

مقرر اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى الأول - جامعة الدمام - عن بعد

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focus

English 101

Lecture (3)

The book contains the following units :

Unit 1 : Making friends

Unit 2 : Interests

Unit 3 : Health

Unit 4 : Celebrations

Unit 5 : Growing Up

Unit 6 : Around Town

Unit 7 : Going Away

Unit 8 : At Home

Unit 9 : Things Happen

Unit 10 : Communications

Unit 11 : Appearance

Unit 12 : Looking Ahead

Making friends

Unit
1

In Unit 1, you learn how to . . .

- use the simple present and present of *be* (review).
- give responses with *too* and *either*.
- talk about yourself, your family, and your favorite things.
- start a conversation with someone you don't know.
- use *actually* to give or "correct" information.



Before you begin . . .

Imagine you want to get to know someone.
What questions can you ask about each topic?

- home and family
- work
- studies
- free time

UNIT 1 : MAKING FRIENDS

In Unit 1 , you Learn how to :

- 1- Use the simple present and present of be.
- 2- Give responses with too and either .
- 3- Talk about yourself , your family , and your favorite things .
- 4- start a conversation with someone you don't know .
- 5- use actually to give or "correct " information .

Simple Present Tense

- **English Grammar Rules :**

- The simple present tense in English is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal.

- ❖ **We use the present tense:**

- 1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.**

- a) I take the train to the office.
- b) John sleeps eight hours every night during the week.

Simple Present Tense (Cont...)

- Use the **Present Simple** to express the idea that **an action is repeated or usual**. **The action can be:**
 1. a habit
 2. a hobby
 3. a daily event
 4. a scheduled event or
 5. something that often happens
- It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

We use the present tense: (Cont)

- **2. For Facts or generalization**
 - We use the Present Simple to talk about universal truths (for example, laws of nature) or things we believe are true.
 - a) The President of The USA **lives** in The White House.
 - b) We **come** from Switzerland.
 - c) It **rains** a lot in winter.

Examples:

Subject + (Verb) + Object/Complement

He goes to school every morning.

She understands English.

It mixes the sand and the water.

He tries very hard.

She enjoys playing the piano.

Some grammatical rules and points

he, she, it: in the third person singular the verb **always ends in -s**:

he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.

1. *Ali wants a book.*
2. *He wants a book.*

1. *Sarah needs water*
2. *She needs water*

Some grammatical rules and points

Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch - Z:**

*He pass**es**,*
*She catch**es**,*
*He fix**es**,*
*It push**es***

Examples:

Third person singular with *s or es*

1. He sometimes **visits** me.
2. He usually **tells** lies.
3. My dad **shaves** every morning.
4. She **brushes** her teeth three times a day.
5. Tom **teaches** English.
6. Mary **wishes** that she is rich.

Some grammatical rules and points

Verbs ending in **-y** : the third person changes the **-y** to **-ies**:

fly → **flies**,

cry → **cries**

Exception: if there is a **vowel** before the **-y**:
play → *plays*, *pray* → *prays*

Simple Present Tense – (Negative Form)

Plural Subjects

With **I, you, we, they** and **plural nouns** (for example: kids, boys, girls ...) we use auxiliary verb **do not** or **don't** short form.

I don't play tennis.

You don't play tennis.

We don't play tennis.

They don't play tennis.

Plural nouns:

The **students** don't play tennis.

The **girls** don't play tennis.

Tom and Teddy don't play tennis.

Simple Present Tense – (Negative Form)

Singular Subjects

With **she, he, it and singular nouns** (for example: the boy, the kid, Tom ...) we use auxiliary verb **does not** or **doesn't** short form.

We don't use -s with the verb: **doesn't play s**

He doesn't play s tennis.

She doesn't play tennis.

It doesn't happen a lot.

Singular nouns:

The **student doesn't** play tennis.

Tom doesn't play tennis.

Yes - No Questions and Short Answers

Do **you** have a car?

Yes, **I do**.

No, **I don't**.

Does **she** speak English?

Yes, **she does**.

No, **she doesn't**.

They **study together**.

Do they **stud** together?

Ahmad **plays** football.

Does he **play** football?

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with do or does

1. Do you like music? --> Yes **do**

2. Does she know English? --> No, she **Doesn't**

3. Do you and Sandra play the guitar? --> Yes, w **do**

4. Do his brothers like Math? --> No, they **do**

What are Wh - Question Words?

Form:

Wh question word (what, when...) + do / does + Subject (I, you, we...) + verb + others

Wh Question Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Verb	others
Where	do	you	go	to?
What	does	she	watch	on TV?
When	does	Mike	leave	school?
Who	do	you	like	much?
Why	does	the teacher	say	that?
How	do	we	reach	him?

Focus / مجهود شخصی

Lecture (4)

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

Exercise

- 1) They **play** hockey at school. (*to play*)
- 2) She **does not write** e-mails. (*not/to write*)
- 3) **Do** you **speak** English? (*to speak*)
- 4) My parents **do not like** fish. (*not/to like*)
- 5) **Does** Anne **Have** any hobbies? (*to have*)
- 6) Andy's brother **works** in an office. (*to work*)
- 7) John's mother **does not ride** a bike. (*not/to ride*)
- 8) **Does** Elisabeth **drink** cola? (*to drink*)

Convert the following sentences into negative form:

1. She plays football. **She doesn't play football**
2. Ali and Ahmad swim every day. **Ali and Ahmad don't swim every day.**
3. I clean my room everyday. **I don't clean my room everyday**
4. They study English. **They don't study English**
5. My father loves me. **My father doesn't love me**
6. She speaks English well. **She doesn't speak English well**
7. The birds sit on the table. **The birds don't sit on the table**

Lesson A : Getting to know you

1- Talk about yourself , your family , and your favorite

2- Use the simple present and present of be. things .

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 activitie

How well do you know your new classmates?

QUESTIONNAIRE

YOUR NAME *

1. What's your name?

2. What does your name mean?

3. Do you have a middle name?

4. Are you named after someone?

5. Do you like your name?

LIFESTYLE *

1. Are you a full-time student?

a. *If yes:* What's your major?

b. *If no:* What do you do for a living?

2. How do you get to work or class?

3. How long does it take?

HOME AND FAMILY *

1. Where do you live?

2. Do you like your neighborhood?

3. Do you live alone or with your family?

4. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

5. Where are your parents from?

FRIENDS *

1. Do you have a lot of friends?

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

3. What are your friends like?

4. Do you and your friends get together a lot?

5. What do you do when you get together?

lesson A : Getting to know you

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form

(SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT OF BE)

NAME

* What's your name?

My name is

* What does your name mean?

My name means

* Do you have a middle name?

Yes, my middle name is

* Are you name after someone?

yes, I am named after my

* Do you like your name?

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

LIFESTYLE

* Are you a full-time student?

Yes, I am.

* What's your major?

My major is history.

* What do you do for a living?

I work in a bank.

***How do you get to work or class?**

I get to class by car.

***How long does it take?**

It takes about 45 minutes

Home and family

*** Where do you live?**

I live inOnstreet.

***Do you like your neighborhood?**

No, I don't. My neighborhood is

*** Do you live alone or with your family?**

I live with my family.

*** Do you have any brothers or sisters?**

I have two brothers.

***Where are your parents from?**

My parents are from

Friends

*** Do you have a lot of friends?**

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

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

My friends are from school.

***What are your friends like?**

They are a lot of fun.

***Do you and your friends get together a lot?**

Yes. We get together every week.

***What do you do when you get together?**

EXERCISE "A" (Grammar)

A Think of a possible question for each 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 dose 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 your parents go out a lot ?

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.

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 the questions with your own information ?

1- name / what's / first / your ?

What's your first name ?

2- full – time / a / Do / have / you / job ?

Do you have a full – time job ?

3- live / best friend / Dose / your / nearby ?

Does your best friend live nearby ?

4- weekends / what / do / on / you / do ?

What do you do on weekends ?

5- where / you / for fun / go / do ?

Where do you go for fun ?

Lecture (5)

Lesson (B)

Things in Common

Lesson's Objective:

1) Give responses with Too and either

2) What is the meaning of: things in common?

when two people or a group of people **SHARE** something similar with one another. For, example two people may both like eating chocolate or a group of people may be from the same country.

The main vocabularies with you have to know in this lesson

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

•**Big**: opposite of small / large in size or amount.

•**Scary**: Causing fright / frightening.

•**Guess**: To predict (a result or an event) without sufficient information.

•**Allergic**: having a strong dislike of something.

•**Shopping**: the activity of buying things from shops.

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

•**Broke**: without money.

What do these people have in common? What do those people have in common?



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.



A I don't watch much television.
B No, I don't either.
A I mean, I watch pro football.
B Yeah, I do too. But that's about it.

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

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

What do those people have in common?



They **can't afford** anything new.

- They are **broke**.

Grammar Responses with *too* and *either*

I'm allergic to cats.
I **am too**.

I'm **not** an animal lover.
I'm **not either**.

I **watch** pro football.
I **do too**.

I **don't** watch much television.
I **don't either**.

I **can** shop for hours!
I **can too**.

I **can't** afford anything new.
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*.

Me either.

Me neither.

B Can you complete the answers? Use the conversations above to help you.

1 A I'm not a football fan.
B I'm **not** _____ either.

2 A I love shopping.
B I **do** _____ too.

3 A I can't ride horses.
B I can't **either**.

A Respond to these statements using *too* or *either*.
Then practice with a partner.

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

3 Building vocabulary

A Brainstorm! How many words can you think of for each topic? Make a class list.



TV shows

- Cartoons
- Sports
- Game shows
- Sitcoms
- The news
- Soap operas
- Talk shows
- Documentaries

clothes

- Jacket
- Sweater
- Jeans
- Pants
- Suit
- Tie
- Dress
- Shirt
- Skirt
- Blouse
- Coat

food

- Fruit
- Banana
- Pasta
- Salad
- Milk
- Cheese
- Eggs
- Fish
- Vegetables

weekend activities

- Go to the mall
- Stay up late
- Go swimming
- Go to a soccer game
- Watch TV

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 _____. They're my favorite lectures. I mean,
I can listen to them for hours.

Donald _____ Do you read history books also?

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

Donald _____ But I want to read more.

Later



English 101

Lecture (6)

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 Me neither But I want to read more.

Later



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 I don't either I like to eat at home.

Donald Oh, are you a good cook?

Lee Um, not really.

Donald I am 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 Me neither I'm allergic to cheese, too!

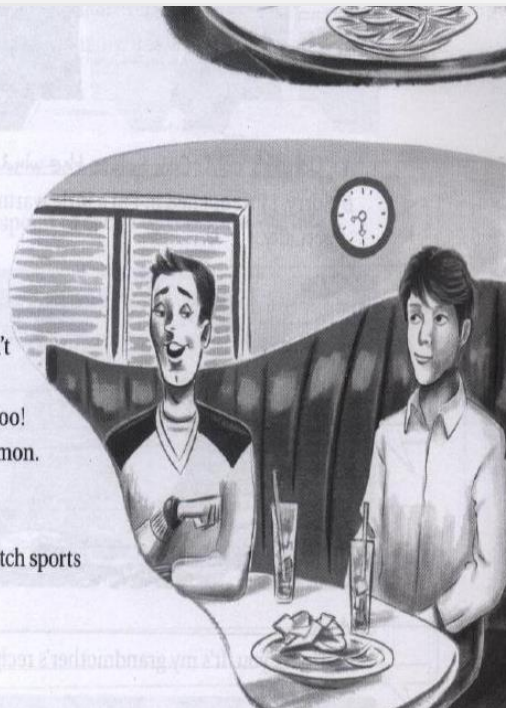
Donald That's amazing! We have a lot in common.

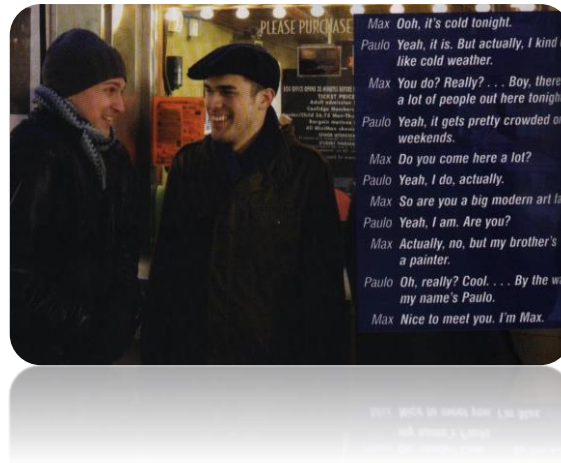
Do you like sports?

Lee Uh, no, not at all.

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

1

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

A: Do you come here a lot?
B: yeah, I do, actually

2

You can also use **actually** to "correct" things people say or think.
A So, you're American?
B Well, actually, I'm from Canada.

Match each conversation starter with a response .:

1. I like your jacket. a
2. Do you come here by bus? c
3. Is that your newspaper? e
4. Do you like this class? B
5. Do you live around here? f
6. Boy, it's warm in here. a

- a. Actually, I feel a bit cold.
- b. Yeah. I actually look forward to it.
- c. No, I walk, actually. It takes an hour.
- d. Thanks. It's from Peru, actually.
- e. Um . . . actually, no, it's not. Go ahead and take it.
- 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 . Um, 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.

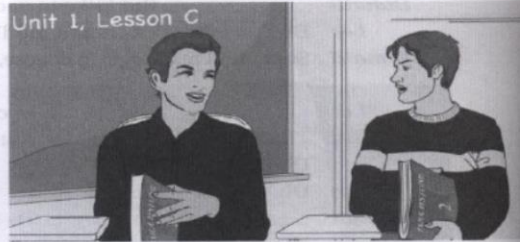
Complete the conversations with the conversation starters in the box.

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

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



5. A Is it me, or is 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

How to improve your 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 weekend – we all have something to say about weekends!

2 Make the conversation interesting. Know about events in the news. Read restaurant and movie reviews. Find out about the current music 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

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.

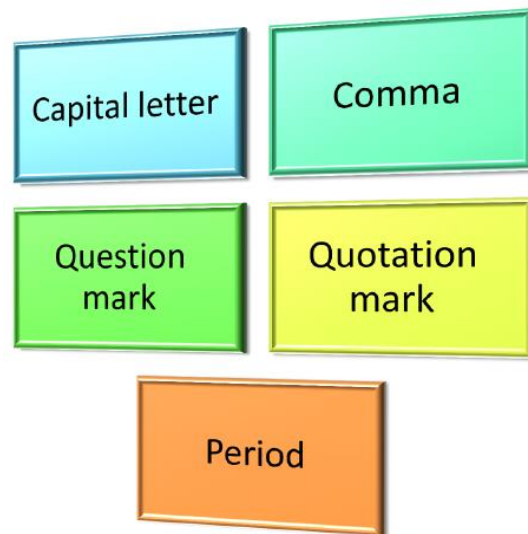
"I know." And say, "Really? That's interesting." It encourages people to talk.

Punctuation

Why do we need punctuation?

- Punctuation allows the authors writing to be easy to read and understandable for the reader.

Types of Punctuation



•1. Use Capital letter to start a sentence.

I am a good student.

He was born on August 4th, 1990.

•2. Use a comma (,) before quotation marks (“ ”) and lists.

The teacher says, “study hard to pass the exam”.

She has two dogs, three cats, one bird, and five fish in her house.

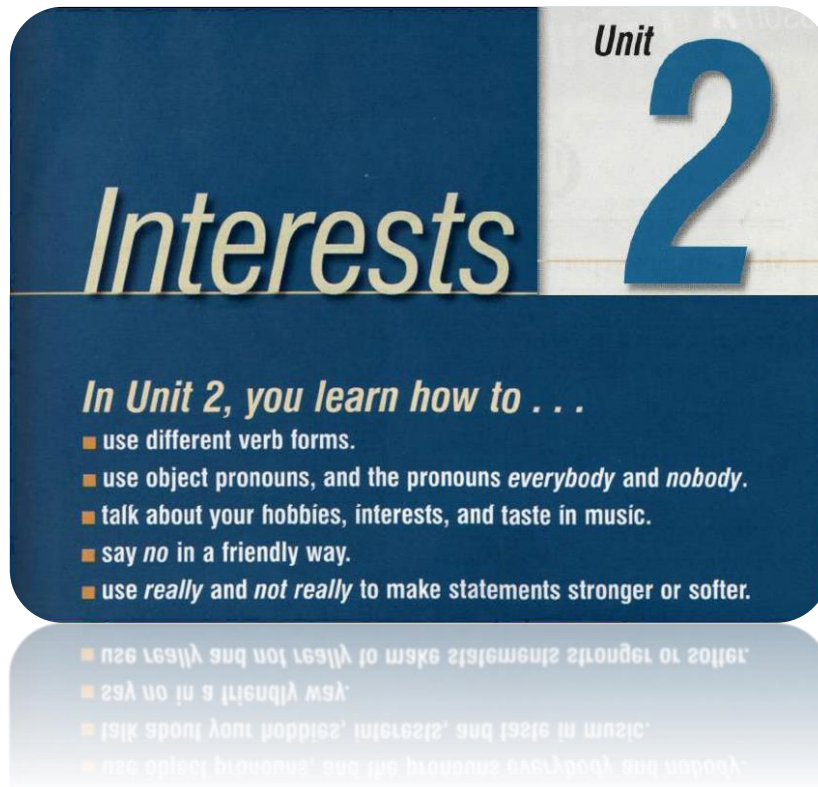
•3. Use a period (.) at the end of a statement and a question mark (?) at the end of a question.

I went to the store for groceries.

Will you come over after school?

English 101

Lecture (7)



Unit 2

Interests

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

The objectives of this lesson:

- You learn how to use different verb forms.

New vocabulary

1) Hobby:

An activity that you enjoy doing in your free time.

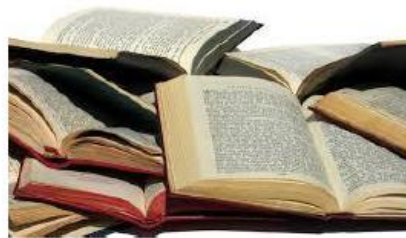
For example: I like to paint as a hobby.



2) Novel:

A long printed story about imaginary characters and events.

For example: historical/romantic



3) Sculpture:

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

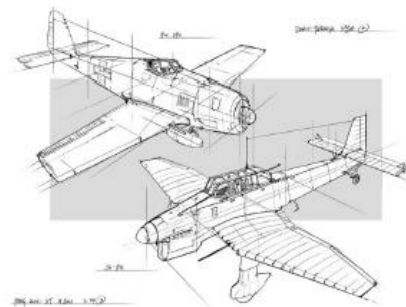
For example: Tom teaches sculpture at the local art school.



4) Design

The art or process of making a drawing of something to show how you will make it or what it will look.

For example: The new plane is in its final design stage.



GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS

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.

Verb + -ing

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

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.

Complete the following questions

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

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

cook do sculpture draw play ✓read work out



1. Pam and Victoria aren't interested in reading books. They both prefer to read fashion magazines. They really enjoy reading fashion magazines.



2. Ian would like To work out every day. He doesn't like working out in the gym at all. He enjoys working out at home with a video.



3. Sun Hee can't Do sculpture now. She's interested in Doing sculpture and would like to take a class.



4. Tom isn't good at Drawing people. He can't draw people at all, but he can draw animals very well.

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

cook dance draw play ✓read work out



5. Amy and Sally usually like To cook, but they hate cooking Italian food. They prefer To cook Chinese food.



6. Erica can't play tennis very well. She enjoys palying tennis, but she's not very good at playing it.

Complete the conversation. Use the correct form 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 exercising.

Aisha But you like to play / playing tennis, right?

Nadia Yeah, but these days I prefer to watch / watching tennis on TV.

Aisha How about bowling? We can both bowl.

Nadia Yeah, but it's always pretty noisy.

Aisha I guess you're right.

Nadia Well, you're good at swimming.
And the pool is nearby.

Aisha But it's always crowded.

Nadia Oh, I know! We both like to ski / skiing.

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

Nadia Really? Well, are you interested in trying something new?

Aisha Sure. I'd like to go to the new Thai restaurant in our neighborhood.

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



Lesson B

The objectives of this lesson:

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

New vocabulary

1) Crime:
illegal activities in general.

For example: We moved here because there was very little crime.



2) Poetry:
poems in general, or the art of writing them

For example: He reads a lot of poetry.



3) Biography:
a book that tells what has happened in someone's life, written by someone else.

