

# Lesson 3

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# Let's revise your homework

## 3.1 What are these people doing? Write sentences using *have*

*Example:*  He's having a swim.

1  .....

2 .....  .....

3   .....

4  .....

5  .....

## 3.2 Match the phrases using *have* on the left with the explanations on the right

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Have an appointment           | a) Enjoy something                   |
| 2. Have a go                     | b) Be free to do something           |
| 3. Have a good time              | c) Try something                     |
| 4. Have a word with someone      | d) Must be somewhere at a fixed time |
| 5. Have the time to do something | e) Speak to someone                  |

### 3.3. Fill the gaps with the correct form of *have, have to* or *have got*

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1. I asked for stamps in the shop but they \_\_\_\_\_ any so I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the post office.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a headache yesterday so I didn't go to class.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary? Can I \_\_\_\_\_ a look at it please?
4. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ pay for the school trip seven days before we leave. That means we \_\_\_\_\_ just three days before we \_\_\_\_\_ pay.
5. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ a moment? I'd like to ask you a question.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ my hair cut yesterday. Do you like it?

### 3.4 What can you say using *have*? Fill in the gaps.

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1. (*Someone is leaving for the airport to fly to New York*) Bye-bye! \_\_\_\_\_ !
2. (*Someone shows you a new mobile phone with computer games on it*) Wow! Can I \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. (*Someone says they have just got their holiday photographs from the photo shop*) Can I \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. (*Someone is going out for the evening to a restaurant, then to a party*) Bye! \_\_\_\_\_ !
5. (*You want to speak to someone about something important*) Can \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## 3.5 Fill in the gaps

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1. We had a \_\_\_\_\_ in the new Chinese restaurant yesterday.
2. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ with the boss at 10.30, but I can see you at 11 o'clock.
3. She has an \_\_\_\_\_ at the doctor's at 5 p.m. today.
4. In our English classes, we have \_\_\_\_\_ every day after the lesson and we have an \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of every term.

# Let's revise

Кем ты работаешь? Я...

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Учитель

Медсестра

Парикмахер

Пилот

Доктор

Ветеринар

Почтальон

Администратор (регистратор)

Ученик (студент)

# Let's revise

Италия – Итальянец

Канада – Канадец

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Бразилия – Бразилец

Турция – Турок

Польша – Поляк

Британия – Британец

Америка – Американец

Китай – Китаец

Греция – Грек

Аргентина – Аргентинец

- The verb "to be"

NEGATIVE

FULL FORM

SHORT FORM

I	am	not
you	are	not
he	is	not
she		
it		
we	are	not
you		
they		

I'm	not
you	aren't
he	isn't
she	
it	
we	aren't
you	
they	

**1 1** Underline the correct word, as in the example.

- 1 I'm from Spain. I'm not/isn't from Italy.
- 2 You are eleven years old. You are/aren't twelve years old.
- 3 They're from Egypt. They isn't/aren't from Poland.
- 4 She's British. She isn't/'m not American.
- 5 He's my friend. He aren't/isn't my brother.

## INTERROGATIVE

## SHORT ANSWERS

Am I ..... ?

Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm not.

Are you ..... ?

Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.

Is he ..... ?

Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.

Is she ..... ?

Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**.

Is it ..... ?

Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.

Are we ..... ?

Yes, we **are**. / No, we **aren't**.

Are you ..... ?

Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.

Are they ..... ?

Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

## 12 Fill in the correct answer.

- 1 "Is Maria from Poland?" "Yes, *she is*."
- 2 "Are you twenty-one years old?" "No, ....." "
- 3 "Are they Chinese?" "No, ....." "
- 4 "Is she your sister?" "Yes, ....." "
- 5 "Are Frank and Bill teachers?" "Yes, ....." "
- 6 "Is Brian your brother?" "No, ....." "
- 7 "Is Stella from Portugal?" "Yes, ....." "
- 8 "Are they Italian?" "Yes, ....." "
- 9 "Are Keiko and Daisuke students?" "Yes, ..."
- 10 "Is Bill sixteen years old?" "No, ....." "
- 11 "Is Li your sister?" "No, ....." "
- 12 "Are Maria and Lisa nurses?" "Yes, ....." "

