# lingoda

Contractions and apostrophes



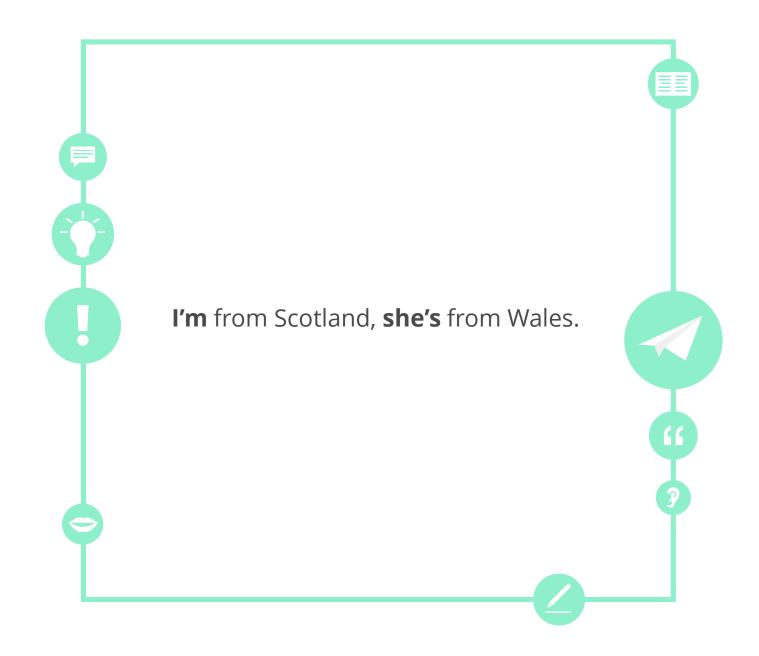
SKILLS

LEVEL Beginner NUMBER A1\_1026X\_EN LANGUAGE English



- Review personal pronouns and the forms of to be
- Learn about contractions and apostrophes







#### **Personal pronouns**

- Personal pronouns take the place of direct nouns (names of people, places or things) in sentences.
  - Use **he** for a man, **she** for a woman and **it** for a place or thing.

<b>Peter</b> likes music.	<b>He</b> likes music.
<b>Julia</b> is a doctor.	<b>She</b> is a doctor.
<b>The dog</b> is friendly.	<b>It</b> is friendly.





# **Singular personal pronouns**

■ These are the singular personal pronouns:

I	l am a teacher.
you	<b>You</b> are a student.
he	<b>He</b> likes music.
she	<b>She</b> is a doctor.
it	<b>It</b> is a cat.





## **Capital letters**



The singular personal pronoun I is always a capital letter.

I am Daniel and you are Mary. —————— You are Mary and I am Daniel.

**He** likes pizza and **I** like pasta. **I** like pasta and **he** likes pizza.





you



# Which is not a person?

he you she it



#### Positive form of to be

- Use **to be** to talk about **name**, **age**, **nationality**, **jobs**, **adjectives** and **more**.
  - These are examples of the **singular form** of **to be**.

l am	l <b>am</b> Alberto.
You <b>are</b>	You <b>are</b> 18.
He <b>is</b>	He <b>is</b> Spanish.
She <b>is</b>	She <b>is</b> a doctor.
It <b>is</b>	lt <b>is</b> nice.



#### Positive form of to be

- Use **to be** to talk about **name**, **age**, **nationality**, **jobs**, **adjectives** and **more**.
  - These are examples of the **plural form** of **to be**.

We <b>are</b>	We <b>are</b> 18.
You <b>are</b>	You <b>are</b> girls.
They <b>are</b>	They <b>are</b> dogs.





#### Short form of to be

We use **apostrophes** to form contractions. We put them in between two words and remove some letters.

Use the **short form** of **to be** in conversations and informal writing.

l am	l <b>'m</b>
You <b>are</b>	You <b>'re</b>
He, she, it <b>is</b>	He <b>'s</b> / She <b>'s</b> / It <b>'s</b>
You <b>are</b>	You <b>'re</b>
We <b>are</b>	We <b>'re</b>
They <b>are</b>	They <b>'re</b>

#### I'm...



I'm from Belfast.





You're welcome.