For example: He wrote a biography of Shakespeare.



4) Mystery:
an event, situation etc. that people do not understand or cannot explain.

For example: Twenty years after the event, his death remains a mystery.



3) Science fiction:
is a genre of fiction dealing with
imaginative content space travel,



4) Novel:
a long written story in which the
characters and events are usually
imaginary.



Books

 crime stories	 1 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."

Look at the pictures. Write the type of book.



1. crime stories



2. mysteries



3. biographies



4. poetry



5. novels



6. History books



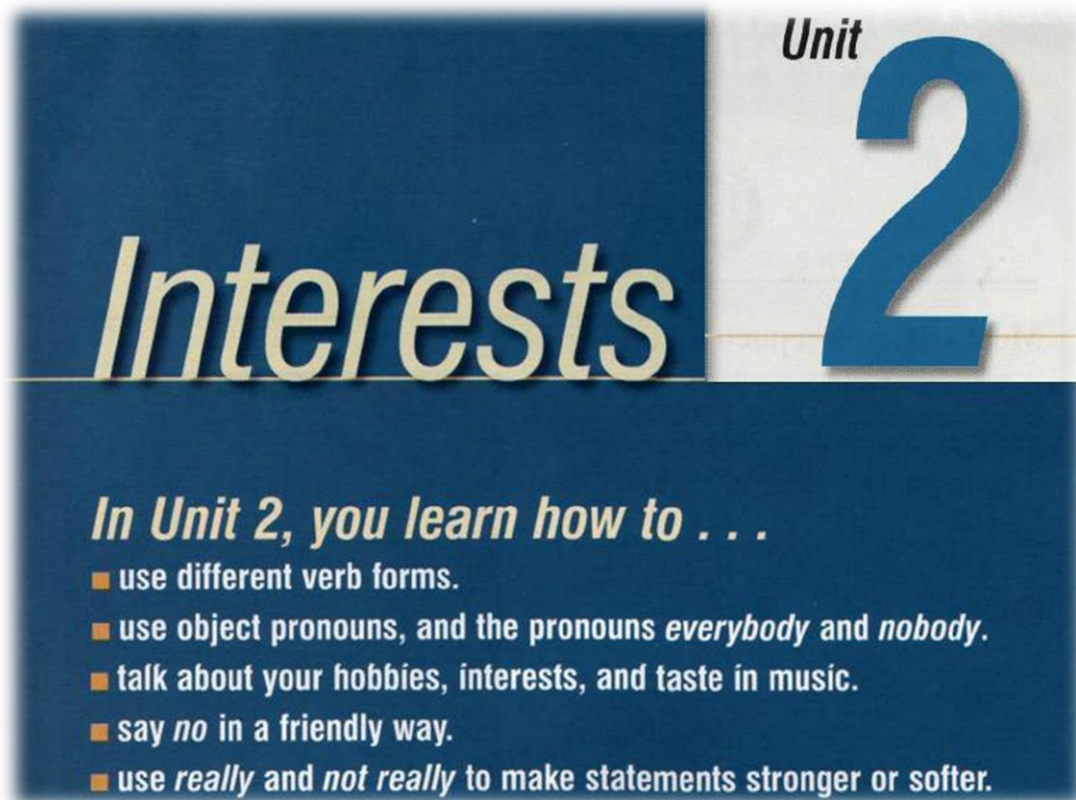
7. Science fiction



8. Travel books

English 101

Lecture (8)

A graphic for Unit 2 titled 'Interests'. The word 'Interests' is written in a large, white, italicized serif font on a dark blue background. To the right, the word 'Unit' is in a small black font above a large, blue, stylized number '2'. Below the title, the text 'In Unit 2, you learn how to . . .' is followed by a bulleted list of five items.

Interests

Unit **2**

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 B

Grammar :
Object pronouns
Everybody and nobody

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

Example :

1) **I** study with Ahmad .

Ahmad studies with **me**

2) **You** call me .

I call **you**

3) **He** runs fast

I respect **him**

4) **She** is clever.

Do you know **her**?

5) **We** are at home.

☑Fahd drove **us** home

6) **It** doesn't work.

Can you fix **it**?

7) Do **you** need a table for three?

Should I send the message to all of **you**.

8) **They** play football.

☑I want to visit **them**.

I'm a singer. That's **me** on the CD.
You're a musician? I'd like to hear **you**.
She's pretty good. I like **her**.
He's not a good singer. I don't like **him**.

It's a nice song. I like **it**.
We play in a band. Come listen to **us**.
They're local guys. Do you like **them**?

Grammar: object pronouns

EVERYBODY & NOBODY

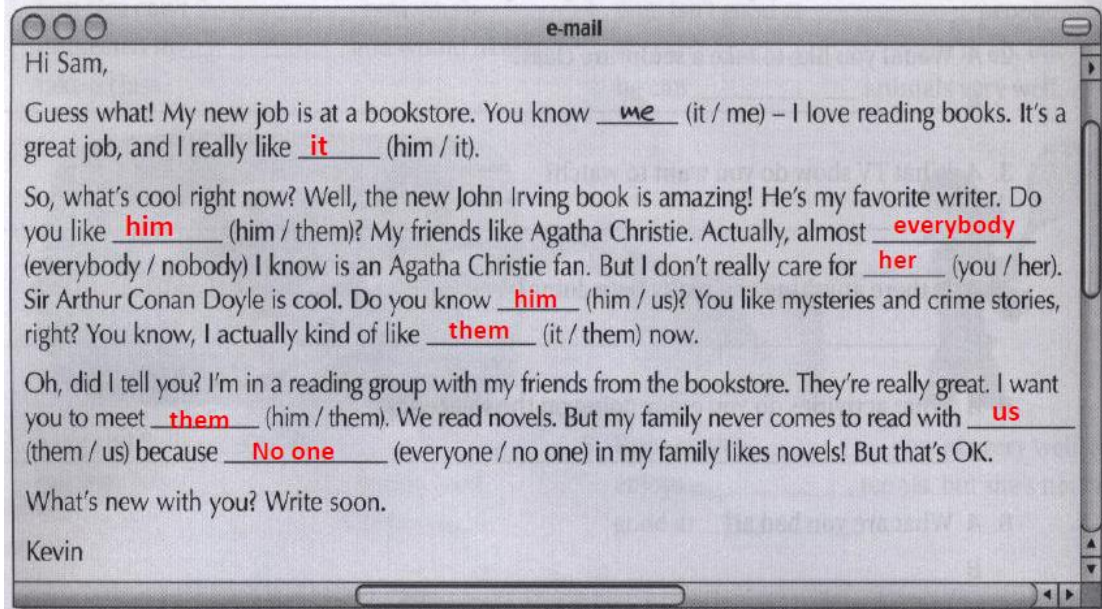
- 1. All the students are here today.
- 2. There are no students here today.

- A. Nobody is here today. No one is here today.
- B. Everybody is here today. Everyone is here today.

I'm a singer. That's me on the CD.	It's a nice song. I like it .	Everybody	likes pop.
You're a musician? I'd like to hear you .	We play in a band. Come listen to us .	Everyone	
She's pretty good. I like her .	They're local guys. Do you like them ?	Nobody	
He's not a good singer. I don't like him .		No one	

EXERCISE: OBJECT PRONOUNS

Complete Kevin's e-mail with the correct pronouns.



COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS WITH **OBJECT PRONOUNS**.

COMPLETE THE ANSWERS WITH **EVERYBODY** OR **NOBODY**.

- A I read science fiction a lot. Do you read it too?

B Yes. Everybody in my class reads science fiction.
- A Elliot Martin – he was on TV last night. Do you know HIM ?

B Of course I do. EVERYBODY knows Elliot Martin.
- A I don't really like poetry. Do you ever read IT ?

B No, never. NOBODY in my family likes it.
- A I like Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Agatha Christie. They're good crime writers. What do you think of THEM ?

B Oh, they're great. Almost EVERY BODY reads their books.
- A My favorite writer is John Irving. Do you like HIM ?

B Yeah, I do. He's one of the best. NOBODY writes books like he does.

LESSON C :
I REALLY LIKE MAKING THINGS.

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.



NEW VOCABULARY

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.

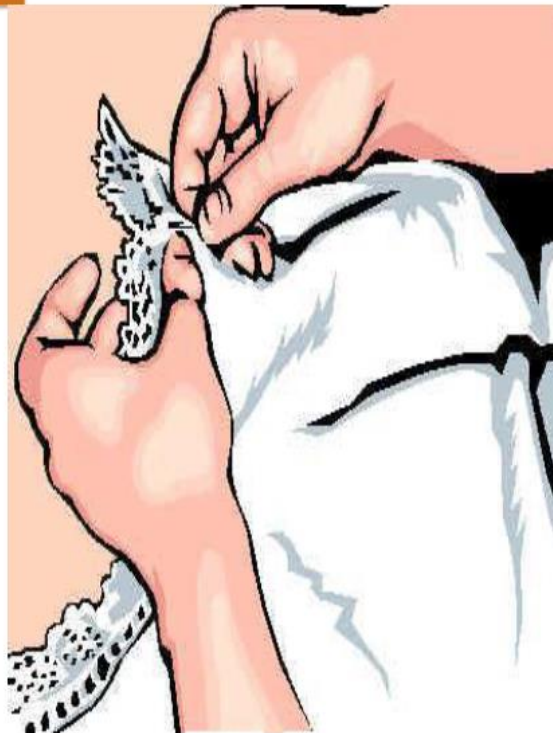
e.g. a red woolly **jumper**



NEW VOCABULARY

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

e.g. My grandmother taught me to sew.



NEW VOCABULARY

Crochet: to make clothes and other things using wool and a special needle with a hook (= curve) at one end.
e.g. **crocheted** shawl.



NEW VOCABULARY

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

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



I really like making things.

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, I don't have a lot of free time.

Now listen. What hobbies do Mei and Mary have?

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 have any hobbies?

Mary Um, no. I don't really have much time for hobbies. But I like to take photos. Do you do any photography?

Mei No, not really, um . . . I'm not really into photography. I prefer knitting, sewing, . . . I really 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 lunch, and I can show them to you.

Notice how Mei and Mary say more than just no when they answer questions. They want to be friendly or polite, so they say more. Find examples in the conversation.

"Um, no. I don't really have much time for hobbies. But I like to . . ."

MATCH THE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS.

1. Do you have a lot of hobbies? e
2. Do you like making things? a
3. Are you interested in cooking? f
4. Are you into photography? d
5. Can you knit or crochet? g
6. Do you collect anything? c
7. Are you good at fixing cars? b

- 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.

Really / Not 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

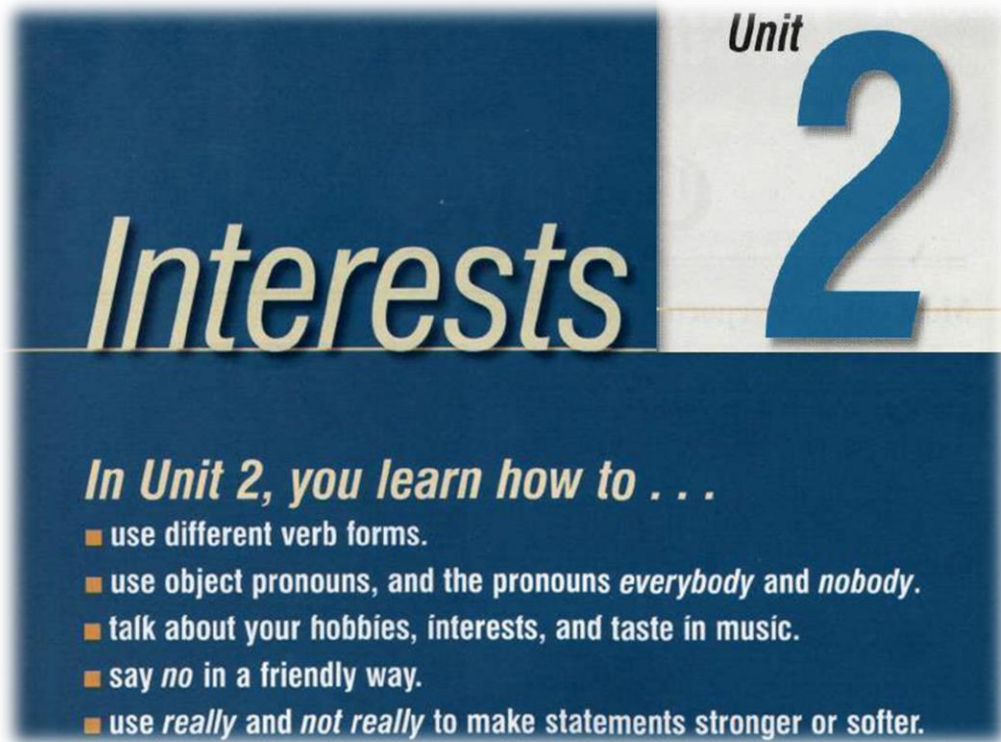
Not really can also be a polite way to answer no.



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

English 101

Lecture (9)



Unit **2**

Interests

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.

Really / Not 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

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



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

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.

Complete the conversations with 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.

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 am 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 sometimes.

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

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

My family loves them!



Um, no. He's lazy and just watches TV all day.
Actually, no. My sister got it at the bakery.
Well, no. I prefer to make peanut butter cookies.
Um, no, he just plays computer games!

✓ Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year.
No, but he has a big cap collection.
No. I'm not really good with my hands.
Not really. He does crossword puzzles, though.

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 is lazy and just watches TV all day

Mike Really? Does he have *any* hobbies?

Greg Not really, he does crossword puzzles, though

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

Greg Oh, does he do computer graphics?

Mike Um, no, he just plays computer games



Lesson C

Hobby groups

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!

B 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 in 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 very well at night
4. Many young people played chess in the past. F In the past, not many young people played chess.
5. The first *Harry Potter* movie helped make camping popular. F TV shows helped make chess popular
6. Many schools now have chess clubs. T _____
7. You can go camping on the Internet. F You can't go camping on the internet.

Conjunctions: and, but, or, also, and because.

We use *and*, *or* and *but* to connect two parts of sentences which are similar in grammatical.

For example:

1. I do photography, and I like art.
2. I also like books, especially history books.
3. I don't like biographies or poetry.

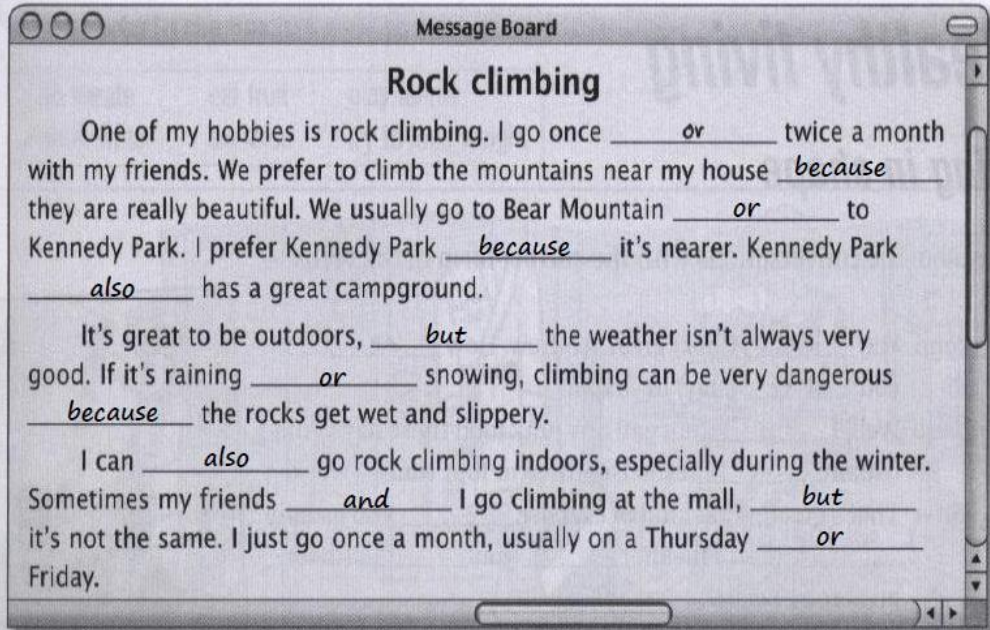
Contrast two ideas
I like climbing, but my friends don't.

Give a reason
I can't go on vacation because I have some work to do.

2 My favorite hobby

Writing

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



Message Board

Rock climbing

One of my hobbies is rock climbing. I go once or twice a month with my friends. We prefer to climb the mountains near my house because they are really beautiful. We usually go to Bear Mountain or to Kennedy Park. I prefer Kennedy Park because it's nearer. Kennedy Park also has a great campground.

It's great to be outdoors, but the weather isn't always very good. If it's raining or snowing, climbing can be very dangerous because the rocks get wet and slippery.

I can also go rock climbing indoors, especially during the winter. Sometimes my friends and I go climbing at the mall, but it's not the same. I just go once a month, usually on a Thursday or Friday.

English 101

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.

- use expressions like *Wow!* and *You're kidding!* asking follow-up questions.
- encourage people to talk by making comments and

Lesson A

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to use the **simple present** and **present continuous**.

New vocabulary

1) Junk food:

Food that is unhealthy but is quick and easy to eat



2) Hiking:

The activity of going for long walks in the countryside.



3) Weight:

The amount that something or someone weighs.



2) Diet:

The kind of food that a person eats each day.



5) Snack:

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



6) Karate:

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



Complete the following sentences with the words from the box :

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

1. I like Hiking . Every weekend I go walking in the mountains.
2. You can trust Ahmad. He is a very Honest man.
3. You should eat vegetables and fruits. Junk food is very unhealthy.
4. Don't eat large meals all the time. Sometimes a small Snack is better.
5. I think the best sport is karate . You learn how to fight and defend yourself.
6. I have some extra kilos. I should lose some Weight .
7. If you want to lose weight, it is important to have a healthy Diet .
8. Eating vegetables is very healthy, but I prefer to have Meat for lunch.

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

- Brian doesn't eat a lot of junk food.
- He doesn't eat red meat.
- He is doing karate.



“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

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

- Carmen is trying to lose weight.
- She is drinking diet drinks for dinner.



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

–Carmen Sanchez

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

- Mei-ling walks everywhere because she doesn’t have a car.
- She thinks she gets enough exercise.



“Well, I walk everywhere I go because I don’t have a car, so I think I get enough exercise.”

–Mei-ling Yu

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

- 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.



“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

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

- Lisa eats everything she wants.
- She doesn't do anything to stay in shape .



“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

Healthy Living

Are you doing anything to stay healthy?

- * The Parks exercise six days a week.
- * They go swimming every other day, in between they go to the gym.
- * Once in a while, they go hiking.



“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

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 + to be + base + ing.**

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

Present Continuous

Grammar *Simple present and present continuous*

Use the simple present to talk about "all the time" and routines.

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

I **walk** everywhere.

Do you **get** regular exercise?

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

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

Use the present continuous to talk about "now" and temporary events.

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

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

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 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.

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*

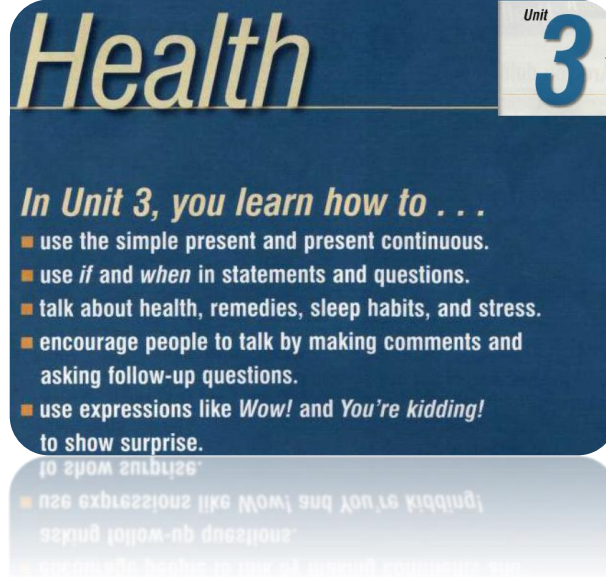
A Complete the conversations with the simple present or present continuous. Then practice with a partner.

- 1** A How do you cope (cope) with stress?
B Well, I _____ (take) a course in aromatherapy 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 wife 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 wife _____ (go) every 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.

Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101

Lecture (11)



Health Unit **3**

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.