## Listening

15  Listen and tick the correct picture.

1 Where's Stella from?

A

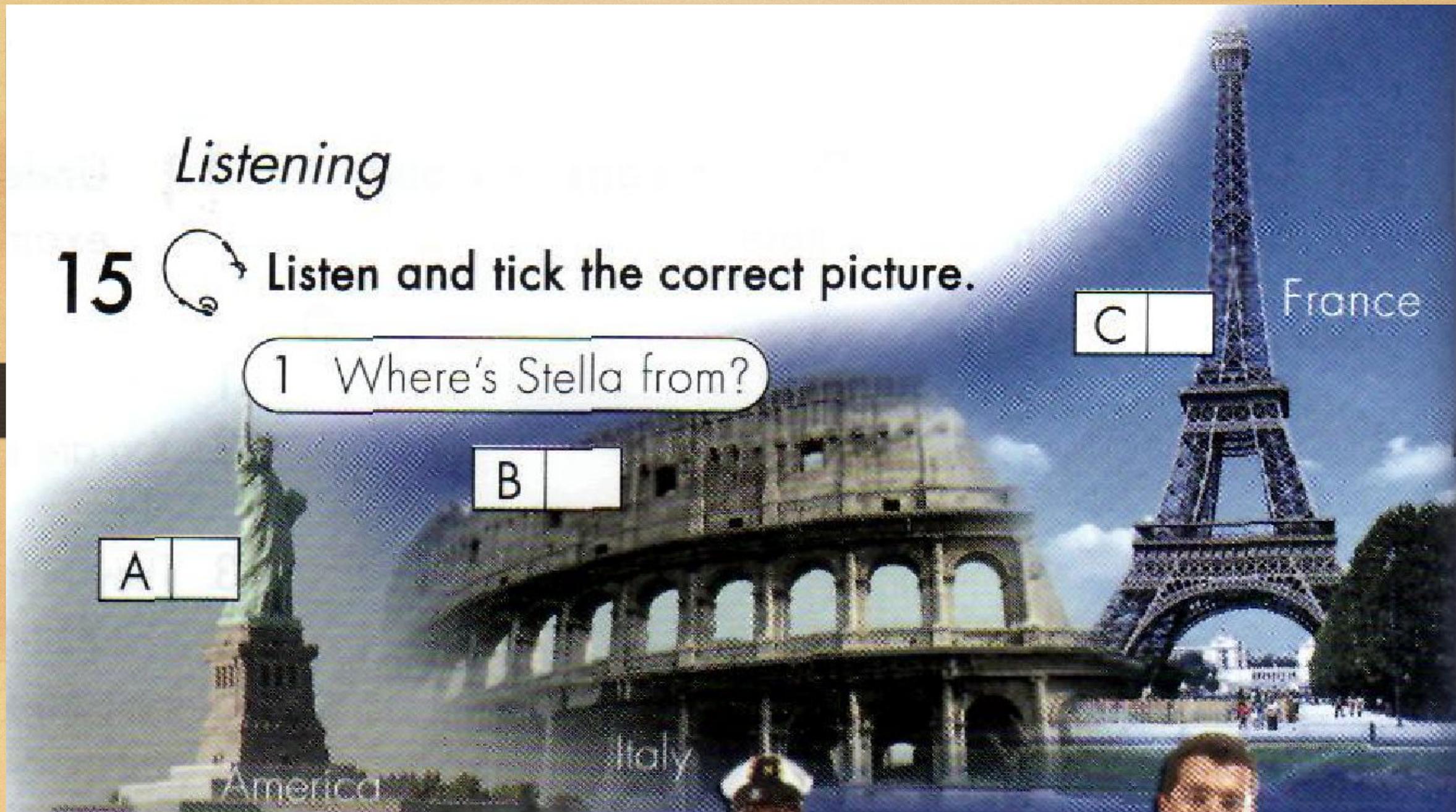
America

