Заняття 4. Персональна інформація. Моя біографія. Правила ввічливості. Дієслова "to have" і "to have got" у простому теперішньому часі. Конструкція used to.

## 1. Learn the words.

5 a) Complete the sentences with the adjectives from the 'Words For You'. Consult a dictionary if necessary.

WORDS to affect [a'fekt] affectionate [ə'fek(ənət] aggressive [əˈgresɪv] ambitious [æm'bıʃəs] bossy ['bosi] charming ['t[a:mɪŋ] competitive [kəm'petətiv] energetic [,enə'dʒetɪk] envious ['enviəs] imaginative [i'mædʒinətiv] jealous ['dʒeləs] manipulative [mə'nı pjələtıv] moody ['mu:di] responsible [ri'sponsəbl] selfish ['selfi(] sensitive ['sensətiv] sociable ['səo(əbl] **FOR YOU** spoilt ['spoilt]

- ... people always want to win.
- 2 ... people want to be successful in
- children behave badly because they are given everything they want.
- 4 ... people think about themselves and not about other people.
- 5 ... people think that someone loves another person more than them, or wants what other people have.
- ... people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.
- ... people get angry quickly and like fighting.
- 8 ... people have an attractive personality that makes people like them.
- 9 ... people are people you can trust.
- 10 ... people show that they like people very much.
- 11 ... people like giving orders.
- 12 ... people are good at influencing others to do what they want.
- 13 ... people are happy one minute and sad the next one and are often bad-tempered.
- 14 ... people like doing things on their own without help.

## 2. Read the text.

2 R	ead the text again. Mark the sentence	s T (true) or F (false).
1	Skye's grandmother lives in a large	e city.
2	Skye's parents no longer work abr	oad.
3	Skye's grandmother always comes	s to visit at weekends.
4	Skye likes writing songs with her fri	iends.
5	☐ Jay lives near Skye.	Активація Window Перейдіть до розділу "Н

My name is Skye Winter-Fox and I'm sixteen. After a year in Woodley Bridge with my gran, I now live in the city again with my parents. My parents usually travel abroad a lot for their jobs, but now they work in London. I'm really happy to be home with my mum and dad again. I sometimes stay with my gran at weekends. Her home is really nice but quite small. At my parents' house, I have a big bedroom and so there's more space to hang out with my friends. I love taking photos of my classmates. When I'm on my own, I also like writing songs. I start my new school, Belmont Academy, on Monday. My neighbour, Jay, goes to the same school. We get on really well. My friend Dan also starts there on Monday. Dan's going to Belmont Academy because his mum wants him to go to an international school. Dan's not worried at all, but I am. I hope my first day goes OK!

# Develop Your Vocabulary

Match the personality adjectives with their definitions. Use a dictionary.

generous 2 reliable talkative sensitive 5 patient mean 7 honest 8 envious

- a never lying
- b wanting something that someone else has
- c willing to give money, spend time etc., in order to give others pleasure
- d unkind or unwilling to share
- e able to wait calmly for a long time or to accept difficulties without becoming angry
- f capable of being trusted or depended on
- g easily hurt or offended by things that people say or able to feel physical sensations more than usual
- h liking to talk a lot

Make opposites using the prefixes with the adjectives in the box. Put them in the correct column of the table below.

ambitious, friendly, honest, imaginative, kind, organised, patient, reliable, tidy, responsible, selfish, sensitive, sociable

un-	dis-	in-/im-/ir-

## Grammar

LINKS

#### **USED TO**

 We use the phrase used to + infinitive when we talk about things which were true in the past but aren't true now.

Example: I used to learn French but now I learn English.

Italy used to have a king.

We can also make comparisons with the phrase used to.

Apart from 'used to', all the verbs are in the Present Tense. GRAMMAR

Example: Now I live in Kyiv: I used to live in Lviv. She used to do aerobics, but now she does not exercise at all.

When we are not comparing, but saying how things were in the past, we use the Past Tense.

