

COMMUNICATION

Contractions and apostrophes

LEVEL

Beginner

NUMBER

EN_A1_1032X

LANGUAGE

English



Learning outcomes

- I can accurately write contracted forms of the verb 'to be'.
- I can produce contractions of the verb 'to be' in speech.



I'm from Scotland,
she's from Wales.





Personal pronouns

- Personal pronouns replace direct nouns (names of people, places or things) in sentences.
- Use **he**, **she** and **they** for people and **it** for a place or thing.

Peter likes music.

He likes music.

Julia is a doctor.

She is a doctor.

The dog is friendly.

It is friendly.



„ Singular personal pronouns

- These are the singular personal pronouns:

I

I am a teacher.

you

You are a student.

he

He likes music.

she

She is a doctor.

it

It is a cat.





They are at university.

Personal pronouns review:

The personal pronoun **they** (singular) is gender-neutral.

It is conjugated in the same way as **they** (plural).

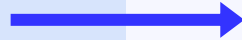


Capital letters



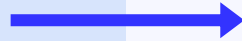
The singular personal pronoun **I** is **always** a **capital letter**.

I am Daniel and **you** are Mary.



You are Mary and **I** am Daniel.

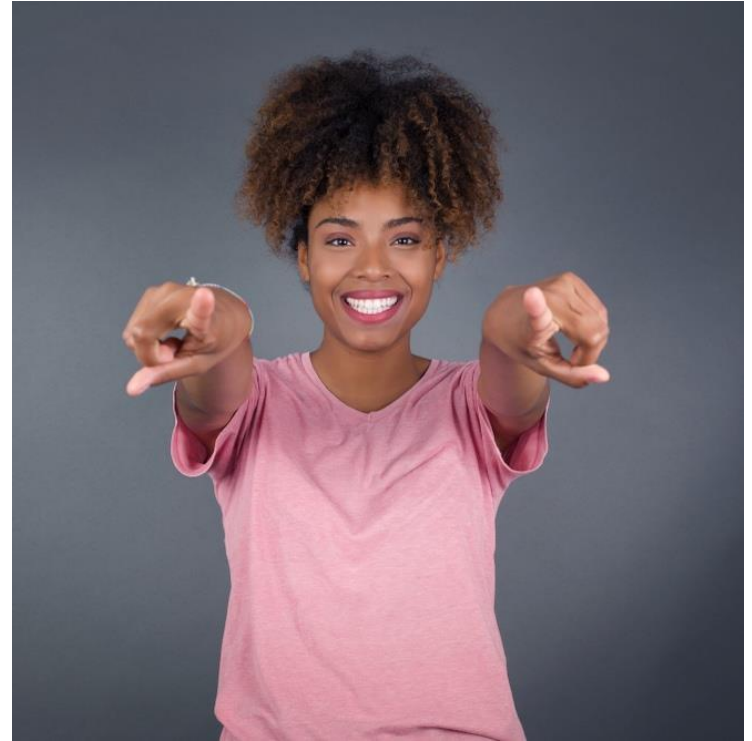
He likes pizza and **I** like pasta.



I like pasta and **he** likes pizza.



Review



You



Which is not a person?

you

he

she

it



Positive form of *to be*

- Use ***to be*** to talk about **name, age, nationality, jobs, adjectives** and **more**.
- These are examples of the **singular form** of ***to be***.

I **am**

You **are**

He **is**

She **is**

It **is**

I **am** Alberto.

You **are** 18.

He **is** Spanish.

She **is** a doctor.

It **is** nice.



Positive form of *to be*

- Use ***to be*** to talk about **name, age, nationality, jobs, adjectives** and **more**.
- These are examples of the **plural form of *to be***.

We **are**

We **are** 18.

You **are**

You **are** girls.

They **are**

They **are** cats.





Short form of *to be*

- We use **apostrophes** to form contractions. We put them in between two words and remove some letters.
- Use the **short form** of ***to be*** in conversations and informal writing.

I **am**

You **are**

He, she, it **is**

We **are**

You **are**

They **are**

I'm

you're

he's/ she's/ it's

we're

you're

they're



to be

I'm

you're



I'm from Belfast.

You're welcome.



to be

he's

she's

it's



He's my grandfather.

She's a student.

It's a beautiful park.



Contracting plurals



We're a family.

They're friends.





Which sentence is different?

I'm fine,
thanks.

You're in this
class.

She's from
Madrid.

We are
friends.



Contract these sentences

1 I am from Japan.



2 You are late!



3 It is a small town



4 We are friends.







Exercise

Use **contractions** to form these sentences. You can complete this **in breakout rooms**.
Check answers in the group afterwards.

1 _____ from a small village. (I/to be)

2 _____ so good at English! (you/to be)

3 _____ my best friend. (he/to be)

4 _____ on holiday in Spain. (they/to be)

5 _____ so sunny today! (it/to be)





Contracting to have

- The verb **to have** can also be contracted in speech or casual written communication.

I have	→	I've
you have	→	you've
he has	→	he's
she has	→	she's
it has	→	it's
we have	→	we've
they have	→	they've



Examples of contractions of *to have*

We often use the word **got** with the contractions of **to have**.

