

01

Look alike

OBJECTIVES

Grammar

- have got
- this/thatt/hese/those
- Imperatives
- Object pronouns
- Adjective word order

Vocabulary

- Personal possessions
- Appearance and personality

Skills

- Reading a website article
- Listening to descriptions of people
- Speaking – describing dogs and owners
- Writing a personal email



PRESENTATION

- 1 1.07 Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

- 1 How many people are there?
- 2 Where are they?
- 3 What are they talking about?

- 2 1.07 Read and listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

- 1 What is in Sam's bag?
- 2 What colour is his bag?
- 3 What colour is the girl's bag?
- 4 What's the girl's surname?

- Man Hello, can I help you?
- Sam Yes, please. Have you got my bag?
- Man Your bag? We've got a lot of bags here. What colour is it?
- Sam It's black. But it hasn't got my name on it.
- Man Hmm. Well, I've got three black bags – look. Is this your bag?
- Sam Er ... I'm not sure ... Has it got a mobile phone in it? And my wallet and my MP3 player?
- Man No, this bag hasn't got a mobile phone in it. It's got ... a diary, a comb, keys ...
- Girl Excuse me, I think that's my bag. My bag's got a red logo and it's got my name on it. Those are my things!
- Man And what is your name, dear?
- Girl Sally Turner.
- Man 'Miss Sally Turner'. Yes, this is your bag.
- Girl Thank you so much.
- Man You're welcome, my dear.
- Girl Thanks again, you're very kind ...
- Sam Excuse me! What about my bag?

GRAMMAR

have got

We use **have got** to talk about possessions.

Affirmative

I/You/We/They **have ('ve) got** three bags.
He/She/It **has ('s) got** a mobile phone.

Negative

I/You/We/They **have not (haven't) got** a wallet.
He/She/It **has not (hasn't) got** a camera.

Yes/No questions

Have I/you/we/they **got** a mobile phone?
Has he/she/it **got** a camera?

Short answers

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

Wh- questions

What **have** you **got** in your bag?

► WB p. 12

this/those/these/those

Singular	Plural
this	these
that	those

We use **this** and **these** to talk about people or objects that are physically near.

We use **that** and **those** to talk about people or objects that are not physically near.

► WB p. 13

5 Complete the sentences with the words below.

this • these • that • those

1 _____ is my CD.

2 _____ is my mobile.

3 _____ are my coins.

4 _____ are my keys.

6 Choose three objects from the list. Draw or write the names of the objects in your bag. Then in pairs ask questions to discover what objects you have got.

comb • keys • diary • mobile
wallet • book • apple • umbrella

A Have you got a comb?

B No, I haven't.

A Have you got a diary?

B Yes, I have.

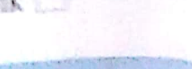


3 Circle the correct alternative.

- Has / Have Sam got an MP3 player?
– Yes, he have / has.
- Sam and Tom haven't got / hasn't got their bags.
- Have / Has you got a new teacher?
– No, we haven't / hasn't.
- I haven't got / hasn't got a mobile phone.
- Have / Has you got an identity card, James?
- What newspaper have / has Mr Moore got?

4 Complete the conversation using **have got**.

- Tina Excuse me, ¹ _____ you _____ mobile phones here in the Lost Property office?
- Man Mobile phones? Yes, we ² _____. What colour is it?
- Tina It's an orange Nokit 350.
- Man ³ _____ it _____ an ear piece?
- Tina No, no, it ⁴ _____.
- Man Well, I ⁵ _____ three Nokit phones here. Is this your phone?
- Tina Er ... I'm not sure ... ⁶ _____ it _____ a photo on it?
- Man A photo?
- Tina Yes, my mobile ⁷ _____ a photo of my dog.
- Man Oh, I see. Er, no, this phone ⁸ _____ a dog on it, look. It ⁹ _____ a photo of Bono!
- Tina Cool!