Present Continuous

- **The structure of the present continuous tense is:**
 - **Subject + *to be* + base + *ing*.**

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

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

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

Lesson B

Aches and pains

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to use the **joining clauses with If and When** and **learning new vocabularies**.

New vocabulary

1) Fever:

a medical condition in which the body temperature is higher than usual and the heart beats very fast.



I have a **fever**. I think I'm getting **the flu**.

2) flu:

a common infectious illness that makes you feel very tired and weak, and makes you cough and have to clear your nose a lot (influenza).



3) cough:

to force air out of your lungs through your throat with a short, loud sound.



I have a **bad cough**. I'm **coughing** a lot.

4) Stomachache:

a pain in the stomach.



I have a **stomachache**. I often get stomachaches.

5) Toothache:

pain caused by something being wrong with one of your teeth.



I have a **toothache**.

6) Headaches:

a pain you feel inside your head.

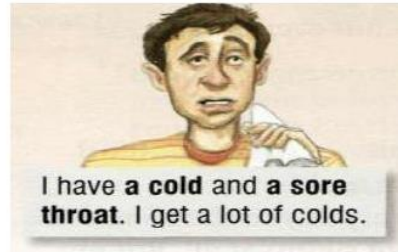


I hardly ever get **headaches**, but I have one now.

New vocabulary

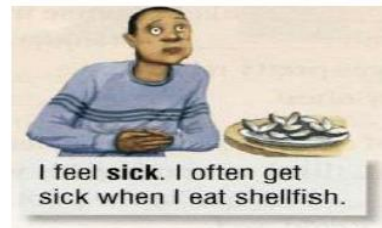
7) A cold:

A common illness that makes it difficult to breath through your nose and often makes your throat hurt.



8) Sick:

physically or mentally ill; not well or healthy.



10) Allergies:

a condition that makes a person become sick or develop skin or breathing problems because they have eaten certain foods or been near certain substances.



11) Sick:

physically or mentally ill; not well or healthy.



joining clauses with **if** and **when**

Grammar *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.

What is a clause ?

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

She likes swimming, and she swims every weekend.

I am driving the car that I bought last week.

When: for usual situations.

If: for unusual situations.

Exercise

Join the phrases with when to make them true 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 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.

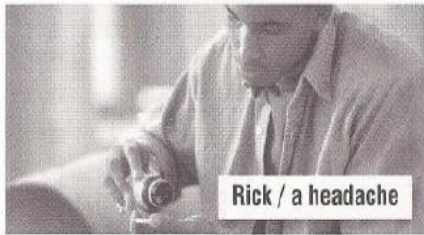
Look at the pictures. Write questions and answers.



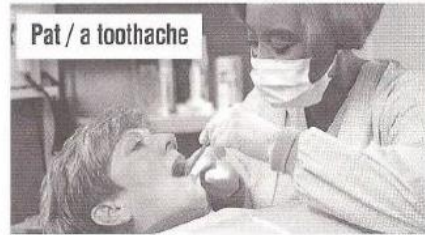
1. What does Ann do when she has the flu?
When Ann has the flu, she stays in bed.



2. What does Dan do when she has a cold?
If Dan has a cold, she visits the doctor.



3. What dose rick do when he has a headache ?
Rick takes medicine when He has a headache



4. What does pat do if she has a toothache ?
Pat goes to see a dentist if She has a toothache

English 101

Lecture (12)

Health

Unit
3

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.

- use expressions like *Wow!* and *You're kidding!* asking follow-up questions.
- encourage people to talk by making comments and

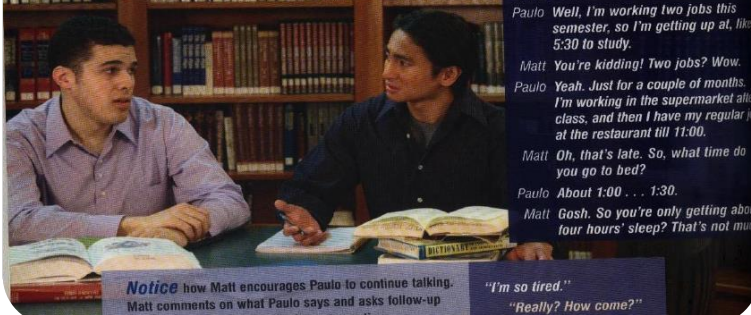
Lesson C How come you're tired?

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 you busy at work? |

Now listen. Why is Paulo tired?



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 questions. Find examples in the conversation.

"I'm so tired."
"Really? How come?"

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

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

- 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:

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

In formal conversations, use *Oh!* or *Really?*

A: I am working two jobs.
B: you are kidding!

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

In conversation . . .

Oh and *Really* are in the top 50 words. *Wow* and *Gosh* are in the top 500.

Circle the best response to show surprise.

1. My brother talks in his sleep.
 - a. My brother 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?

Lesson D

Ways to relax

COMMON QUESTIONS 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."

Lesson **D**

Ways to relax

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.

Here are some techniques to help:

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



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. If you can't sleep

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.

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.

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.

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



Read the article. Then answer the questions.

1. Why is sleep important?

Sleep is important to keep you healthy and happy.

2. When should you stop work?

About half an hour before you go to bed.

3. What two foods help you sleep?

Rice and pasta can help you sleep.

4. Why does the writer recommended crossword puzzles?

Crossword puzzles are quite and calming.

5. Which sports help with stress? Name three sports.

a. Tennis b. swimming and c. golf

Write responses to show surprise. Then ask follow-up questions.

1. A My friends Chuck and Tina exercise when they can't sleep.

B No way! What kind of exercise do they do?

2. A My best friend never remembers her dreams.

B _____

3. A I sometimes sleep at the office.

B _____

4. A Sometimes I can't sleep because my dog snores.

B _____

5. A My brother has the same nightmare once a week.

B _____

6. A My father sleepwalks every night.

B _____

7. A I never use an alarm clock.

B _____

8. A My brother goes running right after he eats dinner.

B _____

English 101

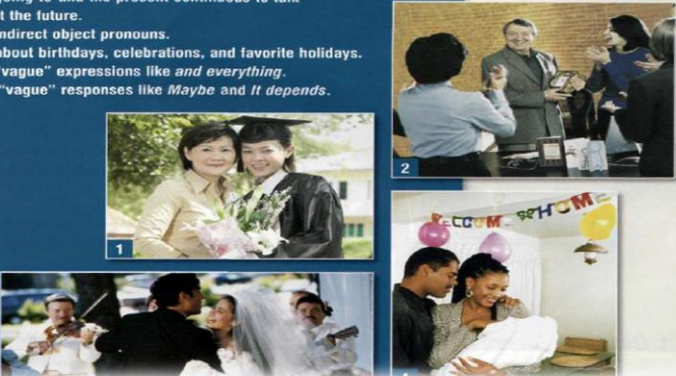
Lecture (13)

Unit **4**

Celebrations

In Unit 4, 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*.



Lesson A

In this lesson

In Unit 4, 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*.

New vocabulary

1) Graduation:

The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.



2) Engagement:

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



3) Wedding:

A marriage ceremony, especially one with a religious service.



4) Birth:

the time when a baby comes out of its mother's body.



5) Retirement:

When you stop working, usually because of your age.



4) Public holiday:

A special day when people do not go to work or school.



Dates and Months

Dates & Months

Months ▼

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

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-one
16 sixteen	

Days of the month ▼

1st first	17th seventeenth
2nd second	18th eighteenth
3rd third	19th nineteenth
4th fourth	20th twentieth
5th fifth	21st twenty-first
6th sixth	22nd twenty-second
7th seventh	23rd twenty-third
8th eighth	24th twenty-fourth
9th ninth	25th twenty-fifth
10th tenth	26th twenty-sixth
11th eleventh	27th twenty-seventh
12th twelfth	28th twenty-eighth
13th thirteenth	29th twenty-ninth
14th fourteenth	30th thirtieth
15th fifteenth	31st thirty-first
16th sixteenth	

Lesson A

Special occasions

Isabel 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?

Isabel We're going to buy her something special, like a coffee table book on art.

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

Isabel Right. Let's, um, get some cake and drinks. We can do all that on Thursday, the 31st.

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

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



B Complete the sentences with the correct numbers.

1. January is the first month of the year.
2. March is the _____ month of the year.
3. June is the _____ month of the year.
4. July is the _____ month of the year.
5. October is the _____ month of the year.
6. December is the _____ month of the year.

Grammar *Present continuous for the future; going to* 🎧

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

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

What **are you doing** for New Year's Eve?

We're **going to** The Sea Grill for dinner.

We're **meeting** friends there at 8:30.

What **are you going to do** for New Year's Eve?

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.)



Going to....

Read this sentences. Pay attention to the use of going to.

- I *am going to* eat out tonight.
- Mr. Wolfe *is going to* stay home. What are you going to do tomorrow?
- *I'm going to* visit my grandmother. How are you going to get there?

I'm going to walk through the forest.

Please be careful!

We use the future with "GOING TO" to talk about plans

POSITIVE FORM

Subject	Verb To be	Going to	Infinitive
I	Am	Going to	dance
He / She / It	Is		Study
We / You / They	Are		Go shopping

Examples:

- Maria's going to travel this holiday.
- They're going to go to a very expensive restaurant.
- I'm going to come home late.

NEGATIVE FORM

Subject	Verb To be + not	Going to	Infinitive
I	Am not	Going to	Clean
He / She / It	Is not (isn't)		Cook
We / You / They	Are not (aren't)		travel

- I'm not going to go to the party.
- Juan isn't going to work today.
- They aren't going to stay at that hotel.

QUESTION FORM

Question Word	Verb To Be	Subject	Going to	Infinitive
What	Am not	I	Going to	Do
Where	Is not (isn't)	He / She / It		Go
_____	Are not (aren't)	We / You / They		travel

Examples

- What are you going to do later?
- What is she going to cook?
- Are they going to attend the meeting?
- Where is Maria going to study?

PRACTICE ONLINE

(select the link and give ctrl + click to practice online. When you finish you can check your answers)

Exercises on going to Future)

- [positive sentences in going to future](#)
- [negative sentences in going to future](#)
- [question in going to future](#)
- [mixed exercise in going to future](#)

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?

Complete the conversations with the correct form of *going to*.

1. *Sam* What are you going to do (you / do) this weekend?
Diane I _____ (see) my grandmother. We _____ (have) a birthday party for her.
Sam That's nice. So, _____ (it / be) a big party?
Diane No, not really. We _____ (not do) much. It _____ (be) just the family. Mom _____ (bake) her a cake. Then her friends _____ (take) her dancing. She's a tango teacher.
Sam Your grandmother's a tango teacher? Cool.
2. *Yumi* That was Jun on the phone. He can't take us to Sarah's party.
Kara Oh, no. Why not?
Yumi No car. His parents are going to the mountains, and they _____ (take) the car.
Kara Well, we can't drive. Who else _____ (be) there?
Yumi Dan, but he _____ (not go) until after work.
Kara Well, it looks like we _____ (walk). Wear comfortable shoes!

Focus / مجهود شخصي

English 101

Lecture (14)

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

Complete the conversations with the correct form of *going to*.

- Sam* What are you going to do (you / do) this weekend?

Diane I Am going to see (see) my grandmother. We Are going to have (have) a birthday party for her.

Sam That's nice. So, Is it going to be (it / be) a big party?

Diane 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) her a cake. Then her friends are going to take (take) her dancing. She's a tango teacher.

Sam Your grandmother's a tango teacher? Cool.
- Yumi* That was Jun on the phone. He can't take us to Sarah's party.

Kara Oh, no. Why not?

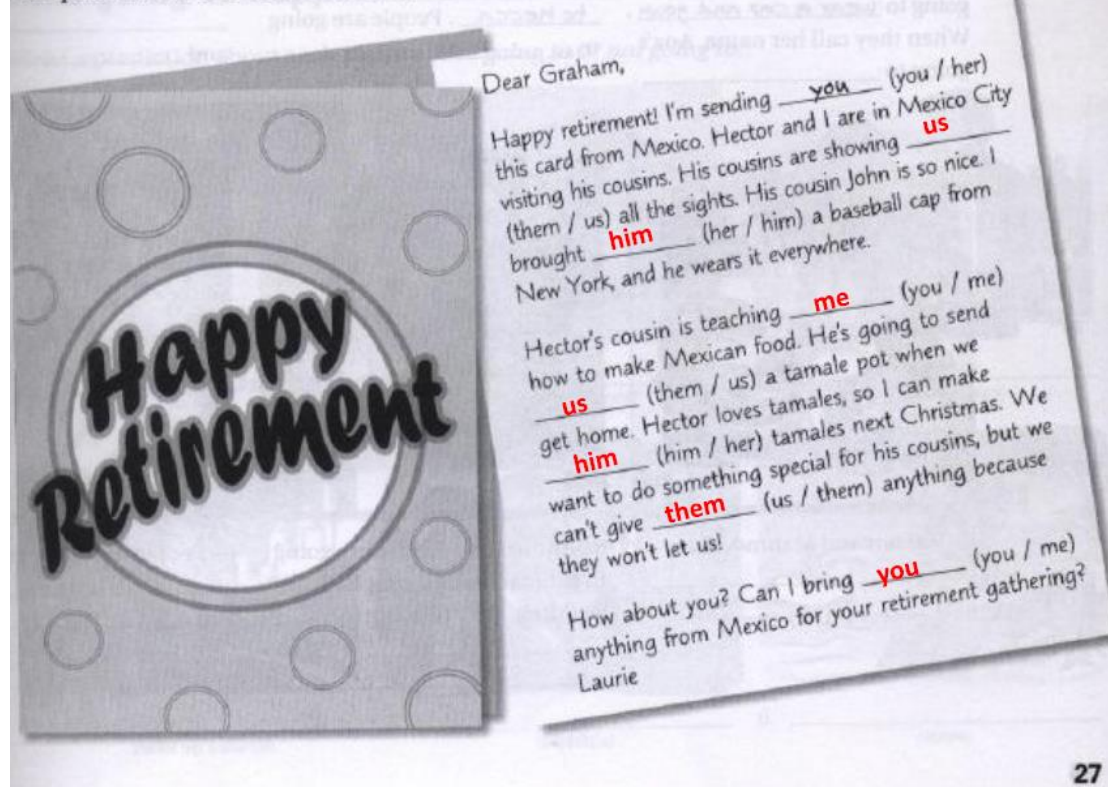
Yumi No car. His parents are going to the mountains, and they are going to take (take) the car.

Kara Well, we can't drive. Who else Is going to be (be) there?

Yumi Dan, but he Is not going to go (not go) until after work.

Kara Well, it looks like we Are going to walk (walk). Wear comfortable shoes!

Complete the card with the correct pronouns.



27

Lesson B Special days

New 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 Harford.
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.

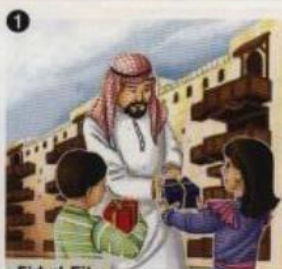
Lesson B Special days

1 Building vocabulary

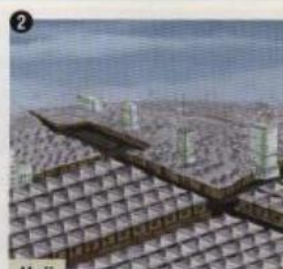
Word sort

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.

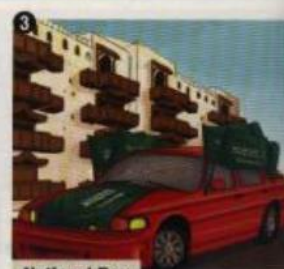
decorate their car	travel to Mecca	exchange promises
get a degree or diploma	stay in a tent	give meat to the poor
telephone family members	have a reception	offer up a sheep or goat
go to a street parade	wear a cap and gown	✓ give gifts



Eid al-Fitr
give gifts
Telephone family members



Hajj
travel to Mecca
stay in a tent



National Day
decorate their car
go to a street parade

decorate their car
get a degree or diploma
telephone family members
go to a street parade

travel to Mecca
stay in a tent
have a reception
wear a cap and gown

exchange promises
give meat to the poor
offer up a sheep or goat
✓ give gifts



4 graduation day

get a degree or diploma

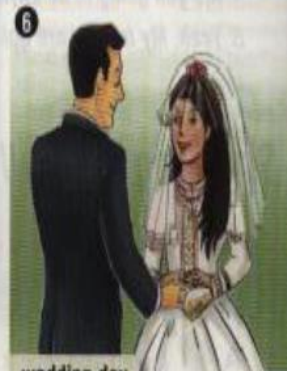
wear a cap and gown



5 Eid al-Adha

offer up a sheep or goat

give meat to the poor



6 wedding day

have a reception

exchange promises

3 Grammar *Present continuous for the future; going to* 🎧

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

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

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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.~~)

A Match each plan with a prediction. Then role-play with a partner. Ask follow-up questions.

1. My best friend's getting married in May. c
2. We're going trick-or-treating on Halloween. 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 for his birthday. 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.

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

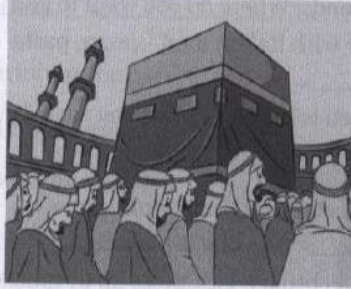
May						
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
8 Meet my cousin Have lunch.	9 8:00 - Go to Keith and Karen's wedding.	10 Tennis after work	11 Lunch with Joe	12 Gym before work	13 2:00 - Meet Greg for dinner.	14 5:00 - Go to Mark's graduation.

1. On May eighth, George is having lunch with his mother.
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

Write a prediction about each picture. Use *going to* or *not going to*.



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)

Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101

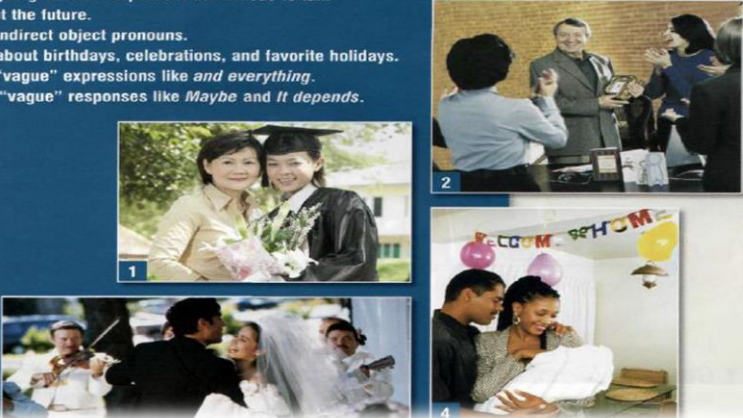
Lecture (15)

Unit 4

Celebrations

In Unit 4, 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*.



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

Now listen. What happens during the sports event?



Thomas Are you going to the big sports event next week?

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

Thomas Well, it's just, um ... it's a sports festival. There are lots of sports 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 activities 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, burgers and things. Do you want to go?

Omar Hmm. Well, maybe.

Notice how Thomas uses "vague" expressions like *and everything* and *and things (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.

B What do the “vague” expressions mean in these conversations? Choose two ideas from the box for each one. Then practice with a partner.

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*? **holidays**
 B Yeah, we know a nice place. They bring out cakes *and everything*. **Ice cream**
- 2 A Are you into art *and stuff like that*? **Painting, sculpture**
 B Yeah, we have a lot of museums *and things like that* around here. **Art exhibits**
- 3 A What are you doing this weekend?
 B I'm staying home. I really want to see my family *and everything*. **See old friends**

Strategy plus “Vague” responses

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?



In conversation . . .

I don't know and *I'm not sure* are more common responses than *Maybe* and *It depends*.