#### He's...

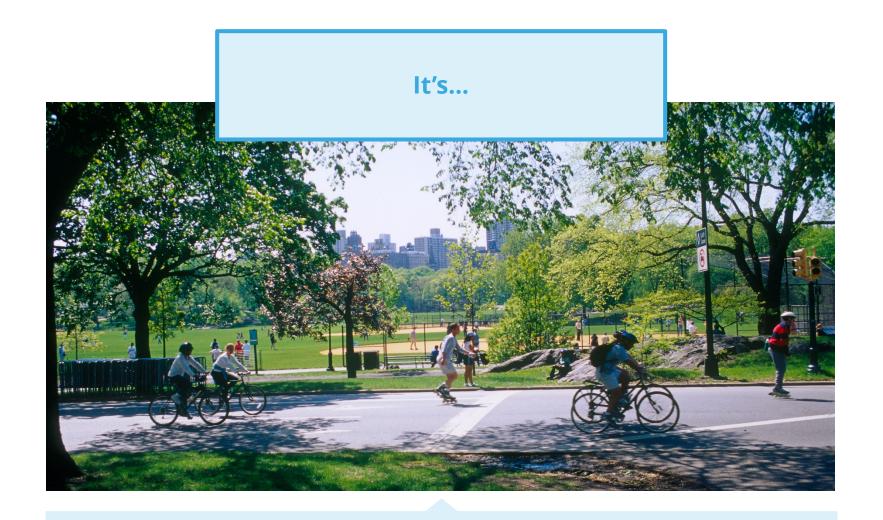


**He's** my grandfather.

## She's...



**She's** a student.



It's a beautiful park.





We're a family.

They're friends.





## Which sentence is different?

I'm fine, thanks.

You're in this class.

He's from Madrid.

We are friends.



#### **Contract these sentences**

1.	<u>l am</u>	from	Japan.
		_	•



2. You are late!



3. <u>It is</u> a small town



\_\_\_\_\_

4. We are friends.



\_\_\_\_\_



#### Use contractions to form these sentences

1.	 from a small village. (I/to be)
2.	 so good at English! (you/to be)
3.	 _ my best friend. (he/to be)
4.	 on holidays in Spain. (they/to be)
5.	 _so sunny today! (it/to be)



# **Contracting to have**

The verb to have can also be contracted in speech or casual written communication.

I have	<b>→</b>	l've	
you have	<del></del>	you've	
he has	<del></del>	he's	
she has	<del></del>	she's	
it has	<del></del>	it's	
we have	<del></del>	we've	
they have	<del></del>	they've	



#### **Examples of contractions of** *to have*

We often use the word **got** with the contractions of **to have**.

I've got three sisters.

You've got a new job.

He's got a motorcycle.

She's got long hair.

We've got lots of time.

They've got nice clothes.





Careful! We use the contraction 's for both has and is.



## Emma's dog

■ We also use apostrophes to talk about possession or a close relationship.

**Emma's dog is called Sandy.** 

Sandy has an umbrella in his mouth.

Sandy's umbrella is green.

His boots are black.

Sandy's brother's name is Andy.

Andy's feet are wet.





#### **Complete the sentences**

# Use what you have learned in this lesson to complete these sentences:

my favourite teacher. (he/to be)
 got a new house. (we/to have)
 always late for work! (they/to be)
 ten o'clock. Time for bed! (it/to be)
 got two brothers and a sister. (I/to have)



#### Do you understand contractions and apostrophes?

#### What is the meaning of each sentence?

- 1. She's a nice lady.
- 2. He's got a new car.
- 3. Emma's dinner is on the table.
- 4. I've got a new job.
- 5. We're not from Germany.



#### Emma's dog

Hi! I'm Emma and I'm 4 years old. I've got a lovely dog and his name is Sandy. He's got beautiful blonde hair.

Sandy's little brother's name is Andy. He's my sister's dog and he also has beautiful blonde hair!

I love when they run around the garden together. They're so cute and we're so happy!













#### **Questions**





3. What's Emma's sister's dog's name?













# **Speaking**

I'm Mary and I'm from Ireland.

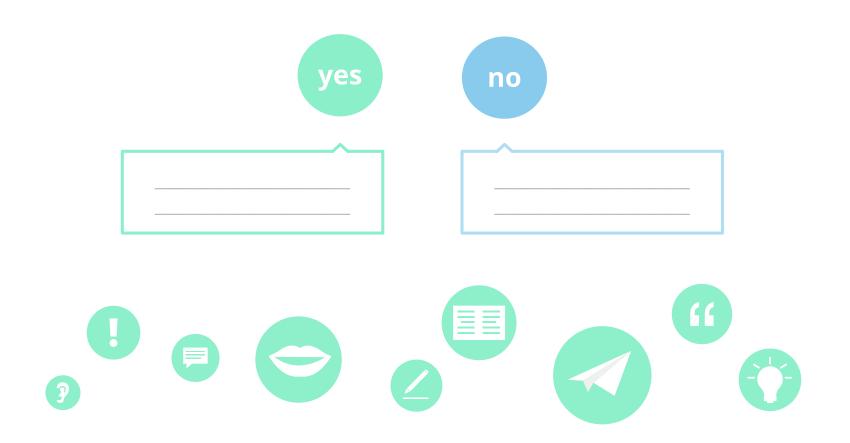
- Talk to a classmate and tell them about yourself.
- Use contractions.

