill in the blanks with *you*, *you're*, *your*, or *yours*.

EXAMPLE: You're a good teacher. Students like you. My other teacher's name is hard to pronounce. Yours is easy to pronounce.

1. _____ explain the grammar well.
2. We all understand _____.
3. Our pronunciation is sometimes hard to understand. _____ is clear.
4. _____ a kind teacher.
5. _____ class is very interesting.
6. _____ have a lot of experience with foreign students.

5.7

Questions about the Subject or about the Complement

Compare these statements and related questions about the complement:

Wh- Word	Do/Does	Subject	Verb	Complement
What	does	Susan	needs	something.
		she	need?	
		She	needs	a new TV.
Where	do	My parents	live	in Peru.
		your parents	live?	
		They	live	in Colombia.
Who(m)	does	Your sister	likes	someone.
		she	like?	
		She	likes	her boyfriend.

Compare these statements and related questions about the subject:

Subject	Verb	Complement	Short Answer
Someone	has	my book.	Tom does.
Who	has	my book?	
Someone	needs	help.	I do.
Who	needs	help?	

LANGUAGE NOTES

- Most *wh-* questions in the present tense use *do* or *does*. These questions ask about the complement.

He lives *in Peru*. *Where* does he live?

I see *someone*. *Who(m)* do you see?

- Some *wh-* questions ask about the subject.

Someone needs help. *Who* needs help?

Something is wrong. *What* is wrong?

3. Notice that we use the -s form of the verb to ask a present tense question about the subject. The answer can be singular or plural.

Who *has* a new car?

Jake *has* a new car.

Bill and Ann *have* a new car.

EXERCISE 15 Talk about some jobs in your house. Ask another student, "Who _____s in your house?" The other student will answer.

EXAMPLES:

take out the garbage

A. Who takes out the garbage in your house?

B. My brother does.

vacuum the carpet

A. Who vacuums the carpet in your house?

B. Nobody does. We don't have carpets.

1. cook the meals

2. make your bed

3. pay the bills

4. wash the dishes

5. shop for groceries

6. wash the clothes

7. vacuum the carpet

8. dust the furniture

9. sweep the floor



vacuum



dust



sweep

EXERCISE 16 Fill in the blanks with *who*, *whom*, *who's*, or *whose*.

EXAMPLE: Who speaks Japanese? Yoko does.

- _____ has the textbook? The teacher does.
- _____ your English teacher? Bob Marks is.
- There's a dictionary on the floor. _____ dictionary is it?
- _____ do you see on the weekends? I see my friends.

EXERCISE 17 Circle the correct word to complete this conversation between two students.

EXAMPLE: A. (Who, Who's, Whose, Whom) your English teacher?

B. (My, Mine, Me) teacher's name is Charles Flynn.

- A. (My, Mine, Me) is Marianne Peters. She's Mr. Flynn's wife.
- B. Oh, really? His last name is different from (she, her, hers).
- A. Yes. She uses (her, hers, his, he's) father's last name, not her (husband's, husbands', husbands, husband).
- B. Do they have children?
- A. Yes.
- B. (Whose, Who's, Who, Whom) name do the children use?
- A. (They, They're, Their, Theirs) children use both last names.
- B. How do you know so much about (you, you're, your, yours) teacher and (she, she's, her, hers) children?
- A. We talk about (we, us, our, ours) names in class. We also talk about American customs. She explains her customs, and we explain (our, ours, us).
- B. Mr. Flynn doesn't talk about (her, his, he's, hers) family in class.
- A. Do you call (her, his, him, he) "mister"?
- B. Of course. (He, He's, His) the teacher. We show respect.
- A. But we call Marianne by (her, hers, she) first name. (She, She's, Her) prefers that.
- B. I prefer to call (our, us, ours) teachers by (they, they're, their, theirs) last names. That's the way we do it in my country.
- A. And in (me, my, mine) too. But (we, we're, us) in the U.S. now. There's an expression: When in Rome, do as the Romans do.³

SUMMARY OF LESSON 5

1. Pronouns and Possessive Forms

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	—
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs
who	whom	whose	whose

³This expression means that you should follow the customs of the country you are in.

Subject	I come from Cuba.	They come from Korea.
Object	The teachers helps me.	The teacher helps them .
Possessive Adjective	My name is Rosa.	Their names are Kim and Park.
Possessive Pronoun	Your country is big. Mine is small.	Your country is big. Theirs is small.

Subject	Who has a new car?
Object	With whom do you live? (FORMAL) Who do you live with? (INFORMAL)
Possessive Adjective	I have my book. Whose book is that?
Possessive Pronoun	This is my dictionary. Whose is that?