	<i>I don't know.</i>
	<i>I'm not sure.</i>
	<i>Maybe.</i>
	<i>It depends.</i>

3 Scrambled conversation

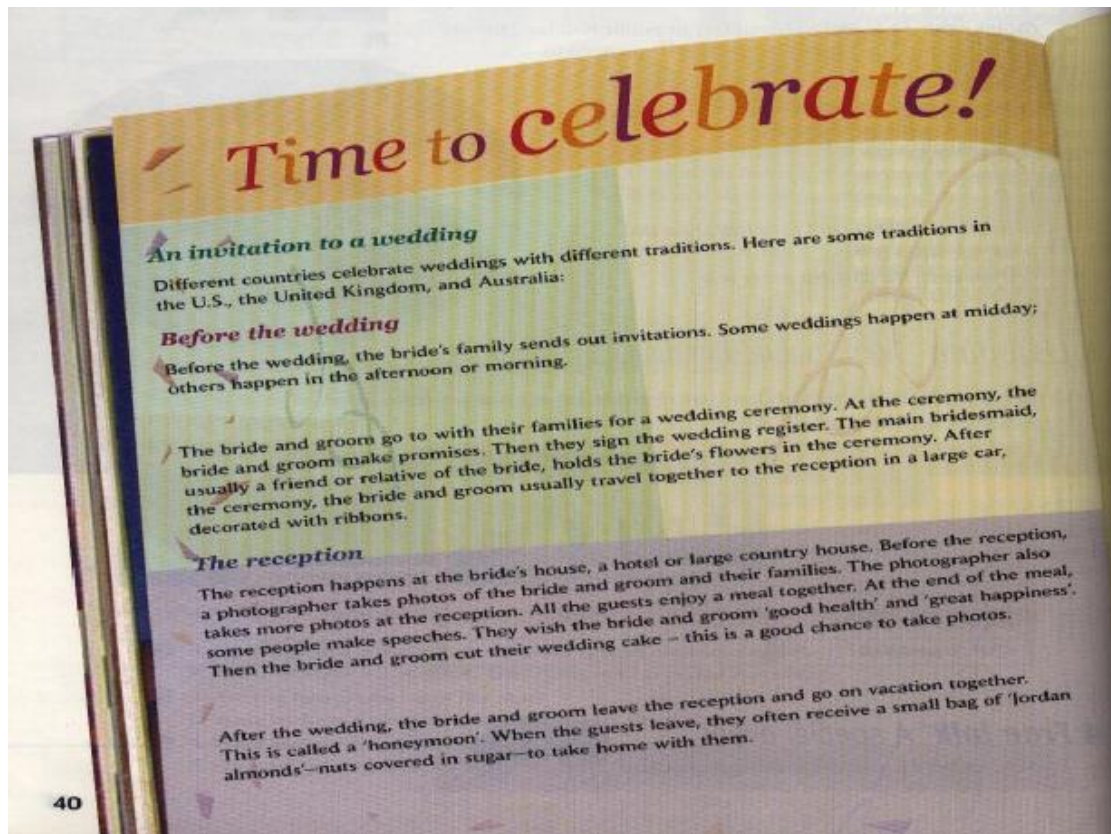
Conversation strategies

Number the lines of the conversation in the correct order.

- 7 But you can also shop for cool Chinese gifts and things.
- 1 Would you like to go to a Chinese festival?
- 4 OK. So, what do people do?
- 10 There's going to be free food? Great, I'd love to go.
- 6 Well, I don't know. I'm not big on dances and stuff like that.
- 9 Well, at least the food is great, and it's free.
- 8 Uh, maybe, but I don't have money for shopping right now.
- 3 It's for Chinese New Year.
- 5 Lots of things, like lion dances and everything!
- 2 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 woman 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 its 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.



A Read the article. Then add the correct heading to each paragraph.

Traditional ways to celebrate	History of the holiday	When is Father's Day?
Ideas for Father's Day	✓ Why people celebrate 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.

History of the holiday

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.

When is Father's Day?

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.

Traditional ways to celebrate

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.

Ideas for Father's Day

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

Look at the pictures. Write the special event. 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 Mecca	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



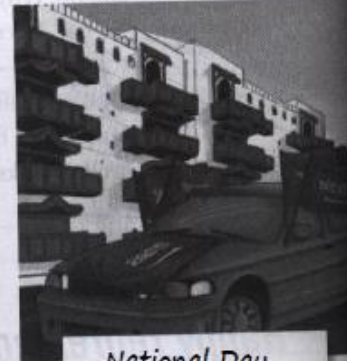
graduation day

1. Ana and her classmates are going to wear a cap and gown. When they call her name, Ana's going to get a diploma.



Hajj

2. People are going to travel to Mecca. People are going to stay in a tent.



National Day

3. People are going to decorate their cars and go to a street parade.



Eid al-Fitr

4. Hassan and Mahmoud are going to give gifts and give meat to the poor.



Wedding day

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



Eid al-Adha

6. People are going to offer up a sheep or goat and give meat to the poor.

English 101


Lecture (16)

Unit
5

Growing up

In Unit 5, you learn how to . . .

- use the simple past in statements 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

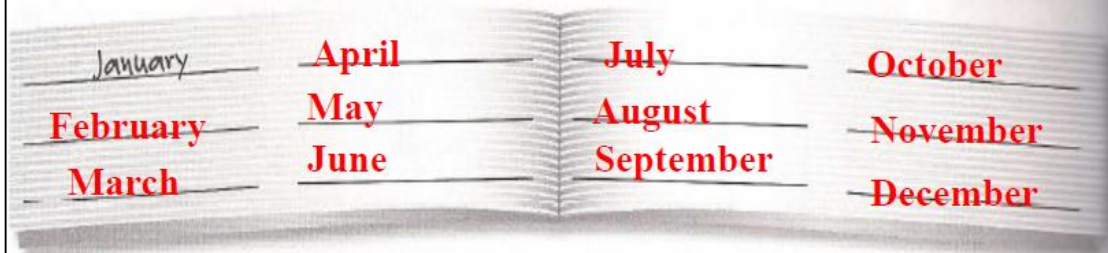
Isabel That's a great baseball shirt, Mei. Are you from Seattle?
Mei Um, kind of. I lived there, but I wasn't born there.
Isabel Oh, yeah? Where were you born?
Mei In São Paulo, actually.
Isabel São Paulo? Brazil?
Mei Yeah. My parents were born in Hong Kong, but they moved to São Paulo in 1986, just before I was born.
Isabel Wow. How long did you live there?
Mei Until I was six. Then we moved to the U.S.
Isabel To Seattle?
Mei Yeah. We lived there for ten years, and we came here to San Francisco about three 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.



B Can you complete the sentences? Use the conversation above to help you.

- Ling's family left Hong Kong **in** _____ 1986.
- Ling lived in São Paulo **for** _____ six years.
- Her family stayed there **until** _____ she was six.
- They moved to Seattle. **then** _____ they came to San Francisco.
- They moved to San Francisco three years **ago** _____ .

A Write the months in the correct order.



Write the years in numbers or words.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1. twenty ten | <u>2010</u> | 5. 1982 | <u>nineteen eighty-two</u> |
| 2. nineteen oh-four | <u>1904</u> | 6. 2006 | <u>Two thousand six</u> |
| 3. two thousand eight | <u>2008</u> | 7. 2013 | <u>Twenty thirteen</u> |
| 4. nineteen seventy-seven | <u>1977</u> | 8. 1998 | <u>Nineteen ninety eight</u> |

2 Grammar *be born; simple past (review); time expressions* Unit 3 Growing up

Where **were** you **born**?

I **was born** in São Paulo.

I **wasn't born** in Seattle.

Where **were** your parents **born**?

They **were born** in Hong Kong.

They **weren't born** in the U.S.

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

Yes, (I did). I lived there **for six years**.

No, (I didn't). I didn't live there **long**.

How long did you live in São Paulo?

We lived there **until** I was six. **From 1986 to 1992**.

We didn't leave **until 1992**. **Then** we came to the U.S.

Did she move here **last year**?

Yes, (she did). She moved **in May**.

No, (she didn't). She moved **in 2002**.

When did they come here?

They came here about **three years ago**.

They came **when** Ling was sixteen.

Saying years

1906 = "Nineteen oh-six"

1988 = "Nineteen eighty-eight"

2007 = "Two thousand (and) seven"

2015 = "Twenty fifteen"

Grammar *be born; simple past (review); time expressions*

Where **were** you **born**?

I **was born** in São Paulo.

I **wasn't born** in Seattle.

Where **were** your parents **born**?

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How long did you live in São Paulo?

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We didn't leave **until** 1992. **Then** we came to the U.S.

Did she move here **last year**?

Yes, (she did). She moved **in May**.

No, (she didn't). She moved **in 2002**.

When did they come here?

They came here about **three years ago**.

They came **when** Ling was sixteen.

The Simple Past Tense **Regular and irregular forms**

The Simple Past Tense.

***The simple past tense* describes actions and states that began and ended at a specific time in the past.**

Example: I lived in France in 1980.
He was sick last week.
They were late yesterday.



FORM

There are regular verbs and irregular verbs.

- ◆ All regular past tense verbs end in “ed”

Regular: *study* *studied*

live *lived*

stay *stayed*

- ◆ Some verbs have irregular past tense forms:

Irregular: *go* *went*

be *was – were*

do *did*

**These verbs don't follow any spelling rules.
Irregular past verb forms must be learned.**

Spelling of “ed” form

- ◆ Most verbs – add “ed”

Example: *walk* *walk**ed***
 order *order**ed***

- ◆ Verbs that end in “e” – add only “d”

Example: *live* *live**d***
 decide *decide**d***

- ◆ Verbs that end in consonant “y”- change y to i and add “ed”

Example: *study* *studie**d***
 carry *carrie**d***

- ◆ Verbs that end in **CVC [stressed vowel]** double the last consonant

Example: *shop* *shopp**e**d*
 stop *stopp**e**d*
 permit *permitt**e**d*
 admit *admitt**e**d*

Do not double the last consonant if the last syllable is not stressed:

listen *list**e**n**e**d*

Negative Statements

- ◆ To form negative statements:
did + not (didn't) + base form

Example: He **didn't** call me.
She **didn't** study French.

- ◆ Don't use **didn't** with the verb **TO BE**
use **to be + not:**

Example: He wasn't there yesterday.
They weren't happy.

(+)	(-)	(?)
I played	I didn't <u>play</u>	Did I <u>play</u> ?
You played	You didn't play	Did you play?
He played	He didn't play	Did he play?
She played	She didn't play	Did she play?
It played	It didn't play	Did it play?
We played	We didn't play	Did we play?
They played	They didn't play	Did they play?

Short answers:

When you go home? - Yes, {I/we/you/he} **did**
Who **did** he speak to? - No, {I/you/we/they} **didn't**

The Simple Past Tense is used

1. To talk about actions that happened at a specific time in the past. You state when it happened using a time expression (yesterday, last month):

"Last year I took my exams".



2. It can be used to describe events that happened over a period of time in the past but not now:

"I lived in Asia for two years"



3. It is also used to talk about habitual or repeated actions that took place in the past:

"When I was a child we always went to the seaside on bank holidays."

Time Phrases

Some common time expressions used with the past tense are:

yesterday

many years ago

a long time ago

before this year

at that time

for many years

in 19—

last night, Saturday, weekend, year...

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**

Yes/No questions & short answers

- ◆ To form **yes/no questions**, use:
did + subject + base form

Example: **Did he study** English last night?

Did they learn to play the piano?

- ◆ To form **short answers to yes/no questions**, use:

yes + subject pronoun + did

Or

no + subject pronoun + didn't

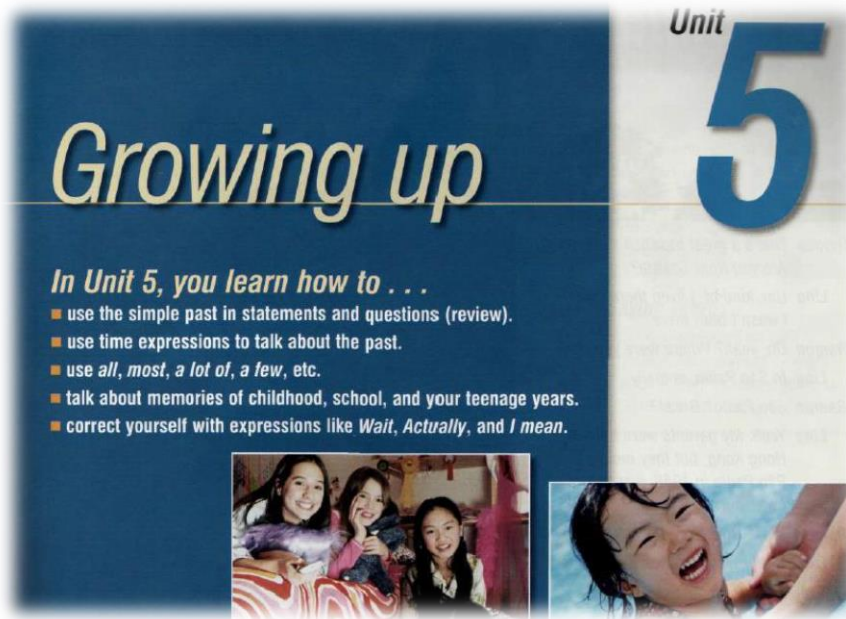
Example: **Yes, he did.**

No, they didn't.

Focus / مجهود شخصي

English 101

Lecture (17)





Growing up

Unit **5**

In Unit 5, you learn how to . . .

- use the simple past in statements 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.*



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There are regular verbs and irregular verbs.

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do *did*

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Example: walk walked
order ordered
- Verbs that end in “e” – add only “d”
Example: live lived
decide decided
- Verbs that end in consonant “y”- change y to i and add “ed”
Example: study studied
carry carried
- Verbs that end in CVC [stressed vowel] double the last consonant
Example: shop shopped
stop stopped
permit permitted
admit admitted

Do not double the last consonant if the last syllable is not stressed:

listen listened

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They weren't happy.

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Example: **Did he study** English last night?
Did they learn to play the piano?

- To form short answers to yes/no questions, use:

yes + subject pronoun + did

or

no + subject pronoun + didn't

Example: **Yes, he did.**
No, they didn't.

Exercise

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

1. *Rick* So, Dina, did you grow up here in Miami?

Dina Yes, I did, but we **Weren't** born here.

My sister and I were born in Puerto Rico,
and we moved here when we were kids.

Rick did you study English when you were
in school in Puerto Rico?

Dina Yes, we did – for a few years – but we **Didn't**
really learn English until we came here.

Rick Wow! And now you speak English better
than I do – and I was born here!



2. *Thomas* When were you born, Grandma?
Grandma I was born in 1929.
Thomas Really? were you born here in Los Angeles?
Grandma No, I Wasn't. Your grandfather and I were both born in China.
Thomas So when did you come to the U.S.?
Grandma My family Didn't move here until I was 13 years old.
Thomas did you go to school in China?
Grandma No, I Didn't. My parents Weren't rich, so I had to work.
Thomas And when was Grandpa born?
Grandma He was born in 1928, but he says he Wasn't really born until 1947.
Thomas Why does he say that?
Grandma Because that's when he met *me*.



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

1. you / When / born / were ? When were you born?
2. Where / born / your / were / parents ? Where were your parents born?
3. grow up / you / Where / did ? Where did you grow up?
4. best friend / Who / your / was / ago / five years ? Who was your best friend five years a child?
5. a child / you / move / when / Did / ever / were / you ? Did you ever move when you were a child?
6. you / play video games / Did / when / you / little / were ? Did you play chess when you were little?
7. long / you / were / elementary school / How / in ? How long were you in elementary school?

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 a picture of my best friend, Mi Young. I took it a few years ago. Mi Young and I met in 1993. We were very young when we became friends. Mi Young is a very interesting person. She was born in Busan, South Korea, in 1989. Her family moved to the U.S. when she was three years old. They lived in Boston until Mi Young was fifteen. then they moved to New York City. I cried for a long time after they moved.



Mi Young didn't live in New York long because her family moved to Chicago and she went to college when she was eighteen. We studied together at the University of Chicago for four years - from 2005 to 2008. We graduated last year. Eight months ago, Mi Young got a great job in Chicago. Two months ago, I got a job there, too. I'm starting my job in 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)



Paul

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. (Lagos)

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.

Other determiners

the
my
you
this
that
us
them

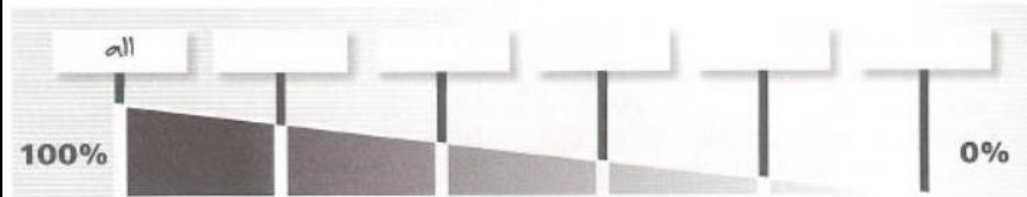
Note: All can be used with or without **of** before **determiner + noun**

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

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

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

1. Some students in the class passed chemistry. Some of them failed chemistry.
2. All of the students passed English. None of the students failed it.
3. Most of the students passed geography. A few students failed it.
4. A few of the students passed geometry. most people failed it.

Building Vocabulary

music

- choir
- band
- orchestra

science

- chemistry
- physics
- biology

social studies

- history
- geography
- economics

physical education (P.E.)

- gymnastics
- track
- dance

literature

- art
- drama
- computer studies

mathematics

- geometry
- algebra
- calculus

Vocabulary Exercise

A Circle the word that doesn't belong. Then write the general category of the subjects.

1. history	<u>chemistry</u>	economics	geography	<u>social studies</u>
2. gymnastics	dance	<u>art</u>	track	<u>Physical education</u>
3. geometry	<u>Computer studies</u>	algebra	calculus	<u>mathematics</u>
<u>literature</u>	biology	chemistry	physics	<u>science</u>

Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101



Lecture (18)

Unit **5**

Growing up

In Unit 5, you learn how to . . .

- use the simple past in statements 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 **C** **Well, actually, . . .**

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?	A Who took you to school on your first day?
B I was seven. <i>Actually, no, I was . . .</i>	B My dad. <i>No, wait, my . . . took me.</i>

Now listen. What does Thomas remember about his first day of school?



Thomas Look at these old photos. My uncle showed them to me.

Ali Oh, is this you?

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

Ali Oh. Do you remember much about kindergarten?

Thomas 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!

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

Ali So how did you get home?

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

Ali So that was when you were five?

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

Notice how Thomas corrects the things he says with expressions like *Well, Actually, No, wait*. Find examples in the conversation.

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

Match the sentences with the corrections. Then compare with a partner.

1. I don't remember anything about my childhood. e
2. I started gymnastics when I was five. d
3. I hated swimming lessons. b
4. I lived with my grandparents for a year. f
5. I played piano until I was ten. a
6. All my friends were very nice. c

- 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.

2 Strategy plus I mean

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

Well, the teacher, I mean, the bus driver, had to . . .

In conversation . . .

Mean is one of the top 100 words. About 90% of its uses are in the expression *I mean*.

A Complete the questions by correcting the underlined words. Use the words on the right.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 1. Did you read a lot of cartoons, I mean, <u>comic books</u> _____? | 7 | stuffed animals |
| 2. Did you have a <u>motorbike</u> , I mean, a _____? | 8 | basketball |
| 3. How often did you visit your <u>parents</u> , I mean, your _____? | 6 | friend |
| 4. Did you go <u>skiing</u> in the winter, I mean, _____? | 2 | mountain bike |
| 5. Were you afraid of <u>cats</u> , I mean, _____? | 4 | skating |
| 6. Did you have an imaginary <u>classmate</u> , I mean, _____? | ✓ | comic books |
| 7. Did you collect <u>animals</u> , I mean, _____? | 5 | horses |
| 8. Were you good at playing <u>chess</u> , I mean, _____? | 3 | grandparents |

Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box.

Actually, no, it was 2002.	Well, no, I guess I spent some weekends with my grandparents.
Well, at least most of them didn't.	Well, not perfect, actually. My dad lost his job.
No, wait. I was nine.	✓ Well, not all of them. Josie speaks three languages.
Well, actually, it was dark brown.	No, wait. . . . Her name was Mrs. Santos.
Actually, no, I was 18 when I quit.	

- A All my friends are bilingual. They all speak two languages.
Well, not all of them. Josie speaks three languages.

B That's amazing!
- A My best friend and I had sleepovers every weekend when we were kids.
Well, no, I guess I spent some weekends with my grandparents

B That sounds like fun.
- A We moved to Rio de Janeiro when I was ten.
No, wait. I was nine

B So you were pretty young.
- A I was on a swimming team until I was 16.
Actually, no. I was 18 when I quit.

B That's the reason you swim so well.
- A My brother and I had a perfect childhood.
Well, not perfect, actually. My dad lost his job.

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

6. A My cousin lived with us for a year – in 2003, I think.

Actually, no. It was 2006.

B That was your cousin Alice, right?

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

No wait... her name was Mrs. Santos.