ANIMALS

GRAMMAR

Imperatives

Affirmative

Look! Is that Ann?

Put your luggage here.

Negative

Don't forget me!


Don't play on the luggage trolley!

To make the imperative in English we use the verb without **to**.

WB p. 13

- 9 Complete the sentences with the imperative form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 _____ (worry), my dog isn't dangerous.
- 2 This horror film is terrifying! _____ (look)!
- 3 _____ (forget) your English book!
- 4 _____ (listen) and check your answers.
- 5 _____ (put) your feet on the table!
- 6 I love you! Please _____ (call) me!

- 10  1.09 Sharon's boyfriend, Dave, is going to India. Listen to Sharon's instructions to Dave and correct Dave's memo.



Sharon's instructions

- 1 Write me ~~a letter~~ every day. *an email*
- 2 Send me your phone number.
- 3 Please text me tomorrow.
- 4 Don't go out without a hat.
- 5 Drink lots of water.
- 6 Put my number next to your desk.
- 7 Buy a present for your mum.
- 8 Don't talk to Indian girls.



Object pronouns

Subject

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

Object

me
you
him
her
it
us
them

Object pronouns can be direct and indirect.

When they are **direct** they come after the main verb.
That water is dirty, don't drink **it**.

When they are **indirect** they come after a preposition.
Come with **me**, please.

WB p. 13

- 11 Complete the sentences with the object pronouns below.

it • us • me • her • him • them

- 1 Is that man your uncle Joe?
– Yes that's _____!
- 2 Is this your phone? – Yes! That's _____.
- 3 Hello, Katie! Remember _____? I'm Simon.
- 4 Susie is crazy. Don't listen to _____!
- 5 These pizzas are cold. Don't eat _____!
- 6 Please phone _____ about Helen's party.

- 12 Replace the underlined words with object pronouns.

- 1 Are these your keys? – Yes, these are my keys.
- 2 Is that girl your sister? – Yes, that's my sister.
- 3 Don't look at that photo!
- 4 Remember Mike.
- 5 Send Fred and me an email.
- 6 I've got two brothers. This is a photo of my brothers.

- 13 Work in groups to produce a list of 10 classroom rules using the imperatives. Tell the rest of the class your rules.

- 1 Don't speak Italian!
- 2 Listen to the teacher!
- 3 _____

VOCABULARY

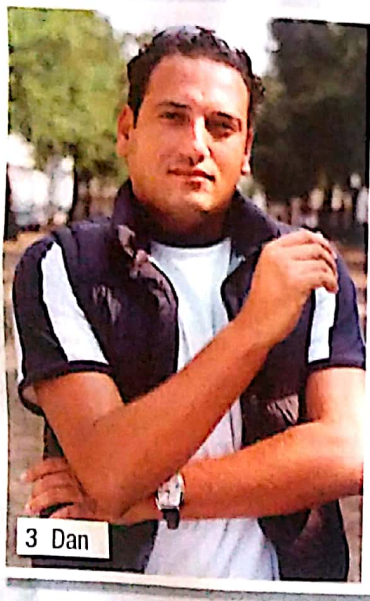
APPEARANCE AND PERSONALITY



1 Wendy



2 Margaret



3 Dan

- B Copy the table below and put the adjectives in the correct column. Some can go in more than one column.

blue • long • brown • straight • green • old
tall • dark • wavy • grey • young • black
pretty • middle-aged • curly • blonde • fat
good-looking • thin • short • attractive

Eyes	Hair	Appearance
blue	long	old

MIND THE TRAP!

Wendy's young and very pretty. ('s = is)

She's got blue eyes. ('s = has)

Wendy's hair is blonde. ('s = possessive 's)

- C Read the sentences and write *is*, *has* or *P* (possessive 's).

