

Lecture 1

Introduction

Part of speech:

Part of speech أقسام الكلام	Function or "job" الوظيفة	Example words كلمات أمثلة	Example sentences جمل أمثلة
Verb الفعل	Action or state الحركة أو الحال	(to) be, have, do, like, work, study, can, must.	Mike and Fahd study English. They are students.
Noun الاسم	Thing or person شخص أو شيء	Fahd, Ahmad, pen, work, school, town, London, teacher.	Ahmad is a teacher . He is working at a school . He is living in Dammam .
Adjective الصفة	describes a noun وصف الكلمة	a/an, the, 2, some, good, big, red, well, new.	Learning English is easy . Ali is a smart student.
Adverb الظرف	Describes a verb, adjective or adverb الظروف تصف الفعل أو الصفة أو الظرف	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really.	My brother eats quickly . When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.
Pronoun الضمير	replaces a noun تحل محل الاسم	I, he, she, him, her	<u>Mike</u> is American. He is a teacher.
Preposition حرف الجر	links a noun to another word ربط الاسم مع الكلمات	to, at, after, on, but.	We went to school on Monday.
Conjunction حرف العطف	joins clauses or sentences or words ربط العبارات أو الكلمات	and, but, when.	I like to eat Kabsah and pasta, but I don't drink Pepsi.
Interjection حرف التعجب	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence.	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well.	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well, I don't know.

& Nouns :

* A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea.

- **Person:** Ahmad, Sarah (proper nouns/names of people)
teacher, student, doctor,etc.
- **Place:** USA, UK, Dammam, street, building, house
- **Thing:** chair, table, laptop, TV
- **Idea:** truth, fear, anger, imagination

& Singular and Plural :

* For the plural form of most nouns, add s.

Singular	Plural
Bottle	Bottles
Cup	Cups
Pencil	Pencils
Desk	Desks
Table	Tables
window	windows

* For nouns that end in -ch, -sh, -x, or s sounds, add -es.

Singular	Plural
watch	watches
dish	dishes
box	boxes
Desk	Desks
bus	buses

* For nouns ending in f or fe, change f to v and add es.

Singular	Plural
wolf	wolves
leaf	leaves
life	lives
wife	wives

* Nouns ending in vowels like y or o do not have definite rules.

Singular	Plural
Baby	Babies
Toy	Toys
Kidney	Kidneys
Potato	Potatoes
Memo	Memos
stereo	stereos

* Some nouns have different plural forms. (irregular).

Singular	Plural
child	Children
Toy	women
man	men
Mouse	mice
foot	feet
tooth	teeth

* A few nouns have the same singular and plural forms.

Singular	Plural
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
series	series
species	species

& Articles :

* Basically, an article is an adjective. Like adjectives, articles modify nouns.

- **The** = definite article (شيء محدد أو شيء معين)

Example: Let's read a book. (any book)

- **a/an** = indefinite article (شيء غير مسمى)

Example: Let's read the book. (specific book)

- **The** is used to refer to a specific or particular member of a group.

Example: I just saw the most popular movie of the year.

- "**A/an**" is used to refer to a non-specific or non-particular member of the group.

Example: I would like to go see a movie.

- **Remember**, using a or an depends on the sound that begins the next word. So...

a + singular noun beginning with a consonant: a boy; a car; a bike; a zoo; a dog.

an + singular noun beginning with a vowel: an elephant; an egg; an apple; an idiot; an orphan.

a + singular noun beginning with a consonant sound: a user (sounds like 'yoo-zer,' i.e. begins with a consonant 'y' sound, so 'a' is used); a university; a unicycle.

an + nouns starting with silent "h": an hour.

& Plural Nouns Exercise :

* Put in the correct form of the plural of the given nouns.

- 1) half -
- 2) Kilo -
- 3) woman -
- 4) mouse -
- 5) foot -
- 6) sheep -
- 7) bus -
- 8) day -
- 9) fish -
- 10) car -

& Plural Nouns Exercise :

* Choose the correct form of the noun in each sentence.

- 1) I have three (child, children).
- 2) There are five (man, men) and one (woman, women).
- 3) (Baby, Babies) play with bottles as toys.
- 4) I put two big (potato, potatoes) in the lunch box.
- 5) A few men wear (watch, watches).
- 6) I put a (memo, memos) on the desk.
- 7) I saw a (mouse, mice) running by.
- 8) There are few (bus, buses) on the road today.

*** Finish the sentences with the singular or plural form of the nouns.**

- 1)The cat is sitting on my (bed-beds)
- 2) There are five (pencil-pencils) on my desk.
- 3)I have two (brother - brothers).
- 4)They are riding their (bike – bikes).
- 5)We have a (car – cars).
- 6)How many (book – books) do you have in your bag?
- 7)My father has a new (job – jobs).
- 8)There are three windows in the (room – rooms).
- 9)Mark has four (photo – photos) .
- 10)There is one (paper – papers) on the floor.

Lecture 2

Introduction

& Uncountable Nouns :

* Uncountable nouns are substances, concepts etc. that we cannot divide into separate elements.

music, art, love, happiness

advice, information, news

furniture, luggage

rice, sugar, butter, water

electricity, gas, power

money, currency

* We usually treat uncountable nouns as singular. We use a singular verb. **For example:**

This news is very important.

Your luggage looks heavy.

* We do not usually use the indefinite article a/an with uncountable nouns. We cannot say "an information" or "a music". But we can say a something of:

a piece of news.

a bottle of water.

One kilo of rice.

* We can use some and any with uncountable nouns:

I've got some money.

Have you got any rice?

* We can use a little and much with uncountable nouns:

I've got a little money.

I haven't got much rice.

* **Here are some more examples of countable and uncountable nouns:**

Countable	Uncountable
dollar	money
song	music
suitcase	luggage
table	furniture
battery	electricity
bottle	milk
report	information
tip	Advice
journey	Travel
job	Work
view	scenery

& Pronouns: Personal Pronouns :

Number	Person	Gender	Personal subject pronouns
--------	--------	--------	---------------------------

Singular	1 st	Male / female	I
	2 nd	Male / female	You
	3 rd	Male	He
		Female	She
	neuter	It	
Plural	1 st	Male / female	We
	2 nd	Male / female	You
	3 rd	male/female/ neuter	they

& Examples :

I like coffee.

Do you like coffee?

Michael runs fast. **He** is a runner.

Mary is smart. **She** is clever.

The car is broken down. **It** doesn't work.

When my friends and I finish school, **We** go home.

Do you need a table for three?

John and Sami like sports. **They** play tennis a lot.

& Examples :

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& Verb Be :

Present of be: am, is, are

Use the verb be to identify and describe people and things.

subject	be	(not)	
I	am		a student
You			
We	are	(not)	nice

They
He
She
It

is

from the USA

You can be used for **singular** and **plural**.

Example: You are a student. (singular)

Example: You are students. (plural)

& Verb Be Contractions:

A **contraction** makes two words into one word. It has an **apostrophe** (').

•There are two negative contractions for: **are not** and **is not**

			contractions				
Subject	Be	(not)	Subject + be	(not)	Subject	be + not	
I	am	(not)	I'm	(not)			
You	are		You're		We're	You	aren't
We			They're			We	
They				They			
He	is		He's			isn't	
She			She's				
It			It's				

& Simple present Tense :

Exercise 1:

Complete the conversation with the verb be(am, is, are) :

Ali: Hi. I _____ Ali.

Eric: Hi. I _____ Eric. Where _____ you from, Ali?

Ali: I _____ from Saudi Arabia. How about you?

Eric: Britain, from London.

Ali: My friends Paul and Omar _____ from Britain, too.

Eric: Really? _____ your friends here now?

Ali: No, they _____ not. Uh, I guess they _____ late.

Eric: _____ the teacher here?

Ali: yes, he _____ . He _____ over there.

Eric: He looks nice. What _____ his name?

Ali: I think it _____ Mr. Josh.

Lecture 3

Unit: 1 Making friends

* Usages of the present simple:

USE 1: Repeated Actions.

USE 2: Facts or Generalizations.

USE 1: Repeated Actions

Use the **Present Simple** to express the idea that **an action is repeated or usual**. The action can be:

a habit

a hobby

a daily event

a scheduled event or

something that often happens

It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Example:

(Subject + (Verb) + Object/Complement)

.I wake up at 6 a.m. every morning•

.Ahmad plays football on weekends•

.The train leaves at 8 a.m. every morning•

.The morning class starts at 9 o'clock•

.Sam always forgets to brush my teeth before sleeping•

.He does not drink coffee•

Past	future	present
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USE 2 : Facts or generalizations.

We use the **Present Simple** to talk about universal truths (for example, laws of nature) or things we believe are true.

It is also used to make generalizations about people or things.

Grammatical Point

Present Simple, third person singular

Note:

he, she, it

In the **third person singular** the verb, **always ends in : S**

Ahmad want**s** a pen.

He wants a pen.

My cat likes milk.

It likes milk.

Sarah needs water.

She needs water.

Example:

(Subject + (Verb) + (s, es) + Object)

-The sun rises in the East.

-Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

-Elephants don't fly.

- USA is a nice country.

- China is a crowded country.

B. to give instructions or directions:

§ Open the door.

§ Do your homework.

§ Take bus number 11 to Manchester.

c. to express fixed arrangements, present or future:

-Your exam starts at 09:00.

-The bell rings at 8:00.

-The bus arrives at 7:00.

B. Add es to verbs ending in:

X sh ss
He fixes it pushes he passes

Ch o
she catches He goes

Examples:

.1. Third person singular with s or es

a. He goes to school every morning.

b. She understands English.

c. It mixes the sand and the water.

d. He tries very hard.

e. She enjoys playing the piano.

c. Verbs ending in y ;the third person changes the y to ies:

fly \implies flies cry \implies cries

Exception:

If there is a vowel before the y :

play \implies plays pray \implies prays

Yes\ No question is "yes" or "no" :

□The answer to the question is "Yes" or "No“

- Sam **is** a student. •**Is** Sam a student?
 Yes, he is. (or) No, he isn't.
- They **are** smart. •**Are** they smart?
 Yes, they are. . (or) No, they aren't
- We **are** neighbors. •**Are** we neighbors?
Yes, we are. (or) No, we aren't.

EXERCISE:

* Change the following sentences into questions:

1. You are a naughty student.
 Are you a naughty student?
2. This is my new car.
 Is this my new car?
3. Ahmad and Ali are your friends.
 Are Ahmad and Ali your friends?
4. We are in Sam's house.
 Are we in Sam's house?
5. I am noisy.
 Am I noisy?

§ Negative and question:

Do – Does

Do: I, you, we, they **Does:** He, she , it

- They **study** at home. Ahmad **works** at office.
- They **do not** study at home. Ahmad **does not** work at office.
- Do** they study at home? **Does** Ahmad work at office?

2. Present Simple, form:

Example: **to work**, present simple:

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I work	Do I work?	I do not work.
You work	Do you work?	You don't work.
he, she, it works	Does he, she, it work?	He, she, it doesn't work.
We work	Do we work?	We don't work.
You work	Do you work?	You don't work?

Yes\ no question : Do , does :

* Only one main verb:

- I **live** in Khobar. •**Do** I live in Khobar?
- You **understand** me. •**Do** you understand me?
- They **study** together. •**Do** they study together?
- Ahmad **plays** football. •**Does** he **play** football?
- She **reads** lots of books. •**Does** she **read** lots of books?

- My car **moves** fast.
- Does** it **move** fast?

EXERCISE: Do , Does'

CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVE AND QUESTION FORMS.

1.Peter lives with his father.

8.Steve wears T-shirts.

Does Peter live with his father?

Does Steve wear T-shirts?

Peter does not live with his father.

Steve doesn't wear T-shirts.

2.They learn Spanish.

9.The cats sit on the wall .

Do they learn Spanish?

Do the cats sit on the wall?

They don't learn Spanish.

The cats don't sit on the wall.

3.Andrew and Martin drive to school.

10.You speak Arabic.

Do Andrew and Martin drive to school?

Do you speak Arabic?

Andrew and Martin don't drive to school.

You don't speak Arabic.

4.Sandy's hamster lives in a cage.

11.We work in front of the computer.

Does Sandy's hamster live in a cage?

Do we work in front of the computer?

Sandy's hamster doesn't live in a cage.

We don't work in front of the computer.

5.I clean the bathroom.

12.She plays the piano?

Do I clean the bathroom?

Does she play the piano?

I don't clean the bathroom.

She doesn't play the piano.

Lecture 4

Exercise;

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

1. Ali likes football.(like)
2. Aisha doesn't like school.(not like)
3. The dog and the cat sleep in the garden.(sleep)
4. Where do you live? (you / live)
5. Do you speak English well ? (you / speak)
6. The sun rises in the East .(rise)
7. Ahmed and Ali don't live in Casablanca. (not live)
8. When does Khalid get up? (Khalid /get up)
9. Muslims pray five times a day. (pray)
10. I usually have rice for lunch. (have) likes

Write yes / no question. Then write true answer;

1. you \ shy ?
Are you shy? yes , Iam
2. this class \ easy ?
Is this class easy? Yes, it is (or) No, it isn't
3. the teacher \ strict ?
Is the teacher strict ? Yes, he is (or) No, he isn't
4. the students in this class \ lazy ?
Are the students in this class lazy? Yes, they are (or) No, they aren't
5. your neighbors \ nice ?
Are your neighbors nice ? Yes, they are (or) No, they aren't
6. your friends \ outgoing ?
Are your friends outgoing Yes, they are (or) No, they aren't

Yes \ no question : Short answers

Do \ Does..

Do you **go** to class in the evening?

Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

Does your mother **work** on the weekends?

Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.

Do you and your friends **play** sports after class?

Yes, we **do**. / No, we **don't**.

Do your friend **make** phone calls at night?

Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.

WH question:

Question	Function	Example
What	asking for information about something.	What is your name?

When	asking about time.	When did he leave?
Where	asking in or at what place or position.	Where do they live?
Which	asking about choice.	Which color do you want?
Who	asking what or which person or people.	Who opened the door?
Why	asking for reason, asking what...for.	Why do you say that?

LESSON A: GETTING TO KNOW YOU ;

1. Talk about yourself, your family, and your favourite things.
2. Use the simple present and present of be.

LESSON A: GETTING TO KNOW YOU ;

Do you know a lot about your classmates?
yes/no

What do you like to learn about them?

--name.

--where they live.

--their free-time activities.

LESSON A: GETTING TO KNOW YOU ;

{TAKE ABOUT YOURSELF, YOUR FAMILY, AND YOUR FAVOURITE THINGS}
{SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT OF BE}

What's your name?

My name is

Are you a full-time student?

Yes, I am.

What does your name mean?

My name means

What's your major?

My major is history.

Do you have a middle name?

Yes, my middle name is

What do you do for a living?

I work in a bank.

Are you name after someone?

yes, I am named after my

How do you get to work or class?

I get to class by car.

Do you like your name?

Yes, it's ok. It's a pretty common name.

How long does it take?

It takes about 45 minutes.

Name

Lifestyle

Where do you live?

I live in Onstreet.

Do you have a lot of friends?

Yes, I do. I have a lot of friends.

Do you like your neighborhood?

No, I don't. My neighborhood is

Are your friends from school, work, or your neighborhood?

.....

My friends are from school.

Do you live alone or with your family?

I live with my family.

What are your friends like?

They are a lot of fun.

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

I have two brothers

.....

Do you and your friends get together a lot?

Yes. We get together every week.

Where are your parents from?

My parents are from

.....

What do you do when you get together?

We usually go to the mall.

Home and family

friends

(GRAMMAR) EXERCISE :

A Think of a possible question for answer. Compare with a partner.

1. A **What's your favorite color?** _____
B Red .
2. A **Are you an only child?** _____
B No, I'm not. I have one sister.
3. A **Do you have a car?** _____
B No, I don't. I don't drive.
4. A **What does your brother do?** _____
B He works in a store.
5. A **What do you and your friends do on weekends?** _____
B We usually go out to dinner or see a movie.
6. A **Do your parents go out a lot ?** _____
B No, they don't. They don't have time.
7. A **Do you like mornings?** _____
B No, I hate mornings. I'm not a morning person.
8. A **Do you work?** _____
B Well, I have a part-time job. I work Saturdays.

Lecture 5

Exercise A: About you

class – fun – shopping – only child – TV – college – major – neighborhood - parents

home and family	School	Free time
Neighborhood	class	fun
only child	college	shopping
Parents	major	TV

& Unscramble the questions. Then answer questions with your own information.

1. Name / What's / first / your?
2. Full-time / a / Do / have / you / job?
3. Live / best friend / Does / your / nearby?
4. Weekends / What / do / on / you / do?
5. Where / you / for fun / go / do?

Lesson B: Things in Common: Lesson's Objective: Give responses with too and either

Things in Common have something in common (with someone)

• to have the same interests or opinions as someone else.

Ronaldo and Messi have something in common. Both are great football players.

Vocabulary:

: a large animal with four legs which people ride on or use for carrying things or pulling (حصان)•Horse vehicles.

: opposite of small .large in size or amount. (كبير/القمة)•Big

: frightening. (مخيف)•Scary

: to give an answer to a particular question when you do not have all the facts and so cannot (تخمين)•Guess be certain if you are correct.

: having a strong dislike of something. (حساسية)•Allergic

: the activity of buying things from shops. (تسوق)•Shopping

: to be able to buy or do something because you have enough money or time. (تحمل)•Afford

: without money. (انكسر)•Broke

& Complete the following sentences with the words from the box.

horse – big – scary – guess – allergic – shopping - afford - broke

1. I need a new car, but I can't _____ to buy a new one.
2. Ahmad's house is very _____. It's not small at all.
3. I'm going _____ this afternoon. Do you need anything from the mall.
4. I am an animal lover. I like all animals and especially the _____.
5. My uncle has no money. He is completely _____.
6. There is something nice inside this box, can you _____ what it is?
7. I could not sleep that night when I watched that _____ movie.
8. My father is _____ to sports. He doesn't watch football matches.

1) A- Horses are so big, and they're really scary.

I'm just not a horse lover, I guess.

B- well, I'm not either. I'm allergic to horses.

What do those people have in common?

- They are not **horse lovers**.
- They are **allergic** to horses.

2) A- I don't watch much television.

B- No, I don't either.

A- I mean, I watch pro soccer.

B- Yeah, I do too. But that's about it.

What do those people have in common?

- They don't watch much TV.
- They watch pro **soccer**.

3) A- I love shopping. I can shop for hours! Too bad I can't afford anything new.

B- I know. I can't either. I'm broke.

A- Yeah, I am too.

What do those people have in common?

- They can't **afford** anything new.
- They are **broke**.

& Compare the following Sentences:

1. I am broke.

2. I watch pro soccer.

3. I can buy used clothes.

& Compare the following Sentences:

1. I'm not an animal lover.

2. I don't watch much television.

3. I can't afford anything new.

& can you complete the answer? Use the conversations above to help you:

1. A- I'm not a soccer fan. B- I'm _____ either.

2. A- I love shopping. B- I _____ too.

3. I can't ride horses. B- I can't _____.

Grammar: Responses with too and either:

I'm allergic to horses.	I watch pro soccer.	I can shop for hours!
I am too.	I do too.	I can too.
I'm not an animal lover.	I don't watch much television.	I can't afford anything new.
I'm not either.	I don't either.	I can't either.

People also respond with **Me too** and **Me neither** (or **Me either**).

Statements with am:

Affirmative { I + am + too }

Negative { I'm + not + either }

Statements with verbs other than be:

Affirmative { I + do + too }

Negative { I + don't + either }

Statement with the verb can:

Affirmative { I + am + too }

Negative { I'm + not + either }

In conversation . . .

People actually say Me either
more often than Me neither.

& Respond to these statements using too or either:

1. I watch a lot of TV.
2. I'm allergic to some foods.
3. I can't afford a new car.
4. I'm not a sports fan.
5. I don't have a horse.
6. I can't shop all day.

& Exercise 1: Respond to the statements with too or either:

1. I'm a soccer fan.

2. I can't stand doing the laundry.

3. I can watch TV all night.

4. I'm not a good cook.

5. I don't like shopping.

6. I love to play basketball.

& Brainstorm! How many words can you think of each topic? Make a class list:

TV shows	clothes	food	Weekend activities
cartoons	Jacket	fruit	go to the mall
sports	sweater	banana	stay up late
game shows	jeans	pasta	go swimming
sitcoms	pants	salad	go to a soccer game
the news	suit	milk	Watch TV
soap operas	tie dress	cheese	
talk shows	shirt	eggs	
documentaries	skirt	fish	
	blouse	vegetables	
	coat		

Lecture 6

Exercise 2: Circle the word that doesn't belong in each group:

1. Apples – butter – mangoes - strawberries
2. Book - jacket - jeans – sweater.
3. Black – color – green – red.
4. Baseball - basketball - reading – volleyball.
5. Brother – sister – mom – neighborhood.
6. Dessert – juice – milk – water.

& Complete the conversations with the expressions in the box. Use each expression only once.

I do too. I can too. Me too. Really?
I'm not either. I don't either. I can't either. Me neither.

Donald: So, tell me Lee. What do you like to do?

Lee: Well, I go to lectures.

Donald: I do too I'm a big fan of history lectures.

Lee: Me too They're my favorite lectures. I mean, I can listen to them for hours.

Donald: I can too Do you read history books also?

Lee: No, I don't. I don't have a lot of free time.

Donald: I don't either But I want to read more.

Later

Lee: What do you do on the weekends?

I mean, do you eat out a lot?

Donald: No. I don't usually go to restaurants.

Lee: Me neither I like to eat at home.

Donald: Oh, are you a good cook.

Lee: Umm, not really.

Donald: I'm not either But I like to cook.

Lee: Do you ever cook Italian food?

Donald: Sure. But I'm allergic to cheese, so I can't eat pizza.

Lee: I can't either I'm allergic to cheese, too!

Donald: That's amazing! We have a lot in common.

Do you like sports?

Lee: Uh, no, not at lot.

Donald: Really? I'm a big sports fan. I watch sports all weekend.

Lee: Huh. I can't stand sports.

& Think of a Way to Start a Conversation.

1. You met someone new at a family party. The food is really good. **This food is delicious!**
2. It's a very windy day. You're just arriving at a new class. **It's really windy today. / Is this room B?**
3. You're in a long line in a museum. It's a cold day. **It's freezing out here. / This exhibit got a great audience.**
4. You're working out at a new gym. The room is very hot. **Do you think this room is too hot?**
5. You're in a new English class. You meet someone during the break. **Do you want to get some coffee?**
6. You're at the bus stop on a beautiful day. Someone arrives and smiles at you. **How often does this bus come?**

Actually

You can use **actually** to live new or surprising information.

A: Do you come here a lot?

B: yeah, I do, actually.