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

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

Well, at least most of them didn't.

B But you had a dog, right?

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

Well, actually, it was dark brown.

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

Lesson D

Teenage years

1 Reading

A Brainstorm the word *teenager*! What do you think of? Make a class list.

teenager: parties, loud music, fights with parents

B Read the interview. Which of Jennifer's answers are funny? Which are interesting?

AN INTERVIEW WITH ... Jennifer Wilkin



Jennifer works
in publishing.
We asked her about
her memories of
being a teenager.

Did you enjoy being a teenager?

It was mostly OK, but I had some difficulties, like everyone else. When you're a teenager, you're unsure of yourself.

What were the fashions then?

I was a teenager in the '80s, and so the clothes were very colorful. I was a fashion rebel, though – I always wore black, and I wore a lot of cheap silver jewelry. Often I wore vintage clothing.

What kind of music did you listen to?

My tastes were varied – I was a classical violinist, but I listened to punk rock and new wave music. I had all my "weird" cassette tapes, and I was never without them.

What's your best memory from your teenage years?

I guess it was a trip I took every summer with my youth group. It was a time to travel, be with close friends, and be away from my parents.

And your worst?

I think going to school was the worst. I'm not a social type, and it gave me all kinds of anxiety.

What's one thing you remember about school?

I remember that everybody tried to be different, but they tried to be the same, also.

What was your favorite subject?

My favorite subject was psychology. I loved analyzing my friends.

Were you ever in trouble? Why?

I got detention lots of times because I was late for school every morning, but I never got in real trouble.

How did you spend your free time?

Actually, I spent a lot of time driving around in friends' cars, honking at people's houses as we drove by. I also spent time reading, playing with my dog and cat, or tormenting my younger sister.

What do you miss about your teenage days?

NOTHING! Except my jeans size.

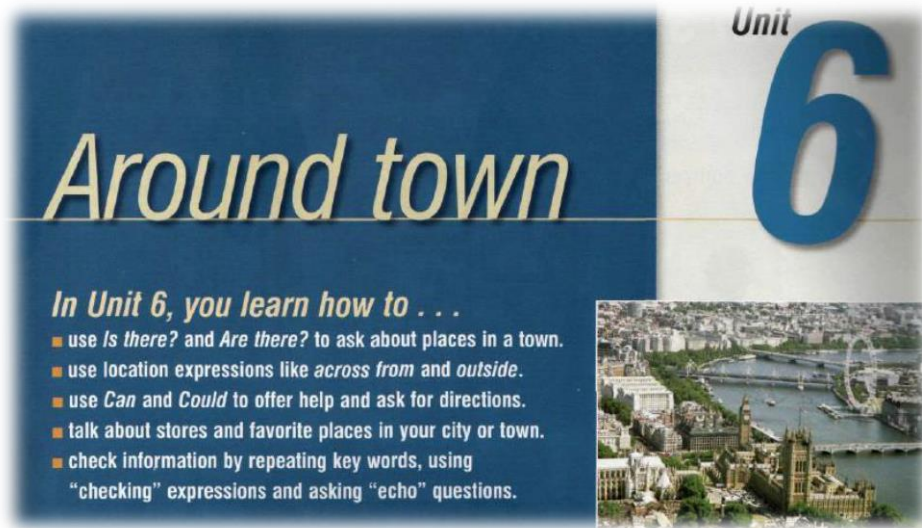
What's one piece of advice you would give to today's teenagers?

Get off your computer, and turn off the TV!

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English 101

Lecture (19)




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 on 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

Grammar *Is there? Are there?; location expressions* Unit 10 Around town

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.

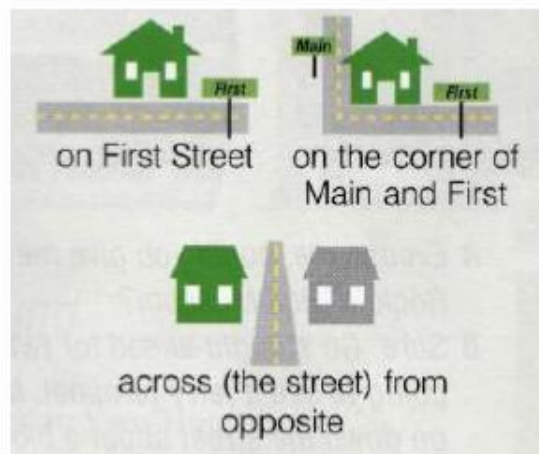
Yes, there's **one** over there.

No, there aren't (**any**).

Complete the following sentences using **there is / there are / is there / are there**.

- 1) **There is** _____ a lamp in the room.
- 2) Ahmad, **Is there** _____ a computer in the class?
- 3) **Are there** _____ students in the class?
- 4) **There are** _____ two little trees in the garden.
- 5) **There is** _____ a nice door in the house.
- 6) **Are there** _____ many cars in the parking?
- 7) Mum, **Is there** _____ some water in the glass?
- 8) In London **There are** _____ a lot of museums.
- 9) In this class **There are** _____ some students.

Location Expression



A Look at the map on page 54. Complete the questions with *Is there a* or *Are there any*. Complete the answers with *one*, *some*, *any*, and location expressions. Then practice with a partner.

Driver Is there a bank around here?

Jack Yeah, there's one right on Main Street.
It's Next to the deli. Do you see Sam's Deli –
just across the street?

Driver Oh, yeah. Can I park there? I mean, Is there a
parking lot?

Jack Well, there's one just behind the
bank, but the entrance is on Lincoln.

Driver Are there any public restrooms there?

Jack No, there aren't any. But there's a
department store On the corner of Main and Third. I'm
sure there are some there, inside
the store.

Driver Thanks. Oh, and Is there a supermarket anywhere?

Jack Uh, there's one over there – Across from
the bank.

Driver And one more thing – Are there any shoe stores near here?

Jack Yes, there's Riviera Shoes on Main, Between
Second and Third Avenues.

Getting Around

▶ When people go to different places, it's called **getting around**.

▶ **How do you usually get around?**

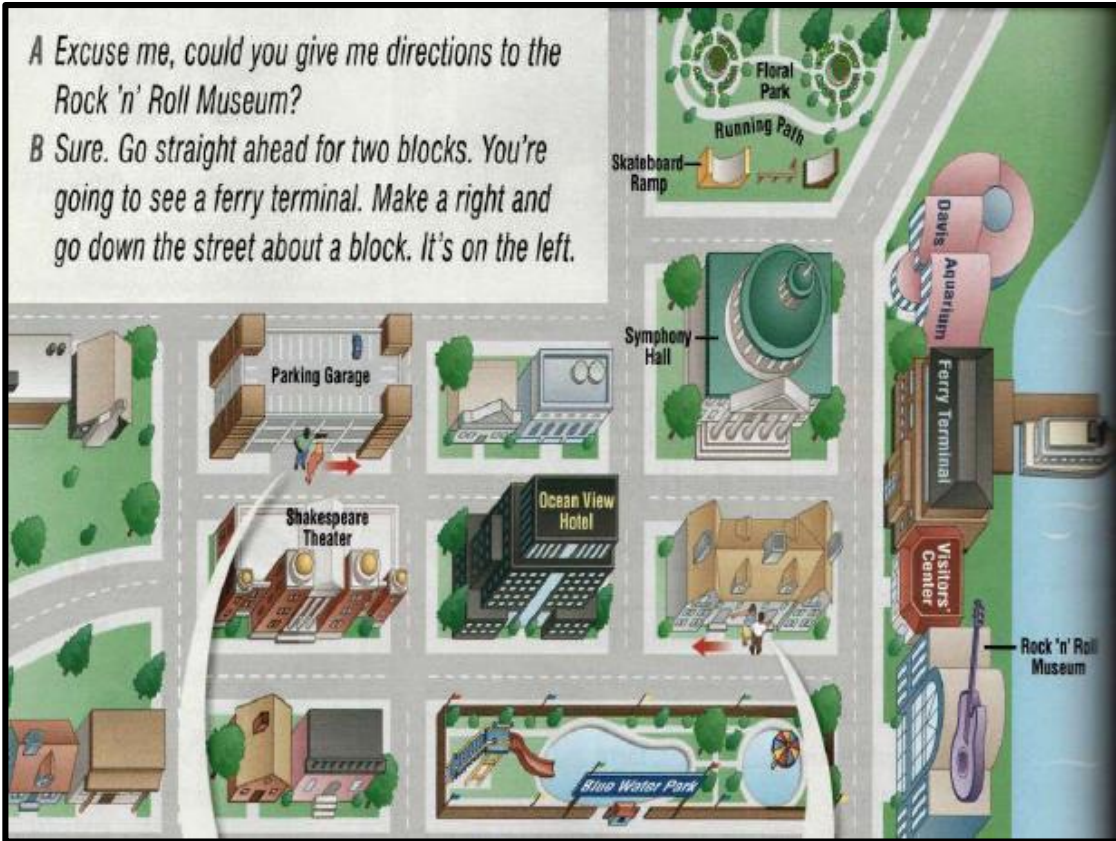
Car– Taxi– Bus – Subway –Train– Bicycle – Walk

▶ **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?

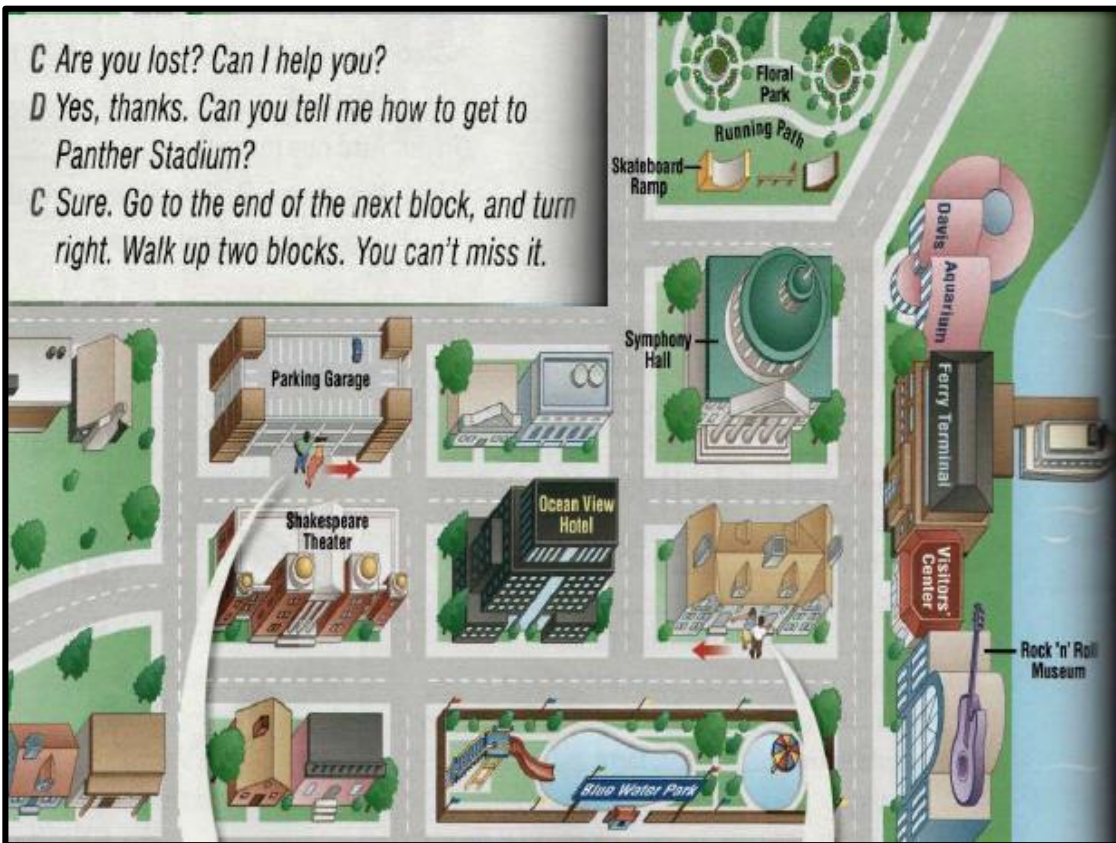
B Sure. Go straight ahead for two blocks. You're going to see a ferry terminal. Make a right and go down the street about a block. It's on the left.



C Are you lost? Can I help you?

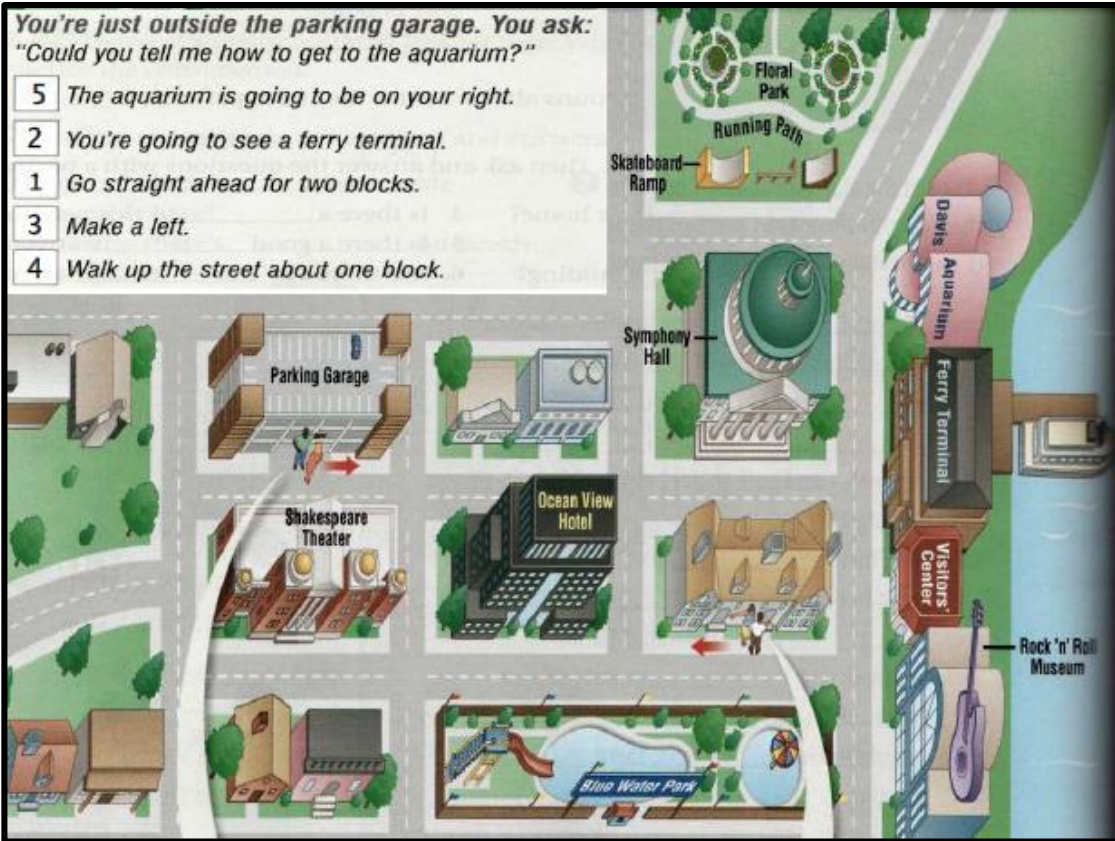
D Yes, thanks. Can you tell me how to get to Panther Stadium?

C Sure. Go to the end of the next block, and turn right. Walk up two blocks. You can't miss it.



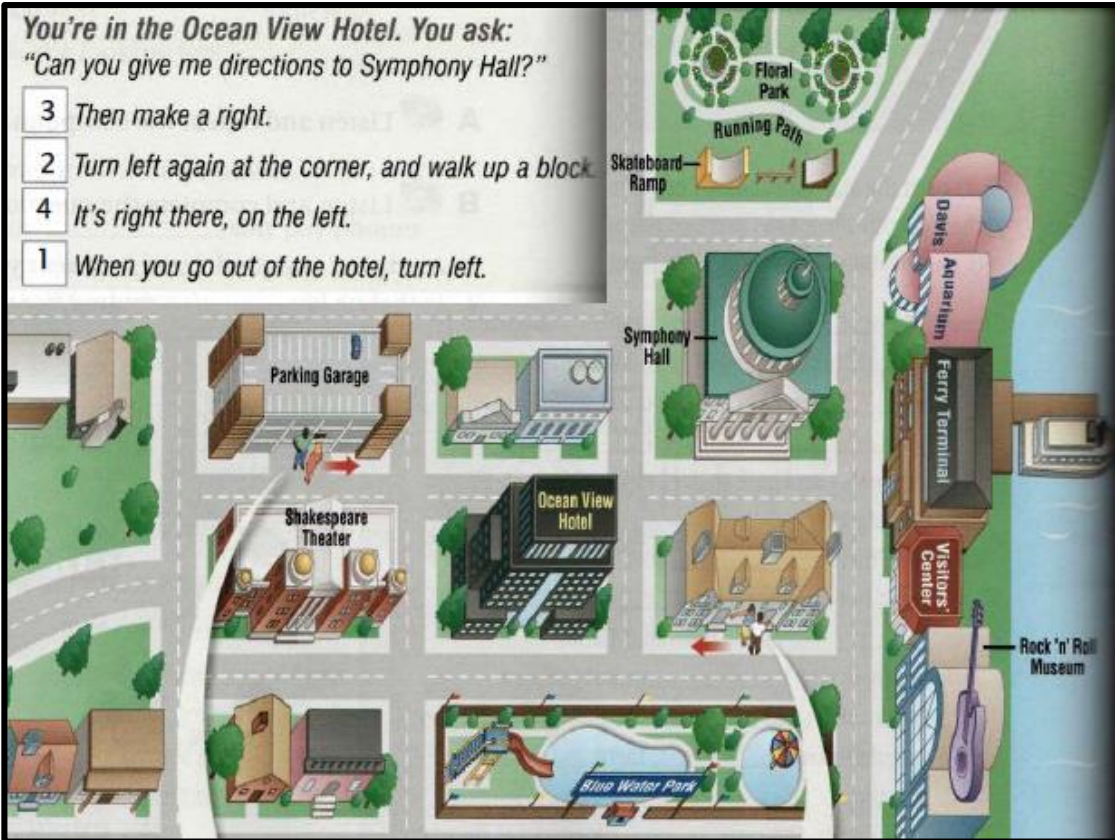
You're just outside the parking garage. You ask:
"Could you tell me how to get to the aquarium?"

- 5 The aquarium is going to be on your right.
- 2 You're going to see a ferry terminal.
- 1 Go straight ahead for two blocks.
- 3 Make a left.
- 4 Walk up the street about one block.



You're in the Ocean View Hotel. You ask:
"Can you give me directions to Symphony Hall?"

- 3 Then make a right.
- 2 Turn left again at the corner, and walk up a block.
- 4 It's right there, on the left.
- 1 When you go out of the hotel, turn left.



Offers and Requests

Grammar Offers and requests with *Can* and *Could*

Offers

Can I help you?

What **can** I do?

How **can** I help?

Requests

Can you help me?

Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?

Could you give me directions?

In conversation . . .

Can you . . . ? is more common than *Could you . . . ?* for requests. People use *Could you . . . ?* to make their requests more polite.



Can you . . . ?

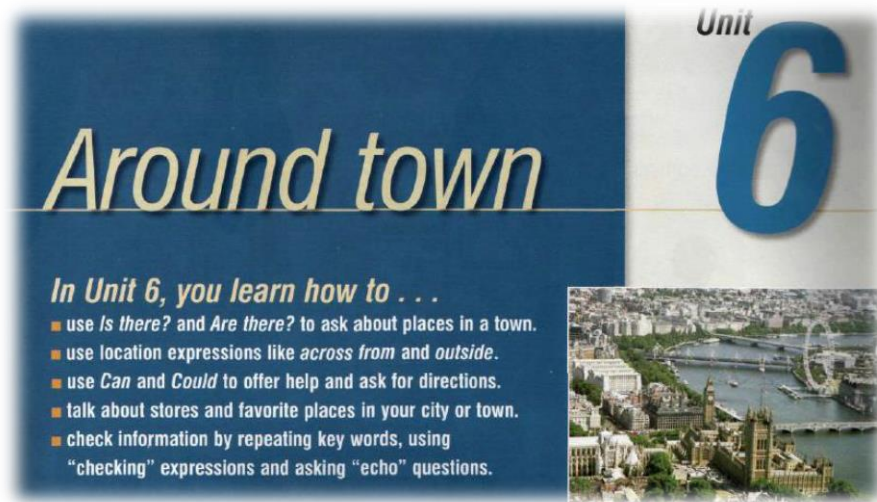


Could you . . . ?

