

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?

2. What does her cousin look like?

3. What is Marie wearing?

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

5. What is the weather like?

Vocabulary

Match the adjective to its meaning:

Adjective

Meaning

1. Funny

A. Not short

2. Friendly

B. Always smiling

3. Tall

C. Makes you laugh

4. Quiet

D. Likes talking to people

5. Cheerful

E. Doesn't speak a lot

GRAMMAR

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 am happy.
You / We / They	are	They are tall.
He / She / It	is	She is 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 have two children.
He / She / It	has	She has 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 my bag.
You	your	Is that your dog?
He	his	His house is big.

Subject	Possessive Adj.	Example
She	her	Her hair is curly.
It	its	The cat drinks its milk.
We	our	Our friends are here.
They	their	Their car is new.

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

X *The my book* → ☒ *My book*

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.

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	This is my cousin.
that	singular	far	That is Julia's dog.
these	plural	near	These are my books.
those	plural	far	Those 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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