

ENGLISH 3AC · SEMESTER 1

Unit 6 (Body & clothes)

English 3AC Unit 6 (Body & clothes) helps you describe visible features and identify clothing clearly. You learn have got and has got, including questions and negatives, then use one and ones to avoid repeating a noun. Descriptions stay factual and respectful.

Key points

- I/you/we/they take have got; he/she/it take has got.
- Negatives use haven't got or hasn't got.
- Questions begin with Have or Has and short answers repeat have/has.
- One replaces a singular countable noun; ones replaces a plural countable noun.
- Foot/feet and tooth/teeth have irregular plurals.
- Use short hair, blue trousers and two long arms without pluralising adjectives.

Learning goals

- Name common body parts and clothes.
- Use have got and has got.
- Make have got questions and negatives.
- Choose one or ones for a countable noun.
- Place an adjective before its noun.
- Describe an invented clothed character.

Communication: identify a feature or an item

A precise description helps someone recognise an object: the blue jacket or the red shoes. Describe only the features relevant to the task. A fictional clothed character is useful for practising body vocabulary without commenting on a classmate's appearance.

Choosing a jacket

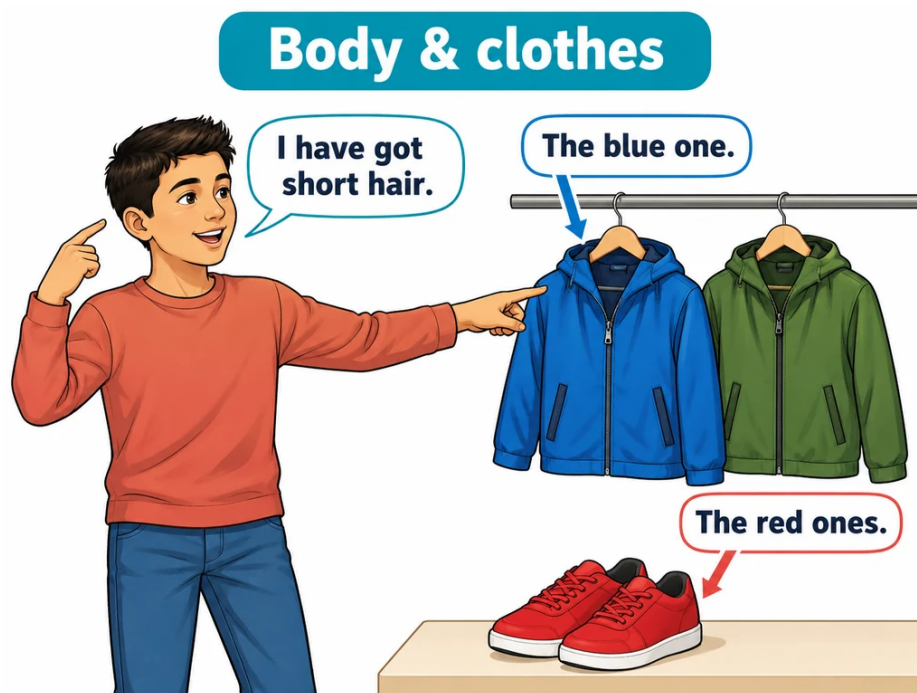
A boy asks his father: Have you got a blue jacket? His father answers: Yes, I have. Which jacket do you want? The boy replies: The blue one, please.

Vocabulary: body parts and clothing

Category	Singular	Plural or useful phrase
Body	head, arm, hand, leg	two arms, two hands
Irregular body nouns	foot, tooth	feet, teeth
Features	eye, ear, hair	brown eyes, short hair
Clothing	shirt, jacket, coat	a long-sleeved shirt
Paired clothing	shoe, trousers	two shoes, a pair of trousers

Hair is usually uncountable when describing all the hair on someone's head: short hair. Trousers is

plural: These trousers are blue. One item of this clothing can be called a pair of trousers. Adjectives do not add s before a plural noun: two long arms, not two longs arms.



Have got describes features and possessions; one replaces a singular noun and ones a plural noun.

Grammar: have got and has got

Have got Have got expresses possession or a feature in this lesson: I have got a jacket. He has got short hair. It does not describe an action happening now.

Subject	Positive	Negative
I / You / We / They	have got	have not got / haven't got
He / She / It	has got	has not got / hasn't got

You may see I've got and He's got as positive contractions. In He's got, the contraction means he has. Compare He's tall, where it means he is. The following word helps you interpret the contraction.

Grammar: questions and short answers with have got

Question	Yes	No
Have you got a ruler?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he got a coat?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Have they got red shoes?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Choose one complete pattern: Has he got a coat? or Does he have a coat? Avoid Does he has got a coat? Have got questions use have/has before the subject; do/does questions use have without got.

Build a have got description

- Find the subject and choose have or has.
- Add got and the feature or possession.
- For a negative, put not after have/has.
- For a question, move have/has before the subject and keep got after it.

A coat described three ways

Adam has got a blue coat. Adam hasn't got a green coat. Has Adam got a blue coat? Yes, he has.

- The singular name Adam requires has throughout this pattern.

Has got: questions and negatives



Has Adam got a blue coat?
Yes, he has.



Adam **hasn't** got a green coat.

Has Adam got a blue coat? Yes, he has. Adam has not got a green coat. A question moves has before the subject; a negative adds not.

Grammar: when do you use one and ones?