You can also use **actually** to "correct" things people say or thing.

A: so, you're American?

B: well, actually, I'm from Canada.

& Match each conversation starter with a response.

1. I like your jacket. **D** a. Actually, I feel a bit cold.
2. Do you come here by bus? **C** b. yeah. I actually look forward to it.
3. Is that your newspaper? **E** c. No, I walk, actually, It takes an hour.
4. Do you like this class? **B** d. Thanks. It's from Peru, actually.
5. Do you live around here? **F** e. um... actually, no, it's not. Go ahead and take it.
6. Boy. It's warm in here. **A** f. yes, right around the corner, actually.

& Choose the best response for each conversation starters:

1. I don't know anyone here. Do you?
a. Umm, actually, I know everybody. b. Actually, I don't know him.
2. So, are you British?
a. Actually, where are you from? b. I'm Australian.
3. Boy, it's hot today.
a. Actually, I think it's ok. b. Well, actually, I do.
4. I like your jacket. Is it new?
a. Actually, I like them, too. b. No, it's my friend's, actually.
5. This documentary is really interesting.
a. It's a reality show, actually. b. Actually, it was my grandfather's.
6. Do you work around here?
a. No, I have a job, actually. b. Actually, I'm a full-time student.
7. It's a beautiful day. I love warm weather.
a. You do, actually. b. Actually, I kind of like cold weather.
8. The bus is really late today.
a. It's late every day, actually. b. Actually, it is late.

& Complete the conversations with the conversation starters in the box.

Is this your English class here? beautiful jacket.	You look really nice today. That's a beautiful jacket.
Hey, I don't know you. Do you live around here? really wonderful.	Boy, the food is great. And this cake is really wonderful.
Is it me, or it kind of noisy in here? window.	Ooh, it's cold. Can I close the window.

1. A. **Ooh, it's cold. Can I close the window.**
B. Sorry, I just opened it. I'm a little warm, actually.
2. A. **You look really nice today. That's a beautiful jacket.**
B. Thanks. Actually, it's from China.
3. A. **Boy, the food is great. And this cake is really wonderful.**
B. Thank you. It's my grandmother's recipe.
4. A. **Is this your English class here?**
B. Yes, it is. What about you?
5. A. **Is it me, or it kind of noisy in here?**
B. Yeah, it's pretty loud! Is this your first time here?
6. A. **Hey, I don't know you. Do you live around here?**
B. Uh, no, I don't. I'm actually visiting from Guadalajara.

& Making Conversation:

Conversation skills...

Do you like to meet new people? Do you like to talk, or are you shy? Whatever your answers, this guide can help you improve your conversation skills.

1) **Have some topics ready to start a conversation.** Say something about the weather or the place you're in. Talk about the weekends!

2) **make the conversation interesting.** Know about events in the news. Read restaurant reviews. Find out about the current art scene or what's new in fashion or sports.

3) **Be a good listener.** Keep eye contact and say, "Yes," "Hmm," "Uh-huh" "Right," and "I know," and say, "Really? That's interesting." It encourages people to talk.

4) **Don't be boring.** Don't just say, "Yes" or "No" when you answer a question. Give some interesting information, too.

5) **Don't talk all the time.** Ask, "How about you?" And show you are interested in the other person, too. People love to talk about themselves!

6) **Ask information questions.** Ask questions like "What do you do in your free time?" or "What kind of food do you like?" Use follow-up questions to keep the conversation going. But don't ask too many questions - it's not an interrogation!

7) **Be positive.** Negative comments can sound rude. And if you don't want to answer a personal question, simply say, "Oh, I'm not sure I can answer that," or "I'd rather not say."

8) **Smile!** Everyone loves a smile. Just be relaxed, smile, and be yourself.

& Punctuation:

1. Use Capital letter to start a sentence.

My car is very old. The restaurant is not far from here.

2. Use a comma (,) before quotation marks (" ") and lists.

The teacher says, "study hard to pass the exam".

I like swimming, football, basketball, volleyball and tennis.

3. Use a period (.) at the end of a statement and a question mark (?) at the end of a question.

My friend works at a bank. Does your friend work at a bank?

& **Learning tip** Word webs: you can use word webs to organize your new vocabulary.

1. Complete the word webs for clothes and food using words from the box.

jacket bread skirt sweatshirt pineapple rice yogurt	
clothes	food
Jacket – skirt – sweatshirt – skirt.	Bread – pineapple – rice - yogurt

2. Now make word webs about colors and TV shows. Write a sentence about each word.

colors				TV shows			
purple	green	blue	gray	cartoon	drama	documentaries	sporty
I never wear purple.	Green is the color of nature.	I write with a blue pen	I like my gray car.	I watch cartoon on Saturday morning.	I like watching drama	My fathers always watches documentaries.	My friends and I like to watch sports

Lecture 7

-Unit 2

-Interests(الاهتمامات)

In Unit 2, you learn how to ...
 & use different verb forms.
 & use object pronouns, and the pronouns everybody and nobody.
 & talk about your hobbies, interests, and taste in music.
 & say no in a friendly way.
 & use really and not really to make statements stronger or softer.

LESSON A: LEISURE TIME (وقت الفراغ)

In this Lesson

You learn how to use different verb forms.

NEW VOCABULARY:

Hobby هواية : an activity which someone does for pleasure when they are not working.

e.g. I like to fish as a **hobby**.

Novel رواية : a long printed story about imaginary characters and events.

e.g. historical/romantic **novels**.

Sculpture فن النحت : the art of forming solid objects that represent a thing, person, idea, etc. out of a material such as wood, clay, metal or stone.

e.g. Tom teaches **sculpture** at the local art school.

Design تصميم : to make or draw plans for something, for example clothes or buildings.

e.g. Who **designed** this building/dress/furniture?

Jog العدو(الركض البطيء) : to run at a slow regular speed, especially as a form of exercise.

e.g. What do you do to keep fit?" "I **jog** and go swimming."

LESSON A: LEISURE TIME

(Can you paint? Are you good at sports?
 Are you interested in learning new things?
 What else do you enjoy doing in your free time?)

College News

Meet our new reporter for the College News

The College News interviewed Eric, Kane, our new reporter.

Eric is a full-time student majoring in journalism. We asked him about his hobbies.

1. College news: What are

3.CN:

your hobbies

Eric Kane: Well, I enjoy writing, I like to do a bit of creative writing every day _ in the evenings mostly. someday I want to write a novel, but for now it's just a hobby. Can't do it at all.

2.CN:

EK: Let's see, what else? Well, I design cards, I'm good at drawing, and I'm really into computer graphics, so I sit and learn new programs, and I play around with them.

5. CN:

EK: Yeah I love to do new stuff all the time – learn new skills, you know. I'm really excited about writing for the College News.

CAN YOU COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH VERBS?

1. I can _____ pool. (play)

2. I like _____ sports on TV. (watch)

3. I enjoy _____ books. (read)

4. I'm not good at _____ new computer programs. (learn)

CAN

Can is an auxiliary verb, a modal auxiliary verb. We use **can** to:

talk about possibility and ability

make requests

ask for or give permission

Structure of Can

subject + can + main verb (base verb)

	Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Main Verb	
+	I	Can	Play	Tennis
-	He	Cannot	Play	Tennis
		Can't		
?	Can	You	Play	Tennis?

The main verb is always the bare infinitive (infinitive without "to"). we cannot say:

I can to play tennis **X**

Use of Can

1. can: Possibility and Ability

- He **can** drive a car.
- John **can** speak Spanish.
- I **cannot** hear you. (I **can't** hear you.)
- Can** you hear me?

2. can: Requests and Orders

- Can** you make a cup of coffee, please.
- Can** you put the TV on.
- Can** you come here a minute.
- Can** you be quiet!

3. can: Permission

- Can** I smoke in this room?
- You **can't** smoke here, but you **can** smoke in the garden.

GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS

can / can't + verb

Verb

I can **play** the piano.
I can't **play** very well.
I can't **sing** at all.

to + verb

I love **to swim**.
I like **to play** pool.
I hate **to work** out.
I prefer **to watch** TV.
I'd like **to play** jazz.

Preposition + verb + -ing

I'm good **at drawing** people.
I'm not interested **in skiing**.

Verb + -ing

I love **swimming**.
I like **playing** pool.
I hate **working out**.
I prefer **watching** TV.
I enjoy **reading**.

IN Conversation . . .

I like / love / hate to + verb

Is more common than.

I like / love / hate + verb + -ing.

I like to ...

I like ... ing

I love to ...

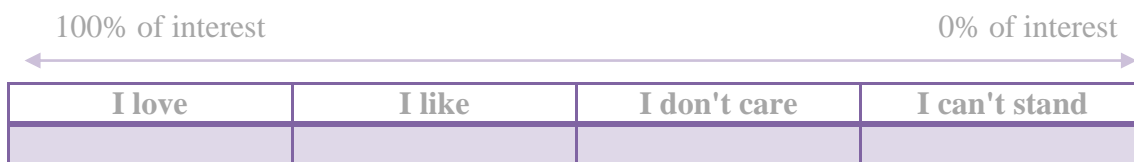
I love ... ing

I hate to ...

I hate ... ing

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Can you _____ (speak) Spanish?
2. Do you enjoy _____ (cook)?
3. Are you good at _____ (skate)?
4. Do you like _____ (play) table tennis?
5. Can you _____ (swim)?
6. Are you interested in _____ (join) an exercise class?
7. Do you prefer _____ (exercise) alone or with friends?
8. Would you like _____ (learn) a new sport?



- I can't stand washing dishes.
 - I don't care about music.
 - I like to watch movies.
 - I love going to the beach.
- 0%
 ↓
 100%

Complete the sentences. Use the correct forms of the verbs in the box.

Cook do sculpture draw play read work out

- Pam and Victoria aren't interested in _____ books. They both prefer _____ magazines. They really enjoy _____ fashion magazines.
- Ian would like _____ every day. He doesn't like _____ in the gym at all. He enjoys _____ at home with a video.
- Sun Hee can't _____ now. She's interested in _____ and would like to take a class.
- Torn isn't good at _____ people. He can't _____ people at all, but he can _____ animals very well.
- Amy and Sally usually like _____ but they hate _____ Italian food. They prefer _____ Chinese food.
- Erica can't _____ tennis very well. She enjoys _____ tennis, but she's not very good at _____ it.

LESSON B: BOOKS

In this lesson ,

You learn how to use object pronouns, and the pronouns everybody and nobody.

NEW VOCABULARY :

Crime جريمة/جرم : illegal activities.

e.g. He has admitted **committing** several **crimes**, including two murders.

Poetry الشعر : poems in general as a form of literature.

e.g. She started writing **poetry** at a young age.

Biography سيرة شخص : the life story of a person written by someone else.

He wrote a **biography of** Winston Churchill.

Mystery : a book, film or play, especially about a crime or a murder, with a surprise ending which explains all the strange events that have happened.

e.g. I really enjoy murder **mysteries**.

Science علم : (knowledge from) the systematic study of the structure and behaviour of the physical world.

e.g. The recent developments in **science** and technology.

BOOKS..

Crime stories poetry biographies mysteries

Science fiction history books novels travel books

I love ... I like ... I don't care for ... I can't stand ...

Crime stories	

"I love crime stories." "Yeah, I do too. And I love mysteries."

Lecture 8 - Interests !

Exercise:

Complete the conversation. Use the correct of the verbs in the box;

Bowl	go	ski	try
Exercise	play	swim	watch

Aisha: You and I watch too much TV. We need some exercise.

Nadia: I know, but I don't really enjoy_____.

Aisha: But you like _____ tennis, right?

Nadia: Yeah, but these days I prefer _____ tennis on TV.

Aisha: How about bowling ? We can both _____.

Nadia: Yeah, but it's always pretty noisy.

Aisha: I guess you're right.

Nadia: Well, good at _____ . And the pool is nearby.

Aisha: But it's always crowded.

Nadia: Oh, I know! We both like _____.

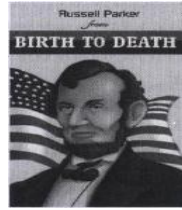
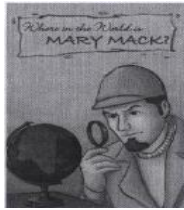
Aisha: Actually, I can't stand the cold and snow.

Nadia: Really? We;,, are you interested in _____ something new?

Aisha: sure. I'd like _____ to the new Thai restaurant in our neighborhood.

Nadia: Great idea, Aisha. Let's talk about exercise tomorrow.

Look at the pictures. Write the type of book .



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

I study with Ahmad.
Ahmad studies with **me**.

It doesn't work.
Can you fix **it**?

You call me.
I call **you**.

We are at home.
Fahd drove **us** home.

He runs fast.
I respect **him**.

Do **you** need a table for three?
Should I send the message to all of **you**.

She is clever.
Do you know **her**?

They play football.
I want to visit **them**.

OBJECT PRONOUNS:

Number	Person	Gender	Subject Pronouns
Singular	1 st	male/female	I
	2 nd	male/female	You
	3 rd	male	He
		female	She
	neuter	It	
Plural	1 st	male/female	We
	2 nd	male/female	You
	3 rd	male/female/neuter	They

That's **me** on the CD.
 musician? I'd like to hear **you**.
 good. I like **her**.
 singer. I don't like **him**.

like **it**.
 band. Come listen to **us**.
 guys. Do you like **them**?

Object Pronouns
me
you
him
her
it
us
you
them

I'm a singer.
You're a
She's pretty
He's not a good

It's a nice song. I
We play in a
They're local

EVERYBODY & NOBODY

- All the students are here today.**
 - There are no students here today.**
- A. Nobody is here today. No one is here today.**
- B. Everybody is here today. Everyone is here today.**



EXERCISE: OBJECT PRONOUNS:

Hi Sam,
 Guess what! My new job is at a bookstore. You know _____
 (it/me) – I love reading books. It's a great job, and I really like _____ (him/it).
 So, what's cool right now? Well, the new John Irving book is amazing! He's my favorite writer. Do you like
 _____ (him/them)? My friends like Agatha Christie. **Actually,**
 almost _____ (everybody/nobody) I know is an Agatha Christie fan. But I don't really care
 for _____ (you/her).
 Sir Arthur Canon Doyle is cool . Do you know _____ (him/us)? You like mysteries and crime
 stories, right? You know, I actually kind of like _____ (it/them) now.
 Oh, did I tell you? I'm in a reading group with my friend from the bookstore. They're really great. I want
 you to meet _____ (him/them). We read novels. But my family never comes to read
 with _____ (them/us) because _____ (everyone/no one) in my family like novels! But that's
 OK.
 What's new with you? Write soon.
 Kevin.

- COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS WITH **OBJECT PRONOUNS**.
- COMPLETE THE ANSWERS WITH **EVERYBODY** OR **NOBODY**.

- 1.A I read science fiction a lot. Do you read _____ too?
 B Yes. _____ in my class reads science fiction.
- 2.A Ellion Martin – he was on TV last night. Do you know _____ ?
 B Of course I do. _____ knows Ellion Martin.
- 3.A I don't really like poetry. Do you ever read _____ ?

B No, never. _____ in my family likes it.

4.A I like Sir Arthur Canon Doyle and Agatha Christie. They're good crime writers. What do you think of _____?

B Oh, they're great. Almost _____ reads their books.

5.A My favorite writer is John Irving. Do you like _____?

B Yeah, I do. He's one of the best. _____ writes books like he does.

LESSON C:

- I REALLY LIKE MAKING THINGS.
- In this Lesson, we will learn how to say **no** in a friendly way.
- Use **really** and **not really** to make statements stronger or softer.

NEW VOCABULARY:

Knit: to make clothes, etc. by using two long needles to connect wool or another type of thread into joined rows.

e.g. She's busy **knitting** baby clothes.

Sweater: a piece of clothing made from wool which covers the upper part of the body and the arms, and which does not open at the front.

e.g. a red woolly **jumper** .

Sew: .to join two pieces of cloth together by putting thread through them with a needle

e.g. My grandmother taught me to **sew**.

Crochet: to make clothes and other things using wool and a special needle with a hook

. (= curve) at one end.

e.g. **crocheted** shawl.

Photography: (the activity or job of taking) photographs or films.

e.g. The film won an award for its **photography**.

1 Conversation strategy Saying no in a friendly way;

A **What** can you add to this answer to make it sound friendly?

A Do you have any hobbies?

B No. _____.

Example:

Mary; What are you knitting, mei?

Mei; A sweater. It's for my sister.

Mary; Nice. Do you make a lot of things?

Mei; yeah. I really enjoy knitting. I guess it's my main hobby. Do you

Mary; Um, no. I don't really have much time for hobbies. But I like to photography?

Mei; No, not really, um . . . I'm not really into photography. I prefer like making things. But I'd love to see your pictures sometime.

Mary; Oh, well, I have some on my computer. Stop by my desk after to you.

have any hobbies?

take photos. Do you any

knitting, sewing, . . . I really

lunch, and I can show them

ATCH THE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS:

1.Do you have a lot of hobbies?_____

2.Do you like making things?_____

3.Are you interested in cooking?_____

4.Are you into photography?_____

5.Can you knit or crochet?_____

6.Do you collect anything?_____

7.Are you good at fixing cars?_____

- a. Um, no I'm not really good with my hands.
- b. Not really, I'm not very mechanical.
- c. No, I don't. A friend of mine collects coins, though.
- d. Well, no. I don't even have a camera.
- e. No, not really. I don't have a lot of free time.
- f. Not really, but I like to bake cakes and things.
- G. No, but my sister can . She makes her own sweaters.

Lecture 9

Unit 2

& REALLY:

You can use **really**
To make statements
Stronger and to
Make negative
Statements softer.

- I really enjoy knitting.
- I really like making things.
- I'm not really into photography

- I don't really have much time for hobbies
- No, not really

Not really can also be a polite way to answer no.

& ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. GIVE YOUR OWN ANSWERS USING REALLY OR NOT REALLY.

1. Are you interested in sports?
Not really. I don't really play any sports.
2. Are you into computers?
Well, I am really into computer games.
3. Do you enjoy doing jigsaw puzzles?
Not really. I think jigsaw puzzles are boring.
4. Are you good at fixing things?
No, not really. I'm not good with my hands.
5. Do you make your own clothes?
No, I'm not really into sewing. But I really like shopping.

& LINKING IDEAS:

Add an idea

- I do photography, **and** I like art.
- I **also** like books, **especially** history books.
- I don't like biographies **or** poetry.

Contrast two ideas

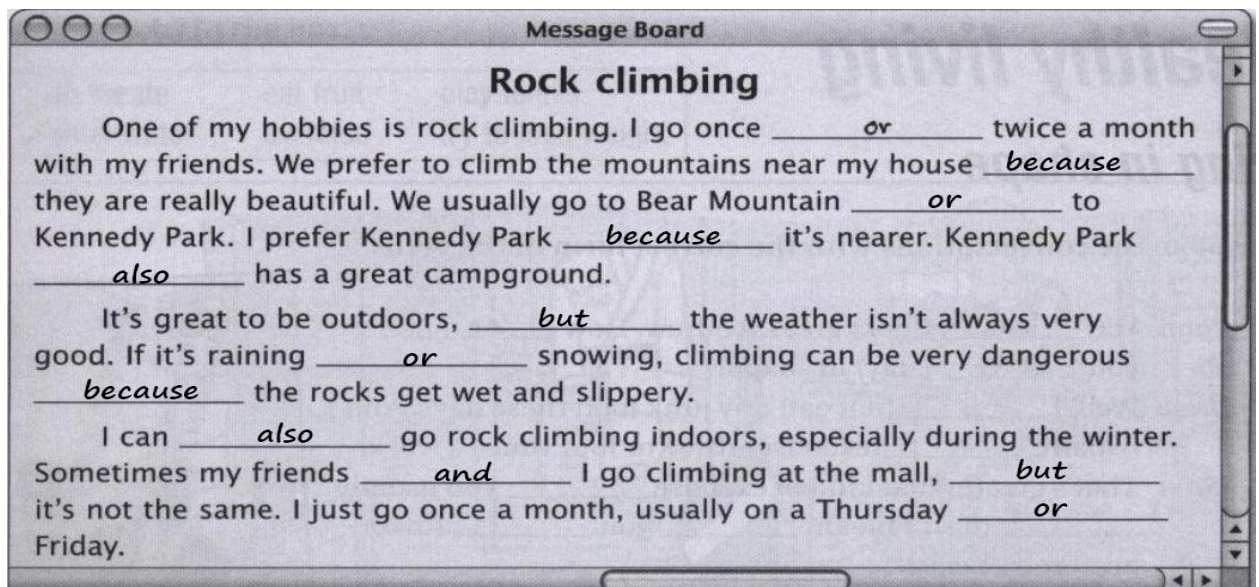
- I like climbing, **but** my friends don't.

Give a reason

- I can't go on vacation **because** I have some work to do.

& My favorite hobby:

- Read about this hobby. Complete the sentences with and, but, or, also, or because.



& EXERCISE: Complete the conversations the sentences in the box.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Um, no. He's lazy and just watches TV all day. | Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year. |
| Actually, no. My sister got it at the bakery. | No, but he has a big cap collection. |
| Well, no. I prefer to make peanut butter cookies. | No, I'm not really good with my hands. |
| Um, no, he just plays computer games! | Not really. He does crossword puzzles, though. |

1. **Jenny:** I really like your sweater. Is it new?

Kate: Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year.

Jenny: can you knit or crochet?

Kate: No, I'm not really good with my hands. But I bake a little.

Jenny: Oh, did you make this cake?

Kate: Actually, no. My sister got it at the bakery.

But I like to make cookies some times.

Jenny: Me too. Do you ever make chocolate chip cookies?

Kate: Well, no. I prefer to make peanut butter cookies.

My family loves them!

2. **Mike:** I want to buy a Yankees baseball cap for my brother.

Greg: Why? Is it his birthday?

Mike: No, but he has a big cap collection.

Does your brother collect anything?

Greg: My brother? Um, no. He's lazy and just watches TV all day.

Mike: Really? Does he have any hobbies?

Greg: Um, no, he just plays computer games!

Mike: Oh, yeah? My brother is on the computer all the time.

Greg: Oh, does he do computer graphics?

Mike: Not really. He does crossword puzzles, though.

& READING TOPIC SENTENCE

What is the topic sentence?

The topic sentence is the first sentence in a paragraph. It gives the reader an idea of what the paragraph is going to be about.

(Ask yourself what the paragraph is about.)

What does it do?

It introduces the main idea of the paragraph.

THE INTRODUCTION PARAGRAPH

The first paragraph is called the **Introduction**. The introduction paragraph has two main purposes:

1. It **introduces the topic** to prepare the reader for what you will be reading.

2. It **attracts the reader's attention** so that they will be interested in reading more.

& READING EXERCISE: "Some Young People's Hobbies"

There are many hobbies and hobby sites on the Internet. Camping and chess sites are two of them. Although these two hobbies are very different, they have one thing in common: both are very popular with young people. Why?