- 1 My brother's got brown eyes. _____
- 2 She's tall and attractive. _____
- 3 Margaret's eyes are brown. _____
- 4 That man's got blue hair! _____
- 5 Dan's hair isn't straight. _____
- 6 My dad's very good-looking. _____

GRAMMAR

Adjective word order

For appearance, use this order for adjectives:

Opinion	Length/Size	Age	Colour	Type
pretty	long/fat	old	black	curly

She's got **long, black, curly** hair.

He's an **attractive, tall, middle-aged** man.

► WB p. 13

- A E Look at the photos and match the descriptions to the correct person.

- 1 She's young and very pretty. She's got blue eyes and long, blonde, straight hair. ☐
- 2 He's middle-aged and good-looking. He's got brown eyes and he's got short, dark, curly hair. ☐
- 3 She's middle-aged and attractive. She's thin and she's got brown, wavy hair. ☐

- D Write the adjectives in the correct order.

- 1 Dan's got (brown, big) eyes.
- 2 My cousins have got (short, wavy, fair) hair.
- 3 They're (young, attractive, tall) girls.
- 4 Your sister has got (straight, dark, short) hair.
- 5 She's got (big, blue, beautiful) eyes.

- E Look back at the picture on page 16. Write a short description of each character. Use *has got* and *is*.

SKILLS – LISTENING

- 14 1.10 Listen to the conversation between Lizzie and Joanna. Then write the names next to the people in the photo below.

Robert • Polly • Kerry • Joanna

- 15 Complete the table with opposite adjectives.

hardworking • shy • reserved • funny

serious	
	lazy
friendly	
	confident

- 16 1.10 Listen again and match the three people to their descriptions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 1 friendly and lively | a Joanna |
| 2 friendly and confident | b Polly |
| 3 shy and quiet | c Robert |

- 17 1.10 Write T (true) or F (false). Then listen again and check.

- 1 The photo is of Lizzie's school friends. _____
- 2 Her friends are three boys and a girl. _____
- 3 Joanna is Robert's sister. _____
- 4 In Lizzie's opinion, Kerry is pretty. _____
- 5 Kerry has got a good-looking sister. _____

FUNCTIONS

Describing people

Appearance

What's Martin like?

– He's got blue eyes. He's tall and thin.

What are you like?

– I'm short and I've got long brown hair.

Personality

What's Martin like?

– He's quiet and shy.

What are you like?

– I'm lazy but I'm friendly.

We use **be like** to ask about personality or appearance but in the answer we use **be**.

- 18 Work in pairs. Think of a famous person and write down all the adjectives to describe him/her. Then ask and answer questions to identify the person.

A Is it a woman?

B Yes.

A Is she tall?

B No, she's short.



01

Look alike

GRAMMAR NOTES

have got

Affirmative			
I	have got	('ve got)	a phone.
You	have got	('ve got)	
He/She/It	has got	('s got)	
We	have got	('ve got)	
You	have got	('ve got)	
They	have got	('ve got)	

Negative			
I	have not got	(haven't got)	a phone.
You	have not got	(haven't got)	
He/She/It	has not got	(hasn't got)	
We	have not got	(haven't got)	
You	have not got	(haven't got)	
They	have not got	(haven't got)	

Yes/No questions		
Have	I/we/you/they	got a phone?
Has	he/she/it	

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

Wh- questions		
What have	I/we/you/they	got?
What has	he/she/it	

1 Have got esprime:

- possesso: *I've got a new car.*
- caratteristiche fisiche: *I've got blue eyes.*
- relazioni: *I've got two brothers; I've got a friend.*
- malattia: *I've got a headache.*

Nella lingua parlata si preferisce usare le espressioni con *got* che è un rafforzativo del possesso.

