

INGLÉS 1º ESO

UNIT 1

PRONOUNS

A subject pronoun is a word that replaces a noun to act as the person or thing doing the action in a sentence. They go before the verb and are required in every sentence.

EXAMPLE: Laura is playing with Pablo. - She is playing with him.

Types of Pronouns				
	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
Singular	I	me	my	mine
	you	you	your	yours
	he	him	his	his
	she	her	her	hers
	it	it	its	its
Plural	we	us	our	ours
	you	you	your	yours
	they	them	their	theirs

VERB TO BE

Present Simple: am / is / are

The verb **to be** in the present simple is used to describe identity, age, origin, and characteristics. Its form changes depending on the subject pronoun.

Affirmative and Negative Forms

- **I am / 'm not** (*I'm from Spain*).
- **He / She / It is / isn't** (*He's from New York*).
- **We / You / They are / aren't** (*Manga comics aren't Chinese. They're Japanese*)

Questions and Short Answers

- **Questions:** Invert the position of the subject and the verb **to be** (*Am I your friend?*)
- **Short Answers:** Use the subject pronoun with the verb **to be** without repeating the main noun or adjective (*Yes, you are / No, she isn't / Yes, he is*)

WH QUESTIONS

Question words / Wh- questions are placed at the very beginning of a question to ask for specific information rather than a simple "yes" or "no" answer.

- **Where:** PLACES *Where is Superman from? He's from the USA.*
- **When** TIME, DATES, DAY *When is your birthday? It's on 6th May.*
- **Who** PERSON *Who is her favourite actor?*

- **What INFORMATION** *What is her name?*
- **How old AGE** *How old are you?*
- **How often FREQUENCY** *How often do you watch TV? Every day*
- **What time? How many?**

VOCABULARY: FAMILY

UNIT 2

HAVE GOT

The verb **have got** is used to express **possession** or to describe **physical characteristics** (such as hair type, eye color, or body parts)

The form of the verb changes depending on whether the subject is singular or plural:

- **I / You / We / They:**

Affirmative: have got (short form: **'ve got**). *I've got short hair*

Negative: haven't got *Cats haven't got big teeth. / Snakes haven't got any ears.*

- **He / She / It:**

Affirmative: has got (short form: **'s got**) *Matt has got straight hair.*

Negative: hasn't got. *He hasn't got long hair.*

QUESTIONS: To ask questions using **have got**, invert the position of **Have / Has** and the subject: **Have / Has + Subject + got + ...?**

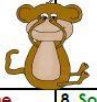
Have camels got big ears? Has Mark got wavy hair?

SHORT ANSWERS: Use **have / haven't** or **has / hasn't** without repeating "got" or the rest of the sentence:

Yes, I / you / we / they have. / No, they haven't.

Yes, he / she / it has. / No, he / she / it hasn't.

SINGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

8 Plural Noun Rules	
1. Add s to form the plural of most nouns Example: girl → girls apple → apples 	2. Add es to nouns that end in ch, sh, s, x, or z Example: bench → benches dish → dishes bus → buses box → boxes quiz → quizes
3. For nouns that end in y with a consonant before the y, change the y to i and add es Example: candy → candies puppy → puppies 	4. For nouns that end in y with a vowel before the y, just add s Example: toy → toys monkey → monkeys
5. For nouns that end in f or fe, drop the f or fe and add ves Example: loaf → loafves knife → knifves 	6. For nouns that end with a consonant before an o, add es Example: potato → potatoes tomato → tomatoes
7. Some nouns, change the spelling of the singular noun Example: child → children mouse → mice	8. Some nouns, use the same singular and plural form Example: fish → fish deer → deer