B

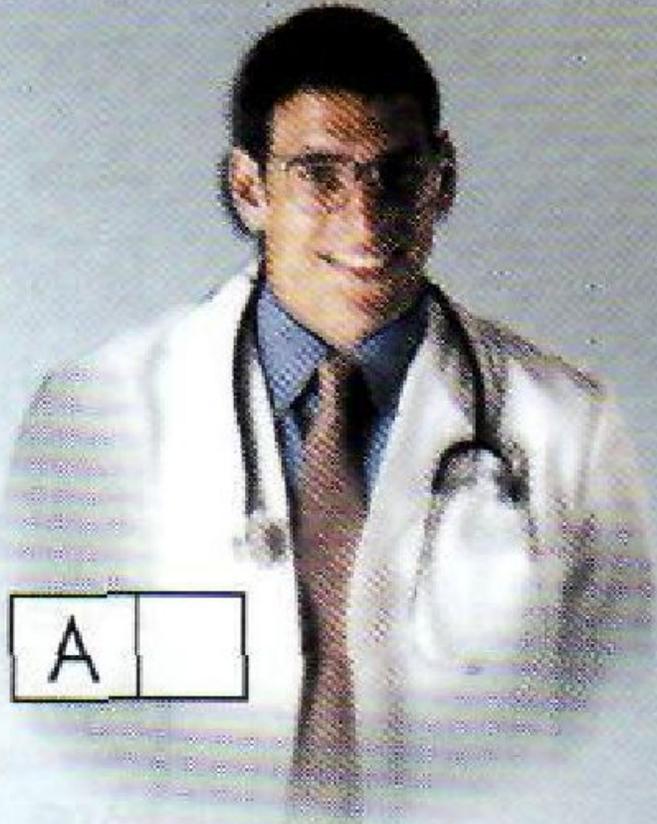
Italy

C

France



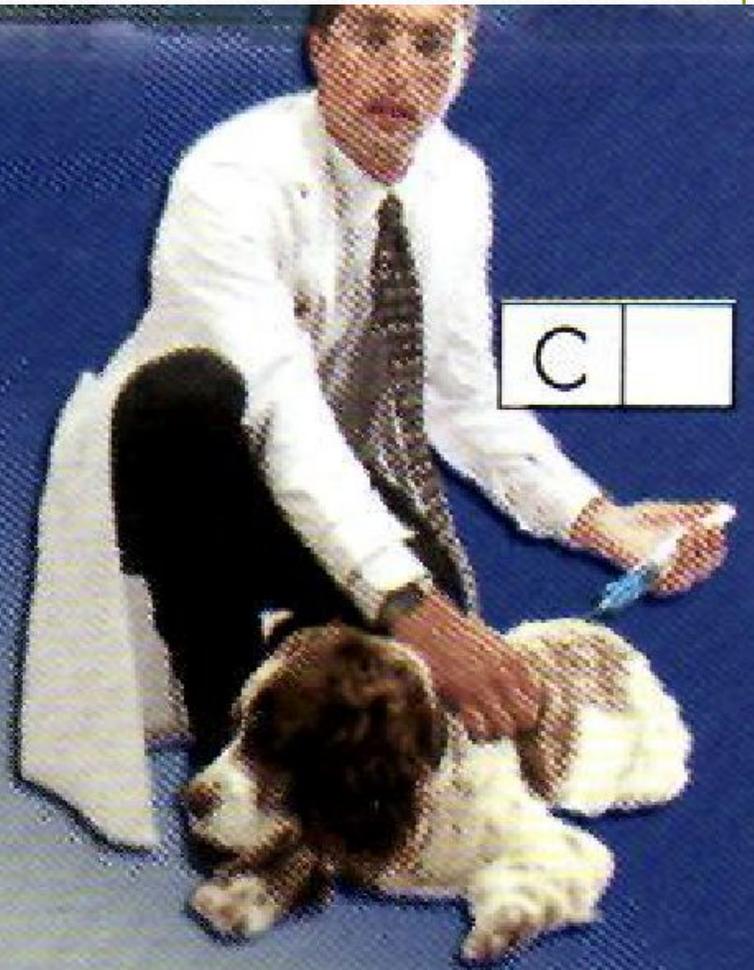
2 What's Paul's job?