One reason camping is so popular is because it's cheap. There are campgrounds around the world, and they're all different. Some have indoor swimming pools and restaurants. Others don't even have water! But the areas near campgrounds are almost always beautiful.

Camping is relaxing. Campers can get up early in the morning and cook breakfast with their family. They can spend the day swimming, fishing, going hiking in the mountains, looking at wildlife, or just reading. There's usually no noise, no traffic, and no stress. Campers usually sleep very well at night.

And what about chess? It's cool now, but in the past not many young people played the game. A lot of young people got interested in learning chess when they saw it on TV. And many famous people enjoy playing chess. Young people often follow what famous people do, even if it's chess!

More and more schoolchildren are learning the game. Many schools have chess clubs, and there are national competitions every year. And people can play chess on computers, too. That means a person can compete against a computer, or can even play against a friend or cousin on the Internet. You can play chess anywhere – even when you're camping!

- Read the article again. Then write **T** (true) or **F** (false) for each sentence. Correct the false sentences.

1. Camping and chess have nothing in common. **F.. They have one thing common.**
2. Camping is popular because it's cheap and stress-free. **T..**
3. Campers hardly ever sleep well at night. **F.. Campers usually sleep well at night**
4. Many young people played chess in the past. **F.. In the past not many young people played chess..**
5. TV shows helped make camping popular. **F.. TV shows helped making chess popular**
6. Many schools now have chess clubs. **T..**
7. You can go camping on the Internet. **F.. You can play chess on the Internet..**

Vocabulary notebook.. I really like to sing!

Learning tip Word chains.. Link new words together in word "chains."

1. Complete the word chains using the words and expressions below.

playing chess
skiing

bake cakes
golf

read English books
writing poetry

I'm good at ⇒ and and

I don't like to ⇒ or or

2. Now complete the word chains with your own ideas.

I'm good at ⇒ and and

I enjoy ⇒ and and

I can't ⇒ or or

I hate to ⇒ and and

I'd like to ⇒ and and

I'm not interested in or or

On your own

Think of different things you are interested in. Can you link them together? Use the last letter of each word or expression to start the next word. How many words did you use?

Sportsoccerreadinggrammar
chessingamesurfing

- ☐Hobby ☐Novel ☐Sculpture ☐Design ☐Jog ☐Crime ☐Poetry ☐Biography ☐Mystery ☐Science
- ☐Knit ☐Sweater ☐Sew ☐Crochet ☐Photography ..

CAN Can is an auxiliary verb, a modal auxiliary verb. We use **can** to:

- ☐talk about possibility and ability ☐make requests ☐ask for or give permission

Structure of Can

- ☐subject + can + main verb (base verb)

	Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Main Verb	
+	I	can	play	tennis
-	He	cannot can't	play	tennis
?	Can	you	play	tennis?

& GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS:

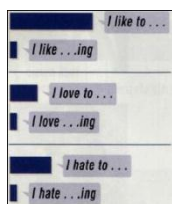
Can / can't + verb	To + verb	Verb + -ing	Preposition + verb + -ing
Verb I can play the piano. I can't play very well. I can't sing at all.	I love to swim. I like to play pool. I hate to work out. I prefer to watch TV. I'd like to play jazz.	I love swimming. I like playing pool. I hate working out . I prefer watching TV. I enjoy reading .	I'm good at drawing people. I'm not interested in skiing .

In conversation

I like / love / hate to + verb

Is more common than

I like / love / hate to + verb + -ing



Every body
Every one

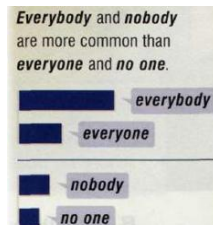
English.
watching TV.

EVERYBODY & NOBODY

- 1.All the students are here today.
- 2.There are no students here today.

- A. No body is here today. No one is here today.
- B. Every body is here today. Everyone is here today.

In conversation



OBJECT PRONOUNS

Number	Person	Gender	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
Singular	1 st	male/female	I	me
	2 nd	male/female	You	you
	3 rd	male	He	him
		female	She	her
		neuter	It	it
Plural	1 st	male/female	We	us
	2 nd	male/female	You	you
	3 rd	male/female/neuter	They	them

& Which object form of the personal pronoun can substitute the underlined phrase in the sentence?

1\ The teacher always gives the students homework.

(me - **them** - you)

2\ I am reading the book to my little sister.

(**her** - us - him)

3\ The boys are riding their bikes.

(it - **them** - her)

4\ My father is writing a letter to John.

(me - her - **him**)

5\ I don't know the answer.

(she - her - **it**)

6\ Sally is going to Anne.

(**her** - him - me)

7\ Open the window, please.

(**it** - them - us)

8\ Can you tell the people the way to the airport, please?

(you - **them** - us)

9\ The books are for Peter.

(**him** - her - you)

10\ Can you help my sister and me, please?

(her - me - **us**)

& OBJECT PRONOUNS: EXERCISE

1. "Your son is making a lot of noise!" "I'll ask **him** to be quiet."

2. "Where are my glasses?" "You are wearing **them**!"

3. "Look at Sarah! She seems so happy?" "Her father offered **her** a car for her birthday!"

4. "What are you going to do with those old papers?" "I'm going to recycle **them**."

5. "How are your kids?" "I haven't met **them** for ages!"

6. "Have you met Alan and Tim?" "No, I have never met **them**."

7. "Do you want this book?" "Yes." "Well, take **it**."

8. "My mother is fantastic! I like **her** very much."

9. "Don't help me with this exercise! I can do **it** by myself."

10. "Take the children to bed. Don't let **them** watch TV."

& SUBJECT VS. OBJECT

I called you.

You called me.

Ahmad and I are at school.

John and he go to the gym.

I send emails to you and them.

How can he blame you and him for the accident.

- I speak **with him**
- He is taller **than me**
- I bought a book **for him**

Lecture 10

Health

In unit 3, you learn how to . . .

Use the simple present and present continuous.

Use if and when in statements and questions.

Talk about health, remedies, sleep habits, and stress.

Encourage people to talk by making comments and asking follow-up questions.

Use expressions like Wow! And you're kidding! To show surprise.

Lesson A

In this lesson, we'll learn how to

Use the simple present and present continuous.

Junk food: food that is unhealthy but is quick and easy to eat.

Meat: the flesh of an animal when it is used for food.

Karate: a Japanese fighting sport, in which you use your feet and hands to hit and kick.

Weight: the amount that something or someone weighs.

Diet: the kind of food that a person eats each day.

Honest: telling the truth or able to be trusted and not likely to steal, cheat or lie.

Snack: a small amount of food that is eaten between meals, or a very small meal.

Hiking: the activity of going for long walks in the countryside.

Complete the following sentences with the words from the box.

Junk food - meat - karate - weight - diet - honest - snack - hiking

I like hiking. Every weekend I go walking in the mountains.

You can trust Ahmad. He is a very honest man.

You should eat vegetables and fruits. Junk food is very unhealthy.

Don't eat large meals all the time. Sometimes a small snack is better.

I think the best sport is karate. You learn how to fight and defend yourself.

I have some extra kilos. I should lose some weight.

If you want to lose weight, it is important to have a healthy diet.

Eating vegetables is very healthy, but I prefer to have meat for lunch.

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

"Well, I generally don't eat a lot of junk food, and I don't eat red meat at all. And right now I'm doing karate. It's getting me in shape quick."

_ Brian Jones

Brian doesn't eat a lot of junk food.

He doesn't eat red meat.

He is doing karate.

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

"Um ... right now I'm trying to lose weight before my school reunion, so I'm drinking these diet drinks for dinner."

_ Carmen Sanchez

Carmen is trying to lose weight.

She is drinking diet drinks for dinner.

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

"Well, I walk everywhere I go because I don't have a car, so I think I get enough exercise."

_ mei-Ling Yu

Mei-ling walks everywhere because she doesn't have a car.

She thinks she gets enough exercise.

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

"Um .., to be honest, I'm not doing anything right now. I'm studying for exams this month, so I'm eating a lot of snacks, and I'm not getting any exercise at all."

_ Michael Evans

Michael is not doing anything right now.

He is studying for exams this month.

He is eating a lot of snacks

He isn't getting any exercise at all.

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

"Not really. I Kind of eat everything I want. I don't do anything to stay in shape. I'm just lucky, I guess."

_ Lisa da Silva

Lisa eats everything she wants.

She doesn't do anything to stay in shape.

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

"Yeah, we exercise six days a week. We go swimming every other day, and in between we go to the gym. And once in a while, we go hiking."

_ The Parks

The Parks exercise six days a week.

They go swimming every other day, in between they go to the gym.

One in a while, they go hiking.

Complete these sentences with a simple present or present continuous verb.

I usually go to the gym twice a week.
 This month, I am eating a lot of snacks.
 I generally eat / have healthy food.
 I am doing karate right now.

Present Simple

Use **Present Simple** to talk about “all the time” and routines. (Facts and habits)

How **do** you **stay** in shape?

I **walk** everywhere.

Do you **exercise** regularly?

Yes, I **do**. I **exercise** six days a week.

No, we **don't**. We **don't exercise** at all.

Present Continuous

Use 1:

Use **Present continuous** to talk about “now”



Past **Present** **Future**

I **am sitting**.

I **am not standing**.

You **are learning** English now.

What sports **are you playing** these days?

I **am doing** karate. It's **getting** me in shape.

The structure of the present continuous tense is:

Subject + Auxiliary verb + main verb

be + (base + ing)

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		Main verb	
+	I	am		Speaking	To you.
+	you	are		reading	This.
-	she	is	not	living	In London
-	we	are	not	playing	Football.
?	is	he		watching	TV?
?	are	they		waiting	For john?

Present Continuous

Use 2:

Use **Present continuous** to talk about temporary events. **Longer Actions in Progress Now**



Past **Present** **Future**

I **am studying** to become a doctor.

I **am not studying** to become a dentist.

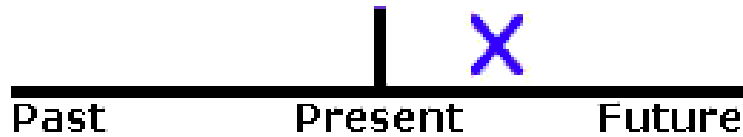
I **am reading** the book Tom Sawyer.

Is she **trying** to lose weight?

Yes, she **is**. She's **drinking** diet drinks.

No, she's **not**. She's **not trying** to lose weight.

Present Continuous
USE 3: Near Future



I **am visiting** my grandparents next Friday.

I **am not working** next week.

Are you **playing** football this weekend?

Non-Continuous Verbs

Abstract Verbs

to be, to want, to cost, to seem, to need, to care, to contain, to owe, to exist...

Possession Verbs

to possess, to own, to belong, to have...

Emotion Verbs

to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear, to envy, to mind...

Examples:

He **is needing** help now. **Not Correct**

He **needs** help now. **Correct**

He **is wanting** a drink now. **Not Correct**

He **wants** a drink now. **Correct**

Lecture 11
Unit 3

Present Simple

Use **Present Simple** to talk about “**all the time**” and routines.

(Facts and habits)

How **do** you **stay** in shape?

I **walk** everywhere.

Do you **exercise** regularly?

Yes, I **do**. I **exercise** six days a week.

No, we **don't**. We **don't exercise** at all.

Present Continuous

Use 1:

Use Present continuous to talk about “now”



- I **am sitting**.
- I **am not standing**.
- You **are learning** English now.
- What sports **are** you **playing** these days?
 . I **am doing** karate. It’s **getting** me in shape.

Present Continuous

The structure of the present continuous tense is:

Subject + **Auxiliary verb** + **main verb**
 be + **(base + ing)**

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		Main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.
-	She	is	not	living	in London.
-	We	are	not	playing	football
?	Is	he		watching	TV?
?	Are	they		waiting	for John?

Present Continuous

Use 2:

Use Present continuous to talk about temporary events.

Longer Actions in Progress Now



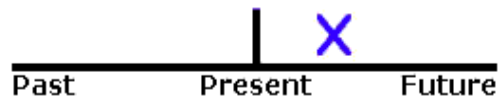
- I **am studying** to become a doctor.
- I **am not studying** to become a dentist.
- I **am reading** the book Tom Sawyer.

- **Is** she **trying** to lose weight?
 Yes, she **is**. She’s **drinking** diet drinks.
 No, she’s **not**. She’s **not trying** to lose weight.

Present Continuous

USE 3:

Near Future



- I **am visiting** my grandparents next Friday.
- I **am not working** next week.
- Are** you **playing** football this weekend?

Non-Continuous Verbs

Abstract Verbs

to be, to want, to cost, to seem, to need, to care, to contain, to owe, to exist...

Possession Verbs

to possess, to own, to belong, to have...

Emotion Verbs to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear, to envy, to mind...

Examples:

He **is needing** help now. Not Correct

He **needs** help now. Correct

He **is wanting** a drink now. Not Correct

He **wants** a drink now. Correct

In general or right now?

Simple Present.

in general (regularly, often, never)

Colin plays football every Tuesday.

present actions happening one after another

First Colin plays football, then he watches TV.

Present Continuous.

right now.

Look! Colin is playing football now.

also for several actions happening at the same time .

Colin is playing football and Jim is watching.

Signal words

always

every ...

often

normally

usually

sometimes

seldom

hardly ever

never

once / twice ...

these days .

this month.

this year .

at the moment .

at this moment .

today .

now .

right now .

Listen! .

Look! .

Adding – ing to verbs:

Play – playing

Go – going

Stay – staying

Delete the silent (e)

Write – writing

Ride – riding

Double the last letter

Short words – one vowel

The last letter is a (consonant) preceded by a vowel

Stop – stopping

Swim – swimming

Sit – sitting

Shop - shopping

Simple Present

I always do my homework at night.

Ali often does his homework at night

Sarah is smart
Is Sarah smart?
Yes, she is.

I play basketball.
Do you play basketball?
Yes, I do.

He has breakfast every morning.
Does he have breakfast every morning?
Yes, he does.

What do you do on weekends?
*What are you doing this weekend?

What does he do on weekends? *What is she doing this weekend?

Present Continuous

*Now, I am doing my homework.

*Ali is doing his homework right now.

*I am eating at the moment.
* Are you eating at the moment?
* Yes, I am.

*Carolyn is studying.
*Is Carolyn studying?
*Yes, she is.

Lecture 12

Unit 3

Look at the picture. Then answer the questions with the correct form of the verbs in the box:

do karate	eat fruit	play tennis
drink water	exercise	try to lose weight

1. What is Bryan doing now to stay healthy?

- _____
- _____
- _____

2. What else does he do to stay healthy?

- a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____

A Complete the conversations with the simple present or present continuous. Then practice with a partner:

- 1) A How _____ you _____ (cope) with stress?
 B Well, I _____ (take) a course in flower arranging right now, and I _____ (enjoy) it. But everybody in my family is pretty relaxed. We _____ (not get) stressed very often.
- 2) A What kind of exercise _____ you usually _____ (do)?
 B I _____ (like) swimming. My brother and I usually _____ (go) to the pool every day in the summer.
 Right now it's cold, so I _____ (not swim) at all. But my brother _____ (go) very day, even when it's cold.
- 3) A _____ you _____ (eat) a lot of fast food these days?
 B Well, I _____ (love) it, but right now I _____ (try) to eat a balanced diet. It's hard because my husband _____ (not like) fruit and vegetables.

ACHES AND PAINS

Fever: an illness or a medical condition in which you have a very high temperature.
 (I have a **fever**. I think)

The flu: a common illness that makes you feel very tired and weak, gives you a sore throat, and makes you cough and have to clear your nose a lot [influenza].
 (I'm getting **the flu**).

Cough : to suddenly push air out of your throat with a short sound, often repeatedly.
 (I have a **bad cough**)
 (I'm **coughing** a lot)

Stomachache : pain in your stomach or near your stomach.
 (I have a **stomachache**)
 (I often get stomachaches)

toothache : a pain in a tooth
 (I have a **toothache**)

headache: a pain in the head .
 (I hardly ever get **headaches** , but I have one now)

A cold: a common illness that makes it difficult to breathe through your nose and often makes your throat hurt.

Sore throat: a pain in the front of your neck.
 (I have a **cold** and a **sore throat**. I get a lot of colds)

sick : suffering from a disease or illness. if you are sick, the food in your stomach comes up through your mouth [vomit, throw up]
 (I feel **sick**. I often get sick when I eat shellfish)

allergy: a medical condition in which you become ill or in which your skin becomes red and painful because you have eaten or touched a particular substance.

sneeze: if you sneeze, air suddenly comes from your nose, making a noise.
(I have **allergies** and I **sneeze** all the time)

Pain , Ache , Sore..

Pain: for a short time.

After the accident I felt a pain in my knee.

ache: for a long time.

I have a bad headache.

sore: a pain to the nose, touch or swallow.

I have sore eyes.

His elbow is sore.

Adverbs of Frequency..

Never: at no time.

I never get colds. I always feel healthy.

Hardly ever: almost never.

I hardly ever have a stomachache.

Sometimes: from time to time, now and then.

Sam sometimes gets a toothache. He eats a lot of candies.

Often: many times, frequently.

They often feel sick after having seafood.

always: all the time.

I love chocolate. I always eat it

Joining Clauses with If and when:

What is a clause?

A clause is a group of words that contains a verb (and usually other components too). A clause may form part of a sentence or it may be a complete sentence in itself. For example:

He loves sports, and he plays football on weekends.

I am driving the car that I bought last week.

When: for usual situations.

If: for unusual situations.

I watch TV when I have free time.

When I feel tired, I get some rest.

I'll visit Eiffel Tower if I go to Paris.

If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

Joining Clauses with If and when:

What do you take **When** you have a cold?

I don't take anything **when** I have a cold.

When I have a cold, I don't take anything.

What do you do **if** you get a really bad cold?

If I get a really bad cold, I drink hot vinegar with honey.

I drink hot vinegar with honey **if** I get a really bad cold.

Exercise 1: Join the phrases with when and if to make true sentences about yourself:

1. Have a fever/ take medicine.

When I have a fever, I usually take medicine.

2. Get a stomachache / stay in bed

I hardly ever stay in bed when I get a stomachache.

3. Have a cough / go to the doctor

Sometimes I go to the doctor when I have a cough.

4. Feel sick / lie down for a while

When I feel sick, I usually lie down for a while.

5. Have a sore throat / drink hot tea with honey

When I have a sore throat, I always drink hot tea with honey.

6. Have a headache / take aspirin

When I have a headache, I never take aspirin.

Look at the picture. Write questions and answer:



1. _____ ? 2. _____ ?
When _____ If _____



3. _____ ? 4. _____ ?
_____ when _____ if _____

Lecture 13

Unit 3

Adverbs of Frequency:

Never: at no time.

I **never** get colds. I always feel healthy.

It is **never** snowy in Saudi Arabia.

Hardly ever: almost never.

I **hardly ever** have a stomachache.

The weather is **hardly ever** cold in Dammam.

Sometimes: from time to time, now and then.

Sometimes Sam gets a toothache.

It is **sometimes** difficult to wake up early.

Often : many times, frequently.

They **often** feel sick after having seafood.

They are **often** late.

Usually: most of the time .

I **usually** drink coffee in the morning.

Usually the sky is clear.

always: all the time.

I love chocolate. I **always** eat it.

His room is **always** messy.

Lesson C ,

How come you're tired?

1 Conversation strategy Encouraging people to talk

A Which are the best responses to keep the conversation going?

Check (✓) the boxes.

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| A I'm so tired | B <input type="checkbox"/> Yeah, I know | <input type="checkbox"/> Oh! Why is that? |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yeah, me too. | <input type="checkbox"/> Oh, I'm sorry. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Really? How come? | <input type="checkbox"/> You look tired. Are |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> you busy at work? |

Paulo: I'm so tired.

Matt: Really? How come?

Paulo: Well, I'm working two jobs this semester.

So I'm getting up at. Like 5:30 to study .

Matt: You're kidding! Two jobs? Wow.

Paulo: yeah. Just for a couple of months.

I'm working in the supermarket

after class, and then I have my

regular job at the restaurant till 11:00.

Matt: Oh, that's late. So, what time do you go to bed?

Paulo: About 1:00 . . . 1:30.

Matt: Gosh, So you're only getting about
four hours' sleep? That's not much.

Notice how matt encourages Paulo to continue talking.

Matt comments on what Paulo says and asks follow-up question

Find examples in the conversation.

B Match each sentence with an appropriate reply. Then practice with a partner.

- 1.I need a lot of sleep._____
- 2.I can't sleep if there's light in my room._____
- 3.I usually go to bed early during the week._____
- 4.If I can't fall asleep, I usually read._____
- 5.I often take a nap after lunch._____
- 6.I only sleep about five hours a night._____

- a. I can't either. Do your windows have blinds?
- b. That's not much. Are you getting enough sleep?
- c. At the office? How long do you sleep?
- d. Really? How much sleep do you need?
- e. That's good. Do you wake up early, too?
- f. That's a good idea. What do you read?

Showing Surprise;

Use expressions like these to show surprise in informal conversations:

Oh!	Gosh!
Really?	Oh, my gosh!
Wow!	You're kidding!
Oh, wow	Are you serious?
No way!	No!

A: I'm working two jobs
B: You're kidding me!

A: I had an accident
B: Oh, my gosh!

In formal conversations, use Oh! Or Really?

A: His mother died yesterday.
B: Really!

Circle the best response to show surprise:

1. My brother talks in his sleep.
 - a. My brothers does too.
 - b. Wow! What does he say?
2. I love getting up early on weekends.
 - a. I always get up early.
 - b. Early? I like to sleep late.
3. I take two or three naps every day.
 - a. Oh! Are you sleeping enough at night?
 - b. I know. And you snore. Too.
4. I eat a lot of chocolate when I can't sleep.
 - a. Me too. I love to eat chocolate at night.
 - b. You're kidding! I can't sleep when I eat chocolate.
5. My grandfather goes running six days a week.
 - a. No way! How old is he?
 - b. I see. He's very healthy, right?
6. I often dream about food.
 - a. I do too. I always dream about ice cream.
 - b. food? Are you hungry when you go to bed?
7. I have three part-time jobs.

- a. It's important to work hard.
- b. Really? Aren't you tired a lot?

8. If I can't sleep, I always read a history book.

- a. Me too, I also read a novel.
- b. Gosh! Why not a novel or a crime story?

COMMON QUESTION ABOUT STRESS

Am I stressed?

If you can't sleep well or can't concentrate, . . .

If you feel depressed or want to cry a lot, . . .

If you have a headache or an upset stomach, . . .

If you can't relax and you feel irritable, . . .