2 Nelle risposte brevi non si usa mai *got*.

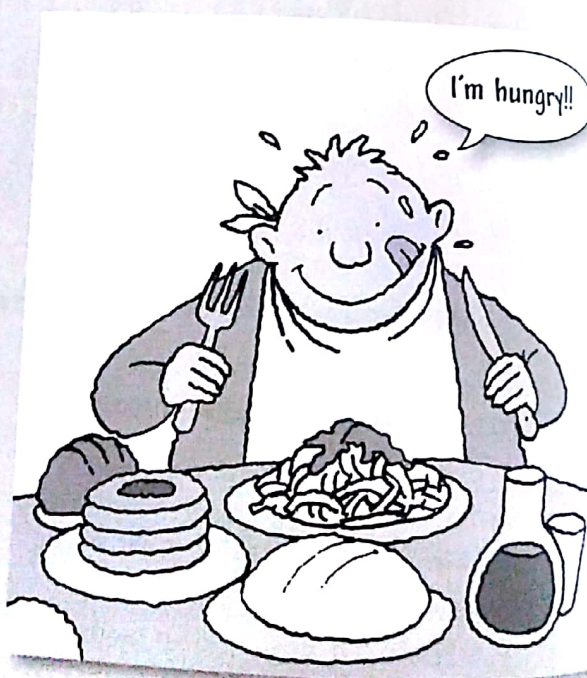
- *Yes, they have.* (NON ~~*Yes, they have got.*~~)

3 Ricorda che nelle risposte brevi affermative non si usa mai la forma contratta:

- *Yes, I have.* (NON ~~*Yes, I've.*~~)

4 Non confondere 's = has con 's = is. Confronta:





- *He's got a bag.* Ha una borsa.
- *He's a student.* È uno studente.



MIND THE TRAP!

In inglese si dice: *I'm hungry*, NON ~~*I've got hungry.*~~
I'm thirsty, NON ~~*I've got thirsty.*~~

this/that/these/those

Singular	Plural
This key 	These keys 
That key 	Those keys 

Imperatives

Affirmative
Relax. Please, hold the line.
Negative
Don't worry. Don't forget me!

Object pronouns

Subject	Verb	Object
I She	like likes	her. me.

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I you he she it we you they	me you him her it us you them

Adjective word order

- 1 *This/these* ('questo/a, questi/e') indicano persone o cose vicine a chi parla.
- 2 *That/those* ('quel/quello/a, quei/quegli/quelle') indicano persone o cose lontane da chi parla.
- 3 Sono invariabili nel genere e possono essere sia aggettivi sia pronomi:

<i>That man is a teacher.</i>	Quell'uomo è un insegnante.
<i>That woman is French.</i>	Quella donna è francese.
<i>This is a bag.</i>	Questa è una borsa.
<i>This bag is blue.</i>	Questa borsa è blu.
<i>These men are teachers.</i>	Questi uomini sono insegnanti.
<i>These women are French.</i>	Queste donne sono francesi.

- 1 L'imperativo ha una sola forma che corrisponde a *you*, cioè 'tu', 'voi' e 'lei', come forma di cortesia.
- 2 La forma affermativa è uguale alla forma base del verbo.
- 3 La forma negativa si ottiene con *don't* seguito dalla forma base del verbo.
- 4 Per rendere più cortesi ordini e istruzioni si usa *please*, che corrisponde all'italiano 'per favore', 'per piacere', 'prego':

<i>Wait a minute, please.</i>	Aspetta un attimo, per favore.
<i>Please, don't leave me alone!</i>	Ti prego, non lasciarmi solo!
- 5 L'imperativo si usa per dare ordini, istruzioni e per esprimere proibizioni (alla forma negativa).

- 1 I pronomi personali complemento si trovano:
 - dopo un verbo con funzione di complemento oggetto o di complemento indiretto:

<i>I hate them.</i>	Li odio.
<i>Give me a pen.</i>	Dammi una penna.
 - dopo una preposizione:

<i>She's crazy about him.</i>	Va pazza per lui.
-------------------------------	-------------------

MIND THE TRAP!

I pronomi personali complemento non precedono mai il verbo.
I like it. *Mi piace.*

- 1 Gli aggettivi qualificativi, quando sono due o più, generalmente seguono questo ordine:

Opinione	Dimensione	Età	Colore	Tipo
attractive	thin	young	green	wavy

- 2 Normalmente non si usano più di tre aggettivi di seguito.
He's an attractive, tall, middle-aged man.

