

**Z-A**

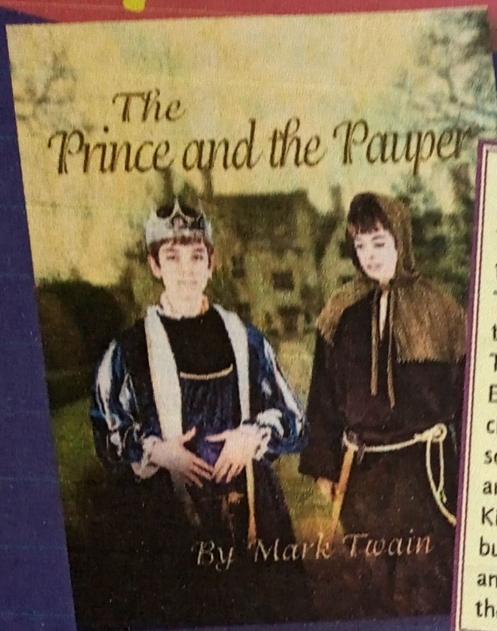
**English**

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# 2

## Be

Are you my son?



*The Prince and the Pauper* (1881) is a book by Mark Twain. The book is about two boys, Tom and Edward. They are 15 years old but their lives are very different. Tom is a poor boy but Edward is a prince. They change places by mistake so Edward is a poor boy and Tom is a prince. The old King, Henry VIII, is not well but he is Edward's father and he wants to know the truth ...

The King visits the prince (or is he the poor boy?).

King: I don't understand! Are you my son?  
Tom: No, I'm not a prince, I'm poor.

King: Are you sure? Your clothes are not very old!

Tom: They're not my clothes. They're Edward's clothes. He's poor now.

King: Oh no! This is terrible! Is it true?

Tom: Yes, it is. I'm really sorry, King Henry. You aren't my father, you're my King.



Underline the correct option: Edward is Henry's father / brother / son.

ANSWER ON

## Be

- 1 Use **be** to give and ask for information.

I'm Tom.

The story isn't true.

Is he in England?

- 2 Use **be** with ages.

Two boys are 15 years old.

- 3 Use **be** and *a / an* with jobs.

She's a teacher.

- 4 Use **be** to describe the weather.

It's cold.

- 5 Use **be** to talk about time and place.

It's six o'clock.

Edward is in London.

- 6 There is a full form and a short form.

I am → I'm.

In conversation, the short form is more common.

They're not my clothes.

In writing, the short form is used mainly with pronouns, not nouns.

The old King is not well, he's sick.

► See Units 25 and 32 for more information on **be** in questions.

### statement ✓

I am ('m)

You / We / They are ('re)

He / She / It is ('s)

### negative X

I am not ('m not)

You / We / They are not ('aren't / 're not)

He / She / It is not ('isn't / 's not)

### question ?

Am I ...?

Are you / we / they ...?

Is he / she / it ...?

### short answer ✓ X

Yes, I am.

No, I am not ('m not).

Yes, (they) are.

No, (they) are not ('aren't / 're not).

Yes, (he) is.

No, (he) is not ('isn't / 's not).

### TIP

English sentences normally need a subject.

*It is cold.* NOT ~~Is cold.~~

*I am sure.* NOT ~~I am sure.~~

## Practice

### A Underline the correct option.

- 1 I be / am is twelve years old.
- 2 They be / am / are in the garden.
- 3 It am / is are six o'clock.
- 4 You be / is are a dentist.
- 5 I am / is are in the station.
- 6 It am / is are very hot.
- 7 My sister am / is / are at work.
- 8 I be / am / are hungry.
- 9 We am / is are students.
- 10 The book be / is / are about tigers.

### B Complete the sentences from stories with the present simple of *be*. Some are negatives or questions.

- 1 The poor boy has no coat. He 's cold.
- 2 We are the three bears. We in the woods.
- 3 Cinderella is running home. It 12 o'clock.
- 4 Tweedledum and Tweedledee have the same parents. They brothers.
- 5 The monster has a very ugly face. He handsome.
- 6 The wicked queen is asking her mirror: I beautiful?
- 7 Achilles and Hector fight. They friends.
- 8 Robinson Crusoe has no friends on the island. he unhappy?