If you are extremely tired, . . .

. . . then it's possible you are stressed.

Is stress bad for me?

Occasional stress is common and can be good for you.

However, if you feel stressed for a long time, it can be serious. Stress can make you sick. It can also affect your memory or concentration, so work or study is difficult.

What can I do?

Fortunately, there's a lot you can do, Try some of these relaxation techniques. If you still feel stressed, make an appointment to see your doctor.

RELAXATION TECHNIQUES

- 1) **Breathe** Take a breath, hold it for four seconds, and then breathe out very slowly. Feel your body relax.
- 2) **Exercise** Walk or exercise for just 30 minutes each day and feel better.
- 3) **Talk** Call a friend. Talk about your problems.
- 4) **Meditate** Close your eyes and focus on something calm. Feel relaxed.
- 5) **Pamper yourself** Take a hot bath, or have a massage.
- 6) **Do something you enjoy** Listen to music. Sing. Watch TV . Meet a friend.

Department of Health "take care of yourself".

Learning tip Learning words together

When you learn a new word or expression, write down other words you can use with it.

1. Complete these expressions. Use the words in the box.

a break better home in bed medicine sick

feel	<input type="text" value="Better"/>	stay	<input type="text" value="Home"/>	take	<input type="text" value="A break"/>
	<input type="text" value="Sick"/>		<input type="text" value="In bed"/>		<input type="text" value="medicine"/>

2 Which of these verbs can you use with the words and expressions in the chart? Complete the chart. You can use some verbs more than once:

be do feel get go(to) have see stay take

<input type="text"/>	sick	<input type="text"/>	allergies	<input type="text"/>	a vacation
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	exercise	<input type="text"/>	a headache	<input type="text"/>	a cough
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	a checkup	<input type="text"/>	home	<input type="text"/>	healthy
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>	stressed	<input type="text"/>	In shape	<input type="text"/>	a doctor
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	

Sleep is very important to keep you healthy and happy. If you feel really stressed it's possible that you're not sleeping well at night or getting enough rest. This can affect your ability to concentrate and do your job or study.

because you're worrying, get up and do something different. Try something quiet and calming like a crossword puzzle. Some people like to wash the dishes or clean things around the house.

Here are some techniques to help:

Be sure to get some exercise every week. Try tennis, go swimming, or play golf. These activities all help you with stress and they're fun.



Stop work about half an hour before you go to bed and don't watch TV.

Some sports, like running and weight lifting don't help because they put a lot of strain on your body and that can mean more stress.

Don't drink strong tea or coffee, or eat very sweet things. Have a meal with rice or pasta as they can make you sleepy. If you don't like reading, turn on the radio and listen to a discussion. Find a show where people are talking. Sometimes the sound of someone's voice can relax you.

Above all, don't worry if you're not sleeping!

If you can't sleep

Reading Questions;

1.If you feel really stressed :

- a. it keeps you healthy and happy.
- b. sleep is not important .
- c. you need to eat before sleep.
- d. it means you're not getting enough sleep.

2.Before you go to sleep you should:

- a. Don't watch TV.

b. Watch TV.

c. stop work before half an hour.

d. a & c.

3. Before you go to sleep you should have:

a. rice or pasta .

b. strong tea and coffee .

c. very sweet things .

d. chicken.

4. If you can't sleep because you're worrying:

a. stay in bed.

b. watch TV .

c. do something different.

d. listen to loud music.

5. Some sports don't help, for example:

a. tennis.

b. playing golf.

c. swimming .

d. running .

6. Which of the following would be the best title for the article:

a. Tiring Job .

b. Sports and Health.

c. Sleep and Stress .

d. Playing Golf.

Present Simple :

Use **Present Simple** to talk about “all the time” and routines.
(Facts and habits)

How **do** you **stay** in shape?

I **walk** everywhere.

Do you **exercise** regularly?

Yes, I **do**. I **exercise** six days a week.

No, we **don't**. We **don't exercise** at all.

USE 1:

Use **Present continuous** to talk about “now”



• I **am sitting**.

• I **am not standing**.

• You **are learning** English now.

• What sports **are** you **playing** these days?

I **am doing** karate. It's **getting** me in shape.

USE 2:

Use **Present continuous** to talk about temporary events.

Longer Actions in Progress Now .



- I **am studying** to become a doctor.
- I **am not studying** to become a dentist.
- I **am reading** the book Tom Sawyer.
- **Is she trying** to lose weight?
Yes, she **is**. She's **drinking** diet drinks.
No, she's **not**. She's **not trying** to lose weight.

USE 3:

Near Future



- I **am visiting** my grandparents next Friday.
- I **am not working** next week.
- Are you playing** football this weekend?

Non-Continuous Verbs

Abstract Verbs

to be, to want, to cost, to seem, to need, to care, to contain, to owe, to exist...

Possession Verbs

to possess, to own, to belong, to have...

Emotion Verbs

to like, to love, to hate, to dislike, to fear, to envy, to mind...

Examples:

- He **is needing** help now. Not Correct
- He **needs** help now. Correct
- He **is wanting** a drink now. Not Correct
- He **wants** a drink now. Correct

In general or right now?

Simple Present

in general (regularly, often, never)

Colin plays football every Tuesday.

present actions happening one after another .

First Colin plays football, then he watches TV.

Present Continuous

right now

Look! Colin is playing football now.

also for several actions happening at the same time .

Colin is playing football and Jim is watching.

Signal words

Always

these days

every ...
often
normally
usually
sometimes
seldom
hardly ever
never
once / twice ...

this month
this year
at the moment
at this moment
today
now
right now
Listen!
Look!

Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verb:

1. Sam: You _____(look) great, Andrew. How _____
you _____(stay) in shape?

Andrew: Well, I _____(not eat) any junk food these day. And I
usually _____(exercise) three or four times a week.

Sam: That's great. What kind of exercise _____ you usually
mean, _____ you _____(take) an _____
aerobics class? _____(do)? I

Andrew: No, but I just started a soccer class at Soccer World.

I really _____(love) it. Actually, I _____(walk) there
_____ now. _____ you
_____ (want) to come?

Sam: Uh, thanks, but I'm kind of busy right now.

Andrew: Really? Where _____ you _____(go)

Sam: I _____(go) to The Good Life.

It's my favorite place to eat.

Andrew: Oh, is that a health-food restaurant?

Sam: Actually, no, . . . it's an ice-cream store.

2. Doctor: You're not in very good shape, Ken. Are you eating right?

Ken: Well, I _____(want) to give up meat, and I _____(try)
to eat a balanced diet, but it's hard.

Doctor: _____ you _____(eat) a lot of vegetables these days?

Ken: Oh, yes. I _____(eat) vegetables every day.

I _____(love) French fries.

Doctor: Oh. _____ you _____(get) enough exercise these days?

Ken: To be honest, not really. I'm really busy.

I _____(take) a class three days a week.

I _____(learn) to bake cakes.

Doctor: But what about exercise? _____ you _____(do) any
exercise these days?

Ken: Well, I _____(walk) to the supermarket every other
day. And I _____(play) pool twice a week.

Complete the following conversation using the words between parenthesis:

1. A: _____ (when / are sick) B: **When I'm sick, I stay home and watch TV all day.**

2. A: _____ (if / have a bad cough) B: **I chat on the internet with my friends instead of on the phone if
I have a bad cough.**

3. A: _____ (if / get a stomachache) B: **If I get a stomachache, I drink water. I don't eat a lot.**

4. A: _____ (when / have a fever) B: **When I have a fever, I take aspirin. I don't go out.**

Complete the conversation. Use the sentences in the box.

Headaches too? Do you take anything?

You're kidding! How come?

Are you serious? You can't study?

Oh, no! Do you sneeze a lot?

Gosh, that's terrible! So, what are you studying?
Really? But how can you study when you feel sick?

Joan What's the matter, Mary? Your nose and eyes are red.
Mary Oh, it's my allergies. I always feel this way in the spring.
Joan Oh, no! Do you sneeze a lot?
Mary Oh, yes. I sneeze all the time. And I get headaches.
Joan _____
Mary Not really. Actually, I don't like to take medicine.
Joan _____
Mary Well, if I take medicine, I can't study.
Joan _____
Mary Well, you see, when I take medicine, I always fall asleep.
Joan _____
Mary It's hard, but I need to. I have a big test next week.
Joan _____
Mary I'm studying to be a doctor.

Unit Vocabulary

Junk food

Meat

Karate

Weight

Diet

Honest

Snack

Hiking

Ache

Pain

Sore

Fever

Flu

Cough

Stomachache

Toothache

Headache

Cold

Throat

Sick

Allergy

sneeze

Fever

Flu

Cough

Stomachache

Toothache

Headache

Cold

Throat

Sick

Allergy

sneeze

Stress

Concentrate

Depressed

Upset

Relax

Irritable

Lecture 14

Unit 4

Celebrations

In unit⁴ ,you learn how to ..

*use going to and the present continuous to talk about the future.

*use indirect object pronouns.

*talk about birthdays, celebrations, and favorite holidays.

*use "vague" expressions like and everything .

*give "vague" responses like maybe and it depends.

a graduation a wedding the birth of a baby

an engagement a retirement a public holiday

vocabulary

Graduation: the time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school .

All my friends will come to my graduation party .

Engagement: an agreement between two people to marry, or the period of time they are engaged .

Her engagement ring is Very expensive

Wedding: a marriage ceremony, especially one with a religious service

When Adam and married, their wedding party

Sarah got

was very nice.

Birth: the time when a baby comes out of its mother's body •

What's your date of birth ?

Retirement: when you stop working, usually because of your age

Sam will start his own a business after his ,retirement•

Public holiday: a special day when people do not go to work or school•

It is a public holiday on the national day

Gathering: a meeting of a group of people

Come today to my house, we will have a gathering with friends.

Dates & Months

Cardinal Numbers	
one	nine 9
two	ten 10
three	Eleven 11
four	twelve 12
five	thirteen 13
six	fourteen 14
seven	fifteen 15
eight	sixteen 16
seventeen 17	twenty-six 26
eighteen 18	twenty-seven 27
nineteen 19	twenty-eight 28
twenty 20	twenty-nine 29
twenty-one 21	thirty 30
twenty-two 22	thirty- 31
twenty-three 23	one
twenty-four 24	

twenty-five 25	
----------------	--

months		
January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
april	august	december

Days of the month	
1st first	17 th seventeenth
2 nd second	18 th eighteenth
3 rd third	19 th nineteenth
4 th fourth	20 th twentieth
5 th fifth	21 st twenty-first
6 th sixth	22 nd twenty-second
7 th seventh	23 rd twenty-third
th eighth	24 th twenty-fourth
th ninth	25 th twenty-fifth
th tenth	26 th twenty-sixth
th eleventh	27 th twenty-seventh
th twelfth	28 th twenty-eighth
th thirteenth	29 th twenty-ninth
th fourteenth	30 th thirtieth
th fifteenth	31 st thirty-first
16 th sixteenth	

Lesson A

Special occasions

Lsabel Mrs. Baker's retiring on the thirty-first, remember? She's going to be 65.

Sara oh, that's right. What are we going to get her?

Lsabel we're going to buy her something special, like a coffe table book on art.

Sara Mmm, nice. Are we going to have a gathering to wish her well?

Lsabel Right. Let's, um, get some cake and drinks. We can do all that on Thursday, the ninth.

Sara ok. And what about a retirement gathering for you?

Lsabel Yeah, thanks. That's going to be in about 30 years.

Exercise: Months & Ordinal Numbers

b complete the sentences with the correct numbers.

- 1.january is the **_ first _** month of the year.
- 2.march is the **_ third _** month of the year.
- 3.june is the **_ sixth _** month of the year.
- 4.july is the **_ seventh _** month of the year.
- 5.October is the **_ tenth _** month of the year.
- 6.December is the **_ twelfth _** month of the year.

Part of the day

in – on – at – for – Since

IN

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

I usually play football in the afternoon

Month

in July - in September - in February

My summer vacation starts in June .

Season

in summer -in winter

in spring - in fall

I like to go camping in the spring .

Year

in 1999 - in 2003 - in 2012

Mike graduated from high school in 2010 .

Prepositions of Time

ON

Days

on Saturday – on Monday

I visit my grandparents on Friday .

Dates

on 26th of November – on September 13

I was born on September 13th .

Weekends and Weekdays

I don't work on weekends.

I only work on weekdays.

AT

Part of the day (exception)

at night

I always watch TV at night

Specific Time

at 8 a.m. - at midday - at

midnight

I often wake up at 6 a.m.

My break starts at midday .

for

Duration of time

hours – 6 days – a year ...etc3 .

I lived in the Manchester for 7 years .

I waited for them for an hour

Since

A specific time

Saturday – July – 7:30 – 2005

I lived there since 2003 .

Fill in the correct prepositions .

Peter is playing tennis on Sunday .

My brother's birthday is on the 5th of November .

My birthday is in May .

I have been working with this company since 2001.

a great fire broke out in London '1666 in .

I don't like walking alone in the streets at night .

What are you doing in the afternoon ?

I have to meet my friend at 7 p.m.

I have been waiting for you for seven hours .

I am going to visit my grandparents on Friday .

Future with: going to

Use "be going to" to talk about future with :

1. Planned actions

We are going to take a test this Saturday .

I am going to fix my car tomorrow .

2. Definite events or actions in the near future

Ahmad is going to be 19 next week .

Look! The sky is dark and cloudy. It's going to rain.

The structure :

subject + be + going to + base verb

I'm going to buy something special.

You're going to get a present.

She's going to be 50.

We're going to send some flowers.

They're going to have a party.

Yes/No Questions Structure

be + subject + going to + base verb

Are you going to have a party?

Yes, we are. We're going to invite all our friends.

No, we're not. We're not going to do much

Information (Wh-) Questions Structure

Wh-word + be + subject + going to + base verb

What are you going to do for your birthday?

I'm not going to do anything special.

Indirect Object

Sarah is going to buy her father a new mobile .

What is Sarah going to buy ?

a new mobile

Who is Sarah going to buy the new mobile for ?

her father

The answer to "what" is called a direct object

The answer to "who" is called an indirect object

I'm going to buy **my father** something special.

Sarah isn't going to give **Kirsten** anything.

Let's send **Mom and Dad** a card.

Indirect object pronouns:

Me, you, him, her, us, them

I'm going to buy **him** something special.

Sarah isn't going to give **her** anything.

Let's send **them** a card.

Exercise: going to

Complete the questions using **going to** .

1. **Are** you **going to** do anything special this weekend?
 2. **Are** you **going to** invite your friends over for a gathering?
 3. **is** someone **going to** bake you a special cake?
 4. **Are** your parents **going to** buy you something nice?
 5. when **are** your parents **going to** go on vacation?
 6. what **are** you **going to** give your brother at Eid?
- How about your sisters? And your nieces and nephews?

Lecture 15

Unit 4

Celebrations

Future with: going to

Use “be going to” to talk about future with:

1. Planned actions

We are going to take a test this Saturday.

I am going to fix my car tomorrow.

2. Definite events or actions in the near future

Ahmad is going to be 19 next week.

Look! The sky is dark and cloudy. It's going to rain.

Exercise Going to

1. Sam what **_ are you going to do_ (you / do)** this weekend?

Derek I **_ am going to see_ (see)** my grandfather. We **_ are going to have_ (have)** a family gathering for him.

Sam That's nice. So, **_ is it going to be_ (it / be)** a big gathering?

Derek No, not really. We **_ are not going to do_ (not do)** much. It **_ is going to be_ (be)** just the family. Mom **_ is going to bake_ (bake)** him a cake.

2. Daniel That was Ben on the phone. He can't take us to the class gathering.

James Oh, no. Why not?

Daniel No car. His cousins are going to the mountains, and they **_ are going to take_ (take)** the car.

James Well, we can't drive. Who else **_ is going to be_ (be)** there?

Daniel Marco, but he **_ isn't going to go_ (not go)** until after work.

James Well, it looks like we **_ are going to walk_ (walk)**. Wear comfortable shoes!

Indirect Object

Sarah is going to buy her father a new mobile.

What is Sarah going to buy?

a new mobile

Who is Sarah going to buy the new mobile for?

her father

The answer to “what” is called a **direct object**

The answer to “who” is called an **indirect object**

I'm going to buy **my father** something special.

Sarah isn't going to give **Kirsten** anything.

Let's send **Mom and Dad** a card.

Indirect object pronouns:

Me, you, him, her, us, them

I'm going to buy **him** something special.

Sarah isn't going to give **her** anything.

Let's send **them** a card.

Complete the card with the correct pronouns.

Happy Retirement

Happy Retirement! I'm sending _____ (you / her) this card from Mexico. Hector and I are in Mexico City visiting his cousins. His cousins are showing _____ (them / us) all the sights. His cousin John is so nice. I brought _____ (her / him) a baseball cap from New York, and he wears it everywhere.

Hector's cousin is teaching _____ (you / me) how to make Mexican food. He's going to send _____ (them / us) a tamale pot when we _____ (them / us) a tamale pot when we get home. Hector loves tamales, so I can make _____ (him / her) tamales next Christmas. We want to do something special for him cousins, but we can't give _____ (us / them) anything because they won't let us!

How about you? Can I bring _____ (you / me) anything from Mexico for your retirement gathering?

Laurie

1. Are you going to ___ e ___
 2. How many cards are you going to ___ c ___
 3. Are you going to ___ d ___
 4. Who are you going to ___ a ___
 5. Are you going to ___ b ___
- a. Spend next Eid with?
 - b. Send anyone flowers this year?
 - c. Send this year?
 - d. Send anyone a card this month?
 - e. Buy anyone a gift this month?

Vocabulary

- Decorate**: to add something to an object or place, especially in order to make it more attractive.
- Degree**: a course of study at a college or university, or the qualification given to a student who has done this course.
- Member**: a person, animal or thing which is part of a group.
- Parade**: a large number of people walking or in vehicles, all going in the same direction, usually as part of a public celebration of something.
- Reception**: a formal party at which important people are welcomed.
- Gown**: woman's dress, especially a long one worn on formal occasions.
- Exchange**: to give something to someone and receive something from them.
- The poor**: people who have little money and/or few possessions. Opposite of the rich.
- Offer up**: to give something for God.
- Gifts**: a present or something which is given.

Vocabulary Exercise

decorate – degree – members – parade – reception – gown – exchange – the poor – offer up – gifts

1. After her graduation she decided to have a big ___ **reception** ___ for her friends.
2. In Ramadan, people usually give money to ___ **the poor** ___.
3. John has a ___ **degree** ___ in biology from University of Hartford.

- 4.Sarah received a lot of _____ **gifts** _____ for her birthday party.
 5.During the graduation ceremony, every graduate should wear a cap and a _____ **gown** _____.
 6.He is going to _____ **decorate** _____ his car, because tomorrow is his wedding.
 7.All the _____ **members** _____ of our family gather on Friday.
 8.On the National Day, most people go on a car _____ **parade** _____.
 9.I want to _____ **exchange** _____ my car for a bigger one.
 10.I _____ **offer up** _____ my prayers to God every day.

Lesson B

Special days

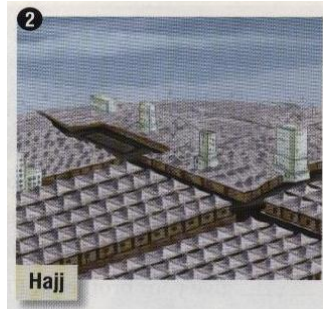
1 Building vocabulary

A what do people do on these Special days? Find two expressions from the box for each event. What else do people do? Add ideas.

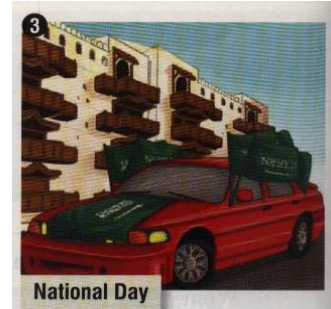
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Decorate their car | Travel to Mecca | Exchange promises |
| Get a degree or diploma | Stay in a tent | Give meat to the poor |
| Telephone family members | Have a reception | Offer up a sheep or goat |
| Go to a street parade | Wear a cap and gown | Give gifts |



- Give gifts
Telephone family members



- Travel to Mecca
Stay in a tent



- Decorate their car
Go to a street parade

Present Continuous for Futur



- Get a degree or diploma
Wear a cap and gown



- Offer up a sheep or goat
Give meat to the poor



- Have a reception
Exchange promises

You can use the present continuous or going to to talk about plans.

The present continuous is often used for plans with specific times of places.

- What **are** you **doing** do Saturday evening?
 We're **going to** the sea Grill for dinner.
 We're **meeting** friends there at 8:30.

- What **are** you **going to do** Saturday evening?
 We're **going to go** somewhere for dinner.
 We're **going to meet** some friends at a restaurant.

You can also use going to for predictions.

It's **going to** be fun. (NOT ~~it's being fun~~) it's **going to** snow tomorrow. (NOT ~~it's snowing tomorrow.~~)

•It's **going to rain.** (**Prediction**)

•It's raining. (**now**)

1. My best friend's getting married in May ___ **c** ____.
2. We're going on the Hajj this year. ___ **d** ____ .
3. My parents are going to get me something special for graduation. ___ **e** ____
4. My sister's graduating from law school soon. ___ **b** ____
5. I'm going to get my dad a tie. ___ **a** ____
 - a. I think he's going to love it!
 - b. She's going to be a great lawyer.
 - c. It's going to be a fun wedding.
 - d. It's going to rain, but we don't care.
 - e. I think they're going to get me a laptop.

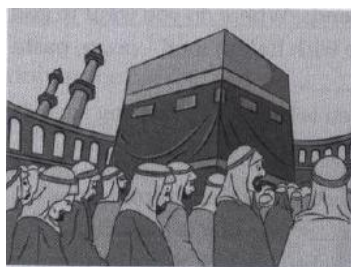
Read George's calendar. Write a sentence about each plan. Use the present continuous.

May						
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Meet my Cousin	8:00 – Go to Keith and Karens wedding	Tennis after work	Lunch with Joe	Gym before work	2:00 – Meet Greg for dinner.	5:00 – Go to Mark's graduation

1. On May eighth, George having lunch with his cousin.
2. On May ninth, George is going to Keith and Karen's wedding
3. On May tenth, George is playing tennis after work.
4. On May eleventh, George is having lunch with Joe.
5. On May twelfth, George is going to gym before work.
6. On May thirteenth, George is meeting Greg for dinner at 2.
7. On May fourteenth, George is going to Mark's graduation.



1. it's not going to be sunny.
(sunny)



2. They are going to travel to Mecca.
(travel to Mecca)



3. They are going to exchange rings.
(exchange rings)



4. He's going to offer up a sheep.
(offer up a sheep)



5. She's going to get a diploma
(diploma)



6. It's going to snow.
(snow)

Lecture 16 Lesson C

Festivals and things:

1 Conversation strategy "Vague" expressions

A What do you think the underlined expression means?