VOCABULARY

Nouns

appearance	<i>aspetto fisico</i>
backpack	<i>zaino</i>
bag	<i>borsa</i>
bank	<i>banca</i>
beard	<i>barba</i>
café	<i>bar/caffè</i>
camera	<i>macchina fotografica</i>
coin	<i>moneta</i>
colour	<i>colore</i>
comb	<i>pettine</i>
diary	<i>agenda/diario</i>
dog	<i>cane</i>
ear	<i>orecchio</i>

exam/examination
eye
flight
fur
hair
hand
homework
identity card

information office

key
lost property

<i>esame</i>
<i>occhio</i>
<i>volo</i>
<i>pelo/pelliccia</i>
<i>capelli</i>
<i>mano</i>
<i>compiti</i>
<i>carta</i>
<i>d'identità</i>
<i>ufficio</i>
<i>informazioni</i>
<i>chiave</i>
<i>oggetti smarriti</i>

luggage
mobile phone

moustache
mouth
newspaper
nose
people
personality
present
sun-cream
trolley
wallet
water

<i>bagagli</i>
<i>telefono</i>
<i>cellulare</i>
<i>baffi</i>
<i>bocca</i>
<i>giornale</i>
<i>naso</i>
<i>persone</i>
<i>carattere</i>
<i>regalo</i>
<i>crema solare</i>
<i>carrello</i>
<i>portafoglio</i>
<i>acqua</i>

Verbs

buy	<i>comprare</i>
call	<i>chiamare</i>
drink	<i>bere</i>
find	<i>trovare</i>
forget	<i>dimenticare</i>
give	<i>dare</i>
listen	<i>ascoltare</i>
look	<i>guardare</i>
play	<i>giocare</i>
put	<i>mettere</i>
send	<i>mandare/inviare</i>
worry	<i>preoccupare</i>
write	<i>scrivere</i>

Adjectives

attractive	<i>attraente</i>
bald	<i>calvo</i>
black	<i>nero</i>
blonde	<i>biondo</i>
blue	<i>blu</i>
brown	<i>marrone</i>
cold	<i>freddo</i>
confident	<i>fiducioso</i>
crazy	<i>pazzo</i>
curly	<i>riccio</i>
dangerous	<i>pericoloso</i>
dark	<i>scuro</i>
fat	<i>grasso</i>
friendly	<i>amichevole</i>
funny	<i>buffo</i>
good-looking	<i>bello</i>
green	<i>verde</i>
grey	<i>grigio</i>
hard-working	<i>operoso</i>
kind	<i>gentile</i>
lazy	<i>pigro</i>
long	<i>lungo</i>

middle-aged
orange
pretty
red
reserved
serious
short
shy
similar
straight
tall
terrifying
thin
wavy
white
young

<i>di mezza età</i>
<i>arancione</i>
<i>carino</i>
<i>rosso</i>
<i>riservato</i>
<i>serio</i>
<i>basso/corto</i>
<i>timido</i>
<i>simile</i>
<i>dritto</i>
<i>alto</i>
<i>spaventoso</i>
<i>magro</i>
<i>mosso</i>
<i>bianco</i>
<i>giovane</i>

Linking words

and	<i>e</i>
because	<i>perché</i>
but	<i>ma</i>
so	<i>quindi</i>

Useful phrases – Conversation

Can I help you?	<i>Posso aiutarla?</i>
Excuse me.	<i>Mi scusi.</i>
Have a good holiday.	<i>Buone vacanze.</i>
I'm not sure.	<i>Non sono sicuro.</i>
Me too.	<i>Anch'io.</i>
Remember me?	<i>Ti ricordi di me?</i>

Thank you so much.
We've got a lot in common.
What's he/she like?
You're welcome.

