

## Chapter 3

### Possessives , Verb to Have, Verb to do

#### 3.1 . Starter : jobs

a police officer   a nurse   a student   ~~a teacher~~   a shop assistant   a taxi driver   a businessman   a doctor

1 a teacher   2   3   4

5   6   7   8

What's your job? Ask and answer.

What's your job?

I'm a student.

I'm a businessman.

- For the above say jobs and match the jobs and their related pictures

### 3.2 . Question and short answers



The image shows an identification card for Amy Roberts. On the left is a photograph of a young woman with blonde hair, smiling. To the right of the photo, the following information is listed:

- Name **Amy Roberts**
- Country **England**
- Address **18, Market Street, Manchester**
- Phone number **0161 929 5837**
- Age **20**
- Job **Student**
- Married? **No**

At the bottom right of the card is a small blue envelope icon.

Complete the questions and answers.

- |                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 What's her <b>name</b> _____ ? | Amy Roberts.                   |
| 2 Where's she _____ ?            | England.                       |
| 3 What's her _____ ?             | 18, Market Street, Manchester. |
| 4 What's her _____ _____ ?       | 0161 929 5837.                 |
| 5 How old is she?                | She's _____.                   |
| 6 What's _____ _____ ?           | _____.                         |
| 7 Is she _____ ?                 | No, she isn't.                 |

### 3.3 Grammar Spot/ Spots

**GRAMMAR SPOT**

She **isn't** a nurse. **isn't** = is not This is negative.

He's a teacher. **'s** = is This is positive.

**GRAMMAR SPOT**

1 I'm not from England. **I'm not** = I am not  
This is negative.

2 Yes, I am. No, I'm not. Yes, it is. No, it isn't.  
These are short answers.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 3.1 p122

**GRAMMAR SPOT**

Is she from England? Yes, **she is**.  
Is she married? No, **she isn't**.  
These are short answers.  
*Yes, she is (from England).*  
*No, she isn't (married).*

### 3.4. Possessives: adjectives

Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective
I	Me	My
You	You	Your
He	Him	His
She	Her	Her
It	It	Its
We	Us	Our
They	Them	Their

#### We use possessive adjectives:

- to show **something belongs** to somebody:

*That's **our** house.*

***My** car is very old.*

- for **relations** and **friends**:

***My** mother is a doctor.*

*How old is **your** sister?*

- for **parts of the body**:

*He's broken **his** arm.*

*She's washing **her** hair.*

*I need to clean **my** teeth.*

*Be careful:*

The possessive adjective *its* does **not** have an apostrophe ('):

*That bird has broken **its** (NOT **it's**) wing.*

*(it's always means *it is* or *it has*.)*

### 3.4.1. List of possessive adjectives

As mentioned above , the most common possessive adjectives are:

- my
- your
- her
- his
- its
- our
- their
- whose

However, you may see other possessive adjectives in addition to these. Every [personal pronoun](#) has a possessive adjective that goes along with it. For this reason, you may see [other potential possessive adjectives such as \*hir\* and \*xyr\*](#) that a person may use if they choose not to use the gendered pronouns *he* or *she*.

### 3.4.2. Where do you include a possessive adjective in a sentence?

Unlike many other adjectives, possessive adjectives can **only** be used directly in front of the noun that they modify:

**Correct:** We went to **my** house.

**Incorrect:** This house is **my**.

**Correct:** The lions hunted **their** prey.

**Incorrect:** I want to give the lions this toy because I know it is **their**.

### 3.4.3. Possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns

We can't use possessive adjectives as a [subject](#), [object](#), or as a [subject complement](#). Instead, we need words known as *possessive pronouns*. Because they are pronouns, these words can be used in places that possessive adjectives can't. The possessive pronouns that correspond to each pronoun and possessive adjective are:

- I : my : **mine**
- you : your : **yours**

- she : her : **hers**
- he : his : **his**
- it : its : **its** (Note: In general, it is preferred not to use *its* by itself as a pronoun.)
- we : our : **ours**
- they : their : **theirs**
- who: whose : **whose**
- Grammatically, the main thing to watch out for when it comes to possessive adjectives is that you don't accidentally use them as nouns. Don't use possessive adjectives as subjects, objects, or subject complements. You must use a possessive pronoun instead:
  - **✗ Incorrect:** This backpack is **my**.
  - **Correct:** This backpack is **mine**.
  - **✗ Incorrect:** His cat is older than **your**.
  - **Correct:** **His** cat is older than **yours** OR **His** cat is older than **your** cat.

### 3.5. Verb to have

The “to have” verb is the second most commonly used verb in the English language, and it have many important uses.