### C Complete this book review of *The Prince and the Pauper* with the present simple of *be*.

*The Prince and the Pauper* <sup>1</sup> is a very good book. I <sup>2</sup> 11 years old and I <sup>3</sup>(not) very interested in history but I really like this book. Mark Twain <sup>4</sup> a great writer. It <sup>5</sup>(not) a true story but the characters <sup>6</sup> very realistic. The story <sup>7</sup>(not) difficult. It <sup>8</sup> easy to understand and enjoy the book. Tom <sup>9</sup> a simple English boy. His family are poor and they <sup>10</sup> always hungry. Edward <sup>11</sup>(not) poor because he <sup>12</sup> a prince. The boys <sup>13</sup> very different but at the end of the book they <sup>14</sup> friends. There are many films of the book too but they <sup>15</sup>(not) very good – the book is the best!

### D Make Tom's questions, using the words given and *be*. Then make Edward's replies with short answers using *be*.

- 1 you / prince?

Tom: Are you a prince?  
Edward: Yes, I am.

- 2 King Henry / your father?

Tom:  
Edward:

- 3 your mother / the Queen?

Tom:  
Edward:

- 4 we / brothers?

Tom: I don't have a  
Edward:

- 5 your sisters / here?

Tom: They're in France.  
Edward:

- 6 you / very rich?

Tom:  
Edward:

- 7 it / cold / in your house?

Tom: It's always warm.  
Edward:

- 8 I / your friend?

Tom: I like you.  
Edward:

MY TURN!

Use the verb *be* to make these sentences true for you.

- 1 My mobile phone isn't new.
- 2 Today Monday.
- 3 Coffee my favourite drink.
- 4 I a good cook.
- 5 My eyes blue.
- 6 It warm today.
- 7 My shoes clean.
- 8 I at home.
- 9 History books interesting.
- 10 My bed next to the door.

MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- 1 Tom and Edward a have 15 years b is 15 years old c are 15 years old
- 2 Paul a isn't a b aren't c isn't
- 3 A: What's the time? B: 11 o'clock a ls b lt c lt's
- 4 A: Are you my son? B: No, a I'm not b I amn't c I am
- 5 A: today? B: No, it isn't. It's warm. a ls cold b ls it cold c lt cold

# Exploring Grammar (Units 1-3)

## • The verb 'to be'

- 1** Read the text and underline all short forms of the verb to be. Then write the long forms.

My name's Brenda and I'm from the USA. I'm twenty-three years old and I'm a singer. My best friend is Kate. She's from Canada.

- 1) Kate's 25 years old and she's a teacher. She's a very good teacher. Kate's sister's Mandy and her brother's Jack. 2) Mandy's 18 and 3) Jack's 19. 4) Mandy and Jack are students. They're very nice. We're all very good friends.



- 2** Fill in the blanks with *is*, *isn't*, *are*, *aren't*.

- 1 Brenda ..... a singer.
- 2 Jack ..... 14 years old.
- 3 Brenda and Mandy ..... sisters.
- 4 Mandy ..... Jack's sister.
- 5 Jack ..... Brenda's brother.
- 6 Kate and Jack ..... brother and sister.

## • Short Answers

- 3** a) Answer the questions.

1 Is Brenda from the USA?

► Yes, she is.

2 Is Mandy a singer?

3 Is Kate from Canada?

4 Is Jack 20 years old?

5 Are Kate and Jack brother and sister?

6 Are Brenda and Mandy friends?

- b) When do we use long forms in short answers?

## • A/An

- 4** a) Make true sentences.

|        |       |    |         |
|--------|-------|----|---------|
| BRENDA | is    | a  | student |
| KATE   |       |    | actor   |
| MANDY  | isn't | an | singer  |
| JACK   |       |    | teacher |

- b) When do we use *a/an*? Give more examples.

## • Personal pronouns

- 5** a) Look at the words in bold in the text in Ex. 1. Replace them with the appropriate personal pronoun.

1 ..... 2 ..... 3 ..... 4 .....