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English 101

Lecture (20)




Unit 6

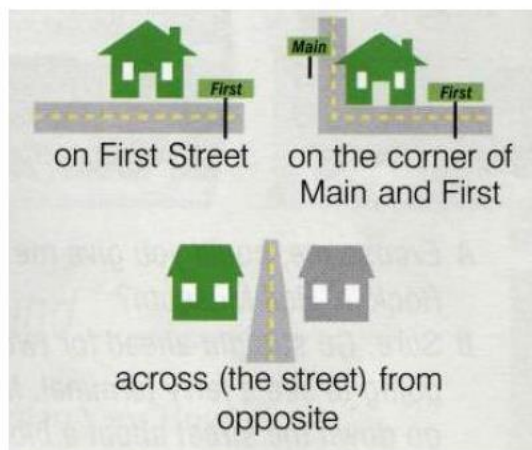
Around town

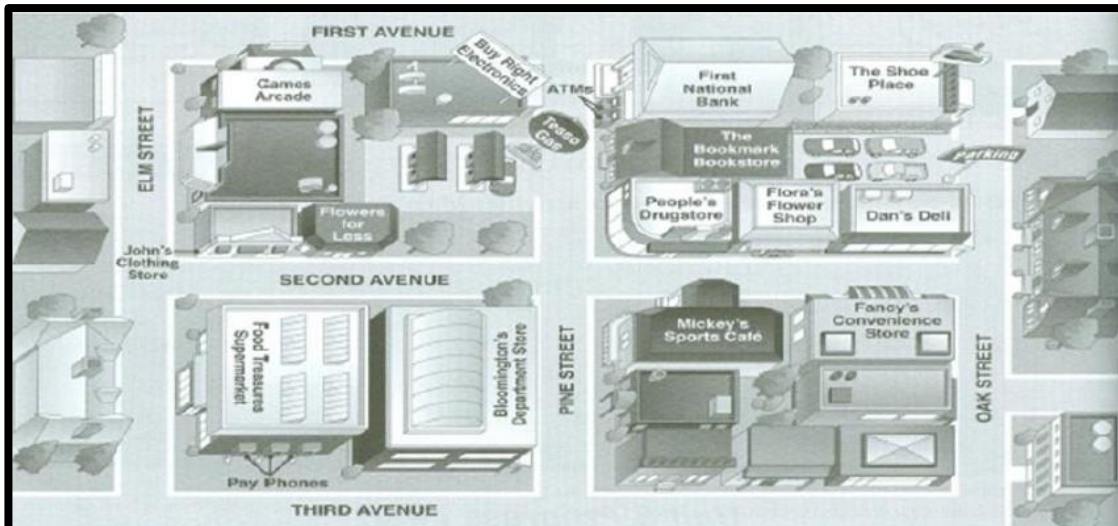
In Unit 6, you learn how to . . .

- 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.



Location Expression





1. The bookstore is Across 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.

Complete the sentences with the places in the box.

✓aquarium	museum	running path	stadium	visitors' center
hotel	parking garage	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.



- A Can you tell me how to get to the Skateboarding ramp ?

B Sure. When you leave the hotel, turn right. It's on the next block. It's there on your right.
- 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.
- A Can you help me? I'd like to go to the ferry .

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.

Lesson C : Excuse me ?

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 or use "checking" expressions. Find examples in the conversation.

"It's a 15-minute walk from here."
 "Fifteen or fifty?"
 "Checking" expressions
 I'm sorry?
 Excuse me?
 Did you say . . . ?
 What did you say?

1. Could you give me directions to the airport? **c**—
2. Is there an Indonesian restaurant near here? **a**—
3. Do you have a number for a cab company? **d**—
4. Where is there a bookstore around here? **b**—
5. Are there any good concerts on this week? **e**—

- a. Did you say Indian or Indonesian?
- b. I'm sorry? Did you say a bookstore?
- c. Sorry, what did you say? The airport?
- d. Excuse me? Did you say cab?
- 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

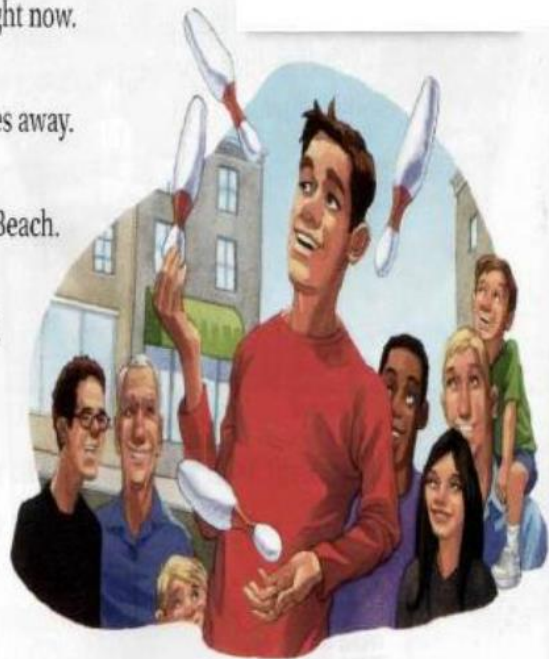
B: Excuse me
The new what?

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

1. A There are lots of street performers in the city right now.
B I'm sorry, there are a lot of what ?
2. A There's a miniature golf course about 15 minutes away.
B Excuse me, it's How far ?
3. A The best outdoor pool around here is at Ocean Beach.
B I'm sorry, it's where ?
4. A There are great gift shops in this neighborhood.
B I'm sorry, there are What kind of shops?
5. A The movie theater opens at 10:15 a.m.
B Excuse me, it opens at What time ?
6. A Rides in the amusement park cost \$5.
B They cost How much ?



A Walking Tour of San Francisco's CHINATOWN

San Francisco's Chinatown is the largest Chinese community on the West Coast of the U.S. and is now home to over 14,000 people. Chinese settlers came here as early as 1846, opening businesses near Portsmouth Square.



1. The tour begins at the **Chinatown Gate** at the intersection of Bush Street and Grant Avenue. Walk north on Grant – a busy street of shops selling souvenirs, jewelry, artwork, furniture, cameras, and electronics.

2. At the corner of California and Grant, look around **Old St. Mary's Cathedral** (1891) and its display of historic photographs of 19th-century Chinatown.

3. Across from the cathedral on California is **St. Mary's Square** – a quiet park with a statue of the Chinese revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen.

4. Opposite the cathedral on Grant, the **Ching Chung Temple** welcomes visitors and has year-round guided tours.

5. Continue north on Grant, and turn right on Clay Street. Then turn left into **Portsmouth Square**, and watch local people play cards or Chinese chess.

6. Take the footbridge across Kearny Street to the **Chinese Culture Center**. Here there are exhibitions of Chinese and Chinese-American art, as well as a permanent display of Chinese musical instruments. It's well worth a visit.

7. Return to the square, and turn left onto Washington Street. On the left is the **Old Chinese Telephone Exchange**. Now a bank, the exchange opened in 1909. Operators had to speak English and five Chinese dialects.



8. Continue west on Washington, and turn right into Ross Alley. Near the end of the block is the **Golden Gate Fortune Cookie Company**, where you can sample the fortune cookies.

This is where your tour ends. We hope you enjoy your tour of San Francisco's Chinatown.

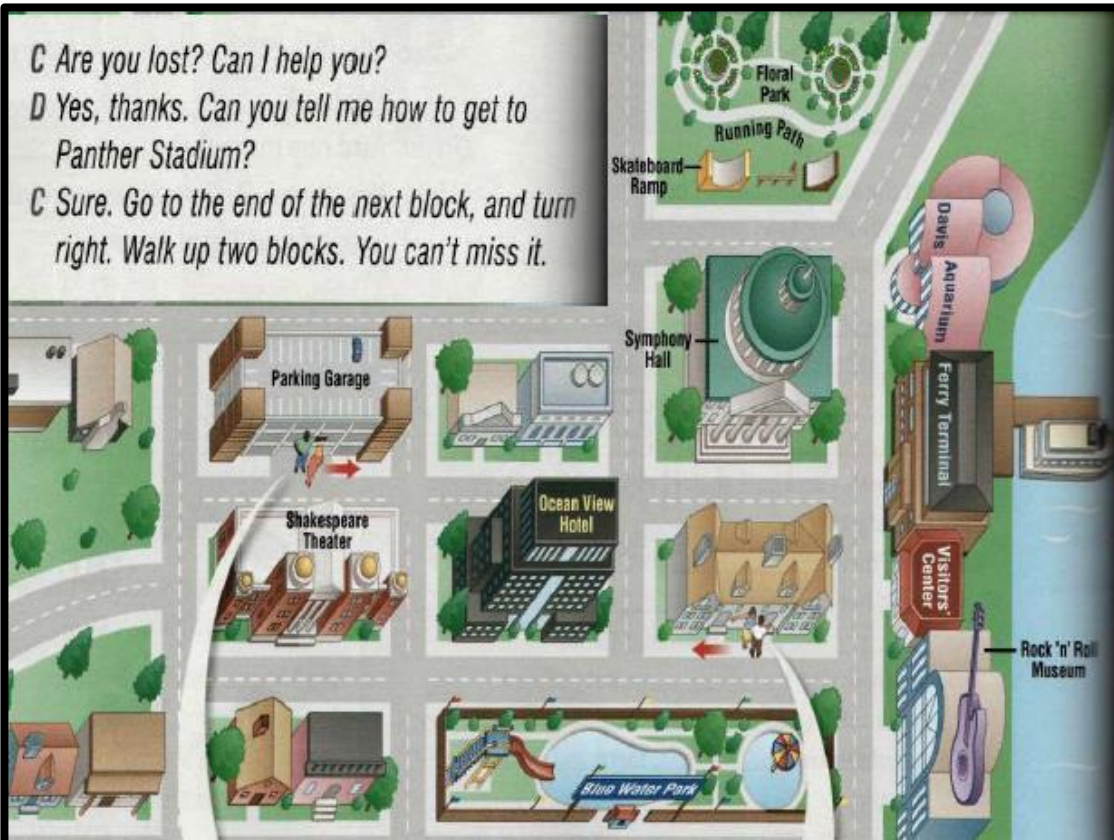
Reading

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

C Are you lost? Can I help you?

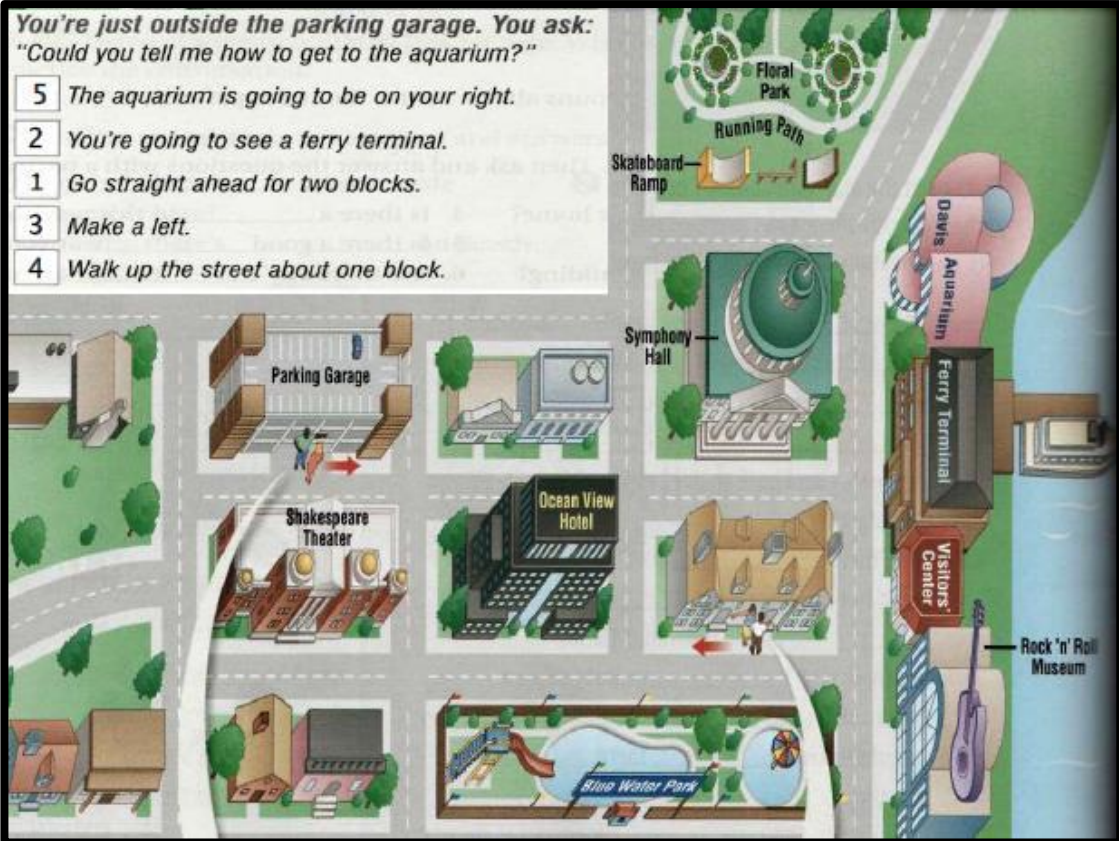
D Yes, thanks. Can you tell me how to get to Panther Stadium?

C Sure. Go to the end of the next block, and turn right. Walk up two blocks. You can't miss it.



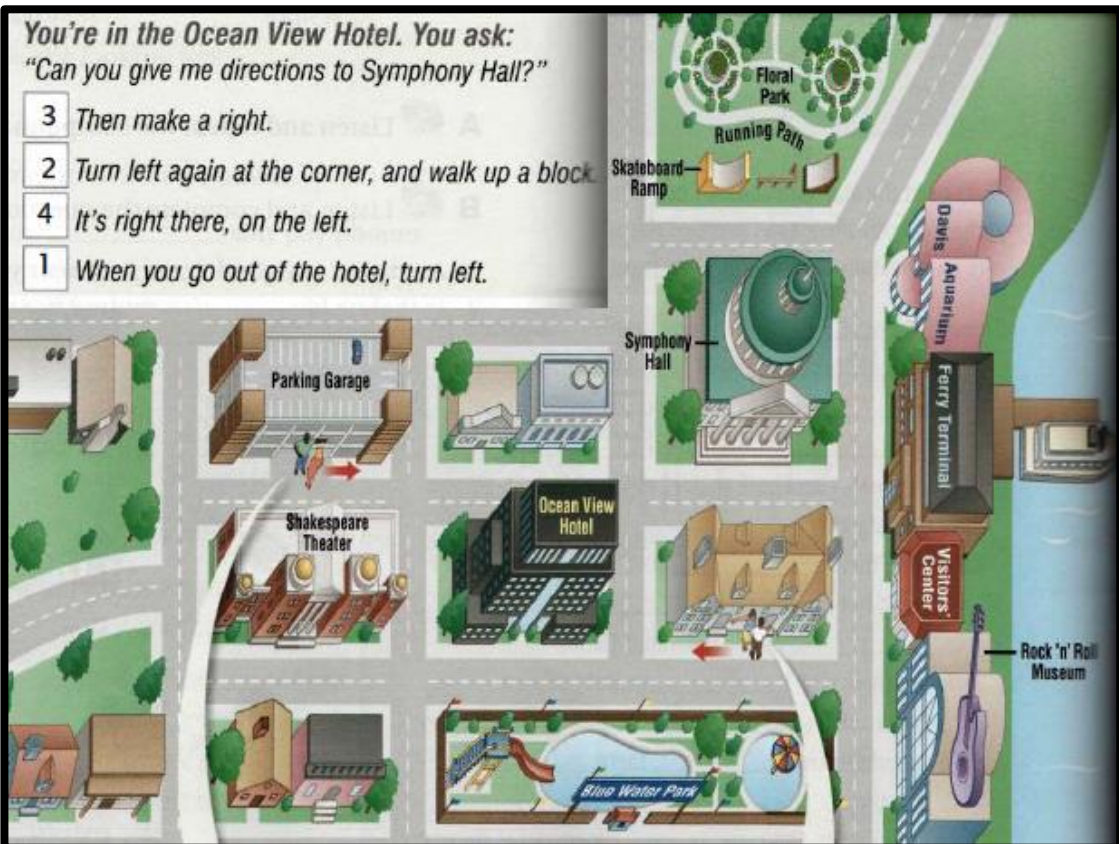
You're just outside the parking garage. You ask:
"Could you tell me how to get to the aquarium?"

- 5 The aquarium is going to be on your right.
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- 1 Go straight ahead for two blocks.
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You're in the Ocean View Hotel. You ask:
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- 3 Then make a right.
- 2 Turn left again at the corner, and walk up a block.
- 4 It's right there, on the left.
- 1 When you go out of the hotel, turn left.



Offers and Requests

Grammar Offers and requests with *Can* and *Could*

Offers

Can I help you?

What **can** I do?

How **can** I help?

Requests

Can you help me?

Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?

Could you give me directions?

In conversation . . .

Can you . . . ? is more common than **Could you . . . ?** for requests. People use **Could you . . . ?** to make their requests more polite.



Can you . . . ?



Could you . . . ?

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English 101

Lecture (21)

Unit 7

Going away

In Unit 7, you learn how to . . .

- use infinitives to give reasons.
- use *it* in sentences like *It's easy to do*.
- ask for and give advice and suggestions.
- talk about vacations and getting ready for a trip.
- respond to suggestions.
- use *I guess* to sound less sure about something.

Lesson A: Getting ready

In this lesson you will learn how to :
Use infinitives to give reasons

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. [≠ 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]



Alicia Are you ready for your trip to Puerto Rico?

Rita Yeah, kind of. But I still have a lot to do! I need to go shopping to get a new suitcase, and I still have to go online to find a cheap flight.

Alicia Is it easy to find bargains on the Internet?

Rita Well, it's not too hard. You just have to do some research.

Alicia So, where are you going exactly?

Rita Well, first I'm going to San Juan to see my relatives, and then we're all going someplace to go snorkeling.

Alicia That sounds exciting.

Rita Yeah. It's going to be fun.

A Match the sentences.

1. Jim and Mark are planning to go to Ecuador. **d**_____
2. First, Jim needs to call the embassy. **a**_____
3. Then he's going to go on the Internet. **e**_____
4. Mark has to go to a bookstore. **b**_____
5. Then he's going to the library. **h**_____
6. Jim's going to go to the bank. **g**_____
7. Jim and Mark are going to go to the mall. **f**_____
8. They're going to the bus station. **c**_____

- 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.

2 Grammar *Infinitives for reasons; It's + adjective + to ...*

I'm going to Puerto Rico to see my relatives.	Is it easy to find bargains online?
I need to go shopping to get a suitcase.	It's easy to do .
I have to go online to find a flight.	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?

B Think of three things you need and three things you don't need to take on these trips. Complete the chart. Then compare with a partner.

	<i>On a camping trip</i>	<i>On a business trip</i>	<i>To stay overnight with a friend</i>
<i>You need</i>	a tent	pajamas	toothpaste
	insect repellent	a brush	toothbrush
	a sleeping bag	toothpaste	pajamas
<i>You don't need</i>	a hair dryer	a tent	a tent
	a pair of scissors	a sleeping bag	a flashlight
		first-aid kit	insect repellent

2 Building language

A Listen. Jenny's going on a camping trip. What's her mother's advice? Practice the conversation.

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.



3 Grammar Advice and suggestions

What **should** I take?

Should I take these shoes?

You **should** take a hat.

You **shouldn't** take high heels.

You **could** borrow your dad's hat.

You **need to** have warm clothes.

Do you want to pack some other shoes?

Why **don't you** take a hat?

It's a **good idea** to pack a jacket.

Take a flashlight.

Don't forget to pack some batteries.

In conversation . . .

You should . . . can be very strong. People sometimes soften it by saying:

I think you should . . .

Maybe you should (just) . . .

You should probably . . .

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 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

B Circle the correct words, and complete the sentences.