A



B



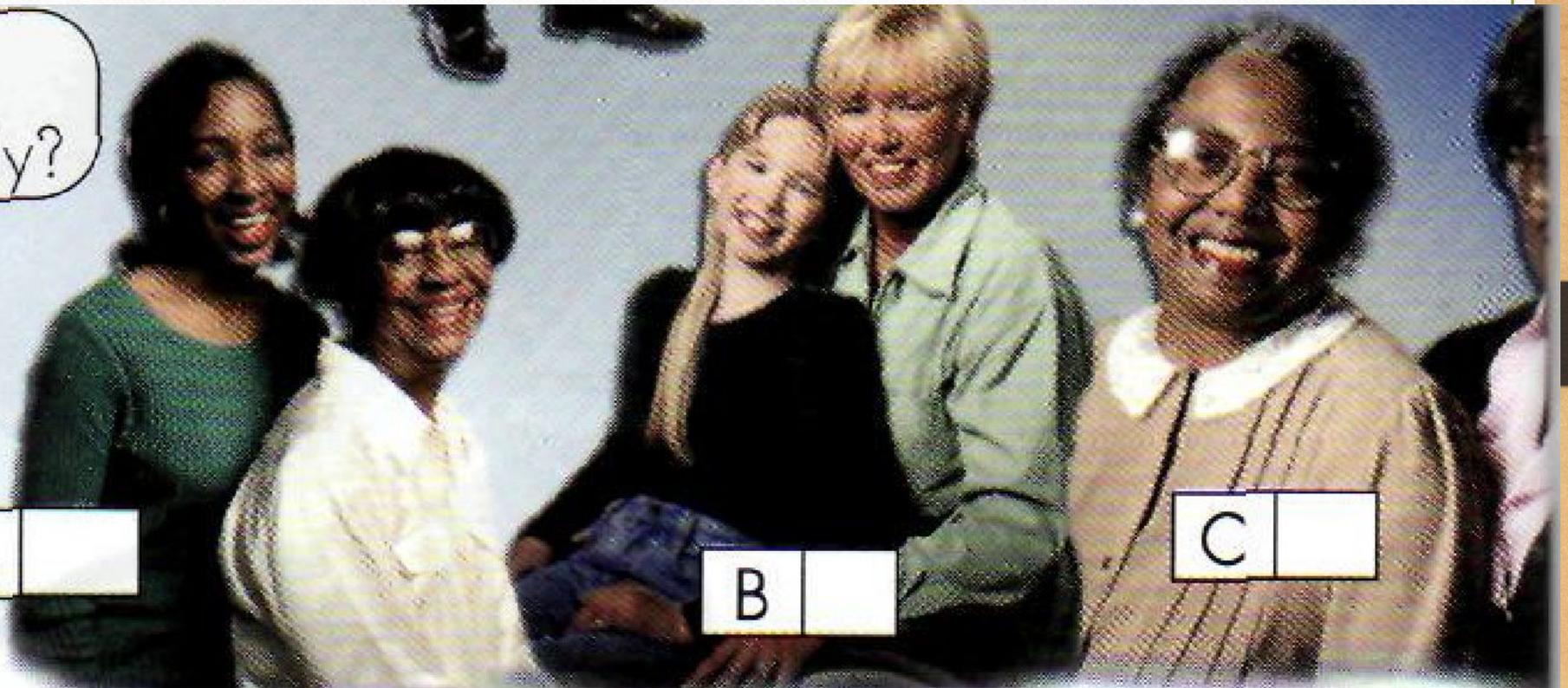
C

3 Which are  
Grace and Lily?

A

B

C



- There is - There are

Affirmative

There is a hotel.

There are some hotels.

Negative

There isn't a hotel.

There aren't any hotels.

Interrogative

Is there a hotel?

Are there any hotels?

Short answers

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

# Places in town

benches 9 ; park ..... ; statue ..... ; canal ..... ; blocks of flats ..... ; bank ..... ; cinema ..... ;  
café ..... ; square ..... ; supermarket ..... ; trees .....



S1: There are some benches in Paul's neighbourhood.  
S2: There's a park in Paul's neighbourhood. etc

# Go-Went-Gone

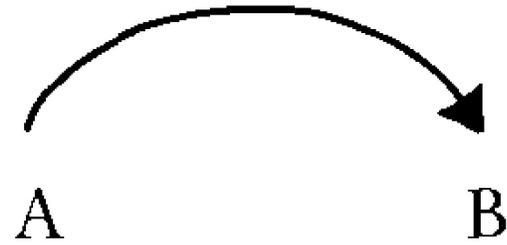
## Go

Go means to move from one place to another.

I go to work by bike. My brother goes by car.

We went to Paris last summer.