2. Possessive Forms of Nouns

Jack's car is old.

His parents' car is new.

The children's toys are on the floor.

What's the name of *our* textbook?

EDITING ADVICE

1. Don't confuse *you're* (you are) and *your* (possessive form).

You're

~~Your~~ a good person.

Where's ^{*your*} ~~you're~~ book?

2. Don't confuse *he's* (he is) and *his* (possessive form).

His

~~He's~~ name is Paul.

He's

~~His~~ a good student.

3. Don't confuse *it's* (it is) and *its* (possessive form).

It's

~~Its~~ a beautiful day today.

A monkey uses ^{*its*} ~~it's~~ tail to climb trees.

4. Don't confuse *his* (masculine) and *her* (feminine).

My brother loves ^{his} ~~her~~ daughter.

My sister loves ^{her} ~~his~~ son.

5. Don't confuse *my* and *mine*.

I don't have ^{my} ~~mine~~ book today.

6. Don't confuse *they're* and *their*.

I have two American friends. ^{Their} ~~They're~~ names are Bob and Sue.

7. Use the correct pronoun (subject or object).

I have a daughter. I love ^{her} ~~she~~ very much.

My father and ^I ~~me~~ like to go fishing.

8. Don't use *the* with a possessive form.

The ^M ~~my~~ daughter's boyfriend is very tall.

I need ~~the~~ your dictionary.

9. Don't use *do* or *does* in a *who* question about the subject.

Who ^{has} ~~does have~~ a Spanish dictionary?

10. Don't separate *whose* from the noun.

^{book}
Whose is this ~~book~~?

11. Don't confuse *whose* and *who's*.

^{Whose}
~~Who's~~ coat is that?

12. Use the correct word order for possession.

^{My neighbor's dog}
~~Dog my neighbor~~ makes a lot of noise.

13. Put the apostrophe in the right place.

^{parents'}
My ~~parent's~~ car is new.

14. Don't use the possessive form for non-living objects.

^{name of the book}
Grammar in Context is the ~~book's~~ name.

LESSON 5 TEST / REVIEW

PART 1

Find the mistakes with the underlined words and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.

EXAMPLES: ^{Whose}
~~Who's~~ book is that?

Who's your best friend? C

1. Where does you're brother live?
2. Paul is in my English class but his not in my math class.
3. Its important to know a second language.
4. Whose name do you use, your father's or your mother's?
5. Who wants to leave early today? We all do.
6. Maria's son goes to a bilingual school. Her son's teacher comes from Cuba.
7. I visit my girlfriend once a week. His son likes to play with mine.
8. The door of the classroom is open.
9. Do you know the first name the teacher?
10. I have two married brothers. My brother's wives are wonderful women.
11. Your always late to class.
12. My the brother's car is new.
13. Whose is this umbrella?
14. She likes her mother-in-law because mother her husband always helps her.
15. Do they visit theirs parents often?
16. A dog wags (moves) its tail when it's happy.
17. Susan and Linda are women's names.
18. Who does have a red pen?
19. My friend and me eat dinner together once a week.
20. Whose pen is this?

PART 2

Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

EXAMPLE: Most American women change _____ names when they get married, but not all do.

- a. her b. hers c. their d. theirs

1. I have two _____.
a. sisters b. sister's c. sisters' d. sister
2. _____ names are Marilyn and Charlotte.
a. Their b. Theirs c. They're d. They e. Hers
3. _____ both married.
a. Their b. They're c. They d. Them e. There
4. Marilyn uses _____.
a. the last name her husband
b. the last name of his husband
c. her husband's last name
d. his husband's last name
5. Charlotte uses _____ father's last name.
a. we b. our c. ours d. us
6. I have one brother. _____ married.
a. He's b. His c. He d. Him
7. _____ wife is very nice.
a. Him b. Her c. His d. He's
8. _____ first name is Sandra.
a. My b. Mine c. I'm d. Me
9. My friends call _____ "Sandy."
a. me b. my c. mine
10. My sister often uses her middle name, but I rarely use _____.
a. my b. mine c. me d. I'm
11. You have a dog, but I don't know _____ name.
a. it b. it's c. its
12. _____ your teacher?
a. Whom b. Who c. Whose d. Who's
13. The teacher's name is on _____.
a. the door of her office
b. her office's door
c. the door her office
d. her the office's door

14. _____
 a. Who's is that office?
 b. Whose is that office?
 c. Who's office is that?
 d. Whose office is that?
15. Her _____ names are Ricky and Eddie.
 a. child's b. children's c. childrens d. childrens'
16. _____ has the newspaper?
 a. Whom b. Whose c. Who d. Who's
17. Who _____ more time with the test?
 a. need b. does need c. needs d. does needs

PART 3

Two women are talking about names. Fill in the blanks with possessive forms, subject pronouns, or object pronouns. Some blanks need an apostrophe or an apostrophe + s.