- 1 I've **got** three sisters.
- 2 You've **got** a new job.
- 3 He's **got** a motorcycle.
- 4 We've **got** lots of time.
- 5 They've **got** nice clothes.



Careful! We use the contraction '**s** for both **has** and **is**.



Emma's dog

We also use apostrophes to talk about possession or a close relationship.

Emma's dog is called Sandy.

Sandy has an umbrella in his mouth.

Sandy's umbrella is green.

His boots are black.

Sandy's brother's name is Andy.

Andy's feet are wet.

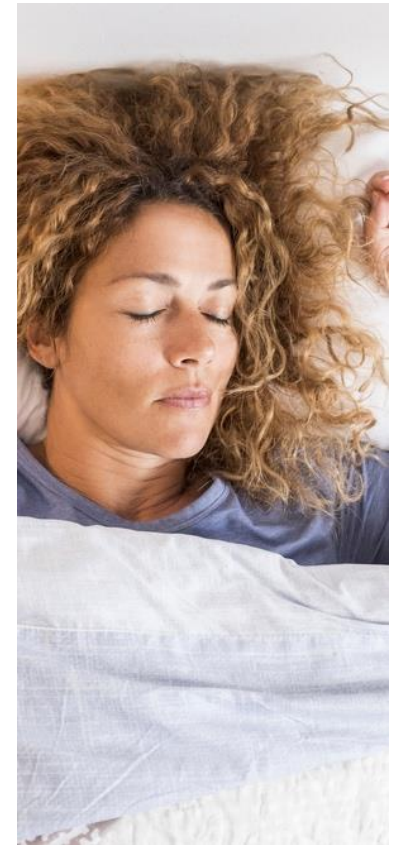




Complete the sentences

Use what you have learned in this lesson to complete these sentences:

- 1 _____ my favourite teacher. (he/to be)
- 2 _____ got a new house. (we/to have)
- 3 _____ always late for work! (they/to be)
- 4 _____ ten o'clock. Time for bed! (it/to be)
- 5 _____ got two brothers and a sister. (I/to have)





Do you understand contractions and apostrophes?

What is the meaning of each sentence?

- 1 She's a nice lady.
- 2 He's got a new car.
- 3 Emma's dinner is on the table.
- 4 I've got a new job.
- 5 We're not from Germany.





Emma's dog

Hi! I'm Emma and I'm 4 years old. I've got a lovely dog and his name is Sandy. He's got beautiful blond hair.

Sandy's little brother's name is Andy. He's my sister's dog and he also has beautiful blonde hair!

I love when they run around the garden together. They're so cute and we're so happy!





Questions



What's Emma's
dog's name?

What type of hair
does he have?

What's Emma's sister's
dog's name?



Speaking

Talk to a classmate and tell them about yourself.

Use contractions.



Ex.

I'm Mary and **I'm** from Ireland.



End of the lesson

Idiom

Short and sweet

Meaning: short

Example: Let's keep this meeting short and sweet.



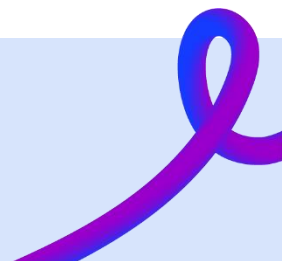
Additional practice



Fill in the gaps

- 1 I am = _____
- 2 You are = _____
- 3 He is = _____
- 4 She is = _____
- 5 It is = _____
- 6 We are = _____
- 7 They are = _____

She's
We're
It's
They're
I'm
He's
You're





Transform the sentences



Write the **full form** of the sentence, like in the example.

1 He's got a new car.



He has got a new car.

2 She's happy.



3 We've got ten euros.



4 They're here!



5 I've got some water.



6 It's got a shoe in its mouth.





Describe the pictures

How do they feel? Use **contractions**.



happy
sad



What have you got on your desk?





Answer key

Exercise p. 8

I

Exercise p. 9

it

Exercise p. 16

We are friends.

Exercise p. 17

1. I'm from Japan. – 2. You're late. – 3. It's a small town. – 4. We're friends.

Exercise p.18

1. I'm – 2. You're – 3. He's – 4. they're 5. it's

Exercise p. 22

1. He's – 2. We've – 3. They're – 4. It's – 5. I've



Answer key

Exercise p. 30

1. I'm – 2. You're – 3. He's – 4. She's – 5. It's – 6. We're – 7. They're

Exercise p.31

2. She is happy. – 3. We have got ten euros. – 4. They are here! – 5. I have got some water. –
6. It has got a shoe in its mouth.



Summary

Personal pronouns:

- Personal pronouns replace direct nouns (names of people, places or things) in sentences.
- Use **he** for a man, **she** for a woman and **it** for a place or thing.
- Singular personal pronouns are **I, you, he, she, it.**

The verb to be:

- Use **to be** to talk about **name, age, nationality, jobs, adjectives** and **more**.
- **Forms of to be:** *I am, you are, he is, she is, it is, we are, they are*

Contractions of the verbs **to be** and **to have**:

- **to be:** *I'm, you're, he's, she's, it's, we're, they're*
- **to have:** *I've, you've, he's, she's, it's, we've, they've*



Vocabulary

contraction

I've

You've

He's

She's

It's

We've

They've