CRAMMAR Example: When I lived on a farm, I used to ride my horse every day. He used to have quite a temper when he was a child.

Complete the sentences. Use the affirmative or negative form of 'used to' and the verbs in brackets.

Example: Bob ... (work) in a factory, but he doesn't now. Bob used to work in a factory, but he doesn't now.

- 1 Mary ... (go) to my school, but now she doesn't.
- 2 Andrew ... (be) very tall, but now he is.
- 3 Chris ... (drink) coffee, but now he does.
- 4 We ... (play) football at the weekend, but now we don't.
- 5 There ... (be) a market every Friday, but now there isn't.
- 6 They ... (wear) a uniform to school, but now they do.

I		
we	have	
you	nave	
they		
he		
she	has	
it	9	

or

we you they	have got	(l've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
he she it	has got	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)

short form



- I have blue eyes. or I've got blue eyes.
- ☐ Tim has two sisters. or Tim has got two sisters.
- Our car has four doors. or Our car has got four doors.
- Sarah isn't feeling well. She has a headache. or She's got a headache.
- They like animals. They have a horse, three dogs and six cats. or They've got a horse ...

### I haven't got / have you got? etc.

......

we you they	have not (haven't)	got
he she it	has not (hasn't)	

have	I we you they	got?
has	he she it	

short answers

Yes, No,	I we you they	have. haven't.
Yes, No,	he she it	has. hasn't.

- I've got a motorbike, but I haven't got a car.
- Tracey and Jeff haven't got any children.
- It's a nice house, but it hasn't got a garden.
- "Have you got a camera?" 'No, I haven't."
- 'What have you got in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'
- 'Has Helen got a car?' 'Yes, she has.'
- What kind of car has she got?

## I don't have / do you have? etc.

In negatives and questions you can also use do/does ... :

- ☐ They don't have any children. (= They haven't got any children.)
- □ It's a nice house, but it doesn't have a garden. (= it hasn't got a garden)
- □ Does Helen have a car? (= Has Helen got a car?)
- What do you have in your bag? (= What have you got in your bag?)

# Write have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got or hasn't got.

- 1 Sarah hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- 2 They like animals. They ve got three dogs and two cats.
- 3 Charles isn't happy. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of problems.
  4 They don't read much. They \_\_\_\_\_ many books.
- 5 'What's wrong?' 'I \_\_\_\_\_\_ something in my eye.'
- 6 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ it.'
- 7 Julia wants to go to the concert, but she \_\_\_\_\_ a ticket.

9.1	Write the shor	t form with got (we'	ve got / he hasn't go	ot etc.).
	1 we have got	we've got 3 the	y have got	5 it has got
	2 he has got	4 she	has not got	6 I have not got
9.2	1 Have you g 5 Have	Have you got a car? You got a computer? Have you got a dog? You a mobile phone? You you got a watch? Got any brothers or	No. Yes. No. Yes. No. Yes. Yes. Yes, Yes, Yes, two brothers	1 He hasn't got a car. 2 He 3 4 5
	o   Have you	sisters?	and a sister.	V
	What about you 7 (a computer) 8 (a dog) 9 (a bike) 10 (brothers/siste		with I've got or I have	
9.3	Write these se	ntences with got (I'v	e got / have you go	etc.). The meaning is the same.
	1 They have two 2 She doesn't h 3 He has a new 4 They don't h 5 Do you have 6 We have a lot 7 I don't have y 8 Does your fat	vo children. have a key. y job. ave much money. an umbrella? t of work to do. your phone number.	They've got two ch She hasn't got a l	ildren.
Comp	lete the sentenc	es. Use have/has got	or haven't/hasn't g	ot with:
a lot	of friends <del>den</del>	four wheels much time	a headache a key	ix legs
1 I'm 2 It's 3 Mo 4 Eve 5 I ca 6 An	not feeling well. a nice house, but est carserybody likes Tom un't open the door insect	I 've got a headac it hasn't got a gau . He . I	he.	