- A. What's your last name?
 B. It's Woods.
- A. Woods sounds like an American name. But you're Polish, aren't you?
 (example)
- B. Yes, but Americans have trouble pronouncing _____ name, so I use
 the name "Woods."
 (1)
- A. What's _____ real last name?
 (2)
- B. Wodzianicki.
- A. My name is hard for Americans too, but _____ like my name, and I
 don't want to change _____. I'm proud of it.
 (3) (4)
- B. What's _____ last name?
 (5)
- A. Lopez Hernandez.
- B. Why do _____ have two last names?
 (6)
- A. I come from Mexico. Mexicans have two last names. Mexicans use both
 parents _____ names.
 (7)
- B. What happens when a woman gets married? Does she use _____
 parent _____ names and _____ husband _____ name
 too?
 (8) (9) (10) (11)

A. No. When a woman gets married, she usually drops _____ (12)
 mother _____ (13) name. She adds "of" (in Spanish, "de") and _____ (14)
 husband _____ (15) name. My sister is married. _____ (16) name is
 Maria Lopez de Castillo. Lopez is _____ (17) father _____ (18) name
 and Castillo is her husband _____ (19) name. _____ (20) kids _____ (21)
 last name is Castillo Lopez.

B. That's confusing. Everybody in the family has a different last name.

A. It's not confusing for us. You understand your customs, and we under-
 stand _____ (22).

B. Do your sister _____ (23) kids have American first names?

A. My sister gave _____ (24) Spanish names, but _____ (25) friends gave
 them American names. Her daughter _____ (26) name is Rosa, but
 _____ (27) friends call her Rose. _____ (28) son _____ (29) name is
 Eduardo, but _____ (30) friends call _____ (31) Eddie. Ricardo
 is the youngest one. _____ (32) still a baby, but when he goes to
 school, _____ (33) friends will probably call _____ (34) Rick.

EXPANSION ACTIVITIES

CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES

1. Find a partner. Compare yourself to your partner. Compare physical characteristics, clothes, family, home, job, car, etc. Report some interesting facts to the class.

EXAMPLE:

My hair is straight. Mark's is curly.
 His eyes are blue. Mine are brown.
 My family lives in this city. Mark's family lives in Romania.

2. One student will ask these *who* questions. Raise your hand if this is a fact about you. The first student will answer the question after he or she sees raised hands.

EXAMPLE:

Who has kids?
Ben, Maria, and Lidia have kids.
Who has a cell phone?
No one has a cell phone.

1. Who has kids?
 2. Who likes cartoons?
 3. Who plays soccer?
 4. Who has a computer?
 5. Who has an e-mail address?
 6. Who likes to swim?
 7. Who is a vegetarian?
 8. Who wants a grammar test?
 9. Who has American friends?
 10. Who has a pet?
 11. Who lives in a house?
 12. Who is over 6 feet tall?
 13. Who watches TV in the morning?
 14. Who is a sports fan?
 15. Who gets a lot of junk mail?
 16. Who exercises every day?
 17. Who has a motorcycle?
 18. Who has a middle name?
 19. Who wants to become an American citizen?
 20. Who plays a musical instrument?
3. Think of something unusual that you do or are. Write a sentence telling what you do or are. Then ask a question to find out who else does or is this.

EXAMPLE:

I have a pet snake. Who else has a pet snake?
I play volleyball. Who else plays volleyball?
I am a Buddhist. Who else is a Buddhist?

(Variation: On a piece of paper, write something unusual that you do or are. Give the papers to the teacher. The teacher reads a statement. Other students—and the teacher—try to guess who wrote the paper. Example: Someone has a pet snake. Who has a pet snake?)

JOKE

A woman is outside of her house. A dog is near her. A man walks by and is interested in the dog. He wants to pet the dog. He asks the woman, "Does your dog bite?" The woman answers no. The man pets the dog and the dog bites him. He says, "You told me that your dog doesn't bite." The woman answers, "This is not my dog. Mine is in the house."

DISCUSSION

Discuss naming customs in your native culture. Do people have a middle name? Do fathers and sons ever have the same name? Tell about your name. Does it mean something?

OUTSIDE ACTIVITY

Ask an American to tell you about his or her name. Tell the class something interesting you learned from this American.

Internet Activity



Find a phone directory on the Internet. Look up your last name in a major American city, such as New York City, or in the city where you live. How many people in this city have your last name?