<i>Grazie tante.</i>
<i>Abbiamo molto in comune.</i>
<i>Com'è lui/lei?</i>
<i>Prego.</i>

PRACTICE

have got/has got – affirmative/negative

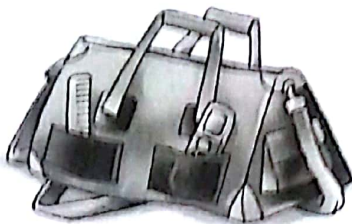
- 6 Che cos'hanno queste persone nelle loro borse?
Guarda le figure e scrivi delle frasi.

Dan



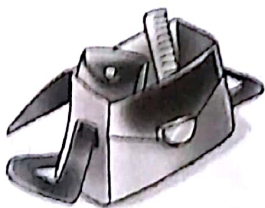
1 Dan's got an iPod and a wallet.

Sam



2 Sam

Ann



3 Ann

Fran



4 Fran

- 6 Che cosa possiedono in comune le persone dell'Esercizio 5? Guarda ancora le figure e scrivi delle frasi.

1 Dan and Ann have got wallets.
They haven't got mobile phones.

2 Dan and Fran _____
They _____

3 Sam and Ann _____
They _____

4 Sam and Fran _____
They _____

have got/has got – questions

- 7 Scrivi le risposte brevi.

1 Has she got a boyfriend?
Yes, she has.

2 Have you got the keys?
No, _____

3 Have they got a dog?
Yes, _____

4 Has he got my telephone number?
No, _____

5 Have we got an English lesson today?
Yes, _____

6 Have you got any Coldplay CDs?
No, _____

7 Has he got any good music on his iPod?
Yes, _____

8 Have they got any friends here?
No, _____

- 8 Completa le frasi.

1 A Have you got a comb in your bag?
B Yes, I have.

2 A _____ Lucy _____ any brothers or sisters?

B Yes, _____. She _____ a big family
two brothers and three sisters!

3 Mark's single. He _____ a girlfriend.

4 Anna and Rob are married, but they _____
any children.

5 A Where's my bag? _____ you _____
it?

B No, I _____!

6 Oh no! We _____ our English exam
today!

~~this~~ ~~that~~ ~~these~~ ~~those~~

Completa le frasi con *this*, *that*, *these* o *those*.



1 This isn't my mobile phone.



2 _____ is my girlfriend!



3 _____ are my cousins.



4 Are _____ your keys?



5 _____ are my children.



6 _____ is my boyfriend!

10 Trasforma le frasi al plurale o al singolare.

1 This is Julie's brother.

These are Julie's brothers.

2 That's my key!

3 Is that your mobile phone?

4 Who's that man?

5 Are those your cousins?

6 These aren't my school books.

Object pronouns

11 Completa le frasi inserendo il pronome appropriato per sostituire le parole in neretto.

1 A Have you got my **keys**?

B No, I haven't got them.

2 A Where's my **bag**?

B Look! Is that _____?

3 A Bye **Mum**, bye **Dad**!

B Bye John ... write to _____ soon!

4 That's my **T-shirt**. It's got my name on _____.

5 A Is that your **uncle**?

B Yes, that's _____.

6 Look! That's **Louise**! And who's that man next to _____?

7 A This is a photo of my **grandparents**.

B Who's that between _____?

8 Believe _____! I haven't got your bag!

Linking words

12 Cerchia la *linking word* corretta per completare le frasi.

1 I've got a mobile phone *and/but* I haven't got an i-Pod.

2 She's tall *because/and* she's pretty, *because/but* she's lazy.

3 They're shy *and/but* reserved, *and/because* they haven't got any friends.

4 He's got his wallet, *and/but* he hasn't got any coins.

5 He's confident about the exam *because/but* he's hard-working.

6 They aren't here, *and/because* they're on holiday.

7 I've got his address, *and/but* I haven't got his phone number.

8 You're good-looking *and/but* you're funny, *and/but* I love you!