Shall we go to the swimming pool today?



You can go to a place on foot or in some kind of transport.

To make it clear that we are going on foot we can say:

We're **walking** to work this morning.

Is this train going to Granada?

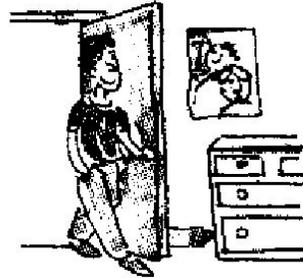


Where does this road go?



## Go + prepositions

Kim went **in(to)** his room and shut the door.



Yuko went **out of** the house and **into** the garden.



Rani was tired. He went **up** the stairs slowly.



The phone was ringing. She went **down** the stairs quickly.



Go **away**.



I'm going **back home** this evening.  
(See Unit 7.)



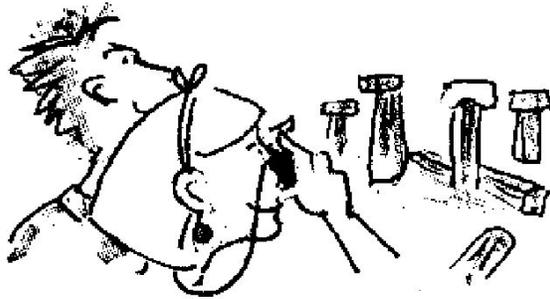
home

## Go + -ing for activities

Go is often used with -ing for different activities.



I hate going shopping.



Do you like going sightseeing when you are on holiday?



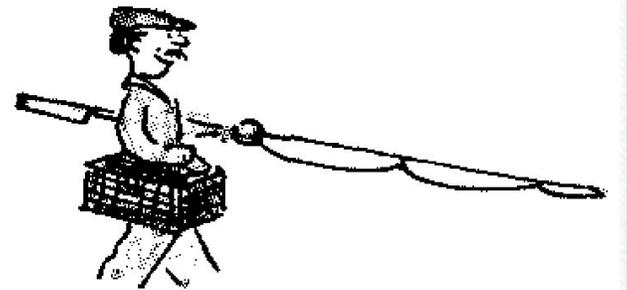
I usually go swimming in the morning.



Hans goes skiing every winter.



Let's go dancing.



Bob is going fishing today.

# Future plans

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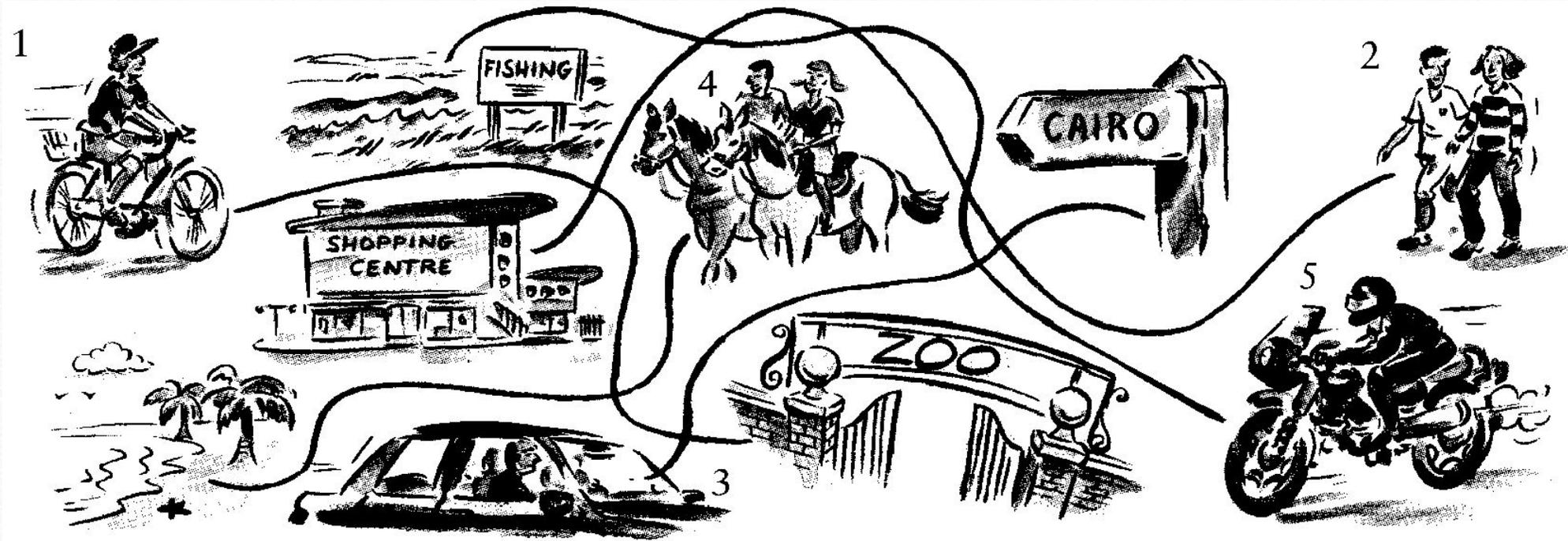
- Be going to is often used for plans for the future:

On Saturday Jan is going to visit his aunt.

On Sunday we're going to stay at home.

On Monday I'm going to meet Sam at the restaurant.

Where are these people going? Follow the



1 Pablo ... *is going to the zoo.* .....

2 Soraya and Mehmet .....

3 Imran .....

4 The Patels .....

5 Natasha .....

# Write about Alison's plans for next week.

Monday – play tennis with Rose

Tuesday – write to Ivan

Wednesday – watch the world cup  
on TV

Thursday – have a tennis lesson

Friday – go to the cinema

Saturday – have lunch at the café

Sunday – go for a walk with friends

## *Example:*

On Monday Alison is going to play  
tennis with Rose.

On Tuesday ...

On Wednesday ...

On Thursday ...

On Friday ...

On Saturday ...

On Sunday ...

# Hometask

- Exercises 1-4 (go-went-gone)
- Read and translate Do-Did-Done
- Exercise 1,2 (to be)

**TEST**

## 4 Go/went/gone

4.1 Fill the gaps with the right word.  
*Example:* Let's go to the cinema this evening.

1 My mother goes to work ..... train.  
 2 The old lady went ..... the house and ..... the street.  
 3 My husband went ..... on business last week.  
 4 Oliver went ..... the stairs to his bedroom on the top floor.  
 5 In the morning I go ..... to my office in the lift but at the end of the day I go ..... the stairs.  
 6 I like to go to work ..... foot.  
 7 We've had a lovely holiday but we have to .....  
 8 Is this bus going ..... the railway sta

4.2 Which meaning of go is used in each sentence?  
 a move from one place to another b do  
*Example:* I go to work by bike. a

1 Are you going to watch the football match?  
 2 Larry goes to Paris on business every year.  
 3 I love going sightseeing when I'm on holiday.  
 4 What are you going to do next year?  
 5 Do you like going shopping?

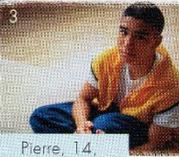
4.3 Which activity is each person doing? Use an  
*Example:* Dan is going skiing.

Dan  1 Nora 

• The Verb "to be"

1 Look at the pictures, then complete the exchanges, as in the example.

1  2   
 Maelin, 15, USA, purple Ashraf, 16, Britain, red

3  4   
 Pierre, 14, France, yellow André, 16, France, white

1 Maelin: Are you 16 years old?  
 Ashraf: Yes, I am.  
 2 Ashraf: How old ..... Pierre?  
 Maelin: He ..... 14 years old.  
 3 André: What ..... your favourite colour?  
 Pierre: Yellow.  
 4 Pierre: ..... Ashraf's favourite colour red?  
 André: Yes, it .....  
 5 Maelin: What nationality ..... André and Pierre?  
 Ashraf: They ..... French.  
 6 Pierre: ..... Ashraf British?  
 Maelin: Yes, he .....

## 2 Underline the correct form of the v

- I'm from Egypt. I'm not/ isn't from Britain.
- They're American. They isn't/ aren't Canadian.
- Are/ Is they your brother and sister?
- "Is/ Are Stanislav from Poland?"  
 "Yes, he is."
- "Are Boris and Juan students?"  
 "Yes, they are/ is."
- "Are you Brazilian, Sebastian?"  
 "Yes, I is/ am."
- She's my friend. She isn't/ aren't my sister.
- They're/ is my parents.