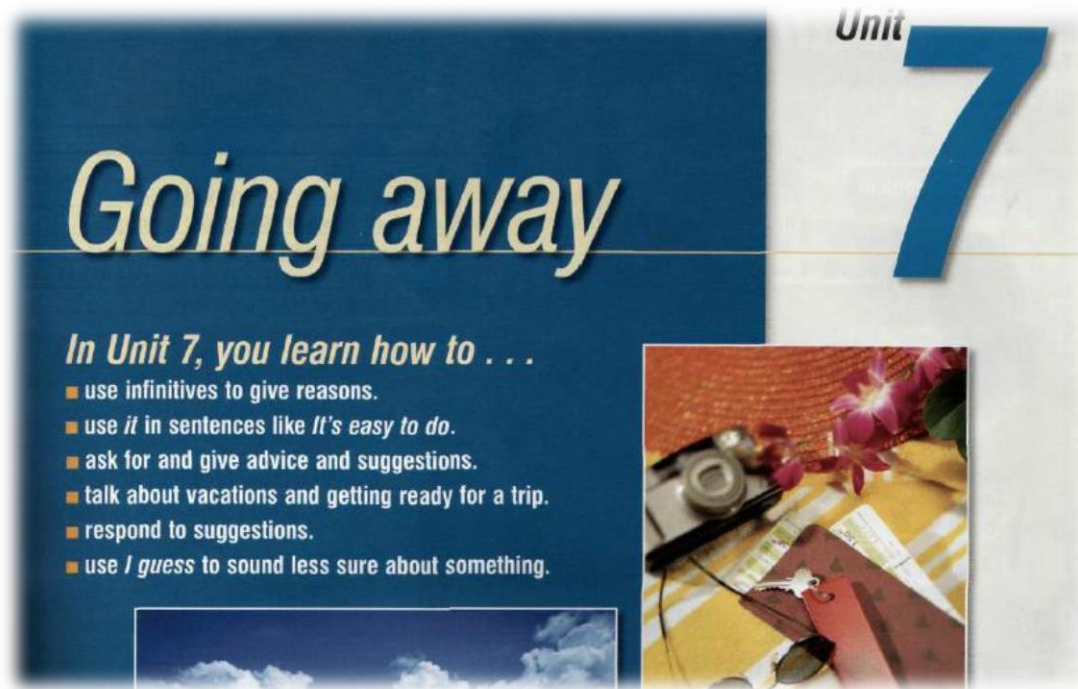
1. You use toothpaste with your toothbrush to clean your teeth.
a. soap b. a tent c. toothpaste
2. You use _____ at the beach if you don't want to get a sunburn.
a. makeup b. sunscreen c. a pair of scissors
3. You wear _____ when you go to bed.
a. pajamas b. a bathing suit c. sandals
4. Most people use _____ 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. makeup
9. Wear _____ to keep your feet cool when it's hot.
a. sunglasses b. sandals c. a hat
10. People sometimes wear _____ on their faces to look good.
a. sunscreen b. makeup c. insect repellent

THANK YOU

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English 101

Lecture (22)


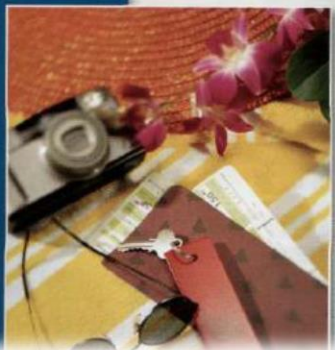


Unit 7

Going away

In Unit 7, you learn how to . . .

- use infinitives to give reasons.
- use *it* in sentences like *It's easy to do*.
- ask for and give advice and suggestions.
- talk about vacations and getting ready for a trip.
- respond to suggestions.
- use *I guess* to sound less sure about something.



Lesson C:

That is a great idea


In this lesson you will learn how to :
respond to suggestions

1 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. Then practice with a partner.

1. You should come skiing with me sometime. b
2. Why don't we go somewhere on Sunday? d
3. We could go camping together sometime. e
4. Let's go traveling in Asia next year. f
5. We should go to Paris to see the Louvre. a
6. Why don't we go to Australia sometime? c

- a. That's a great idea. How's your French?
- b. Oh, I'd love to. Are you a good skier?
- c. I don't know. It's kind of far.
- d. I'd like to, but I already have plans.
- e. Maybe. I don't have a tent, though.
- f. I guess we could. Where in Asia?

Who really likes each suggestion? Circle the best response.

1. Let's go to Tsukiji for sushi tomorrow.
 a. That's a great idea.
b. I don't know. I don't really like fish.
2. We should go hiking together sometime.
 a. I'd love to! When?
b. Maybe someday.
3. Why don't we get some tickets and see a show?
a. I don't know. Aren't tickets pretty expensive?
 b. That sounds like fun. What do you want to see?
4. Would you like to go shopping for souvenirs this morning?
 a. That sounds like a good idea. Where do you want to go?
b. Yeah, maybe we should do that sometime.
5. Let's drive through South America next summer.
a. I'd like to, but I need to get a part-time job.
 b. That's an interesting idea. When do we leave?

Somewhere different...

Three of our fearless travel reporters checked out some very unusual hotels.



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.

C Read the article again. Can you find this information?

1. How do you get to the Jules Undersea Lodge?
2. How long does it take to get to the Jules Undersea Lodge?
3. What are three interesting things to see near the Hotel de la Playa?
4. Why do you need sunglasses at the Hotel de la Playa?
5. What facilities do they have at the Ice Hotel?
6. Why do they have to rebuild the Ice Hotel every year?

1. You can dive.

2. It takes about an hour.

3. You can see the salt hills, lakes, and hot spring.

4. The sun gets extremely bright.

5. It has a restaurant, an art gallery, and an ice fireplace in the lounge.

6. It melts in the spring.


Lesson D Interesting places

Joel's Journal

JOEL'S TRAVEL PAGE

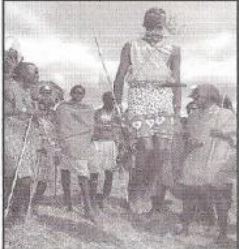
I just returned from an exciting tour of Kenya. It was the trip of a lifetime – there was so much to see!

My tour group spent the first two days at Masai Mara, driving around to see animals in their natural environment. We got close to elephants, cheetahs, and zebras, and we took some excellent photographs! On the third day, we went to Lake Naivasha. We stayed in little huts near the lake, where we could see local birds and hippos. I was surprised to find out that hippos kill more people than any other animal. That night we did some stargazing. The night was clear and perfect – I've never seen so many stars!



Thompson's Falls

The next morning, we visited Lake Nakuru, where we saw a rare black rhino and hundreds of pink flamingos. That night, we camped in a place where we heard lions walking around near our campsite! Luckily, we never saw them, but we did not sleep very well. On day five, we took a trip to Thompson's Falls. It was hard to climb to the top, but it was worth the effort – the enormous waterfall was beautiful. We had a nice picnic lunch by the water.



Masai dancers

The next day, we went to Mount Kenya, where we visited a Masai village. That night, we tried to do some traditional Masai dancing, and believe me, we looked very funny! We spent the seventh day hiking on Mount Kenya, and afterwards we made a trip to the local Kikuyu school. We talked to the students and teachers there and learned about their projects. Then we ate *irio* together, a traditional Kikuyu dish.

Back in Nairobi, Kenya's capital city, we had a tour of the city. Then we took our guides out to dinner to thank them for showing us their beautiful country.

The next morning, we made the long journey home. I was tired, but very sorry to leave. Visiting Kenya was my best vacation ever.

B Read the Web journal again. Write down two activities that Joel did at each place.

1. Masai Mara He drove around to see animals and took some photographs.
2. Lake Naivasha He saw local birds and hippos.
3. Lake Nakuru He saw a rare black rhino and hundreds of flamingos, and make camping.
4. Thompson's Falls He climbed to the top and had a nice picnic.
5. Mount Kenya He visited a Masai village. Then he iiked on mount Kenya.
6. the Kikuyu school He talked to the students and teachers, and ate irio .
7. Nairobi He had a tour of the city and took his guides out to dinner to thank them.

THANK YOU

Focus / مجهود شخصي

English 101

Lecture (23)

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.



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 above to help you.

- 1 A **Whose** _____ stuff is this?
B It's ours.
- 2 A Is this coat yours?
B Yes, it's **Mine** _____ .
- 3 A Are these your sister's earrings?
B Yes, they're **Her** _____ .



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	1st	male/female	my	This is my book.
	2nd	male/female	your	I like your car.
	3rd	male	his	His name is "John".
		female	her	Her name is "Mary".
		neuter	its	The dog is eating its food.
plural	1st	male/female	our	We like our house.
	2nd	male/female	your	Your children are nice.
	3rd	male/female/neuter	their	The students thanked their teacher

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES EXERCISE

o Complete the sentences with the right possessive adjective:

1. Two students didn't do Their mathematics homework.
2. I have a car. My car is black.
3. We have a dog. It's name is Poncho.
4. Nancy is from England. Her husband is from Australia.
5. Sarah and Nadia go to a high school. Their little brother goes to primary school.
6. Mr. O'Brian has a van. His van is very old.
7. We go to a high school. Our high school is fantastic.
8. I like swimming. My brother swims with me.
9. Frank and Alan are French. Their family are from France.
10. Mary likes Her grandmother. She often visits her.

NOTES

Compare:

- o **your** = possessive adjective
you're = you are
- o **its** = possessive adjective
it's = it is *OR* it has
- o **their** = possessive adjective
they're = they are
there = adverb (I'm not going there / look over there / there is a car outside)
- o **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	1st	male/female	mine
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male	his
		female	hers
plural	1st	male/female	ours
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	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.

- A Where do you keep your photos?

B Well, I keep **Mine** in a box under my bed.
My sister keeps **hers** in an album. My parents
put **Theirs** in frames on the wall, and my brother
throws **His** on the floor!
- A Do you ever lose your keys? I'm always losing **Mine**.

B No. We always keep **ours** on top of the refrigerator.
- A What do you do with your old clothes?

B Sometimes I give things to a friend of **Mine**.
My sisters keep **theirs** for years. But my mom gives
hers to charity.
- A How long do you keep your credit card receipts?

B Just till the bill comes. How long do you keep **yours** ?





A I keep **Mine** 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 

Irregular Plurals

singular noun	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

Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101

Lecture (24)

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.

Things at home

Bedroom



Things at home

Bathroom



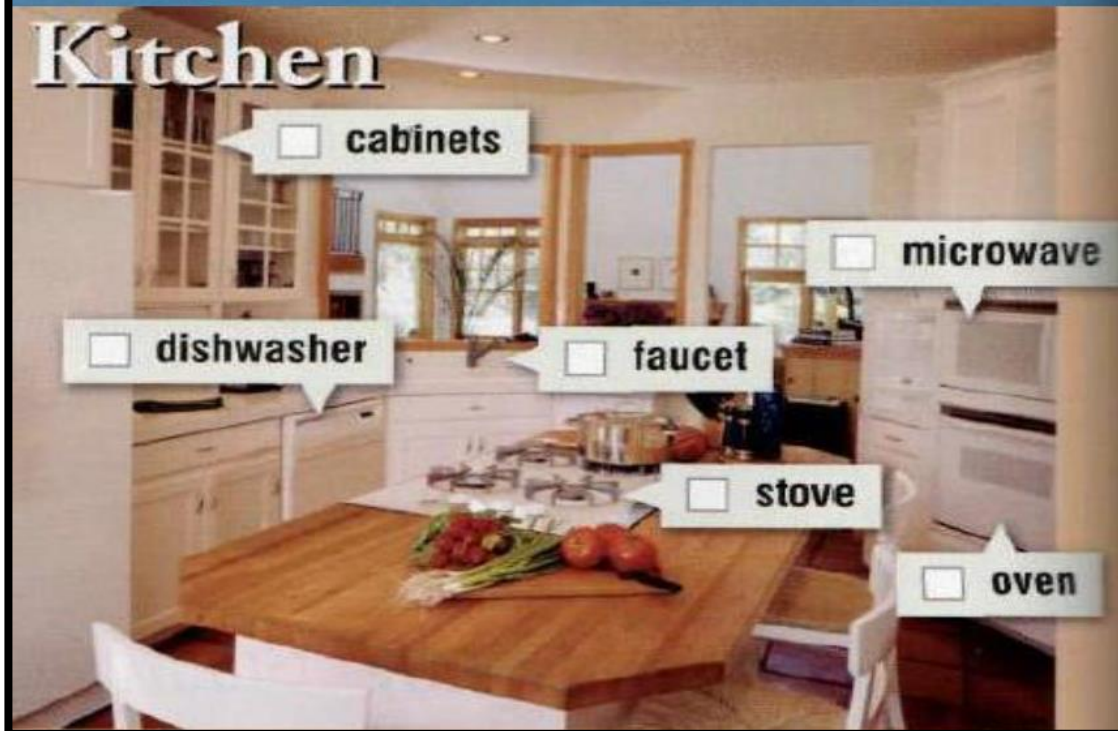
Things at home

Living room



Things at home

Kitchen



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
Jon Those small round speakers are cool.

Andy Which ones? The little silver ones?

Jon Yeah. The ones on the right.

1 A Which rug do you like? Do you like the blue one ?

B Not really. I like the red one On the left .

2 A Which speakers do you like? The silver ones ?

B Um, no, I like the black 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.



I like the **Square wooden clock**
Which **one** do you like?



I don't like the **Orange curtains**
Which **ones** do you like?



I'd like to buy the **Small silver TV in the middle**
Which **one** would you like?


Lesson C Do you mind . . . ?

1 Conversation strategy Asking politely

A In which request is someone (a) asking you to do something? (b) asking permission to do something?

Would you mind opening the window? _____

Do you mind if I open the window? _____

 Now listen. What does Claudia ask Mei?



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 wait yourself at home. Can I get you some tea?

Mei No, thank you. I'm fine. Do you mind I 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 Mei uses *Do you mind . . . ?* to ask for permission, and Claudia uses *Would you mind . . . ?* to ask Mei to do something. Also notice that they answer no to show they agree. Find the examples 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 if*.

1. A Do you mind if I borrow your dictionary?

B No, not at all. Go ahead.

2. A Would you mind answering the phone for me?

B Oh, no. No problem.

3. A Would you mind closing that door?

B No, not at all.

4. A Do you mind if I take off my shoes?

B No. Go right ahead.

5. A Would you mind I use your computer for a minute?

B No problem.





6. A **Would you mind** handing me the potato salad?
B Of course not. Here you are.

7. A **Would you mind** opening the window?
B I'd be happy to.

8. A **Do you mind if** I eat the last piece of apple pie?
B Not at all. Go ahead.

9. A **Do you mind if** I turn on the news for a minute?
B No, not at all.

10. A **Would you mind** turning 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 No, no problem. But do you mind if I make just one quick call?
2. A Do you mind if I use your computer to check my e-mail?
B No, not at all. Go right ahead.
3. A Can I borrow your cell phone for a few minutes?
B Well, I'm expecting a call, but Go ahead.
4. A Would you mind helping me with dinner tonight?
B No, not at all. What are you making?
5. A Could you get some milk when you go to the supermarket?
B Sure. What kind do you want?



AT HOME – How **typical** are you?

Do you make your bed every day? Do you try to save electricity at home? Are you a pack rat? Read about the home habits of Americans – are they the same as yours?

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!



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.

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.



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.



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.

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%

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

There's a small sofa in his living room.

2. has / square / some / cool / cushions / He / on the sofa

He has some cool square cushion on the sofa.

3. end table / a / There's / beautiful / on the left / Japanese

There is a beautiful Japanese end table on the left.

4. a / TV / He / big / on the wall / has / black

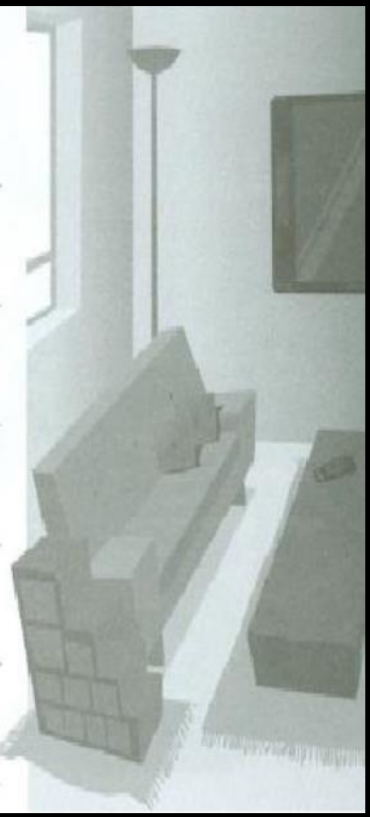
He has a big black TV on the wall.

5. in front of / There's / a / the / coffee table / sofa / long / dark

There is a long dark coffee table in front of the sofa.

6. are / on the floor / some / cotton / nice / rugs / There

There are some nice cotton rugs on the floor.



Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101

Lecture (25)

Things happen

9

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 . . .*



Lesson A

When things go wrong . . .

Are you having a bad week?



Sean Davis

““ Actually, yes. I was going to work on the train Monday morning, and I was talking to this woman. I guess 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! ””

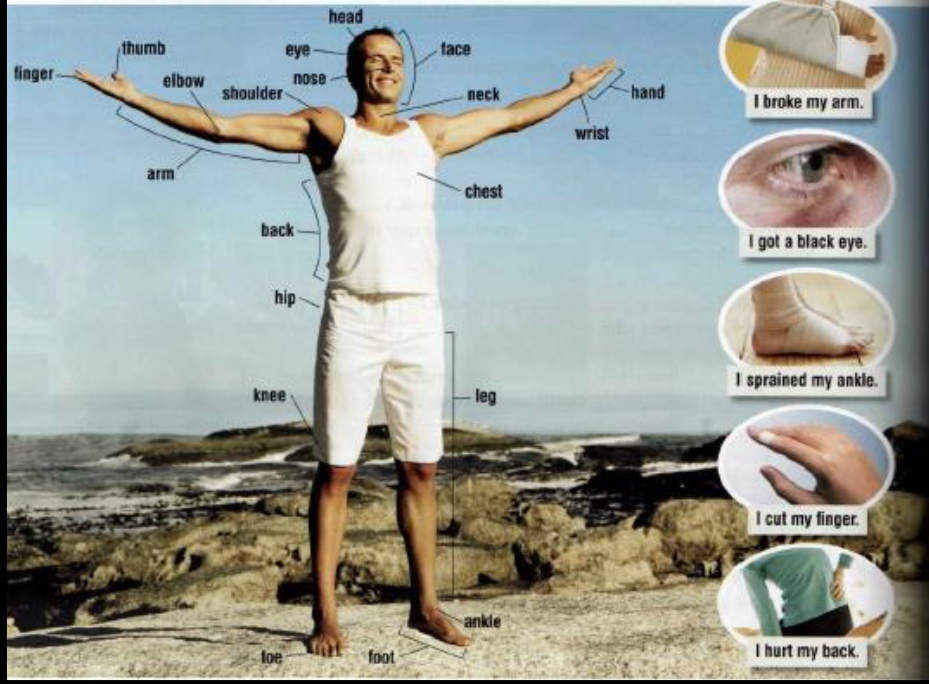
Roberto Moreno

““ Yeah, kind of. A couple of days ago, a friend and I were trying to look cool in front of some girls at the mall. We weren't looking, and we walked right into a glass door. I was so embarrassed. ””



1 Building vocabulary

A  Listen and say the words and sentences. How many of these words and expressions do you already know?



I broke my arm.

I got a black eye.

I sprained my ankle.

I cut my finger.

I hurt my back.

1 Reading

A Brainstorm! Make a list of all the good things that happened to you recently. Tell the class.

I found \$20. An old friend called me. I passed my driver's test.

B Read the newspaper column. What good things happened to these people?



Around Town by Nelson Hunter

Acts of Kindness

A few weeks ago, I was walking to my car in the parking lot, when someone came up to me and said he enjoyed reading my weekly column. "But," he said, "you

always write about everyone's bad experiences. Why don't you ask people to talk about their good experiences, too?"

So I asked readers to write in and tell me about all the good things that happened to them recently. I got hundreds of replies. Here are three of them:

I was coming home from a party really late at night, and I missed the last train home. I didn't have enough money for a cab, and I didn't want to walk home in the dark. I was standing outside the train station, and I guess I looked worried because a woman came up and asked me if I needed any help. She offered to share a cab with me and to pay for it! She said she didn't like being by herself at night, either. I was so grateful.

- Abby Walters

When I was shopping at the mall last week, I lost my wallet with all my money and credit cards in it. I spent a long time looking for it with no luck. I was really upset because it had my spare house key and my address in it, too. Anyway, later that day after I got home, my doorbell rang. It was a young man, and he had my wallet. Apparently, he saw it on the ground when he was walking into the mall. He drove all the way to my house to give it to me! I couldn't believe it! I was so lucky!