#### 3.5.1. What are the uses of the verb “to have”?

In English, there are two main **uses of the verb “to have”**, first as the main verb, this is when it has a **meaning by itself** and it's the **acting verb** of the sentence, and second as an auxiliary verb. When used as an auxiliary, the “to have” verb doesn't have a **specific meaning** in English, but it's still very important, since it **helps form more complex tenses**. Also, there's a third use for this verb, and it's when **“to have” is a modal verb**, in which case it's used to **express necessity or obligation**.

1. When used as a main verb, the **meaning of the verb “to have”** indicates possession and ownership, like in the sentence “I have a bike”, and also it
2. can mean to perform an action, for example, “Lisa has breakfast every morning”, where the “to have” verb is used to talk about the action of eating breakfast.

3. Also, the verb “to have” can be used to make questions in English, both for **Wh-questions** and for yes or no questions.

### 3.5.2. Forms of the verb “to have”

#### Base form: have

The base form is the **main one**, and it’s the one used to find the verb “to have” in the dictionary. Its main use is to make **imperative sentences**, and also to make the infinitive by adding “to” in front of it.

*Have a piece of cake!* (imperative)

*She plans to have a party next week.* (infinitive)

#### Present

#### Verb “to have”: Present

-when used as a main verb-

Pronoun	Affirmative	Negative
I	I <b>have</b>	I <b>don't have</b>
you	you <b>have</b>	you <b>don't have</b>
he	he <b>has</b>	he <b>doesn't have</b>
she	she <b>has</b>	she <b>doesn't have</b>
it	it <b>has</b>	it <b>doesn't have</b>
we	we <b>have</b>	we <b>don't have</b>
they	they <b>have</b>	they <b>don't have</b>
you	you <b>have</b>	you <b>don't have</b>

**Some examples of this verb are:**

She **has** a brown skateboard.

Elliot and Lisa **have** a toy.

I **have** a lot of homework to do.

I **don't have** apples in my bag.

I **have** a trip next month.

Billy **has** a best friend.

## Past

### Verb "to have": Past

-when used as a main verb-

Pronoun	Affirmative	Negative
I	I <b>had</b>	I <b>didn't have</b>
you	you <b>had</b>	you <b>didn't have</b>
he	he <b>had</b>	he <b>didn't have</b>
she	she <b>had</b>	she <b>didn't have</b>
it	it <b>had</b>	it <b>didn't have</b>
we	we <b>had</b>	we <b>didn't have</b>
they	they <b>had</b>	they <b>didn't have</b>
you	you <b>had</b>	you <b>didn't have</b>

Lingokids

**Some examples of this verb are:**

I **had** a cat when I was little.

You **had** tuna for lunch.

Lisa and Baby Bot **had** an English class on Monday.

They **had** breakfast early in the morning.

She **didn't have** a bike growing up.

## Past Participle

This is the same word used for the past form of the verb. **had**

**I had**

**you had**

**he/she/it had**

**we/they/you had**

**Some examples of this verb are:**

Cowdy has **had** a lot of homework this week.

They have **had** to buy a lot of fruit for lunch.

Baby Bot has **had** a yummy breakfast.

## Continuous

The continuous form of the “to have” verb is the word “having”, and it’s used with the continuous tenses.

**I am having**

**you are having**

**he/she/it is having**

**we/they/you are having**



Some examples of this verb are:

Lisa is **having** lunch later.

Cow and Baby Bot are **having** fun at the party.

