

## Lesson Objectives:

- Review adjectives (appearance + personality)
- Practice **verb to be** and **to have** in all forms
- Use **possessive adjectives** correctly
- Distinguish **singular/plural nouns**
- Use **this / that / these / those**

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## Warm-Up

Oral prompts:

- Describe your best friend in 3 words.
- What do you look like?
- What do you usually wear?

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## Reading: At the Park

Today, Marie is at the park with her cousin and her dog. Her cousin is short and has curly hair. He is very funny and loves telling jokes. Marie is wearing jeans and a red jacket. Her dog is big and friendly. There are many people at the park: some are jogging, some are reading, and two children are playing with a ball. It's a sunny day and everyone is smiling.

### Comprehension Questions:

1. Who is Marie with?

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2. What does her cousin look like?

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3. What is Marie wearing?

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4. What are two things people are doing in the park?

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5. What is the weather like?

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## Vocabulary

**Match the adjective to its meaning:**

Adjective	Meaning
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1. Funny	A. Not short
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2. Friendly	B. Always smiling
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3. Tall	C. Makes you laugh
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4. Quiet	D. Likes talking to people
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5. Cheerful	E. Doesn't speak a lot
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## GRAMMAR

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### Verb to be – Present Simple (am / is / are)

We use **to be** to describe people, things, and situations (identity, characteristics, emotions, etc.).

Subject	Form of to be	Example
I	am	I <b>am</b> happy.
You / We / They	are	They <b>are</b> tall.
He / She / It	is	She <b>is</b> funny.

#### Negative Form:

I'm not / He isn't / We aren't

👉 He **isn't** tired. They **aren't** here.

#### Question Form:

Am I...? / Is she...? / Are they...?

👉 **Is** she tall? **Are** they friends?

### Verb to have – Present Simple (have / has)

We use **to have** to talk about **possessions**, **features**, and **relationships**.

Subject	Form of to have	Example
I / You / We / They	have	They <b>have</b> two children.
He / She / It	has	She <b>has</b> blue eyes.

#### Negative Form:

I don't have / He doesn't have

👉 He **doesn't have** a sister.

**Question Form:**

Do you have...? / Does she have...?

👉 Do you have a pet? Does he have brown hair?

## Grammar Practice

**A. Complete with to be or to have:**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ tall and thin.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ two dogs.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ long, dark hair.
4. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ funny and kind.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ blue eyes.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ a big nose.
7. The students \_\_\_\_\_ ready for class.
8. Julia \_\_\_\_\_ a red jacket.
9. You \_\_\_\_\_ always late!
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ short hair and glasses.

## Possessive Adjectives

These show **who something belongs to** and are **always followed by a noun**.

**Subject Possessive Adj.      Example**

I	my	This is <b>my</b> bag.
You	your	Is that <b>your</b> dog?
He	his	<b>His</b> house is big.

### Subject Possessive Adj.      Example

She	her	<b>Her</b> hair is curly.
It	its	The cat drinks <b>its</b> milk.
We	our	<b>Our</b> friends are here.
They	their	<b>Their</b> car is new.

**Don't use articles before possessive adjectives**

**The my book →  My book**

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### Singular and Plural Nouns

A **singular noun** = one person or thing.

A **plural noun** = more than one.

#### Singular      Plural

dog      dogs

child      children (irregular)

woman      women (irregular)

man      men (irregular)

foot      feet (irregular)

### Rules for forming plurals:

- Add **-s**: book → books
- Add **-es** for -ch, -sh, -x, -s: box → boxes
- If the word ends in consonant + y: change y to i and add -es: baby → babies

## Possessive Adjectives

👉 Fill in the blanks with the correct word: **my / your / his / her / our / their / its**

1. I love \_\_\_\_\_ new haircut.
2. She always wears \_\_\_\_\_ red shoes.
3. That's Max and Anna. \_\_\_\_\_ house is near the park.
4. We are ready for the party. Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ costumes?
5. The cat is licking \_\_\_\_\_ paw.
6. John is with \_\_\_\_\_ brother at the cinema.
7. Hello! Is this \_\_\_\_\_ bag?
8. This is Marta. \_\_\_\_\_ phone is on the table.
9. My parents are funny. I like \_\_\_\_\_ jokes.
10. He is brushing \_\_\_\_\_ teeth.

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## Demonstratives: this / that / these / those

We use these words to point to things or people, depending on **distance** (near/far) and **number** (singular/plural).

Word	Number	Distance	Example
this	singular	near	<b>This</b> is my cousin.
that	singular	far	<b>That</b> is Julia's dog.
these	plural	near	<b>These</b> are my books.
those	plural	far	<b>Those</b> are his shoes.

 **Tip:**

- If you can touch it → *this/these*
- If it's farther away → *that/those*

**Choose *this / that / these / those*:**

1. I like \_\_\_\_\_ shoes over there.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is my brother next to me.
3. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in your hand.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ cat is my neighbor's.
5. Are \_\_\_\_\_ your keys on the table?

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## Wrap-Up

Speaking prompts:

- Describe yourself (appearance and personality).
- Describe someone in your family.

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