- b) Which personal subject pronoun is the same in the singular and the plural?

.....  
.....

# Picture Dictionary

## Describing People Revision (Units 1-3)

### HEIGHT

Circle the correct item.



TALL MEDIUM-HEIGHT SHORT

### WEIGHT



FAT

FIT

THIN

### AGE



OLD MIDDLE-AGED YOUNG

### FACE



ROUND



LONG



oval



MOUSTACHE



BEARD

### HAIR



BROWN



DARK



RED FAIR OR  
BLONDE



BLONDE



SPIKY



CURLY



WAVY



STRAIGHT



LONG



SHORT



BALD

### EYES



BROWN



GREEN



BLUE



SMALL



BIG

HANANE MIMOUNI

# Describing people

Match the sentences with the pictures.



She's got a ponytail.



She's got long hair.



He's got glasses.



He's got a beard.



He's got a moustache.



She's got dark hair.



She's got fair hair.



She's got curly hair.



She's got short hair.



She's got straight hair.

- We use the verb **have got** to:
  - show that something belongs to somebody. *John has got two black cats.*
  - describe the characteristics of people, animals or things.  
*Mary has got long red hair and green eyes.*
  - talk about relationships. *We have got one brother.*

| Affirmative   |             | Negative          |                  |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Long Form     | Short Form  | Long Form         | Short Form       |
| I have got    | I've got    | I have not got    | I haven't got    |
| you have got  | you've got  | you have not got  | you haven't got  |
| he has got    | he's got    | he has not got    | he hasn't got    |
| she has got   | she's got   | she has not got   | she hasn't got   |
| it has got    | it's got    | it has not got    | it hasn't got    |
| we have got   | we've got   | we have not got   | we haven't got   |
| you have got  | you've got  | you have not got  | you haven't got  |
| they have got | they've got | they have not got | they haven't got |

| Interrogative                 | Short Answers  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Have I / you / we / they got? | Yes, I / you / we / they have.<br>No, I / you / we / they haven't. |
| Has he / she / it got?        | Yes, he / she / it has.<br>No, he / she / it hasn't.               |

NOTE: In short answers we do not use **got**.

NOTE:  
*She's a teacher. (She is)*  
*She's got a dog. (She has)*

## 1 Fill in **have('ve), haven't, has ('s) or hasn't**.

- Julie and Lynn **have** got fair hair and blue eyes.
- A: ..... Ken got green eyes?  
B: No, he .....
- We ..... got a red car. We've got a blue one.
- A: ..... you got many friends?  
B: Yes, I .....
- Helen's grandmother ..... got white hair and green eyes.

- A: ..... they got a dog?  
B: No, they .....
- A: ..... they got short black hair?  
B: Yes, they .....
- I ..... got blue eyes. I've got green eyes.
- A: ..... Aunt Betty got an umbrella?  
B: Yes, she .....
- We ..... got two books. One for you and one for me.

2

a) Look at the table and write sentences, as in the example.

|       | Anna | Tim & Ken | Mark | Bob & Helen |
|-------|------|-----------|------|-------------|
| 1<br> | ✓    | ✓         | ✗    | ✓           |
| 2<br> | ✓    | ✗         | ✓    | ✓           |
| 3<br> | ✗    | ✓         | ✓    | ✓           |
| 4<br> | ✓    | ✓         | ✓    | ✗           |

1 ► Anna has got a dog, an umbrella and a computer. She hasn't got a ball.

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

b) Look at the table above. In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

A: Has Anna got a ball?

B: No, she hasn't. Has Mark got an umbrella?

A: Yes, he has. etc.

3 Ask and answer, as in the example.



1 Mr Green/a moustache?

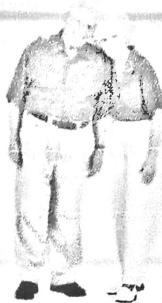
► Has Mr Green got a moustache?

Yes, he has.



2 Beth/a lemon?

.....  
.....  
.....



3 they/white hair?

.....  
.....  
.....



4 he/a clock?

.....  
.....  
.....



5 it/big ears?

.....  
.....  
.....

4 Put the words in the correct order.

1 got / Mike / feet / has / big

.....