Check (✓) two ideas.

There are lots of sports and stuff like that.

games matches holidays

Thomas: Are you going to the big sport event next week?

Omar: I don't know. It depends. What is it exactly?

Thomas: Well, it's just, um . . . it's a sport festival. There are lots of sport and stuff like that. Everybody goes for at least one day, you know . . .

Omar: You mean it lasts several days ?

Thomas: Yeah. There are sports activates for children too, so all the families can go and everything.

Omar: Uh-huh. I'm not big on sports actually.

Thomas: And there's good food. You can get all kinds of good food, burger and things. Do you want to go?

Omar: Hmm. Well, maybe.

Notice how Thomas uses "vague" expressions like and everything and and thing (like that). He doesn't need to give Omar a complete list.

Find examples in the conversation.

You can get all kinds of good food, burgers and things.

anniversaries	art exhibits	painting	holidays
fruit salads	ice cream	cultural events	sculpture
see old friends	spend time at home.		

1 A Do you go to a restaurant to celebrate special occasions and stuff?

B Yeah, we know a nice place. They bring out cakes and everything.

2 A Are you into art and stuff like that?

B Yeah, we have a lot of museums and things like that around here.

3 A What are you doing this weekend?

B I'm staying home. I really want to see my family and everything.

Vague Expressions

You can use responses

Like these if you're not

Sure about your answer:

I don't know.

I'm not sure.

Maybe.

It depends.

Are you going to the big
Sports event next week?

I don't know. It depends

What is it exactly?

3 Scrambled conversation

* Number the lines of the conversation in the correct order.

But you can also shop for cool. Chinese gifts and things.

Would you like to go to a Chinese festival?

OK. So, what do people do?

There's going to be free food? Great, I'd love to go.

Well, I don't know. I'm not big on parades and stuff like that.

Well, at least the food is great, and it's free.

Uh, maybe, but I don't have money for shopping right now.

It's for Chinese new year.

Lots of things, like parades and everything!

I'm not sure, What kind of festival is it exactly?

Vocabulary

- **An Invitation:** when someone is asked to go to an event
- **Traditions:** way of acting which people in a particular society group have continued to follow for a long time.
- **Bride:** a women who is about to get married.
- **Groom:** a man who is about to get married or has just got married.
- **Sign:** to write your name, usually on a written or printed document, to show that you agree with it is contents.
- **Register:** a book or record containing a list of names.
- **Bridesmaid:** a girl or woman who during the marriage ceremony helps the woman who is getting married.
- **Ribbons:** a long narrow strip of material used to tie things together or as a decoration.
- **Honeymoon:** a holiday taken by a man and a woman immediately after their marriage.
- **Nuts:** they dry fruit of particular trees which grows in a hard shell and can often be eaten.

Time to celebrate!

Different countries celebrate weddings with different traditions. Here are some traditions in the U.S., the United Kingdom, and Australia:

Before the wedding

Before the wedding, the bride's family sends out invitations. Some weddings happen at midday; others happen in the afternoon or morning.

The bride and groom go to with their families for a wedding ceremony. At the ceremony, the bride and groom make promises. Then they sign the wedding register. The main bridesmaid, usually a friend or relative of the bride, holds the bride's flowers in the ceremony. After the ceremony, the bride and groom usually travel together to the reception in a large car, decorated with ribbons.

The reception

The reception happens at the bride's house, a hotel or large country house. Before the reception, a photographer takes photos of the bride and groom and their families. The photographer also takes more photos at the reception. All the guests enjoy a meal together. At the end of the meal, some people make speeches. They wish the bride and groom 'good health' and 'great happiness'. Then the bride and groom cut their wedding cake – this is a good chance to take photos.

After the wedding, the bride and groom leave the reception and go on vacation together. This is called a 'honeymoon'. When the guests leave, they often receive a small bag of 'Jordan almonds'—nuts covered in sugar—to take home with them.

Reading Questions:

1. Different countries celebrate weddings:

- a. in the same way
- b. they don't celebrate weddings
- c. with different traditions
- d. with same traditions

2. Which of the following is True according to the text:

- a. the groom's family send out flowers .
- b. friends come to the wedding without invitations.
- c. They don't invite people.
- d. the bride's family send out invitations.

3. The bride and groom make promises :

- a. at home .
- b. at the ceremony.
- c. they don't make any promise.
- d. at the reception.

4. When does the reception happen?

- a. before the wedding .
- b. after the engagement.
- c. during the wedding.
- d. after the wedding.

5. The vacation after wedding is called:

- a. honeymoon.
- b. sweet moon .
- c. honeymonth.
- d. vacation.

6. When the guests leave, they often receive:

- a. nuts .
- b. nothing.
- c. flowers.
- d. money.

A Read the article.

Then add the correct heading to each paragraph:

Traditional ways to celebrate
When is Father's day?

History of the holiday
Ideas for Father's Day

Father's Day

Why people celebrate Father's Day

In many countries, there is a special day of the year when children of all ages celebrate their fathers. On this day – Father's Day – children tell their fathers that they love them, and thank them for their love and care.

Father's Day is not a new celebration. Historians say a boy left a Father's Day message on a card made of clay about 4,000 years ago. The modern festival of Father's Day came from the United States when Sonora Louise Smart Dodd first thought of having a Father's Day celebration in 1909 to show her love for her father. In the United States, Father's Day became an official holiday in 1966.

People in different countries celebrate Father's Day on different days. In the United States and the United Kingdom, it's on the third Sunday in June, whereas in Russia, it's in the the month of February.

Although many countries celebrate Father's Day at different times of the year, the holidays have one purpose in common – to show love and appreciation for fathers. For example, on Father's Day morning, some children bring their fathers breakfast in bed. Others give their fathers gifts they made especially for this holiday. And adults send their fathers cards.

What are you going to do next Father's Day? Maybe you can use some of these ideas to make your fathers feel special.

- *make or buy your father a beautiful card*
- *write him a letter telling him why you appreciate him*
- *do a special chore for him*
- *make him a special meal or bake a cake*
- *buy him his favorite candy*
- *plant a flower or tree somewhere he can see it*

Then complete the descriptions with the expressions in the box:

decorate their cars	go to a street parade	offer up a sheep or goat
exchange rings	travel to Makkah	exchange promises
get a diploma	give gifts	wear a cap and gown
give meat to the poor	give meat to the poor	stay in a tent



1. Ana and her classmates going to _____. When they call her name, Ana's going to _____.

2. People are going to _____. people are going to _____.

3. People are going to _____ and _____.



4. Hassan and Mahmoud Are going to _____. And _____.

5. Ahmad and Keisha are going to get married. During the wedding, they're going to _____ and _____.

6. People are going to _____ and _____.

Dates & Months

Months		
January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

Days of the month	
1 st first	17 th seventeenth
2 nd second	18 th eighteenth
3 rd third	19 th nineteenth
4 th fourth	20 th twentieth
5 th fifth	21 st twenty-first
6 th sixth	22 nd twenty-second
7 th seventh	23 rd twenty-third
8 th eighth	24 th twenty-fourth
9 th ninth	25 th twenty-fifth
10 th tenth	26 th twenty-sixth
11 th eleventh	27 th twenty-seventh
12 th twelfth	28 th twenty-eighth

Cardinal Numbers	
1 one	17 seventeen
2 two	18 eighteen
3 three	19 nineteen
4 four	20 twenty
5 five	21 twenty-one
6 six	22 twenty-two
7 seven	23 twenty-three
8 eight	24 twenty-four
9 nine	25 twenty-five
10 ten	26 twenty-six
11 eleven	27 twenty-seven
12 twelve	28 twenty-eight
13 thirteen	29 twenty-nine
14 fourteen	30 thirty
15 fifteen	31 thirty-
16 sixteen	

13 th thirteenth	29 th twenty-ninth
14 th fourteenth	30 th thirtieth
15 th fifteenth	31 st thirty-first
16 th sixteenth	

Prepositions of Time

in – on – at – for – Since

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the day Season <i>in the morning .</i> <i>summer -in winter</i> <i>in the afternoon.</i> <i>spring - in fall</i> <i>in the evening.</i> <i>I usually play football</i> <i>like to go camping in the spring.</i> <i>in the afternoon.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>in</i> <i>in</i> <i>I</i>
---	---

• **Month** • **Year**

in July - in September - in February.

in 1999 - in 2003 - in 2012.

My summer vacation starts in June.
2010.

Mike graduated from high school in

ON

AT

• **Days**

on Saturday – on Monday.

I visit my grandparents on Friday.

• **Part of the day (exception)**

at night.

I always watch TV at night.

• **Dates**

on 26th of November – on September 13.

I was born on September 13th.

• **Specific Time**

at 8 a.m. - at midday - at midnight.

I often wake up at 6 a.m.

My break starts at midday.

• **Weekends and Weekdays**

I don't work on weekends.

I only work on weekdays.

for

Since

• **Duration of time**

3 hours – 6 days – a year ...etc.

• **A specific time**

2005 – 7:30 – Saturday – July

I lived in the Manchester for 7 years

I waited for them for an hour.

I lived there since 2003.

Lecture 17

Unit 5

Growing up

- * In Unit 5, you learn how to . . .
- * Use the simple past in statement and questions (review).
- * Use time expressions to talk about the past.
- * Use all, most, a lot of, a few, etc.
- * Talk about memories of childhood, school, and your teenage years.
- * Correct yourself with expressions like Wait, Actually, and I mean.

LESSON A

You will learn how to use the simple past.

Childhood

Isabel: That's a great baseball shirt, mei. Are you from Seattle?

Mei: Um, kind of. I lived there, but I wasn't born there.

Isabel: Oh, yeah? Where were you born?

Mei: In Sao Paulo, actually.

Isabel: Sao Paulo? Brazil?

Mai: yeah. My parents were born in Hong Kong, but they moved to Sao Paulo in 1986, just before I was born.

Isabel: Wow. How long did you live there?

Mai: Until I was six. Then we moved to the U.S.

Isabel: To Seattle?

Mai: Yeah. We lived there for ten years, and we came here to San Francisco about there years ago.

Isabel: Huh. So did you grow up bilingual?

Mei: Well, we always spoke Chinese at home. I couldn't speak English until I went to school. And actually, I can still speak a little Portuguese.

Can you complete the sentences?

1. Ling's family left Hong Kong _____ 1986.
2. Ling lived in Sao Paulo _____ six years.

3. Her family stayed there _____ she was six.
4. They moved to Seattle. _____ they came to San Francisco.
5. They moved to San Francisco three years _____.

1906 = "Nineteen oh-six".
 1988 = "Nineteen eighty-eight".
 2007 = "Two thousand (and) seven".
 2015 = "Twenty fifteen".

Write the years in numbers or words:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. twenty ten | 5. 1982 |
| _____ | _____ |
| 2. nineteen oh-four | 6. 2006 |
| _____ | _____ |
| 3. two thousand eight | 7. 2013 |
| _____ | _____ |
| 4. nineteen seventy-seven | 8. 1998 |
| _____ | _____ |

Simple Past: Past of be

•Use the past of be to identify and describe people and things in the past.

am	}	Was	I am a teacher.	⇒	I was a student.
is			My brother is tall.	⇒	My brother was short
are	}	were	Students are at school.	⇒	They were at home.

Simple Past: Past of be

Affirmative and Negative Statements

Subject	Be	(not)	
I	was		happy in London.
You We They	were		at university.
He She It	was		in the garden.

•You can contract negative statements:

was : wasn't were : weren't

Simple Past: Past of be

•Yes/No questions:

John was short
 be + subject
 Was John short?
 Yes, he was.
 No, he wasn't

Students were at school.
 be + subject
 Were students at school?
 Yes, they were.

•Information questions:

Wh- + be + subject
 Who was the teacher?

Wh- + be + subject
 What were the question about?

Wh- + be + subject
 Where was the school?

No, they weren't.

Past be: Exercise

1. Tom _____ in Spain last weekend.
2. Frank and Jim _____ at the university last week.
3. Who _____ at the cinema last Monday.
4. The children _____ noisy. They were quiet when their parents came home.
5. She _____ a teacher. She was a nurse.
6. He _____ a short boy. He was very tall.
7. They _____ good at French, but they were good at English.
8. We _____ in Paris last summer.
9. My brother _____ in China some weeks ago.
10. I _____ in Copenhagen when my friends went there. Actually, I was in Prague.

Simple Past

* The simple past describes *completed actions in the past*.



- * Yesterday, I **played** basketball with my friends.
- * My father and I **watched** a match last weekend.
- * The train **stopped** at the station.
- * Ahmad **took** a Spanish class last week.
- * Sarah **stayed** home and **studied** for the test.

Spelling of simple past verbs:

Add - **ed** after most verbs:

trave**led** – walk**ed** – talk**ed** – help**ed** – answer**ed**

Add -**d** after verbs that end in - e:

welcom**ed** – improv**ed** – sav**ed** – lik**ed** – lov**ed**

If a one-syllable verb ends in vowel + consonant **double the consonant** and add - **ed**:

shop : shopp**ed** - plan : plann**ed** – stop : stop**ped**

If the verb ends in a consonant + - y, change the **y** to **i** and add -**ed**:

study : studi**ed** – try : tri**ed** – hurry : hurri**ed**

If the verb ends in a vowel + y, add -**ed**

play : play**ed** – stay : stay**ed**

Simple Past: Negative

* **To form the negative of a sentence in the Simple Past you need to use the past form of the auxiliary verb „do“**

‘**did**‘ + ‘**not**‘ + the **base verb**

I played football.

I **didn't** play football.

Notice that **did** and **didn't** are invariable – they do not change no matter which pronoun *you use*

Signal words

yesterday
last week
a month ago in 2002
2 minutes ago
the other day

You called me.
 You didn't call me.

They stayed home.
 They didn't stay home.

Examples with irregular verbs:

- I didn't leave
- We didn't come
- He didn't go

Simple Past: Make Questions

Yes / No Questions

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Yes / No	Subject	Auxiliary (+n)
Did	Max	play	football?	Yes,	he	did.
				No,	he	didn't.
Did	you	watch	The match	yes	I	did.
				No	I	didn't.

Information Questions

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Rest	Answer
What	did	you	yesterday evening?	I did my homework.
When	did	he	his friend?	He met him yesterday.
where	did	they	after the match?	They went to a café.

Irregular Verbs

1) have as a full verb

affirmative sentence	negative sentence	Question
every time regardless the subject (I, he, she, it, we, you, they):		
I had a book.	I did not have a book	Did I have a book?

2) be as a full verb

affirmative sentence	negative sentence	Question
I, he, she, it:		
I was in Rome.	I was not in Rome.	Was I in Rome?
We, you, they:		
We were in Rome.	We were not in Rome.	Were we in Rome?

3) do as a full verb

affirmative sentence	negative	Question
every time regardless the subject (I, he, she, it, we, you, they):		
I did an exercise.	I did not do an exercise.	Did I do an exercise?

Lecture 18

Unit 5

Complete the conversations with was, wasn't, were, weren't, did, or didn't:

1. Clare: So, Dina, _____ you grow up here in Miami?
Dina: Yes, I _____, but we _____ born here.
My sister and I _____ born in Puerto Rico,
and my family moved here when we _____ kids.
Clare: _____ you study English when you _____
in school in Puerto Rico?
Dina: Yes, we _____ - for a few years – but we
_____ - really learn English until we came here.
Clare: Wow! And now you speak English better than I do –
and _____ born here!
2. Thomas: When _____ you born, Grandpa?
Grandfather: I _____ born in 1929.
Thomas: Really? _____ you born here in Los Angeles?
Grandfather: No, I _____. You grandmother and I
_____ both born in China.
Thomas: So, when _____ you come to the U.S?
Grandfather: My family _____ move here until I
_____ 13 years old.
Thomas: _____ You go to school in China?
Grandfather: No, I _____. My parents _____
rich, so I had to work.
Thomas: And when _____ Grandma born?

Grandfather: she _____ born in 1928, but she says she
_____ really born until 1947.

Thomas: Why does she say that?

Grandfather: Because that's when she married me.

Unscramble the questions. Then answer the questions with your own information.

1. you / when / born / were? _____

2. Where / born / your / were / parents? _____

3. grow up / you / Where / did? _____

4. best friend / Who / your / was / ago / five years?

5. a child / you / move / when / Did / ever / were / you?

6. you / play chess / Did / when / you / little / were?

7. long / you / were / elementary school / How / in?

1. I learned to ride a bicycle in _____, when _____.

2. My best friend was born _____ ago, in _____.

3. I played a musical instrument for _____, until _____.

4. I went to elementary school until _____.

5. My family last went on vacation together in _____, when _____.

Time expressions:

1. For

Did you live there **for** a long time?

2. Until { up to a specific point in time. }

e.g. We lived here **until** 1992/ February.

3. From _____ to _____ {two points of time}

e.g. I stayed in Riyadh **from** March **to** September.

4. ago {time expression + ago}

e.g. My family moved to the UK ten years **ago**.

5. Then: (and then)

e.g. We lived in Brazil. Then we moved to the U.S.

e.g. We lived in Brazil, and then we moved to the U.S.

6. When: {conjunction} + clause with a specific point in time.

e.g. We left when I was six.

Complete the story with the words in the box.

You can use some words more than once:

Ago for from in last long then to until when

This is picture of my best friend, My Young. I took it a few years _____. Mi Young and I met _____
1993. We were very young _____ we became friends.

Mi Young is a very interesting person. She was born in Busan. South Korea, _____ 1989. Her family
moved to the U.S. _____ she was three years old.

They lived in Boston _____ Mi young was fifteen. _____ they moved to New York city. I cried
_____ a long time after they moved.

Mi Young didn't live in New York _____ because her family moved to Chicago and she went to college _____ she was eighteen. We studied together at the University of Chicago _____ four years - _____ 2005 _____ 2008. We graduated _____ year. Eight months _____. Mi young got a great job in Chicago. Two months _____, I got a job there, too. I'm starting my job _____ two weeks, and I can't wait!

LESSON B:

FAVORITE CLASSES

In this lesson, you learn how to :

Use **all, most, a lot of, a few, etc.**

What languages did you learn in school?

Keiko / All the students in my high school had to take English – it was required. And I needed English to get into my university. (Tokyo)	Mirka / Well, years ago, most people learned Russian and only a few people took English. I studied both. (Warsaw)
Brad / I took Spanish last year, and most of my friends did, too. There are a lot of Spanish speakers around here, so it's kind of useful. (Los Angeles)	Paut / A lot of my classmates dropped French after ninth grade. Almost all of them – except me. But then later, some of them had to take evening classes because they needed it for work. (Isgos)

Circle the correct expression to complete these sentences.

1. **Most / Most of** my friends are fluent in English.
2. **A few / A few of** people in my city know Russian.

Determiners

- **All** high schools have Math teachers.
- **A lot of** people do not like Math.
- **No** students like exams.

1. **What do we call the words in red?**

2. **How do we use them?**

3. **Why do we put “of” sometimes and we delete it other times?**

- **All, most, A lot, some, few, no, and none** are “**quantifiers**”

• They are used before nouns to say **how much** or **how many** of something we are talking about.

Determiners

- **General Statement**

{Determiner + **noun**}

All, most, A lot of, some, a few, no + plural noun

All **people** like nature.

Most **Canadians** speak English.

A lot of **people** don't like math.

A few **people** get scholarships.

No **students** like exams.

Note: No can also be followed by a singular noun

No **student** like exams

Determiners

- **Specific Statement**

{Determiner + of + **determiner** + **noun**}

All (of), most of, A lot of, some of, a few of, none of + of + other determiner + plural noun

None of **my friends** go to the library after school.

Most of **the people** that I know stay up late.

A lot of **the students** in my class don't like math.

A few of **the students** in my school get full marks.

Note: All can be used with or without **of** before **determiner + noun**

All of **my friends** hate waking up early.

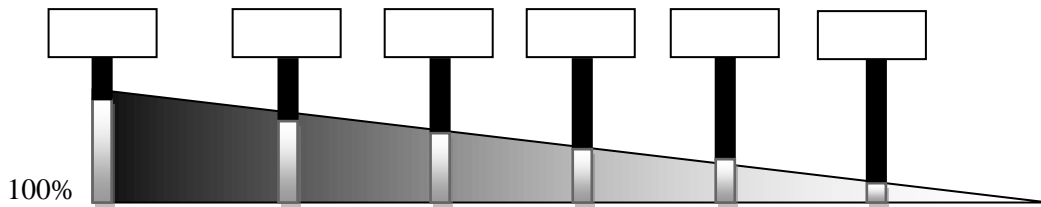
All **my friends** hate waking up early.

Other determiners

The my
 You this
 That us
 them

A Write the determiners in order in the chart below

a few all a lot of most none some



B Read the test results.

Complete the sentences with the determiners in the box.

Use each expression only once.

	Chemistry	English	Geography	Geometry
Passed	55%	100%	90%	15%
Failed	45%	0%	10%	85%

A few A few of All of A lot of Most of None of Some Some of

- _____ students in the class passed chemistry. _____ them failed chemistry.
- _____ the students passed English. _____ the student failed it.
- _____ the students passed geography. _____ students failed it.
- _____ the students passed geography. _____ people students failed it.

Building Vocabulary:

Choir }
 band } music
 orchestra }

gymnastics }
 track } physical
 dance } education (p.E.) }

chemistry }
 physics } science
 biology }

history }
 geography } social studies
 economics }

geometry }
 algebra } mathematics
 calculus }

Lecture 19
Unit 5

Lesson C Well, actually, . . .

1 Conversation strategy Correcting things you say:

A Can you think of possible ways to complete these replies?

A How old were you when you moved here?

B I was seven. Actually, no, I was _____.

A who took you to school on your first day?

B My dad. No, wait, my _____ took me.

Conversation:

Thomson: Look at these old photos. My uncle see them too me.

Ali: Oh, is this you?

Thomson: Yeah, with my best friend. We were in kindergarten together.

Ali: Oh. Do you remember much about kindergarten?

Thomson: Not really. Well, I remember my first day of school. Actually, I don't remember the day, but I remember on the way home I missed my bus stop.

Ali: Oh, no!

Thomson: Yeah. And I kept riding around until I was the last kid on the bus.

Ali: So how did you get home?

Thomson: Well, the teacher, I mean, the bus driver had to call and find out my address and everything, and he took me home.

Ali: So that was when you were five?

Thomson: Yeah. Uh . . . no, wait . . . I was only four. I started school early.

Notice how Thomson correct the things he says with expressions like these:

Well; Actually; No, wait, Find examples in the conversation.