### 3.6. Verb to Do

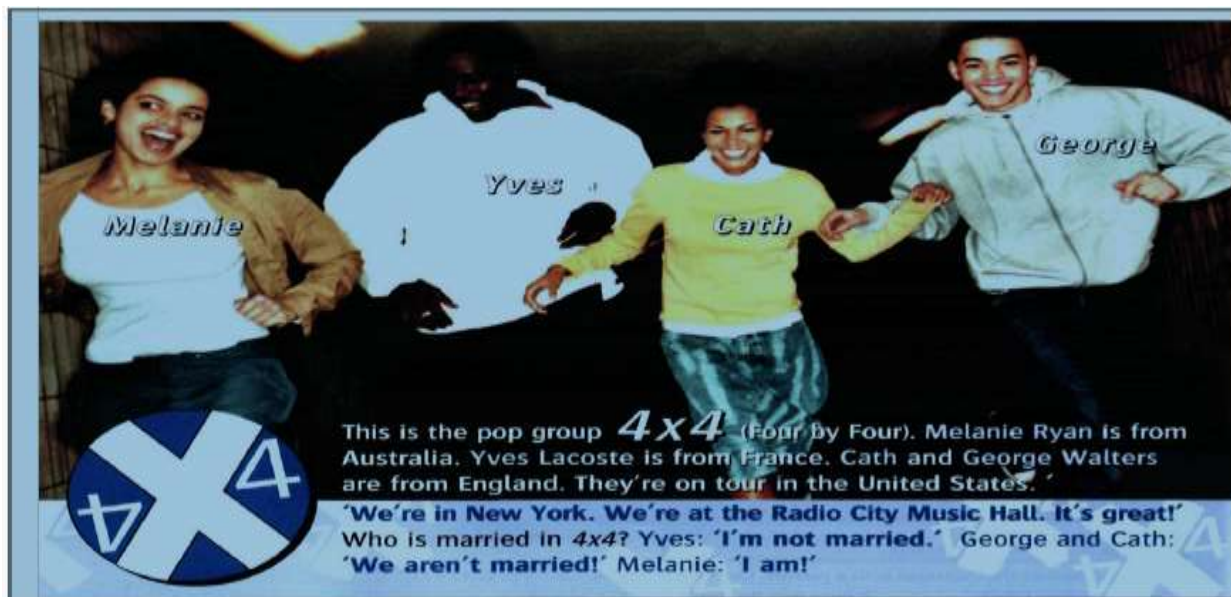
## DO and DOES

- The verb “ **Do** ” has two forms in the present; **do** and **does**.
- The verb “ **Do** ” has one form in the past; **did**.

Subject	Present Form “Do”	Past Form “Do”
I, You, We, You, They	<b>do</b>	<b>did</b>
He, She, It	<b>does</b>	<b>did</b>

Sentence	Question
I <b>put</b> the keys on the table.	<b>Do</b> I put the keys on the table?
She <b>gets</b> up early in mornings.	<b>Does</b> she get up early in mornings?
Coffee <b>grows</b> in Brazil.	<b>Does</b> coffee grow in Brazil?
You <b>like</b> spend time at home.	<b>Do</b> you like spend time at home?
They <b>write</b> letter to me.	<b>Do</b> they write letter to me?
We <b>drank</b> milk.	<b>Did</b> we <b>drink</b> milk?
He <b>cleaned</b> his room.	<b>Did</b> he <b>clean</b> his room?

### 3.6. Reading and Speaking



Complete the sentences.

- 1 The name of the group \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ from Australia.
- 3 Cath and George Walters \_\_\_\_\_ England.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ France.
- 5 'We \_\_\_\_\_ on tour in the United States.'

### 3.7. Every Day English

#### Social expressions

1 Complete the conversations. Use these words.

Good afternoon    Good night    Good evening    Good morning    Goodbye



A Good morning.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Mr Brown.



A \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The Grand Hotel.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_.



A \_\_\_\_\_,  
 madam.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_.



A \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_,  
 Peter. Sleep well.



A \_\_\_\_\_.  
 B \_\_\_\_\_, Have  
 a good journey!

Write questions. Put the words in the correct order.

1 your / what's / name / ?

What's your name?

2 are / where / from / you / ?

3 address / your / what's / ?

4 your / what's / number / phone / ?

5 are / you / how / old / ?

6 what's / job / your / ?

7 married / you / are / ?

### 3.8. Homework No.3

#### 23.8.1 Translation

Write the sentences in your language.

1 I'm not married.

2 What's your job?

3 'Is James from Scotland?' 'No, he isn't.'

4 'How old is she?' 'She's twenty-six.'

5 Sonya and Paul aren't from France.

#### 3.8.2. Write Questions , Put The wards in the correct order

1 your / what's / name / ?

What's your name?

2 are / where / from / you / ?

3 address / your / what's / ?

4 your / what's / number / phone / ?

5 are / you / how / old / ?

6 what's / job / your / ?

7 married / you / are / ?

### 3.9. References

1. Lessons for English .com ( <https://www.pinterest.es/pin/373095150387035220/>)

2. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/have>

3. Possessive adjectives

[https://www.google.com/search?q=possessive+adjectives&sca\\_esv=598932482&ei=zB6nZeeLDZvkxc8P\\_qaDmAU&ved=0ahUKEwjnob7tIOODAxUbcvEDHX7TAFMQ4dUDCBA&oq=possessive+adjectives&gs\\_lp=Egxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnAiFXBvc3Nlc3NpdmUgYW RqZWN0aXZlc0gAUABYAHAAeAGQAQCYAQCgAQCgAQC4AQzIAQDiAwQYACBB&scient=gws-wiz-serp](https://www.google.com/search?q=possessive+adjectives&sca_esv=598932482&ei=zB6nZeeLDZvkxc8P_qaDmAU&ved=0ahUKEwjnob7tIOODAxUbcvEDHX7TAFMQ4dUDCBA&oq=possessive+adjectives&gs_lp=Egxnd3Mtd2l6LXNlcnAiFXBvc3Nlc3NpdmUgYW RqZWN0aXZlc0gAUABYAHAAeAGQAQCYAQCgAQCgAQC4AQzIAQDiAwQYACBB&scient=gws-wiz-serp).

4. New headway – Student book

5. New headway – work book