

Be and have got
**Countable and
uncountable nouns**

Be and have got

We use the verb **be** for many things. We use it to talk about someone's nationality or name, or to give a description.

*My sister and I **are** interested in animals.*

In everyday English, we often use the shortened form.

*My brother's **crazy** about animals, but I'm **not**.*

The question form reverses the order of the words.

***Is** your mum interested in animals?*

➔ See grammar box on page 52.

We use **have got** to:

- show that something belongs to someone.

*He's **got** crocodile posters.*

- describe people, animals and things.

*Crocodiles **have got** sharp teeth.*

➔ See grammar box on page 52.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb **be**.

You can use the short form.

Example: *I **am** very messy.* ✓

1. My brother _____ friendly. ✓
2. My grandfather _____ mean. ✗
3. My parents _____ very funny. ✗
4. My brother _____ sometimes annoying. ✓
5. My dad _____ good at cooking. ✓
6. My sister _____ good at maths. ✓
7. My grandmother _____ interested in football. ✗
8. My brothers _____ very noisy. ✓

2 Circle the correct word.

Example: I / We am quite friendly.

1. **They** / **He** are interested in animals.
2. Is **you** / **she** good at sport?
3. **We** / **He** are messy when we cook.
4. **He** / **I** is annoying.
5. **They** / **She** is funny.
6. **We** / **He** aren't crazy about crocodiles.
7. Is **he** / **you** noisy?
8. **We** / **He** isn't interested in football.

3 Complete the questions with **Am**, **Are** or **Is**. Then write the answers.

Example: ***Are** you interested in crocodiles?* ✓ ***Yes, I am.***

1. _____ there animals in a zoo? ✓ _____
2. _____ a crocodile a mammal? ✗ _____
3. _____ your brother interested in lions and tigers? ✓ _____
4. _____ I funny? ✓ _____
5. _____ your parents mean? ✗ _____
6. _____ your sister good at singing? ✓ _____
7. _____ your sisters noisy? ✓ _____
8. _____ we annoying when we ask questions? ✗ _____

1 Complete the sentences with the affirmative form of **have got**.

Example: *I've **got** a pet dog.*

1. You _____ lots of toy lions and tigers.
2. They _____ a big garden.
3. My parents _____ two pet cats.
4. My brother _____ posters of crocodiles.
5. My dad _____ DVDs about giraffes.
6. My sister _____ two goldfish.

2 Complete the sentences with the negative form of **have got**.

Example: *I **haven't got** a pet lion!*

1. She _____ any children.
2. My parents _____ a pet dolphin.
3. My brother _____ many photographs of wild animals.
4. My cousin _____ any brothers or sisters.
5. They _____ any trees in their garden.
6. My mum _____ any books about crocodiles.

3 Complete the questions with the correct form of **have got**.

Example: ***Have you got** any pets? (you)*

1. _____ any brothers or sisters? (she)
2. _____ any books about animals? (your dad)
3. _____ a best friend? (your brother)
4. _____ a favourite food? (your mum)
5. _____ a boat? (your grandparents)
6. _____ anything on my hands? (I)

Countable and uncountable nouns

Nouns that we can count are called **countable nouns**. We can add an **-s** to make the noun plural. When the subject of a sentence is plural, the verb must also be plural.

*There **are ten candles** on the cake.*

We can put **a/an** or a number before a countable noun: **an apple**, **six bottles**.

Examples: *sandwich, biscuit, cake, grape, crisp*

Nouns that we cannot count and that do not have plurals are called **uncountable nouns**. We do not use **a/an** with uncountable nouns. When the subject of a sentence is an uncountable noun, the verb must be singular.

*The birthday party **food was** delicious.*

Examples: *bread, cheese, milk, tea, water*

We can use other words with uncountable nouns so that we know how much we have: *a slice of* (bread), *a piece of* (cheese), *a glass of* (milk), *a kilo of* (butter), *a plate of* (spaghetti).

We can use the word **some** in front of countable and uncountable nouns in affirmative sentences.

*There **are some** eggs in the box.*

We can use the word **any** in front of countable and uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions.

*There **aren't any** dogs in the park.*

*Is there **any** milk left?*

1 Complete the sentences with **a, an** or **some**.

Example: *There **are some** candles on the cake.*

1. There's _____ cake on the table.
2. There's _____ water in the bottle.
3. There's _____ bottle of water on the table.
4. There are _____ cakes on the table.
5. I've got _____ grandfather.
6. My grandfather's got _____ old guitar.
7. Is there _____ apple in your bag?
8. Do your grandparents have _____ pet dog?

2 Circle the correct words.

Example: *Is / **Are** there any tomatoes in the fridge?*

1. The juice **is** / **are** freshly-squeezed.
2. The oranges **is** / **are** freshly-squeezed.
3. The strawberries **is** / **are** from the garden.
4. My brother's eyes **is** / **are** blue.
5. My cousin **isn't** / **aren't** interested in food.
6. There **is** / **are** a packet of crisps on the table.
7. There **isn't** / **aren't** any sugar in my coffee.
8. There **is** / **are** 30 children at this party.

3 Circle the correct words.

Example: *There is **a** / **an** / **some** milk in the fridge.*

1. Do you have **a** / **an** / **any** brothers or sisters?
2. Would you like **a** / **an** / **some** bread?
3. I would like **a** / **an** / **some** tea in the morning.
4. Would you like **a** / **an** / **some** plate of strawberries?
5. I have **a** / **an** / **some** grandmother in Mexico.
6. We live in **a** / **an** / **any** house in the north of England.
7. There's **a** / **an** / **some** fly in my soup!
8. There's **a** / **an** / **some** rice in the cupboard.

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

an any apples **water** are cheese is some there

Example: *There is **some water** in the bottle.*

1. Are _____ enough biscuits?
2. _____ there any milk in the fridge?
3. Please can I have _____ orange?
4. There are _____ grapes on the table.
5. There _____ twelve bottles of water here.
6. We haven't got _____ coffee.
7. There are seven _____ on the tree.
8. There is some _____ on the plate.