I've 80t two brothers



## Reflect on the goals

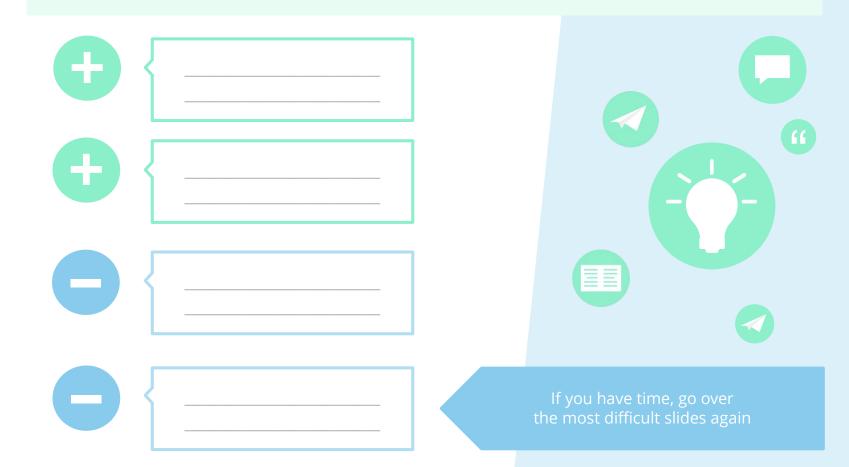
Go back to the second slide of the lesson and check if you have achieved all the goals of the lesson.





#### Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson. What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?





## **Answer key**

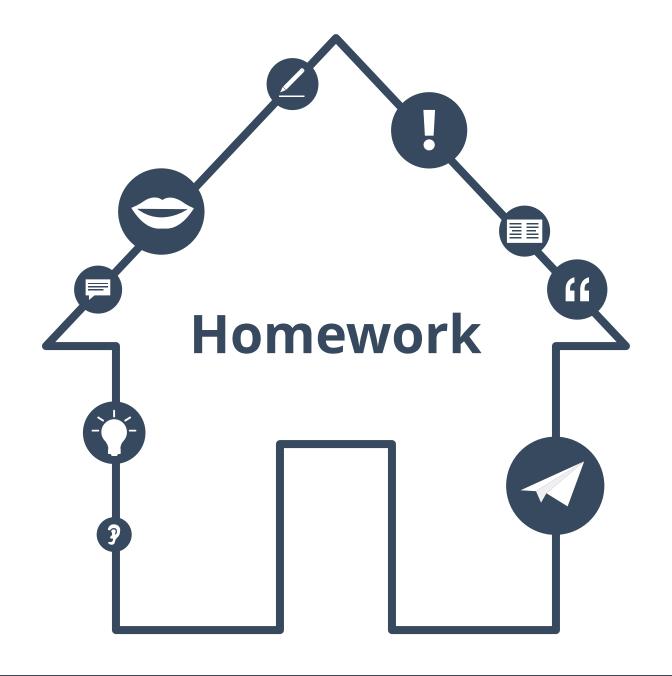
1. I'm from Japan. – 2. You're late. – 3. It's a small town. – 4. We're friends. Exercise p. 19

We are friends.

Exercise p. 18

Jİ Exercise p. 8

Exercise p. 7





# Fill in the gaps

1. lam = \_\_\_\_\_

2. You are = \_\_\_\_\_

3. He is = \_\_\_\_\_

4. She is = \_\_\_\_\_

5. It is = \_\_\_\_\_

6. We are = \_\_\_\_\_

7. They are = \_\_\_\_\_

She's

We're

It's

They're

I'm

He's

You're



# Check the first five words of the lesson. Sort them into two lists. Give your lists a name.

List 1:	List 2:



# My favourite words

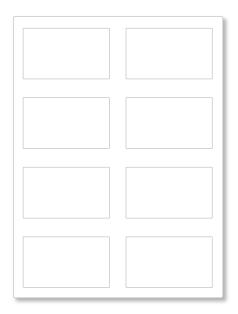
Choose five words or phrases from the lesson and write them down in your list of *My favourite words*.

	My favourite words
0	Word one
	Word two
0	Word three
0	
0	
0	



# Make flashcards

Make flashcards out of paper and copy down four words or phrases from this lesson that are hard for you.







# Sentences in the third person plural

# Choose five example sentences from this lesson. Copy them and rewrite them about a group of people (or using the pronoun *them*).

Examples:
She is a doctor
→ Hannah and James are doctors.
He speaks English and French
→ They speak English and French.



# Homework answer key





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