"No, wait. . . I was only four"

1. I don't remember anything about my childhood. _____
2. I started gymnastics when I was five. _____
3. I hated swimming lessons. _____
4. I lived with my grandparents for a year. _____
5. I played piano until I was ten. _____
6. All my friends were very nice. _____
 - a. Actually, no, I was 11 when I quit.
 - b. Well, they were OK, but I was always scared.
 - c. Well, most of them, not all of them.
 - d. No, wait. I was six.
 - e. Well, actually, I remember a few things.
 - f. No, wait. Actually, it was two years.

**Well
Actually
No, wait**

**Words that provide
a signal to listener
that the speaker is
about to clarify or
correct some misinformation.**

You can use I mean to
Well, the teacher,
I mean, the bus
driver, had to . . .

correct yourself when
you say the wrong
word or name.
This is just one
use of I mean.

A Complete the questions by correcting the underlined words.
Use the words on the box:

stuffed animals basketball friend mountain bike skating
comic books horses grandparents

When you were a child, . . .

1. Did you read a lot of cartoons, I mean, _____?
2. Did you have a motorbike, I mean, a _____?
3. How often did you visit your parents, I mean, your _____?
4. Did you go skiing in the winter, I mean, _____?
5. Were you afraid of cats, I mean, _____?
6. Did you have an imaginary classmate, I mean, _____?
7. Did you collect animals, I mean, _____?
8. Were you good at playing chess, I mean, _____?

Linking Ideas

•Except (**for**) - apart from

We agreed on most things. We didn't agree on soccer teams.

We agreed on most things **except for** soccer teams.

We didn't argue much. Still, we argued about soccer.

We didn't argue much **apart from** soccer.

Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box:

Actually, no, it was 2006.

Well, at least most

of them didn't

No, wait. I was none.

Well, actually, it was dark brown.

Actually, no, I was 18 when I left.

Well, no, I guess I spent some weekends with my grandparents.

Well, Not perfect, actually. We didn't like elementary school!

Well, not all of them. Josie speak three languages.

No, wait,. . . Her name was Mrs. Santos.

1. A All my friends are bilingual. They all speak two languages.

B That's amazing!

2. A My best friend and I played soccer every weekend when we were kids.

B That sounds like fun.

3. A We moved to Rio de Janeiro when I was ten.

B So you were pretty young.

4. A I was on a swimming team until I was 16.

B That's the reason you swim so well.

5. A My brother and I had a perfect childhood.

B Really? But you were generally pretty happy, right?

6. A My cousin lived with us for a year – in 2007, I think.

B That was your cousin Jack, right?

7. A My favorite teacher in elementary school was Mrs. Santana.

B Oh, yeah? My favorite teacher was Mrs. Stiller.

8. A When I was little, none of my friends had horses.

B But you had a horse, right?

9. A I had black hair when I was born.

B Really? I was born with no hair at all!

Simple Past: Past of be:

Affirmative and Negative Statements:

Subject	Be	(not)	
I	was		happy in London.
You	were		
We			at university.

They		not	
He	was		
She			In the garden.
It			

You can contract negative statements:

was : wasn't were : weren't

Simple Past:

The simple past describes completed actions in the past.



- Yesterday, I **played** basketball with my friends
- My father and I **watched** a match last weekend.
- The train **stopped** at the station.
- Ahmad **took** a Spanish class last week.
- Sarah **stayed** home and **studied** for the test.

Signal words
yesterday .
last week .
a month ago in 2002 .
2 minutes ago .
the other day .

Spelling of simple past verbs:

Add -ed after most verbs:

traveled – walked – talked – helped – answered

Add -d after verbs that end in -e:

welcomed – improved – saved – liked – loved

If a one-syllable verb ends in vowel + consonant double the consonant and add -ed:

shop : shopped - plan : planned – stop : stopped.

If the verb ends in a consonant + -y, change the y to i and add -ed:

study : studied – try : tried – hurry : hurried.

If the verb ends in a vowel + y, add -ed:

play : played – stay : stayed

Simple Past :

	Infinitive	Simple past
1.	Meet	met
2.	Drive	drove
3.	Speak	spoke
4.	Put	put
5.	Write	wrote
6.	Sing	sang
7.	Do	did
8.	Sit	sat
9.	Stand	stood
10.	Run	ran

Choose "Was" or "Were":

- The teacher _____ nice.
- The students _____ very clever.
- But one of the students _____ in trouble.
- We _____ sorry for him.

• He _____ nice though.

Write sentences in simple past:

- Janet /miss /the bus → Janet missed the bus.
- she / study/ her room → She studied in her room.
- Nancy / watch / not / television → Nancy didn't watch television.
- she / read / a book → She read a book.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
He wrote a book.	He didn't write a book	Did he write a book?
He sang	He did not sing	Did he sing
She was pretty	She wasn't pretty	Was she pretty?

Put the sentences into simple past:

- We move to a new house. → We moved to a new house
- They bring food. → They brought food
- He doesn't do the homework. → He didn't do the homework
- They sell cars. → They sold cars.
- Does he visit his friends? → Did he visit his friends?

Time expressions:

1. For

Did you live there for a long time?

2. Until { up to a specific point in time. }

e.g. We lived here until 1992/ February.

3. From _____ to _____ {two points of time}.

e.g. I stayed in Riyadh from March to September.

4. ago {time expression + ago} .

e.g. My family moved to the UK ten years ago.

5. Then: (and then) .

e.g. We lived in Brazil. Then we moved to the U.S.

e.g. We lived in Brazil, and then we moved to the U.S.

6. When: {conjunction} + clause with a specific point in time.

e.g. We left when I was six .

: Determiners

•General Statement .

{Determiner + noun}

All, most, A lot of, some, a few, no + plural noun.

All people like nature.

Most Canadians speak English.

A lot of people don't like math.

A few people get scholarships.

No students like exams.

Note: No can also be followed by a singular noun.

No student like exams .

Determiners:

•Specific Statement.

{Determiner + of + determiner + noun}

All (of), most of, A lot of, some of, a few of, none of + of + other determiner + plural noun.

None of my friends go to the library after school.

Most of the people that I know stay up late.

A lot of the students in my class don't like math.

A few of the students in my school get full marks.

Note: All can be used with or without of before determiner +noun

All of my friends hate waking up early.

All my friends hate waking up early.

Other determiners :
The my
You this
That us
 them

Building Vocabulary:

Choir }
band } music
orchestra }

gymnastics }
track } physical
dance } education (p.E).

chemistry }
physics } science
biology }

history }
geography } social studies
economics }

geometry }
algebra } mathematics
calculus }

literature art
drama computer studies

Lecture 20
Unit 6

Around town

In Unit 6, you learn how to . . .

- * use Is there? And Are there? To ask about places in a town.
- * use Location expressions like across from and outside.
- * use can and Could to offer help and ask for directions.
- * talk about stores and favorite places in your city or town.
- * Check information by repeating key words, using "checking" expressions and asking "echo" questions.

Places in your town

Stores and Shops:

grocery store, clothes store, drugstore.

Free-Time Places:

coffee shop, restaurant, parks.

Services:

Post office, banks, hospitals.

New Vocabulary

Department store: a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things.

Avenue: a wide road, with trees or tall buildings on both sides, or a wide countryside path or road with trees on both sides.

Directions: instructions that you give to someone about how to find a particular place.

Museum: a building where objects of historical, scientific or artistic interest are kept.

Straight: continuing in one direction without bending or curving.

Block: a large, usually tall building divided into separate parts for use as offices or homes.

Ferry: a boat or ship for taking passengers and often vehicles across an area of water, especially as a regular service.

Terminal: the area or building at a station, airport or port which is used by passengers leaving or arriving by train, aircraft or ship.

Aquarium: a glass container in which fish and other water animals can be kept.

Stadium: a large closed area of land with rows of seats around the sides and often with no roof which is used for sports events.

Woman: Excuse me, please, Is there an Internet café near here?

Jack: Uh . . . there's one Main Street-across from the big department store. It's right up this street.

Woman: Thanks. Oh, and are there any cash machines around here?

Jack: Yeah. There are some ATMs over there outside the bank, just across the street.

Woman: Oh, yeah. I see them. Thanks.

There is / There are

* **We use there is (singular) / there are (plural) to say that something is located in the place or exists:**

There is an apple on the table. There is a student in the class.

There are five apples on the table. There are twenty five students in the class.

* **We use there isn't (singular) / there aren't (plural) to say that something isn't located in the place or doesn't exist:**

There isn't an apple on the table. There isn't a student in the class.

There aren't any apples on the table. There aren't any students in the class.

* **We use Is there...? (singular) / Are there...? (plural) to ask whether something is located in the place or exists:**

* **Is there** +a/an+ singular noun?

Is there an apple on the table?

Are there +any+ Plural noun?

Are there any apples on the table

There is / There are

Is there an Internet café near here?

Yes, there is. There's **one** on Main Street.

It's across from the department store.

No, there isn't (**one**)

Are there any cash machines near here?

Yes, there are. There are **some** outside the bank.

Yes, there's **one** over there.

No, there aren't (**any**)

There is / There are – Is there / are there

1. a lamp in the room.
2. Susan, a chair in the garden?
3. a man in the garden?
4. two little trees in the garden.
5. a nice door in this house.
6. many windows in the house?
7. Mum, some water in the glass?
8. In Londona lot of museums.
9. In this glasssome milk.
10. A: "Are there many windows in the house?"

B: "Yes, many."

Location Expression



Complete the questions with **Is there** a or **Are there** any.

Complete the answer with **one, some, any,** and **location** expressions.

Then practice with a partner:

Driver: _____ bank around here?

Jack: Yeah, there's _____ right _____ Main Street.

It's _____ the deli. Do you Sam's Deli- just _____ the street?

Driver: Oh, yeah. Can I park there? I mean, _____ parking lot?

Jack: Well, there's _____ just _____ the bank, but the entrance is _____ Lincoln.

Driver: _____ public restrooms there?

Jack: No, there aren't _____ But there's a department store _____ Main and Third. I'm sure there are _____ there, _____ the store.

Driver: Thanks. Oh, and _____ supermarket any where?

Jack: Uh, there's _____ over there _____ the bank.

Driver: And one more thing - _____ shoe stores near?

Jack: Yes, there's Riviera Shoes on Main _____ Second and Third Avenues.

Getting Around

* When people go to different places, it's called **getting around**.

* How do you usually get around?

Car- Taxi- Bus - Subway –Train- Bicycle – Walk.

* When you want to find out how to get to a place, what can you do?

look at a map Ask people.

A Excuse me, could you give me directions to the Rock 'n' Roll Museum?

B Sure. Go straight ahead for two blocks. You're going to see a ferry terminal. Make a right and go down the street about a block. It's on the left.

- C Are you lost? Can I help you?
- D Yes, thanks. Can you tell me how to get to Panther Stadium?
- C Sure. Go to the end of the next block, and turn right. Walk up two blocks. You can't miss it.

You're just outside the parking garage. You ask:
 "Could you tell me how to get to the aquarium?"
 The aquarium is going to be on your right.
 You're going to see a ferry terminal.
 Go straight ahead for two block.
 Make a left.
 Walk up the street about one block.

You're in the Ocean View Hotel. You ask:
 "Can you give me directions to Symphony Hall?"
 Then make a rright.
 Turn left again at the corner, and walk up a block.
 It's right there, on the left.
 When you go out of the hotel, turn left.

Offers & Requests

Offers

- Can I help you?
- What can I do?
- How can I help?










Requests

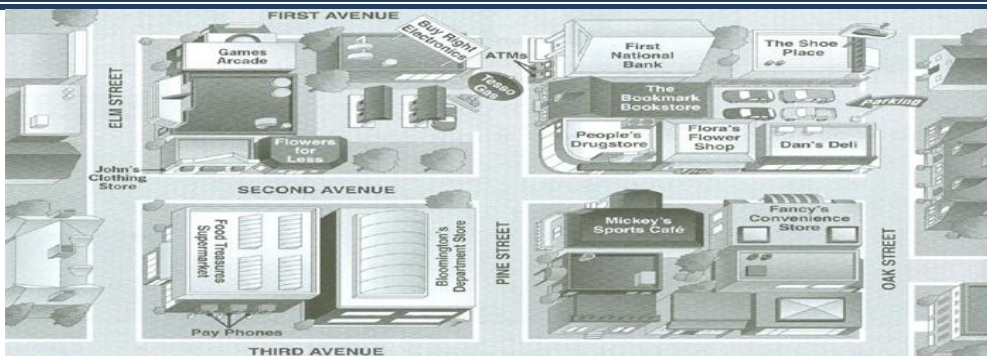
- Can you help me?
- Can you tell mw hoe to go to the aquarium?
- Could you give me directions?

Lecture 21

Unit 6

Location Expression:

								
behind	In front of	Next to	between	inside	outside	On First Street	On the corner of Main and First	Across (the street) from opposite



1. The bookstore is a cross from Tesso Gas.

2. Flora's Flower Shop is between the drugstore and the deli.
3. The department store is next to the supermarket.
4. The clothing store is on the corner of Second and Elm.
5. Games Arcade is on First avenue.
6. The Shoe Price is on the corner of oak and first.
7. The parking lot is behind Dan's Deli.

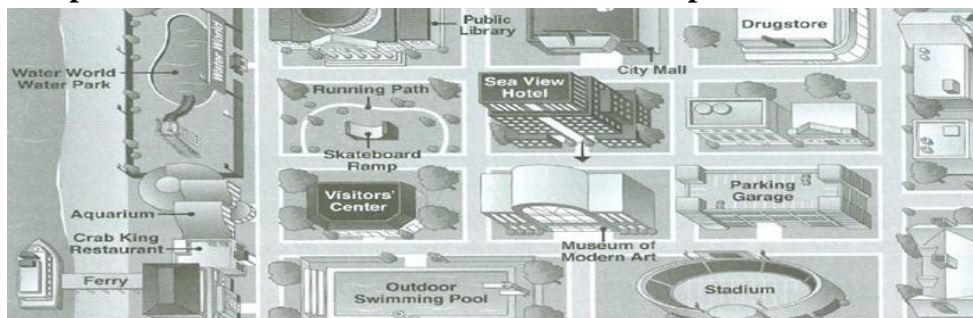
aquarium	museum	running	stadium	visitors'
center				
hotel	parking	skateboard ramp	library	water park

You can . . .

1. See sea animals at an aquarium.
2. Swim in an outdoor pool at a water park.
3. Go jogging on a running path.
4. Go skateboarding on a skateboard ramp.
5. Borrow books in a library.
6. See art and interesting old things at a museum.
7. Ask for information at a visitors' center.
8. Leave your car at a parking garage.
9. Watch a baseball game at a stadium.
10. Sleep at a hotel.

Some people are at the Sea View Hotel. Where do they want to go? Look at the map.

Complete the conversations with the names of the places.



1. **A.** Can you tell me how to get to the skateboard ramp?
B. Sure. When you leave the hotel, turn right. It's on the next block. It's there on your right.
2. **A.** Can you tell me how to get to the drugstore?
B. Yes. Go out of the hotel, and turn left. Turn left again at the corner, go one block, and turn right. It's on your left.
3. **A.** Can you help me? I'd like to go to the ferry.
4. **B.** Yes. Turn right out of the hotel. Go straight for another block, and make a left. Walk two blocks. It's on your right, next to the restaurant.

Conversation strategy Checking information

A What are the best ways to check information? Choose two responses.

A Excuse me. Is there a mall around here?

B Huh? A mall? Did you say a mall?

Concierge: Hi. Can I help you?

Kate: Yes. What is there to do around here? Within walking distance.

Concierge: Within walking distance? Well, the Center Mall is a 15-minute walk from here.

Kate: Fifteen or fifty?

Concierge: Fifteen. They have a lot of good stores and movie theaters. Or if you want to go see a play, there's ...

Kate: I'm sorry? A play? Um . . . no, I think a movie sounds better. Did you say the Center Mall?

Concierge: Yes, it's right down this street. The new John Woo movie is playing – I heard it's good.

Kate: Excuse me? The new what?

Concierge: The new John Woo movie. It got great reviews.

Notice how Kate and the concierge check information. They repeat words as a question of use "checking" expressions. Find example in the conversation.	"it's a 15-minute walk from here." "Fifteen of fifty?"	"checking" expressions I'm sorry? Excuse me? Did you say. . .? What did you say?
---	--	--

5. Are there any good concerts on this week? e e. Concerts, did you say?

Echo Question:

In an "echo" question,
You repeat something
You heard, and you
Add a question word
To check information
You didn't hear.

A: The new Samsung mobile is great

B: Excuse me
The new what?

A: There is a drugstore on Main St.

B: I'm sorry, it's where?

how far how much ✓what what kind what time where

- A There are lots of street performers in the city right now.
B I'm sorry, there are a lot of what ?
- A There's a miniature golf course about 15 minutes away.
B Excuse me, it's how far ?
- A The best outdoor pool around here is at Ocean Beach.
B I'm sorry, it's where ?
- A There are great gift shops in this neighborhood.
B I'm sorry, there are what kind of shops?
- A The movie theater opens at 10:15 a.m.
B Excuse me, it opens at what time?
- A Rides in the amusement park cost \$5.
B They cost how much ?

Reading:

1.Chinatown is now home to:

- a. 16,000 people. b. less than 14,000 people. c. More than 14,000 people.

2.Across from the cathedral on Grant

- a. Ching Chung Temple. b. St. Mary's Square. c. Chinatown Gate.

3.Portsmouth square is _____ the Chinese Culture Center.

- a. next. b. behind. c. inside. d. across from.

4.Operator had to speak:

- a. Six languages. b. Only English and Chinese. c. English and five Chinese dialects.

5.You can sample fortune cookies in

- a. Ross Alley. b. Jackson St. c. St. Mary Cathedral.

& Use the map to number the directions to the bank below:

Directions: (Walk one more block – Turn right – Walk u[one block – Make a left – It's on the left, just past the post office).

- The police station is **between** the bank and the store.
- The movie theater is **behind** the restaurant.
- The store is **next to** the police station **beside**.

4. The train station is **far from** the bank.
5. The school is **near from** the drugstore.
6. The post office is **across from** the bank.

Today is your birthday, you invited Sarah, and you are giving her directions to get to your home.-

You.- Hi! Sarah, What are you doing tonight?

Sarah.- Nothing, Why?

You.- Because, today is my birthday, and I'm having a party. Do you want to come?

Sarah.- Great! Where do you live?

You.- Ok, from your house, Walk straight ahead on Broadway Street, then turn right on First Avenue, walk two blocks, my house is on the corner of First Avenue and Central Street.

1. The restaurant is between the bank and the hotel.

2. The school is in front of the police station.

3. The supermarket is across from the train station.

New Vocabulary:

Department store: a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things.

Avenue: a wide road, with trees or tall buildings on both sides, or a wide countryside path or road with trees on both sides.

Directions: instructions that you give to someone about how to find a particular place. e.g. Can you give me directions to your house? Museum: a building where objects of historical, scientific or artistic interest are kept.

Straight: continuing in one direction without bending or curving.

Block: a large, usually tall building divided into separate parts for use as offices or homes.

Ferry: a boat or ship for taking passengers and often vehicles across an area of water, especially as a regular service.

Terminal: the area or building at a station, airport or port which is used by passengers leaving or arriving by train, aircraft or ship.

Aquarium: a glass container in which fish and other water animals can be kept.

Stadium: a large closed area of land with rows of seats around the sides and often with no roof which is used for sports events.

There is / There are:

We use **there is (singular) / there are (plural)** to say that something is located in the place or exists:

There is an apple on the table. There is a student in the class.

There are five apples on the table. There are twenty five students in the class.

We use **there isn't (singular) / there aren't (plural)** to say that something isn't located in the place or doesn't exist:

There isn't an apple on the table. There isn't a student in the class.

There aren't any apples on the table. There aren't any students in the class.

We use **Is there...? (singular) / Are there...? (plural)** to ask whether something is located in the place or exists:

Is there +a/an+ singular noun?

Is there an apple on the table?

Are there +any+ Plural noun?

Are there any apples on the table

Offers & Requests:

Offers	Requests
Can I help you?	Can you help me?

What **can** I do?
How **can** I help?

Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?
Could you give me directions?

Complete the "echo" question in each conversation.

- A Hey mom! A new deli opened right across the street from us.
B I'm sorry, a new what opened?
A A new deli, mom.
B Great! Now I don't have to cook!
- A Tim spent almost five hundred dollars on soccer match tickets for his family.
B Excuse me? He spent how much ?
A Almost five hundred dollars.
B Wow! I hope the match is good!
- A I really want to leave at 6:00.
B Sorry? You want to leave at what time ?
A At 6:00.
B Uh-oh. We're late!
- A Howard is going to the aquarium today.
B I'm sorry? He's going where ?
A To the aquarium. You know, the one on Main Street.
B Oops! I told him I'd meet him there.

Write an "echo" question for the underlined expression in each conversation.

- A The lecture tickets cost sixty dollars each.
B They cost how much?
- A There's a great bicycle path in the park.
B There's a what?
- A The stadium is on State Street.
B The Stadium is where?
- A The aquarium closes at 8:30 on Friday nights.
B The aquarium closes at what time?
- A Let's go to the museum. It's just a few blocks away.
B It's how far?

Lecture 22

Unit 7 -Going Away

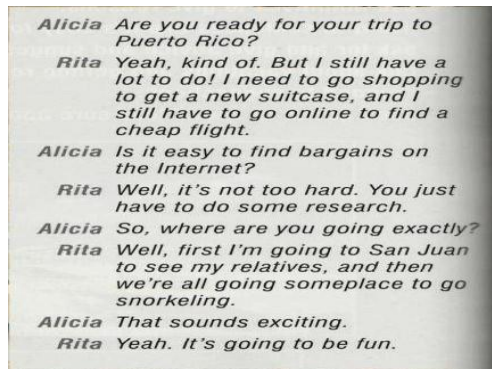
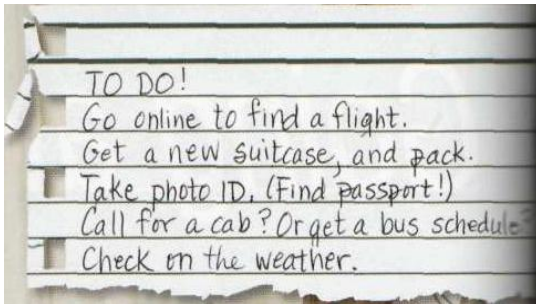
Lesson A: Getting Ready

New Vocabulary :

- Pack**: to put things into cases, bags etc. ready for a trip somewhere
- Suitcase**: a large case with a handle, used for carrying clothes and possessions when you travel.
- Cap**: a taxi
- Cheap**: low price. [\neq expensive]
- Flight**: a journey in a plane
- Bargain**: something you buy cheaply or for less than its usual price.
- Relative**: a member of your family
- Snorkeling**: when you swim under water using a snorkel. A **snorkel** is a

tube that allows someone who is swimming to breathe air under water.