One and ones One replaces a singular countable noun already understood; ones replaces a plural countable noun. The blue one means the blue jacket when jackets are the topic. The red ones means the red shoes when shoes are the topic.

Keep enough information to identify the item. Which jacket? The blue one. Which shoes? The red ones. One/ones does not normally replace an uncountable noun in this basic pattern: do not replace some water with some ones.

Study skills: label and compare

Sketch a fully clothed invented character with a long-sleeved shirt and long trousers. Label head, hands and feet. Put two jackets and a pair of shoes beside it, then describe one difference. Check foot/feet separately: an irregular plural needs more attention than the regular arms.

Skills work: reading a costume design

Our class character is called Rami. He has got short dark hair and brown eyes. He has got a blue jacket, a white long-sleeved shirt and grey trousers. There are two pairs of shoes on the design board. The red ones are for Rami. The black ones belong to another design. Rami hasn't got a hat. The character is fictional.

Identify which noun ones replaces before answering a colour question. It refers to shoes, not jackets. The lack of a hat is stated explicitly; you do not need to infer it from a picture.

Skills work: listening and descriptive writing

A partner reads twice: "The character has got a blue jacket and grey trousers. He hasn't got a hat. Choose the red shoes." Draw or list the three chosen clothing items. Write a short character card using is for an adjective and has got for a feature: He is tall. He has got short hair.

Review: respectful and accurate descriptions

- Choose have or has from the subject.
- Ask a have got question and give a short answer.
- Replace one clothing noun with one and a plural noun with ones.
- Describe a fictional character without making judgements about appearance.

Exercises: try before reading the answers

1. Find body plurals

Write the plurals of hand, foot, tooth and arm.

2. Have or has?

Complete: I ... got a jacket. He ... got brown eyes. They ... got red shoes.

3. Make a feature negative

Rewrite negatively: Rami has got a hat. The pupils have got coats.

4. Choose one or ones

Complete: Which jacket? The blue Which shoes? The red

5. Ask a possession question

Turn into questions: Adam has got a ruler. They have got jackets.

6. Give short possession replies

Answer yes to Have you got a coat? and no to Has Rami got a hat?

7. Adjective order

Reorder and correct: arms / long / two; hair / short; trousers / grey.

8. Read the design board

What colour is Rami's jacket? Which shoes are for him? Has he got a hat?

9. Be or have got?

Complete: He ... tall. He ... short hair. Use is or has got.

10. Repair a clothing description

Correct: He have got two foots. His trousers is grey. The red one are his shoes. Does he has got a hat?

11. Listen to the chosen clothes

Have a partner read the listening script and record the chosen jacket, trousers and shoes.

12. Write a character card

Write 45-65 words about a fictional modestly clothed character. Include two features, three clothing items, a negative and one/ones.

Answers and explanations

1. Find body plurals

Hands, feet, teeth and arms. Foot and tooth change internally; hand and arm add the regular plural s.

2. Have or has?

I have got a jacket. He has got brown eyes. They have got red shoes. The subject decides the auxiliary.

3. Make a feature negative

Rami hasn't got a hat. The pupils haven't got coats. Put the negative after has/have and retain got.

4. Choose one or ones

The blue one; the red ones. Jacket is singular, while shoes is plural.

5. Ask a possession question

Has Adam got a ruler? Have they got jackets? Move has/have before the subject and leave got after the subject.

6. Give short possession replies

Yes, I have. No, he hasn't. Repeat have or has rather than be in these short answers.

7. Adjective order

Two long arms; short hair; grey trousers. Adjectives come before the noun and do not become plural.

8. Read the design board

His jacket is blue. The red shoes are for him. He hasn't got a hat. The black shoes belong to a different design.

9. Be or have got?

He is tall. He has got short hair. Tall is an adjective; short hair is a feature expressed as a noun phrase.

10. Repair a clothing description

He has got two feet. His trousers are grey. The red ones are his shoes. Has he got a hat? Fix the subject, irregular plural, plural agreement and question pattern.

11. Listen to the chosen clothes

A blue jacket, grey trousers and red shoes. The script also says there is no hat; do not add one to the character.

12. Write a character card

Model: My character is called Nabil. He is tall and has got short dark hair and brown eyes. He has got a green jacket, a white long-sleeved shirt and blue trousers. There are two pairs of shoes on the board. The black ones are his. He hasn't got a hat.

Check has got, adjectives, plural trousers and the noun replaced by ones. Other fictional designs are acceptable.

Frequently asked questions

What grammar is used in English 3AC Unit 6 Body & clothes?

The central patterns are have got/has got, their questions and negatives, and one/ones for avoiding repetition. You apply them to features and clothing descriptions.

When do I use have got or has got?

Use have got with I, you, we and they. Use has got with he, she, it or a singular name: Adam has got a coat. The subject controls the form.

How do I ask a have got question?

Place Have or Has before the subject: Have you got a ruler? Has he got a coat? Short answers repeat the auxiliary: Yes, I have or No, he hasn't.

What is the difference between one and ones?

One replaces a singular countable noun, such as jacket in the blue one. Ones replaces plural countable nouns, such as shoes in the red ones. The noun must be clear from context.

Why do we say trousers are and short hair?

Trousers is a plural clothing noun and takes are. Hair is usually uncountable when describing someone's overall hair, so use short hair. These words do not follow identical number patterns.

Revision resource: follow the units, instructions and pace set by your teacher.

[Read the full lesson and practise on MATHFJIB.](#)