2 hair / Anna and Sue / fair / got / have ?

.....

3 I / got / eyes / not / blue / have

.....

4 have / short / got / legs / elephants ?

.....

5 a / he / has / moustache / got ?

.....

# 4

## The verb 'have got'

5

Find and write the six differences.



1 (hat) ► In picture A the clown has got a big hat. In picture B the clown hasn't got ..... He has got .....

2 (hair) .....

.....

3 (eyes) .....

.....

4 (ears) .....

.....

5 (nose) .....

.....

6 (feet) .....

.....

## Speaking

Describe yourself to the class.

► I'm tall and slim. I've got blue eyes and long black hair. I've got a small mouth and small ears. etc.

## Writing

Write a short description of the person sitting next to you.

► Pedro is short and slim. He's got brown eyes and short brown hair. He's got a small mouth and a small nose. etc.

### This - These

- We use this (singular) / these (plural) to point to people, things and animals near us.



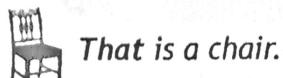
*This is a chair.*



*These are chairs.*

### That - Those

- We use that (singular) / those (plural) to point to people, things or animals far away from us.



*That is a chair.*



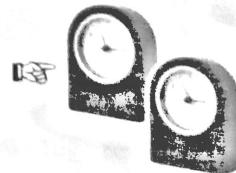
*Those are chairs.*

- We use this / these and that / those in questions. We answer these questions with it or they.  
*What's this / that? It's a pencil. (NOT: This / That is a pencil.)*  
*What are these/those? They are pencils. (NOT: These / Those are pencils.)*

### 1 Complete the sentences, as in the example.



1 ► *This is* a bicycle and ► *that is* a helmet.



4 ..... clocks and ..... watches.



2 ..... cameras and ..... teddy bears.



5 ..... a fly and ..... a butterfly.



### 2 Write the sentences in the plural.

1 That is a cap. ► *Those are caps.*

2 This is a box. .....

3 This is an umbrella. .....

4 That is a mouse. .....

5 This is a watch. .....

### Speaking

Work in pairs. Point to objects near or far from you and make sentences.

► *This is an eraser. Those are pencils. etc.*

## Exploring Grammar (Units 4-6)

### • Have got

- 1** a) Read the text and write the correct name.



1 .....

Hi! My name's Nicole. I'm 17 years old and I've got long curly hair and green eyes. I'm short and thin. I'm a quiet person.

These are my best friends, Martha and Claire. Martha is 16 years old and she's tall and thin. She's got short brown hair and brown eyes. She's really popular at school.

Claire is 17 years old. She's tall and thin. She's got short fair hair and blue eyes. She's beautiful and kind.

I love my friends. I think they're fantastic.



2 .....



3 .....

- b) Underline the *have got* forms in the text. Write them in the negative form.

- 2** a) Read the text in Ex. 1 again and answer the following questions.

- 1 Has Nicole got three best friends?
- 2 Has Claire got fair hair?
- 3 Has Martha got blue eyes?
- 4 Have Claire and Martha got short hair?
- 5 Has Nicole got long hair?
- 6 Have Claire and Martha got green eyes?

- b) How do we form the short answers of the verb *have got*? Which is the word we do not use?

### • Plurals

- 3** Find three words in the plural in the text in Ex. 1.

- 4** a) Write the words in the plural.

- 1 Jim's got two ..... (scarf); a red one and a blue one.
- 2 Helen has got a new pair of ..... (shoe).
- 3 Mrs Wells hasn't got four ..... (child).
- 4 I love ..... (butterfly)!
- 5 Help me open the ..... (box), please!

- b) Find the irregular plural in Ex. 4a. Give two more examples of irregular plurals.

- 1 .....
- 2 .....

### • This/These – That/Those

- 5** Complete the rules.

- 1 We use *this/ these* for things .....
  - 2 We use *that/ those* for things' .....
- a far away from us
  - b near us

- 6** Fill in *this/that, these/those*.

- 1 ..... are mice.



- 2 ..... is an umbrella.



- 3 ..... is a fish.



- 4 ..... are leaves.