- **Schedule:** a list that shows the times that buses, trains etc. leave or arrive at a particular place [= timetable]



Infinitives for reasons

Use

To give a reason
to answer the question “why”

Form

Main clause + infinitive for reason

I have to go online **to find a flight.**

I'm going to San Juan **to see my relatives.**

He has to go to the bank **to change some money.**

I'm going to Puerto Rico **to see** my relatives.
I need to go shopping **to get** a suitcase.
I have to go online **to find** a flight.

Match the sentences.

1. Jim and Mark are planning to go to Ecuador. a
 2. First, Jim needs to call the embassy. ____
 3. Then he's going to go on the Internet. ____
 4. Mark has to go to a bookstore. ____
 5. Then he's going to the library. ____
 6. Jim's going to go to the bank. ____
 7. Jim and Mark are going to go to the mall. ____
 8. They're going to the bus station. ____
- a. He needs to find out about visas.
 - b. He wants to buy a good guidebook.
 - c. They want to pick up an airport bus schedule.
 - d. They're going to learn Spanish.
 - e. He's going to look for a cheap flight online.
 - f. They have to buy some suitcases.
 - g. He needs to change some money.
 - h. He wants to do research before they go.

Is it easy to find bargains online?
It's easy to do.
It's not hard to do.

Grammar

- **Affirmative statements**

It's + **adjective** + to . . .

It's **easy** to find cheap flights.

It's **fun** to meet new people.

It's **good** to know a little of the language.

- **Negative statements**

It's + **not** + **adjective** + to . . .

It's **not hard** to do.

□ **Questions with “Is it”**

Is it + adjective + to-infinitive?

Is it easy to find parking spaces here?

1-i need to get a phrase book to learn some expressions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. get a phrase book / learn some expressions <u>e</u> | a. Is it hard to get a visa? |
| 2. call the embassy / ask about a visa ____ | b. Is it safe to pay online with a credit card? |
| 3. go on the Internet / get a flight ____ | c. Is it easy to get around? |
| 4. call a travel agent / get a hotel room ____ | d. Is it safe to carry a lot of cash? |
| 5. buy a guidebook / find out about trains ____ | e. Is it necessary to know the language? |
| 6. go to the bank / change some money ____ | f. Is it good to make reservations in advance? |

Lesson B : Things to Remember

	On a camping	On a business trip	To stay overnight with a friend
You need			
You don't need			

Building Language

Mom Jenny, maybe you should take some insect repellent. . . . Oh, and take a flashlight, and don't forget to pack some spare batteries. . . . Why don't you take my jacket? It's a good idea to have something warm. . . . Now, you need to take a hat. You could borrow your dad's. But don't lose it. . . . Oh, and Jenny, do you want to pack some other shoes?

Jenny I'm sorry, Mom. Did you say something?
I can't hear you with my headphones on.

Advice and Suggestions

Strong Advice

☐ Should

Subject + **should** (not) + base verb

You **should** take some insect repellent.
You **shouldn't** carry a lot of cash with you.

☐ Need to

Subject + need to + base verb

You **need to** take a cap

☐ Imperatives

Take a hat

Don't forget to pack a jacket

Suggestions

☐ Could

Subject + **could** (not)

+base verb

You **could** borrow your dad's hat
You **couldn't** go without a camera

☐ Questions with: Why don't you ...?

Why don't you take my jacket

☐ Questions with: Do you want to ...?

Do you want to pack some other shoes?

☐ The expression: It's a good idea to ...

It's a good idea to take your sunglasses.

A Complete the suggestions using the expressions in the box and your own ideas.

bring more than one credit card	✓take insect repellent
pack a lot of light clothes	use a lot of sunscreen

- A We're going hiking in the mountains this weekend. What should we take?
B Well, you should take insect repellent and a first-aid kit
- A I'm planning a skiing trip to British Columbia. The weather's nice there.
B But it's easy to get a sunburn. You should use a lot of sunscreen
- A I want to go to Hawaii on my next vacation.
B You should pack a lot of light clothes
- A My cousin and I are planning a shopping trip to Hong Kong.
B You really should bring more than one credit card

A Write the words under the pictures.



1. a tent



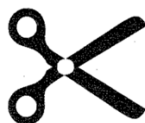
2. a flashlight



3. a toothbrush



4. a hair dryer



5. a pair of scissors



6. a razor

Lecture 23

Going away

New Vocabulary:

- ☐ **Pack**: to put things into cases, bags etc. ready for a trip somewhere
- ☐ **Suitcase**: a large case with a handle, used for carrying clothes and possessions when you travel.
- ☐ **Cab**: a taxi
- ☐ **Cheap**: low price. [≠ expensive]
- ☐ **Flight**: a journey in a plane
- ☐ **Bargain**: something you buy cheaply or for less than its usual price.
- ☐ **Relative**: a member of your family
- ☐ **Snorkeling**: when you swim under water using a snorkel. A **snorkel** is a tube that allows someone who is swimming to breathe air under water.
- ☐ **Schedule**: a list that shows the times that buses, trains etc. leave or arrive at a particular place [= timetable]

Infinitives for reasons:

Use

to give a reason
to answer the question “why”

Form

Main clause + infinitive for reason

I have to go online to find a flight.
I'm going to San Juan to see my relatives.
He has to go to the bank to change some money.

I'm going to Puerto Rico **to see** my relatives.
I need to go shopping **to get** a suitcase.
I have to go online **to find** a flight.

Grammar

☐ Affirmative statements

It's + **adjective** + to . . .

It's **easy** to find cheap flights.

It's **fun** to meet new people.

It's **good** to know a little of the language.

☐ Negative statements

It's + not + **adjective** + to . . .

It's not **hard** to do.

☐ Questions with “Is it”

Is it + **adjective** + to-infinitive?

Is it easy to find parking spaces here?

Is it easy to find bargains online?

It's easy to do.

It's not hard to do.

Match the expressions with the plans and reasons. Then write the sentences

	Plan	Reason
<i>I'm planning</i>	<i>to go online</i>	<i>to buy train tickets</i>
<i>I'm going</i>	<i>to go to Chile</i>	<i>to go snorkeling</i>
<i>I want</i>	<i>to go to the beach</i>	<i>to go skiing</i>
<i>I'd like</i>	<i>to fly to Shanghai</i>	<i>to try the regional food</i>
<i>I need</i>	<i>to eat at local restaurants</i>	<i>to learn some expressions</i>
<i>I'm not going</i>	<i>to get a Korean phrase book</i>	<i>to see old friends</i>

1. I'm planning to go to the beach to go snorkeling.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.
6. _____.

Lesson B: Thing to Remember:

B Circle the correct words, and complete the sentences.

1. You use toothpaste with your toothbrush to clean your teeth.
a. soap b. a tent **c. toothpaste**
2. You use _____ at the beach if you don't want to get a sunburn.
a. toothpaste b. sunscreen c. a pair of scissors
3. You wear _____ when you go to bed.
a. pajamas b. swimming trunks c. sandals
4. Most people use _____ to wash their hair.
a. soap b. a brush c. shampoo
5. When you go camping, you use _____ in your tent because you don't have a bed.
a. insect repellent b. a flashlight c. a sleeping bag
6. A lot of men use _____ to remove the hair on their faces.
a. a brush b. a razor c. a towel
7. If you are hurt or sick while camping, get medicine from _____.
a. batteries b. a towel c. a first-aid kit
8. Bring extra _____ with you to get power for your flashlight or radio.
a. batteries b. pajamas c. soap
9. Wear _____ to keep your feet cool when it's hot.
a. sunglasses b. sandals c. a hat
10. People sometimes use _____ when it is dark.
a. sunscreen b. a flashlight c. sunglasses

Advice and Suggestions:


Strong Advice	Suggestions
<input type="checkbox"/> Should Subject + should (not) + base verb You should take some insect repellent. You shouldn't carry a lot of cash with you.	<input type="checkbox"/> Could Subject + could (not) + base verb You could borrow your dad's hat You couldn't go without a camera
<input type="checkbox"/> Need to Subject + need to + base verb You need to take a cap	<input type="checkbox"/> Questions with: Why don't you ...? Why don't you take my jacket
<input type="checkbox"/> Imperatives Take a hat Don't forget to pack a jacket	<input type="checkbox"/> Questions with: Do you want to ...? Do you want to pack some other shoes? <input type="checkbox"/> The expression: It's a good idea to ... It's a good idea to take your sunglasses.

Conversation strategy Responding to suggestions:

A Look at the responses to the suggestion. Who really wants to go hiking?

A We should go hiking together sometime.

B That sounds like fun. **C** Well, I'd like to, but . . . **D** I guess we could, maybe.

 Now listen. What would Chris like to do? What does Adam think?

Chris You know, we should take a few days off sometime.

Adam Yeah, we should. Definitely.

Chris We could go to Mexico or something.

Adam That's a great idea.

Chris We could even go for a couple of weeks.

Adam Well, maybe. I guess we could, but . . .

Chris You know, we could just quit our jobs and maybe go backpacking for a few months. . . .

Adam Well, I don't know. I'd like to, but . . . I guess I need to keep this job, you know, to pay for school and stuff.

Chris Yeah, me too, I guess.

Notice how Adam responds to Chris's suggestions with expressions like these. Find examples in the conversation.

For suggestions you like:
That's a great idea.
That sounds great.
I'd love to.

For suggestions you don't like:
Maybe.
I guess we could, but . . .
I don't know.
I'd like to, but . . .

B. Match the suggestions with the responses:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. You should come skiing with me sometime. <u>b</u> | a. That's a great idea. How's your French? |
| 2. Why don't we go somewhere on Sunday? <u>d</u> | b. Oh, I'd love to. Are you a good skier? |
| 3. We could go camping together sometime. <u>e</u> | c. I don't know. It's kind of far. |
| 4. Let's go traveling in Asia next year. <u>f</u> | d. I'd like to, but I already have plans. |
| 5. We should go to Paris to see the Louvre. <u>a</u> | e. Maybe. I don't have a tent, though. |
| 6. Why don't we go to Australia sometime? <u>c</u> | f. I guess we could. Where in Asia? |

Lecture 24

Unit 8

At home

In Unit 8, you learn how to . . .

- * use Whose . . . ? and mine, yours, his, hers, etc.
- * order adjectives before nouns and the pronouns one and ones.
- * talk about your home, your, belongings, and your habits.
- * use Do you mind . . . ? to ask for permission and Would you mind . . . ? to make requests.
- * agree to requests in different ways.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1) On a shelf.
In a box.
On the desk. | 2) In the closet. |
| 3) On top of the dresser.
In a drawer. | 4) Under the bed.
On the floor. |

LESSON A: SPRING CLEANING

Possessive Forms

Spring cleaning

Thomas: There's so much stuff in here!

Are all these things really ours?

I mean, whose coat is this?

Is it yours or your grandmother's?

Katie: Hey, it's mine, and I like it.

Thomas: And whose clothes are these?

Katie: Oh, they're my sister's.

She's storing some things here
while she's away.

The jewelry's hers, too.

Ugh, look at these awful earrings.

She has such weird taste.

Thomas: But those are yours. I bought them for you!

Katie: Oh, you did? Sorry. I guess they're not so bad

Can you complete the sentences?

Use the conversation about to help you.

1. A _____ stuff is this?

B It's ours.

2. A Is this coat yours?

B Yes, it's _____.

3. A Are these your sister's earrings?

B Yes, they're _____.

WHOSE . . . ?

* Whose . . . ? = Who does this belong to?

Form

*Whose + singular / plural noun + be + pronoun?

Whose coat is this?

Whose earrings are they?

*Whose can be used in other patterns:

Whose jacket did you borrow?

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

* We use possessive adjectives to show who owns or "possesses" something. The possessive adjectives are:

Number	Person	Gender	Possessive adjective	Example sentence
Singular	1 st	Male / female	My	This is my book.
	2 nd	Male / female	Your	I like your car.
	3 rd	Male	His	His name is "John"
		Female	Her	Her name is "Mary"
	neuter	Its	The dog is eating its food.	
Plural	1 st	Male / female	Our	We like our house.
	2 nd	Male / female	Your	Your children are nice.
	3 rd	Male / female / neuter	their	The students thanked their teacher.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES EXERCISE

*Complete the sentences with the right possessive adjective:

- Two students didn't do _____ mathematics homework.
- I have a car. _____ car is black.
- We have a dog. _____ name is Poncho.
- Nancy is from England. _____ husband is from _____ Australia.
- Sarah and Nadia go to a high school. _____ little brother _____ goes to primary school.
- Mr. O'Brian has a van. _____ van is very old.
- We go to a high school. _____ high school is fantastic.
- I like swimming. _____ brother swims with me.
- Frank and Alan are French. _____ family are from France.
- Mary likes _____ grandmother. She often visits her.

NOTES

Compare:

* **your** = possessive adjective

you're = you are .

* **its** = possessive adjective

it's = it is *OR* it has.

* **their** = possessive adjective

they're = they are

there = adverb (I'm not going there / look over there / there is a car outside)

* **whose** = possessive adjective

who's = who is *OR* who has.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

We use possessive pronouns depending on:

* number: singular (e.g.: **mine**) or plural (e.g.: **ours**)

* person: 1st person (e.g.: **mine**), 2nd person (e.g.: **yours**) or 3rd person (e.g.: **his**)

* gender: male (**his**), female (**hers**)

Number	person	Gender (of "owner")	Possessive pronouns
singular	1 st	Male / female	Mine
	2 nd	Male / female	Yours

	3 rd	Male	His
		Female	Hers
plural		Male / female	Ours
		Male / female	Yours
		Male / female / neuter	theirs

EXAMPLES

- * Look at these cars. **Mine** is the white one. (subject = My car)
- * I like your pictures. Do you like **mine**? (object = my pictures)

- * I looked everywhere for your key. I found John's key but I couldn't find **yours**. (object = your key)
- * My flowers are dying. **Yours** are lovely. (subject = Your flowers)

- * All the essays were good but **his** was the best. (subject = his essay)
- * John found his passport but Mary couldn't find **hers**. (object = her passport)
- * John found his clothes but Mary couldn't find **hers**. (object = her clothes)

- * Here is your car. **Ours** is over there, where we left it. (subject = Our car)
- * Your photos are good. **Ours** are terrible. (subject = Our photos)

- * My shoes are Italian. **Yours** are Chinese. (subject = Your shoes)
- * I don't like this family's garden but I like **yours**. (subject = your garden)

- * These aren't John and Mary's children. **Theirs** have black hair. (subject = Their children)
- * John and Mary don't like your car. Do you like **theirs**? (object = their car)

GRAMMAR

Whose bathing suit is this?	It's my bathing suit.	It's mine .
Whose jewelry is this?	They're your earrings.	They're yours .
Whose clothes are these?	It's her jewelry.	It's hers .
	They're his shoes.	They're his .
	They're our things.	They're ours .
	It's their stuff.	It's theirs .

Complete the conversations with possessive pronouns:

1. A Where do you keep your photos?
 B Well, I keep _____ in a box under my bed.
 My sister keeps _____ in an album. My parents put _____ in frames on the wall, and my brother throws _____ on the floor!
2. A Do you ever lose your keys? I'm always losing _____.
 B No. we always keep _____ on top of the refrigerator.
3. A What do you do with your old clothes?
 B Sometimes I give things to a friend of _____.
 My sisters keep _____ for years. But my mom gives _____ to charity.
4. A How long do you keep your credit card receipts?
 B Just till the bill comes. How long do you keep _____?
 A I keep _____ for months.

POSSESSIVE 'S

* When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add 's to a singular noun and an apostrophe ' to a plural noun, for example:

Ahmad's car - Sami's pen - Mary's house - the boy's ball

- * The friend of my father
- * My father's friend

	One ball.	More than one ball.
--	-----------	---------------------

One boy.	The boy's ball.	The boy's balls.
More than one boy.	The boys' ball.	The boys' balls.
	singular nouns	Plural noun
	My child's dog.	My children's dog.
	The man's work.	The men's work.
	The mouse's cage.	The mice's cage.
	A person's clothes.	People's clothes.

Irregulars Plurals

Lecture 25

Who really likes each suggestion? Circle the best response.

- Let's go to *Marco's* for pizza tomorrow.
 - That's a great idea.
 - I don't know. I don't really like pizza.
- We should go hiking together sometime.
 - I'd love to! When?
 - Maybe someday.
- Why don't we get some tickets and see a lecture?
 - I don't know. Aren't tickets pretty expensive?
 - That sounds like fun. What do you want to see?
- Would you like to go shopping for souvenirs this morning?
 - That sounds like a good idea. Where do you want to go?
 - Yeah, maybe we should do that sometime.
- Let's travel through South America next summer with my parents.
 - I'd like to, but I need to get a part-time job.
 - That's an interesting idea. When do we leave?

Dive into the lobby. . . .

Most divers go underwater to see fish and coral reefs. But in Florida, in the U.S., you can also stay at the world's only underwater hotel. It takes about an hour to dive down to the **Jules Undersea Lodge**. Then you swim up into the pool in the lobby to check in. The rooms are small, so you should only take a few things. Fortunately, the hotel packs them in a waterproof container and takes them there for you.

Salt, salt, everywhere . . .

The Hotel de la Playa in Bolivia is certainly different. It's almost completely made of salt – the walls, tables, chairs, and even the beds. Everything except the toilets! While we were there, we visited Fisherman's Island with its fabulous 12-foot cacti. It's fun to rent mountain bikes to go and see the salt hills, lakes, and hot springs. Just be sure to take sunglasses – the sun gets extremely bright.

A place to chill out . . .

It's a pretty long way to go to stay at the **Ishotellet** (Ice Hotel) – 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle in Sweden. But it's definitely worth the effort. It's hard to imagine sleeping on an ice bed, but with a reindeer skin and a good sleeping bag, I was warm. And my wake-up call came with a hot drink. You can always go to the sauna to get warm, too. The hotel has an art gallery, a chapel, a movie theater, a disco, and a fabulous ice fireplace in the lounge. Make sure you check out of the hotel before it melts in the spring! But don't worry – they rebuild it every winter.

1.The hotel is:

- on water
- above water.
- under water
- over water

2.You must _____ to get to the hotel

- walk
- dive
- swim
- run

3.You can take

_____ with you.

- some things
- a suitcase
- a bag
- a lot of things

1. _____ in the hotel is made of salt.

- Everything
- Almost everything
- Some things
- Nothing

2.If you want to go there, don't forget to take:

- a mountain bike
- cacti
- sunglasses
- salt

3.It's fun to see _____ there.

- the nature
- the bright sun
- the mountain bikes
- the sea

1.It's _____ to get to the hotel

- hard
- easy
- not difficult
- impossible

2.In the hotel, you will sleep in:

- sleeping bag
- ice bed
- reindeer skin
- ground

3.The best time to go there is

- in spring
- in summer
- before winter
- in the middle of winter

Circle the correct words to complete the conversation.

Karl wow! what a mess.

Matt Are all of these things **our** / **ours**?

Karl No, they're things people forgot when they left the class gathering yesterday.

Matt Well, I'm looking for **my** / **mine** jacket.

Karl Is this jacket **your** / **yours**?

Matt No, that's not **my** / **mine**. **My** / **mine** jacket is blue. I guess that's Felipe's.

Karl No, it's not **him** / **his**. Felipe's jacket is gray.

Matt Oh, well. Wow! Look at those books. Whose are they?

Karl I think they're the teachers'. Yeah, these are **their** / **theirs**.

Matt Oh, yeah, . . . right. Hey, whose magazines are these? Are they James's?

Karl No, they're not **him** / **his**. Can't you read? They say "Andy."

Matt No, I can't. I lost **my** / **mine** glasses, too!

Karl Wait a minute. Is this **your** / **yours** jacket?

Matt Yes, thanks! You're amazing. Now, do you think you can find **my** / **mine** glasses?

Lecture 26

Unit 8

Things at home

Bedroom	Bathroom	Living room	Kitchen
Clock	Mirror	Armchair	Cabinets
Nightstand	Sink	Lamp	Dishwasher
Carpet	Toilet	End table	Faucet
Curtains	Bathtub	Sofa	Stove
Dresser	Shower	Cushions	Microwave
		Coffee table	Oven

BUILDING LANGUAGE

1) Meg: Hmm. The rug in the middle is nice, and I like that red one, too. Which one do you like?

Lia: I like all of them. They're all nice.

2) John: those small round speakers are cool.

Andy: Which one? The little silver one?

Jon: Yeah. The one on the right.

1) A Which rug do you like? Do you like the blue _____?

B Not really. I like the _____ one _____.

2) A Which speakers do you like? The silver _____?

B Uh, no, I like the _____ ones.

Order of Adjectives:

Before a noun, the usual order of types of adjectives is:

Opinion	Size	Color	Shape	Nationality	Material	Noun
Beautiful	Big	blue	square	Thai	wool	Carpet
Awesome	little	red	rectangular	Iraqi	metal	
Pretty	small	black	round	English	plastic	
Ugly	tiny			American	cotton	
Disgusting						

Usual adjective order:

opinion, size, color, shape, nationality, material

they have **beautiful Turkish** rugs.

I like the **big red** rug.

I want those **cute little round** speakers.

I like the green rug. Which **one** do you like?

I like the blue **one** in the middle.

Those speakers are cool. Which **ones** do you like?

I like the silver **ones** on the right.

1) I like the _____.

Which _____ do you like?

2) I don't like the _____.

Which _____ do you like?

3) I'd like to buy the _____.

Which _____ would you like?

Lesson c

Do you mind . . . ?

1. **Conversation strategy** Asking politely

A In which request is someone (a) asking you do something?

(b) asking permission to do something?

Would you mind opening the window? _____

Do you mind if I open the window? _____

Claudia: Hello! Come on in.

Mei: These are for you, Claudia. Are the others here yet?

Claudia: Oh, thank you. No, not yet. So just main yourself at home. Can I get you some tea?

Mei: No, thank you. I'm fine. Do you mind it call my husband?

Claudia: No, go ahead. After your phone call, would you mind helping me in the kitchen? I hate to ask you, but I'm running a bit late.

Mei: No, not at all. What can I do?

Claudia: Well, . . . could you chop the onions?

Mei: No problem. I'm happy to help.

Notice how Mie uses **Do you mind . . . ?** to ask for Permission, and Claudia uses **Would you mind . . . ?** to ask Mei to do something. Also notice than they answer no to show they agree. Find the example in the conversation.

"Do you mind . . . ?"
"No, go ahead."
"Would you mind . . . ?"
"No, not at all."

