

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 [ə'fekt]
	affectionate [ə'fekʃənət]
	aggressive [ə'gresɪv]
	ambitious [æm'bɪʃəs]
	bossy ['bɒsi]
	charming ['tʃɑ:mɪŋ]
	competitive [kəm'petətɪv]
	energetic [ˌenə'dʒetɪk]
	envious ['enviəs]
	imaginative [ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv]
	jealous ['dʒeləs]
	manipulative [mə'nɪpjələtɪv]
	moody ['mu:di]
	responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl]
	selfish ['selfɪʃ]
	sensitive ['sensətɪv]
	sociable ['səʊjəbl]
	spoilt ['spɔɪlt]
	FOR YOU

- 1 ... people always want to win.
- 2 ... people want to be successful in life.
- 3 ... 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.
- 6 ... people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.
- 7 ... 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 Read the text again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

- 1 ☐ Skye's grandmother lives in a large city.
- 2 ☐ Skye's parents no longer work abroad.
- 3 ☐ Skye's grandmother always comes to visit at weekends.
- 4 ☐ Skye likes writing songs with her friends.
- 5 ☐ Jay lives near Skye.

Активация 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

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

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1 generous | a never lying |
| 2 reliable | b wanting something that someone else has |
| 3 talkative | c willing to give money, spend time etc., in order to give others pleasure |
| 4 sensitive | d unkind or unwilling to share |
| 5 patient | e able to wait calmly for a long time or to accept difficulties without becoming angry |
| 6 mean | f capable of being trusted or depended on |
| 7 honest | g easily hurt or offended by things that people say or able to feel physical sensations more than usual |
| 8 envious | h liking to talk a lot |

2 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

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**.

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.

GRAMMAR
LINKS

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

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.

GRAMMAR
LINKS

1 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.

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

I	
we	have
you	
they	
he	
she	has
it	

or

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

negative

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

question

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 has got a lot of problems.
- 4 They don't read much. They haven't got many books.
- 5 'What's wrong?' 'I have got something in my eye.'
- 6 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I haven't got it.'
- 7 Julia wants to go to the concert, but she hasn't got a ticket.

9.1 Write the short form with got (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).

- 1 we have got we've got 3 they have got 5 it has got
 2 he has got 4 she has not got 6 I have not got

9.2 Read the questions and answers. Then write sentences about Mark.

1 Have you got a car? 2 Have you got a computer? 3 Have you got a dog? 4 Have you got a mobile phone? 5 Have you got a watch? 6 Have you got any brothers or sisters?	 No. Yes. No. No. Yes. Yes, two brothers and a sister.	1 <u>He hasn't got a car.</u> 2 He 3 4 5 6
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What about you? Write sentences with I've got or I haven't got.

- 7 (a computer)
 8 (a dog)
 9 (a bike)
 10 (brothers/sisters)

9.3 Write these sentences with got (I've got / have you got etc.). The meaning is the same.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 They have two children. | <u>They've got two children.</u> |
| 2 She doesn't have a key. | <u>She hasn't got a key.</u> |
| 3 He has a new job. | |
| 4 They don't have much money. | |
| 5 Do you have an umbrella? | |
| 6 We have a lot of work to do. | |
| 7 I don't have your phone number. | |
| 8 Does your father have a car? | |
| 9 How much money do we have? | |

Complete the sentences. Use have/has got or haven't/hasn't got with:

a lot of friends four wheels ~~a headache~~ six legs
~~a garden~~ much time a key

- 1 I'm not feeling well. I 've got a headache.
 2 It's a nice house, but it hasn't got a garden.
 3 Most cars
 4 Everybody likes Tom. He
 5 I can't open the door. I
 6 An insect
 7 We must hurry. We