Complete the questions with **Would you mind** or **Do you mind** it:

1. A _____ I borrow your dictionary?
B No, Not at all. Go ahead.
2. A _____ answering the phone for me?
B OH, no. No problem.
3. A _____ closing that door?
B No, not at all.
4. A _____ I take off my shoes?
B No, Go right ahead.
5. A _____ I use your complete for a minute?
B No problem.
6. A _____ handing me the potato salad?
B Of course not. Here you are.
7. A _____ opening the window?
B I'd be happy to.
8. A _____ I eat the last piece of apple pie?
B Not at all. Go ahead.
9. A _____ I turn on the news foe a minute?
B Not, not at all.
10. A _____ tuning down the radio a little?
B No problem. Is this OK now?

AGREEING TO REQUESTS

Answer Yes to agree to requests with Can and Could:
Can I use your phone?
Yes. / Sure. / Go (right) ahead.
Could you chop the onions?
Yes. / Sure. / OK. / No problem.

Answer No to agree to requests with mind:
Do you mind if I use your phone?
No, go (right) ahead. / No, not at all
Would you mind helping me in the kitchen?
No, not at all. / Oh, no. No problem

Complete the answers. Then practice with a partner:

1. A I hate to ask this, but would you mind turning off your cell phone during dinner?
B _____. But do you mind if I make just one quick call?
1. A Do you mind if I use your computer to check my e-mail?
B _____. Go right ahead.
3. A Can I borrow your cell phone for a few minutes?
B Well, I'm expecting a call, but _____.
4. A Would you mind helping me with dinner tonight?
B _____. What are you making?

5. A Could you get some milk when you go to the supermarket?

B _____ . What kind do you want?

Making beds and doing dishes

74% of people make their beds every morning. 5% never do. And 3% actually change their sheets every day.

Do you wash the dishes right after eating? 58% of Americans do, but 5% let theirs sit for two or more days!

Pack rats

How long do you save magazines? About half the population throws away old ones after six months. But 20% keep them for years and years.

1. _____ people never do their beds.

- a. All
- b. Most
- c. A few
- d. Some

2. _____ of Americans don't do the dishes after eating.

- a. 5%
- b. 3%
- c. 74%
- d. 58%

3. _____ of American people throw away old magazines.

- a. about 20%
- b. about 25%
- c. about 74%
- d. about 50%

Lights out

Are you careful about saving electricity? 25% of people turn off the light when they leave a room. 8% never do. Four out of five leave the lights on when they go out at night.

Neat and tidy

Are you an organized person? 13% of people alphabetize their books and CDs, or organize them in some way! The average home has 13 cleaning products around the house.

Who does the laundry?

Men do 29% of the 419 million loads of laundry washed each week. Almost all unmarried men do at least one load a week.

1. _____ people leave the lights on when they go out at night.

- a. All
- b. Most
- c. A few
- d. Some

2. Almost all unmarried men do _____ of laundry a week

- a. only one load
- b. three loads
- c. one load or more
- d. no load

3. _____ of people don't organize their books in a specific way

- a. 87%
- b. 29%
- c. 13%
- d. 25%

Ordering events

* To show a sequence:

first, next, (and) then

* Before a noun:

before / after

during = "at the same time as"

* to link actions

when

as soon as = "immediately,"
"right after"

while = "at the same time as"
before / after

Evening Routines

First things first

Most of the people in our group change their clothes **as soon as** they get home. One person has some juice or soda **first and then** changes. We all do different things **next**. Most of us eat a snack, but one person never eats **before** dinner.

Dinnertime

Everyone eats dinner at home. Half of us watch TV **while** we are eating. Half of us talk to our family **during** dinner. No one does the dishes **after** dinner.

Time for bed

All of us watch TV **before** we go to bed. Some of us go to bed early, and some of us go to bed late, **after** we watch the news. We all read for about half an hour **when** we go to bed.

Label the pictures. The first letter of each word is given for you:



Learning tip Alphabet game

Make learning new words into a game! Choose a topic and try to think of a word for each letter of the alphabet.

a		j		s	
b		k		t	
c		l		u	
d		m		v	
e		n		w	
f		o		x	
g		p		y	
h		q		z	
i		r			

Look at the pictures. Complete the questions with *one* or *ones*. Then write answers using at least two adjectives.



1. A: I like the Thai sofa. Which one do you like?
 B: Oh, I like the big Italian one.



2. A: I like the white dresser. Which one do you like?
 B: I like the tall black one.



3. A: I like the square mirrors. Which ones do you like?
 B: I like the small round ones.



4. A: I love the big clock. Which one do you like?
 B: I like the small round one.

Unscramble the sentences about Sam's living room:

1. small / living room / There's / a / sofa / in / his

2. has / square / some / cool / cushions / He / on the sofa
3. end table / a / There's / beautiful / on the left / Japanese
4. a / TV / He / big / on the wall / has / black
5. in front of / There's / a / the / coffee table / sofa / long / dark
6. are / on the floor / some / cotton / nice / rugs/ There

Circle the correct responses to complete the conversation.

Mother Rudy, can I talk to you?

Rudy **Sure** / No, not at all. You don't sound too happy, Mom. What's the matter?

Mother It's your room. It's a mess. Could you please clean it before your grandparents get here?

Rudy Oh, no. / OK. I can do it now.

Mother Oh, and would you mind taking your weight-training things out of the living room?

Rudy No, go right ahead. / No, not at all. But do you mind if I do it after I clean my room?

Mother No, of course not. / Sure, I'd be happy to. Actually, I should probably call your grandparents to make sure they're not lost. Do you know their cell-phone number?

Rudy Yeah, I've got it on my phone.

Mother Oh, in that case, can I borrow your phone?

Rudy Oh, no. No problem. / Sure, go ahead.

Mother Where is it?

Rudy Uh . . . I don't know. I think it's here somewhere. . . .

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

* We use possessive adjectives to show who owns or "possesses" something. The possessive adjectives are:

Number	Person	Gender	Possessive adjective	Example sentence
Singular	1 st	Male / female	My	This is my book.
	2 nd	Male / female	Your	I like your car.
	3 rd	Male	His	His name is "John"
		Female	Her	Her name is "Mary"
		neuter	Its	The dog is eating its food.
Plural	1 st	Male / female	Our	We like our house.
	2 nd	Male / female	Your	Your children are nice.
	3 rd	Male / female / neuter	their	The students thanked their teacher.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

We use possessive pronouns depending on:

* number: singular (e.g.: **mine**) or plural (e.g.: **ours**)

* person: 1st person (e.g.: **mine**), 2nd person (e.g.: **yours**) or 3rd person (e.g.: **his**)

* gender: male (**his**), female (**hers**)

Number	person	Gender (of "owner")	Possessive pronouns
singular	1 st	Male / female	Mine
	2 nd	Male / female	Yours
	3 rd	Male	His
Female		Hers	
plural		Male / female	Ours
		Male / female	Yours

		Male / female / neuter	theirs
--	--	---------------------------	--------

POSSESSIVE 'S

* When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add 's to a singular noun and an apostrophe ' to a plural noun, for example:

Ahmad's car - Sami's pen - Mary's house - the boy's ball

* The friend of my father

* My father's friend

	One ball.	More than one ball.
One boy.	The boy's ball.	The boy's balls.
More than one boy.	The boys' ball.	The boys' balls.

Irregulars Plurals

singular nouns	Plural noun
My child's dog.	My children's dog.
The man's work.	The men's work.
The mouse's cage.	The mice's cage.
A person's clothes.	People's clothes.

Lecture 27
Unit 9
Unit Objectives

Things happen

In Unit 9, you learn how to . . .

- * use the past continuous for events in progress in the past.
- * use myself, yourself, himself, etc.
- * talk about accidents and things that went wrong.
- * react to other people's stories.
- * use the expression I bet. . . .

1) broke something	2) forget something
3) lost something	4) damaged something

Are you having a bad week?

Sean Davis

" Actually, yes. I was going to Work on the train Monday morning and I wasn't paying attention, and I missed my stop. I was half an hour late for a meeting with my new boss. "

Julia Chen

" Oh, definitely! A friend of mine accidentally deleted all my music files yesterday when she was using my computer. I tried for hours to find them, but nothing worked. I lost everything! "

Robert Moreno

"Yeah a kind of. A couple of days ago, a friend and I were waving to a friend at the mall. We weren't looking, and we walked right into a glass door. I was so embarrassed."

Can you choose the correct verb forms in these sentences?

1. Sean **talked** / **was talking** to a women on the train, and **missed** / **was missing** hid stop.
2. Julia's friend **deleted** / **was deleting** her files when **used** / **was using** Julia's computer.
3. Roberto and his friend **tried** / **were trying** to look cool when **walked** / **were walking**. Into a glass door.

Past Continuous

The past continuous is used to talk about actions and events in progress in the past.

Form

• **Affirmative Statements**

subject + was / were + present participle

I was talking.

They were watching TV.

• **Negative Statements**

subject + wasn't / weren't + present participle

I wasn't paying attention.

We weren't looking.

Past Continuous Forms

positive	negative	Question
I was working.	I was not working.	Was I working?
You were working.	You were not working.	Were you working?
We were working.	We were not working.	Were we working?
They were working.	They were not working.	Were they working?
He was working.	He was not working.	Was he working?
She was working.	She was not working.	Was she working?
It was working.	It was not working.	Was it working?

Past Continuous

Use

1. To talk about actions and events in progress in the past

These may be temporary or unfinished.

Helen was using my computer last night.

Last year, I was living in Riyadh.

2. To set the background for a story, telling about longer actions

I was going to work, and I was talking to my friend.



Past Continuous with Simple Past

The Past Continuous is often used when one action in progress is interrupted by another action in the past.

The Past simple is used in such sentences.



A friend of mine deleted all my files (short action)

when she was using my computer (background, longer action)

She was studying when the phone rang.

1 What were they doing?

Circle the correct verb forms in these stories.

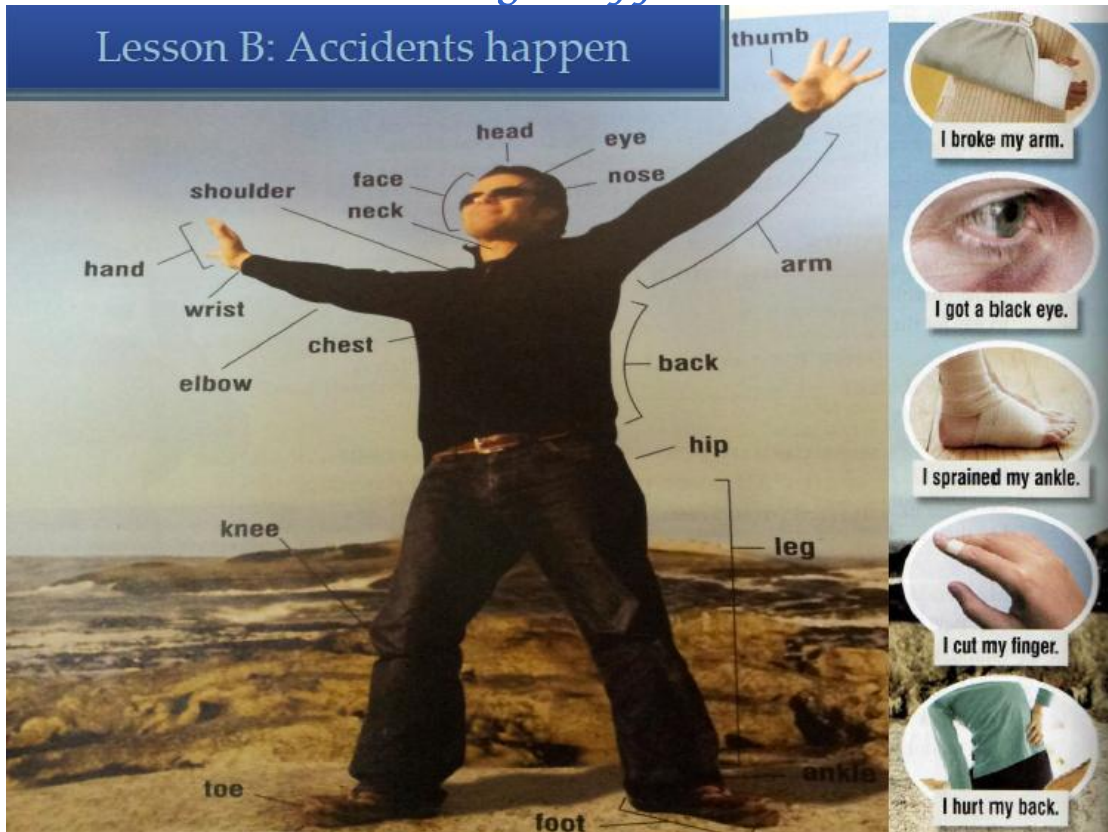
1. A friend and I **ran** / **were running** in the park, and these guys **rode** / **were riding** their bikes behind us. We didn't hear them because we **talked** / **were talking**. Anyway, we **decided** / **were deciding** to stop because I was tired, and one of the guys **bumped** / **was bumping** right into me. And then they just **rode** / **were riding** away!

2. An embarrassing thing **happened** / **was happening** when I **studied** / **was studying** at university. At my first presentation, when I **walked** / **was walking** to the front of the room, I **saw** / **was seeing** a lot of people. I **got** / **was getting** so scared that I completely **forgot** / **was forgetting** my presentation. So I just **stood** / **was standing** on the stage, and then I **said** / **was saying**, "Thank you." After that, I **walked** / **was walking** off and **went** / **was going** home.

A Complete the anecdotes with the past continuous or simple past.

1. A few weeks ago, when I was making (make) dinner, my friend called (call). I completely forgot (forget) about the food on the stove, and I burnt (burn) everything!
2. I damaged (damage) my parents' car last week. I was driving (drive) to work, and I ran (run) into a stop sign. Now I have to pay for the repairs.
3. Last week, I hurt (hurt) my foot when I was doing (do) aerobics. I don't know why, but I just fell (fall). I felt so stupid.
4. I was having (have) lunch in a restaurant yesterday when the server accidentally spilled (spill) water all over me! It was embarrassing, but then I got (get) my lunch for free.
5. My friend and I were talking (talk) in class, and we weren't paying (not pay) attention. Suddenly we realized the teacher was standing (stand) right beside us. He and the whole class were listening (listen) to us!

Lecture 28
Unit 9
Things Happen



Make true sentences about accidents that happened to you or people you know. Complete the chart.

Break	sprain	cut	hurt
I broke my leg.	I sprained my ankle.	My dad cut his hand.	I hurt my back.
I broke my arm.	I sprained my finger.	I cut my knee.	I broke my arm.
I broke my wrist.	I sprained my knee.	I cut my toe.	I hurt my knee.

circle the correct words, and complete the sentences.

- I can't move. I hurt my _____.
a. thumb b. back c. arm
- It's hard walk. I broke my _____.
a. nose b. leg c. shoulder
- I cut my _____. It hurts to smile.
a. finger b. toe c. face
- I sprained my _____, so it's hard to write.
a. wrist b. ankle c. chest
- It hurts to wear shoes. I broke my _____.
a. finger b. shoulder c. toe
- I got a black _____. I can't see clearly.
a. eye b. head c. neck
- I can't bend my arm, I hurt my _____.
a. elbow b. hip c. knee
- It's hard to wash dishes. I cut my _____.
a. knee b. foot c. hand
- I hurt my _____. I can't turn my head.
a. thumb b. neck c. wrist
- I broke my _____. It's hard to breathe.

a. nose

b. hip

c. eye

Building Language:

Nicole So how was your ski trip? Did you have a good time?
Barry Yeah, I guess. I sort of had an accident.
Nicole Oh, really? What happened? Did you hurt yourself?
Barry Yeah, I broke my leg.
Nicole Oh, no! How did it happen? I mean, what were you doing?
Barry Well, actually, I was talking on my cell phone. . . .
Nicole While you were skiing? That's kind of dangerous.
Barry Yeah, I know. But I was by myself, so I was lucky I had my cell to call for help.

Find the questions in the conversation. Which are past continuous, and which are simple past?

Reflexive Pronouns:

• Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object of the verb refer to the same person.

I hurt myself.

He cut himself.

• They are also used with “by” to mean “alone” or “with no one else”

I went by myself.

He did it by himself

I	hurt	myself.
You		yourself.
He		himself.
She		herself.
We		ourselves.
They		themselves.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I burned myself last night. ____ | a. Oh, no! Who was driving? |
| 2. Did you notice my black eye? ____ | b. Did you hurt yourself? |
| 3. My dad hurt himself at the gym. ____ | c. Oh, were you cooking? |
| 4. I fell out of bed last night. ____ | d. Yeah. How did you get it? |
| 5. My friend and I had a car accident ____ | e. He did? What happened? Was he lifting weights? |

Conversation strategy Reacting to a story

A Can you choose the best responses to this anecdote? Check (✓) the boxes.

A *One time I arrived an hour early for dinner at my boss's house – I got the time wrong. And he was taking a shower!*

B *Oh, that's funny.*
 Yeah? Good.
 How embarrassing!
 That sounds nice.

Now listen. What happened to Matt?

Matt I was making Mexican food for a bunch of people one time. . . .

Emile Oh, I love Mexican.

Matt Anyway, everything was ready, and I picked up this big pot of rice, and I burned myself, and I dropped it right in the middle of the floor upside down!

Emile Oh, no.

Matt I freaked!

Emile Oh, I bet.

Matt So anyway, I just ran out to the restaurant down the street, bought some rice, put it in a bowl, and served dinner.

Emile I bet no one even noticed.

Matt They didn't. I was only gone for five minutes.

Emile That's really funny.

Notice how Emily reacts to Matt's story. He comments on the things he says to show she is interested and listening. Find examples in the conversation.

"I was making Mexican food . . ."
"Oh, I love Mexican."

1. I was working as a server at Pierre's last year. _____
 2. Yeah, it's a fancy place with sofas and everything. _____
 3. Well, it's not cheap. Anyway, I was serving coffee to this guy one day, and I spilled it all over his suit! _____
 4. Yeah - but wait. Then I found out the guy was Pierre! _____
 5. Yeah, and he was pretty mad. But he didn't fire me! _____
- a. Oh, no. I bet he was upset.
 - b. That was lucky.
 - c. Oh, I hear it's a nice place.
 - d. It sounds expensive.
 - e. You're kidding!
The owner?

I bet *I bet you were asleep when I called you*

You can start a statement with ***I bet . . .*** when you are pretty sure about something.

You can also use ***I bet*** as a response to show you understand a situation.

Matt I freaked!
Emily I bet.

I bet you were surprised. I bet she was really embarrassed.
I bet your parents weren't too happy.

- 1 A A friend of mine was staying at a hotel one time, and she was walking back to her room in the dark, and she fell in the pool!
B _____.
- 2 A I got on a plane one time and fell asleep right away. And when I woke up, I realized I was on the wrong flight.
B Oh, _____.
- 3 A I was on a trip with my parents a few years ago, and we were flying home. Anyway, we got to the airport, and I realized my passport was still at the hotel.
B Oh, no. _____.

When & While

Action 1: I was cooking	Action 2: I cut my finger
-------------------------	---------------------------

While I **was cooking**, I **cut** my finger
 When I **was cooking**, I **cut** my finger

Use *when & while* to link two actions (past continuous & past simple). Use *when* or *while* before the past continuous.

Action 1: I cut my finger	Action 2: I put a bandage on it
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When I **cut** my finger, I **put** a bandage on it.
~~While~~ I **cut** my finger, I **put** a bandage on it. (incorrect)

You can use “when” to link two simple past sentences.

“While” is only used with continuous actions

<p>① Years ago, <u>when</u> my friend and I were in junior high school, we decided to write our names on a one-dollar bill for fun. We spent the money and forgot about it. Then, one night about 20 years later _____ I was waiting for a bus, I saw a dollar bill on the street. I picked it up, and my name was on it. It was the same bill we wrote on! _____ I think of it now, I'm amazed! - Ken Leonard, Los Angeles</p>	<p>② I had a strange experience a couple of months ago. It happened one night _____ I was sleeping. It was probably about two in the morning _____ I woke up to loud TV. _____ I looked around, I saw that the TV was on. I clearly remember turning it off _____ I went to bed. - Lisa Lee, Hong Kong</p>
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Past Continuous:

The past continuous is used to talk about actions and events in progress in the past.

Form

➤ **Affirmative Statements**

subject + was / were + present participle

I was talking.

They were watching TV.

➤ **Negative Statements**

subject + wasn't / weren't + present participle

I wasn't paying attention.

We weren't looking.

Past Continuous:

Use

1. To talk about actions and events in progress in the past

These may be temporary or unfinished.

Helen was using my computer last night.

Last year, I was living in Riyadh.

2. To set the background for a story, telling about longer actions.

I was going to work, and I was talking to my friend



Past Continuous with Simple Past:

The Past Continuous is often used when one action in progress is interrupted by another action in the past. The Past simple is used in such sentences.



A friend of mine deleted all my files (short action)
 when she was using my computer (background, longer action)
 She was studying when the phone rang.

Complete the sentences the with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

do	eat	go	run	spill	tell
----	-----	----	-----	-------	------

delete get ring send talk try

1. I _____ the laundry when the phone _____.
2. Chris _____ a story when Josh _____ to the class gathering.
3. Louise accidentally _____ all of Yuri's files when she _____ to fix her computer.
4. Ryan and I _____ lunch when our server _____ coffee all over us.
5. Ahmed and Mahmoud _____ home to Jeddah, but the airline _____ their suitcase to Paris.
6. Trish _____ on her cell phone, and she _____ right into me.

Look at the pictures. Write sentences using the past continuous and the simple past.





Complete sentences with true information.

1. I was going to school last week when _____.
2. When a friend of mine called the other day, _____.
3. Last week, I was eating dinner and _____.
4. I was talking to some friends once when _____.
5. When the teacher walked into the classroom the other day, _____.
6. I was trying to look cool once _____.

Number the lines of the conversations in the correct order.

- Australia? That sounds like a fun trip.
- You won't believe what I did last week. I was riding my bike with a friend in City Park.
- Yeah - there's more. I wasn't paying attention and ran right into a man in front of me.
- Yeah, it is. Anyway, my friend and I were talking about going to Australia.
- Oh, that's a beautiful park.
- I bet he wasn't too happy!

Yeah. So I jumped out of bed, got dressed and ran all the way to the café.
You're kidding! That late?
I bet no one even noticed.
Yeah, I was. And when I got to the café, I saw that I was wearing different sneakers.
Guess what I did? I was late for a meeting this morning. I was an hour late.
The whole way? I bet you were exhausted!

I know. The horse fell right on top of him, and he couldn't get up. But my father was nearby.
Yeah, it was. My dad took him to the hospital, and he's OK now.
Do you remember my cousin, Matthew? Well, one day last summer he was riding his horse when the horse fell.
That was lucky!
Oh, my gosh! That's awful.
I bet you're happy about that.



دعواتكم لنا بالتوفيق والستر والعافية

امجاد الغامدي .. نصرود الزهراني .. سيمو الزهراني