- Andrea Keane

After class each week, I often go to the local donut shop and get some coffee before I go home. When I was leaving the store last week, the owner gave me a bag of donuts from the day before to take home for free. She said I was a good customer, and she didn't want to throw them out. When I got home, I shared them with my roommates!

- John Jones

So, thank you for all the letters. For next week, I want to hear about any funny stories you have. What funny things happened to you recently?

Communication

Unit 10

In Unit 10, you learn how to . . .

- make comparisons with adjectives.
- use *more* and *less* with nouns and verbs.
- talk about different ways of communicating.
- manage phone conversations.
- interrupt and restart conversations on the phone.
- use *just* to soften things you say.

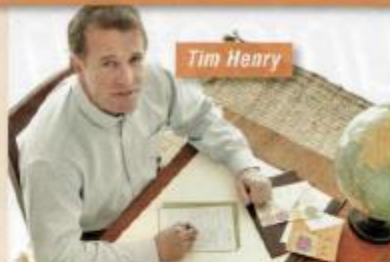


How do you keep in touch with people?



Alma Jones

"I usually use e-mail. It's quicker and easier than anything else. But I get a lot of spam. There's nothing worse than spam when you're really busy."



Tim Henry

"I like to write letters. I know regular mail is slower than e-mail, but letters are more personal. And I never send those e-cards. I just think it's nicer to get a real card."



Mayumi Sam

"I send text messages to my friends all day. It's more fun than calling. And you can send photos, too. Too bad I can't do it in class."



Kayla Johnson

"Well, at work we use video conferencing. It's less expensive than a business trip. And more convenient. And you don't get jet lag, either!"



Paco Rodriguez

"I use a webcam to keep in touch with my parents. They think it's better than the phone because they can see me. I guess it's more interesting."

1. Alma says e-mail is slower than anything else.
2. Tim thinks real cards are nicer than e-cards.
3. Mayumi thinks text messages are less fun than phone calls.
4. Kayla says video conferences are more expensive than business trips.
5. Paco's parents think webcam calls are better than phone calls.

1. False. Alma says e-mail is quicker than anything else.

2. True.

3. False. Mayumi thinks text messages are more fun than phone calls.

4. False. Ken says video conferences are less expensive than business trips.

5. True.

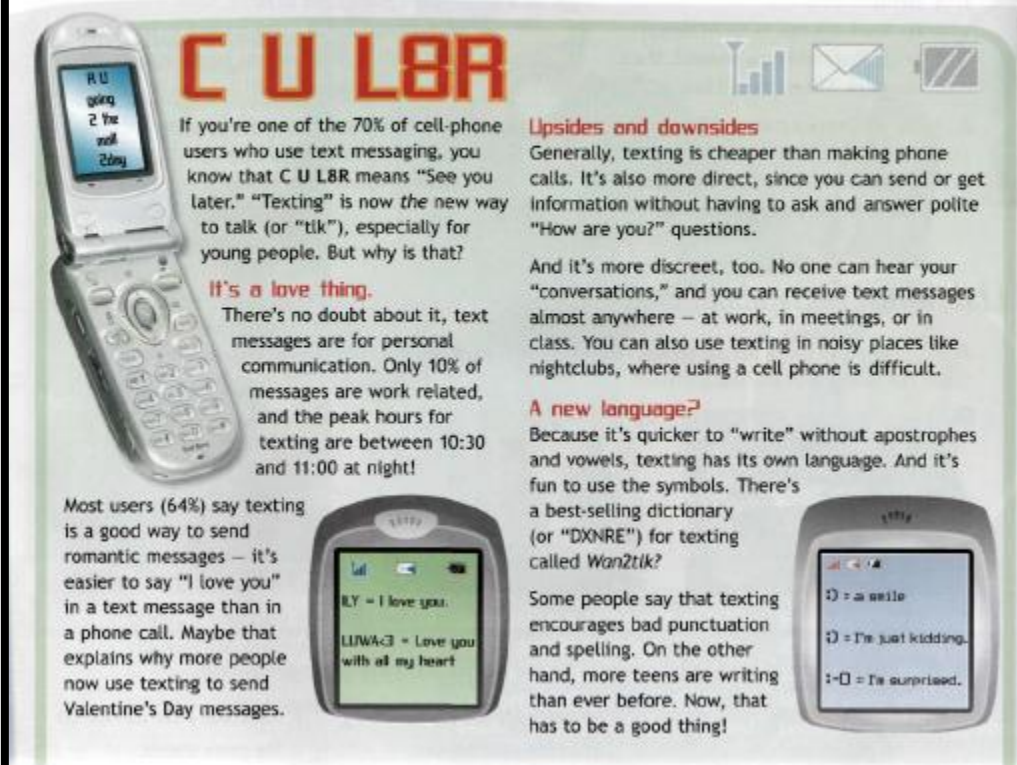
E-communication

1 Reading

A Can you match these text messages with their meanings? Compare with a partner.

2moro	Gr8	Thx	XLNT	ILY	RUOK
Excellent!	I love you.	Tomorrow.	Are you OK?	Thanks.	Great!

B Read the article. Find four reasons why text messaging can be useful.



C U L8R

If you're one of the 70% of cell-phone users who use text messaging, you know that C U L8R means "See you later." "Texting" is now the new way to talk (or "tik"), especially for young people. But why is that?

It's a love thing.
There's no doubt about it, text messages are for personal communication. Only 10% of messages are work related, and the peak hours for texting are between 10:30 and 11:00 at night!



Most users (64%) say texting is a good way to send romantic messages – it's easier to say "I love you" in a text message than in a phone call. Maybe that explains why more people now use texting to send Valentine's Day messages.

Upsides and downsides
Generally, texting is cheaper than making phone calls. It's also more direct, since you can send or get information without having to ask and answer polite "How are you?" questions.

And it's more discreet, too. No one can hear your "conversations," and you can receive text messages almost anywhere – at work, in meetings, or in class. You can also use texting in noisy places like nightclubs, where using a cell phone is difficult.

A new language?
Because it's quicker to "write" without apostrophes and vowels, texting has its own language. And it's fun to use the symbols. There's a best-selling dictionary (or "DXNRE") for texting called *Wan2tik*.

Some people say that texting encourages bad punctuation and spelling. On the other hand, more teens are writing than ever before. Now, that has to be a good thing!



C Read the article again, and answer the questions. Then compare with a partner.

1. What do people use texting for?
2. Why does texting need its own language? How is it different from "real English"?
3. What are some of the advantages of text messaging?
4. Why do some people think text messaging is bad?

1. Most people use texting for personal communication. A few people use it for work.

2. It needs its own language because it's quicker to "write" without apostrophes and vowels. It does not use correct spelling and complete words.

3. See possible answers in Part B.

4. Some people think it encourages bad punctuation and spelling.

Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101 Lecture (26)

Revision 1 the reading passages for the final exam

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.

Here are some techniques to help:

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



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. If you can't sleep

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.

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.

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.

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



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!

COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT STRESS

Am I stressed?

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

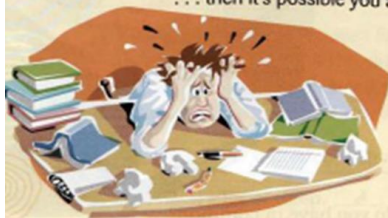
If you feel depressed or want to cry a lot, . . .

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."

A Read the article. Then add the correct heading to each paragraph.

Traditional ways to celebrate

History of the holiday

When is Father's Day?

Ideas for Father's Day

✓ Why people celebrate 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.

History of the holiday

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.

When is Father's Day?

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.

Traditional ways to celebrate

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.

Ideas for Father's Day

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

Time to celebrate!

An invitation to a wedding

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.

AT HOME – How typical are you?

Do you make your bed every day? Do you try to save electricity at home? Are you a pack rat? Read about the home habits of Americans – are they the same as yours?

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!



Neat and tidy

Are you an organized person? 13% of people alphabetize their books and magazines, or organize them in some way!

The average home has 13 cleaning products around the house.

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.



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.



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.

C Fill in the missing information from the article. Then discuss with a partner. Which facts do you find interesting? Which are surprising?

- 74% of people in the U.S. make their beds every morning.
- 58% of them do the dishes right after eating.
- 8% of Americans never turn off the light when they leave a room.
- 13% of them organize their books and magazines.
- 50% of all Americans throw away old magazines after six months.
- Almost all unmarried men in the U.S. do at least one load of laundry a week.

A Most people make their beds. I think that's surprising. I don't make mine every day.

B No, me neither. I don't have time. I also think it's interesting that . . .

The most Common Irregular verbs for the final test

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Simple</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got (gotten in USA)
give	gave	given

go

went

gone

have

had

had

hear

heard

heard

keep

kept

kept

know

knew

known

leave

left

left

lend

lent

lent

let

let

let

lose

lost

lost

make

made

made

meet

met

met

pay

paid

paid

put

put

put

read

read (pronounced /red/)

read (pronounced /red/)

run

ran

run

say

said

said

see

saw

seen

sell

sold

sold

send

sent

sent

sing

sang

sung

sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written

Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101

Lecture (27)

Revision 2. Touchstone 2

Units (1&2)

Unit 1: Making friends

How well do you know your new classmates?

QUESTIONNAIRE

YOUR NAME *	LIFESTYLE *
1. What's your name? _____	1. Are you a full-time student? _____
2. What does your name mean? _____	a. <i>If yes:</i> What's your major? _____
3. Do you have a middle name? _____	b. <i>If no:</i> What do you do for a living? _____
4. Are you named after someone? _____	2. How do you get to work or class? _____
5. Do you like your name? _____	3. How long does it take? _____

HOME AND FAMILY *	FRIENDS *
1. Where do you live? _____	1. Do you have a lot of friends? _____
2. Do you like your neighborhood? _____	2. Are your friends from school, work, or your neighborhood? _____
3. Do you live alone or with your family? _____	3. What are your friends like? _____
4. Do you have any brothers or sisters? _____	4. Do you and your friends get together a lot? _____
5. Where are your parents from? _____	5. What do you do when you get together? _____

Lesson A : Getting to know you

Talk about yourself , your family , and your favorite things

(SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT OF BE)

NAME

* What's your name?
My name is

* What does your name mean?
My name means

* Do you have a middle name?
Yes, my middle name is

* Are you name after someone?
yes, I am named after my

* Do you like your name?
Yes, it's ok. It's a pretty common name.

LIFESTYLE

* Are you a full-time student?
Yes, I am.

* What's your major?
My major is history.

* What do you do for a living?
I work in a bank.

* How do you get to work or class?
I get to class by car.

* How long does it take?
It takes about 45 minutes

Home and family

- * Where do you live?
I live inOnstreet.
- * Do you like your neighborhood?
No, I don't. My neighborhood is
- * Do you live alone or with your family?
I live with my family.
- * Do you have any brothers or sisters?
I have two brothers.
- * Where are your parents from?
My parents are from

Friends

- * Do you have a lot of friends?
Yes, I do. I have a lot of friends.
- * Are your friends from school, work, or your neighborhood?
My friends are from school.
- * What are your friends like?
They are a lot of fun.
- * Do you and your friends get together a lot?
Yes. We get together every week.
- * What do you do when you get together?
We usually go to the mall

Grammar Simple present and present of be (review)

Unit 1 Making friends

Are you from a big family?
Yes, I **am**. I'm one of six children.
No, I'm **not**. There are only two of us.

Are you and your friends full-time students?
Yes, we **are**. We're English majors.
No, we're **not**. We're part-time students.

Do you **have** any brothers and sisters?
Yes, I **do**. I have a brother.
No, I **don't**. I'm an only child.

Do you and your friends **get** together a lot?
Yes, we **do**. We go out all the time.
No, we **don't**. We don't have time.

What's your name? **Is** it Leo?
Yes, it **is**. My name's Leo Green.
No, it's **not**. My name **isn't** Leo. It's Joe.

Where **are** your parents from? **Are** they from Peru?
Yes, they **are**. They're from Lima.
No, they're **not**. My parents **aren't** from Peru.

What **does** your brother **do**? **Does** he **go** to college?
Yes, he **does**. He **goes** to the same college as me.
No, he **doesn't**. He **works** at a bank.

Where **do** your parents **live**? **Do** they **live** nearby?
Yes, they **do**. They **live** near here.
No, they **don't**. They **don't live** around here.

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

1. A What's your favorite color?
B Red.
2. A _____ ?
B No, I'm not. I have one sister.
3. A _____ ?
B No, I don't. I don't drive.
4. A _____ ?
B He works in a store.
5. A _____ ?
B We usually go out to dinner or see a movie.
6. A _____ ?
B No, they don't. They don't have time.
7. A _____ ?
B No, I hate mornings. I'm not a morning person.
8. A _____ ?
B Well, I have a part-time job. I work Saturdays.

The Simple Present Tense

- Expresses a habit or often repeated action.
Adverbs of frequency such as, *often, seldom, sometimes, never*, etc. are used with this tense.

1. She goes to work everyday.
2. They *always* eat lunch together.

- This tense also expresses general truths or facts that are timeless.

1. Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
2. Wood floats over water.

Responses with too:

When you agree with the speaker:

- I'm allergic to horses.
I am too. (me too)
- I watch pro soccer.
I do too. {me too}
- I can shop for hours.
I can too. {me too}

Responses with either:

When you agree with the speaker.

- I'm not an animal lover.
I'm not either. {me either-neither}
- I don't watch much television.
I don't either. {me either- neither}
- I can't afford anything new.
I can't either. {me either- neither}

Actually:

A: Do you come here a lot?

B: yeah, I do, actually.

1. We use actually to give new or surprising information.

A: So, you're American?

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

2. We can also use actually to "correct" things people say or think.

vocabulary

Weather: *the conditions in the air above the Earth such as wind, rain or temperature, especially at a particular time over a particular area.*

*e.g. bad/good/cold/dry/hot/
stormy/warm/wet/etc. weather.*

Exhibit: *an object such as a painting that is shown to the public.*

e.g. an art exhibit.

Crowded: *If a place is crowded, it is full of people.*

e.g. crowded streets.

Fan: *someone who admires and supports a person, sport, sports team, etc.*

e.g. More than 15, 000 Liverpool fans attended Saturday's game.

Improve: *to (cause something to) get better.*

*e.g. I thought the best way to **improve** my French was to live in France.*

Skill: *an ability to do an activity or job well, especially because you have practiced it.*

*e.g. Ruth had great writing **skills**.*

Meet: *to see and speak to someone for the first time.*

*e.g. They **met** at work.*

Event: *anything that happens, especially something important or unusual.*

*e.g. Susannah's party was the social **event** of the year.*

vocabulary

Encourage: to make someone more likely to do something, or to make something more likely to happen.

e.g. We were **encouraged** to learn foreign languages at school.

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

e.g. I didn't know the answer, so I had to guess.

Allergic: having a strong dislike of something.

e.g. I'm allergic **to** cats.

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

e.g. I don't know how he can afford a new car on his salary.

Broke: without money.

e.g. I can't afford to go on holiday this year - I'm broke.

Unit 2

GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS

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.

Verb + -ing

I love **swimming**.

I like **playing** pool.

I hate **working out**.

I prefer **watching** TV.

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.

Complete the following questions

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

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

Example :

1) **I** study with Ahmad .

Ahmad studies with **me**

2) **You** call me .

I call **you**

3) **He** runs fast

I respect **him**

4) **She** is clever.

Do you know **her**?

5) **We** are at home.

☑Fahd drove **us** home

6) **It** doesn't work.

Can you fix **it**?

7) Do **you** need a table for three?

Should I send the message to all of **you**.

8) **They** play football.

☑I want to visit **them**.

I'm a singer. That's **me** on the CD.

You're a musician? I'd like to hear **you**.

She's pretty good. I like **her**.

He's not a good singer. I don't like **him**.

It's a nice song. I like **it**.

We play in a band. Come listen to **us**.

They're local guys. Do you like **them**?

Grammar: object pronouns

EVERYBODY & NOBODY

1. All the students are here today.
2. 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.

I'm a singer. That's **me** on the CD.

It's a nice song. I like **it**.

Everybody

You're a musician? I'd like to hear **you**.

We play in a band. Come listen to **us**.

Everyone

likes pop.

She's pretty good. I like **her**.

They're local guys. Do you like **them**?

Nobody

He's not a good singer. I don't like **him**.

No one

vocabulary

Hobby:

An activity that you enjoy doing in your free time.

For example: I like to paint as a hobby.

Novel:

A long printed story about imaginary characters and events.

For example: historical/romantic

Hobby:

An activity that you enjoy doing in your free time.

For example: I like to paint as a hobby.

Sculpture:

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

For example: Tom teaches sculpture at the local art school.

Design

The art or process of making a drawing of something to show how you will make it or what it will look.

For example: The new plane is in its final design stage.

Jog:

to run slowly and steadily, especially as a way of exercising.

For example: I go jogging every morning.

Really / Not 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

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



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

Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101
Lecture (28)

Revision 2. Touchstone 2

Units (3&4)

Unit 3: Present Continuous

Grammar Simple present and present continuous

Use the simple present to talk about "all the time" and routines.

How **do** you **stay** in shape?
I **walk** everywhere.

Do you **get** regular exercise?
Yes, I **do**. I **exercise** six days a week.
No, we **don't**. We **don't exercise** at all.

Use the present continuous to talk about "now" and temporary events.

What sports **are** you **playing** these days?
I'm **doing** karate. It's **getting** me in shape.

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

- The structure of the present continuous tense is:
 - Subject + *to be* + base + *ing*.

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	am		speaking	to you.
+	You	are		reading	this.
-	She/ He	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*

Grammar 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.

When: for usual situations.

If: for unusual situations.

examples

Join the phrases with when to make them true 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 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.

Showing surprise

Use expressions like these to show surprise in informal conversations:

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

In formal conversations, use *Oh!* or *Really?*

**A: I am working two jobs.
B: you are kidding!**

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

In conversation . . .

***Oh* and *Really* are in the top 50 words. *Wow* and *Gosh* are in the top 500.**

Dates & Months

Months ▾

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

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-one
16 sixteen	

Days of the month ▾

1st first	17th seventeenth
2nd second	18th eighteenth
3rd third	19th nineteenth
4th fourth	20th twentieth
5th fifth	21st twenty-first
6th sixth	22nd twenty-second
7th seventh	23rd twenty-third
8th eighth	24th twenty-fourth
9th ninth	25th twenty-fifth
10th tenth	26th twenty-sixth
11th eleventh	27th twenty-seventh
12th twelfth	28th twenty-eighth
13th thirteenth	29th twenty-ninth
14th fourteenth	30th thirtieth
15th fifteenth	31st thirty-first
16th sixteenth	

Prepositions of Time

- **IN**

Part of the day / month / year / season

- **ON**

Days / dates / weekends & weekdays

- **At**

Specific time / at night (exception)

- **For**

Duration of time

- **Since**

From a specific time

Grammar Present continuous for the future; going to

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

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

What **are** you **doing** for New Year's Eve?

We're **going to** The Sea Grill for dinner.

We're **meeting** friends there at 8:30.

What **are** you **going to do** for New Year's Eve?

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.)

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.

Vocabulary

Fever:

a medical condition in which the body temperature is higher than usual and the heart beats very fast.

flu:

a common infectious illness that makes you feel very tired and weak, and makes you cough and have to clear your nose a lot (influenza).

cough:

to force air out of your lungs through your throat with a short, loud sound.

Toothache:

pain caused by something being wrong with one of your teeth.

Headaches:

a pain you feel inside your head.

A cold:

A common illness that makes it difficult to breath through your nose and often makes your throat hurt.

Sick:

physically or mentally ill; not well or healthy.

Allergies:

a condition that makes a person become sick or develop skin or breathing problems because they have eaten certain foods or been near certain substances.

Vocabulary

Graduation:

The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.

Engagement:

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

Graduation:

The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.

Engagement:

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

Graduation:

The time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school.

Engagement:

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

Wedding:

A marriage ceremony, especially one with a religious service.

Birth:

the time when a baby comes out of its mother's body.

Retirement:

When you stop working, usually because of your age.

Strategy plus "Vague" responses

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?



In conversation . . .

I don't know and *I'm not sure* are more common responses than *Maybe* and *It depends*.

I don't know.

I'm not sure.

Maybe.

It depends.

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.

Prepositions of Time

for

◦ Duration of time

3 hours – 6 days – a year ...etc.

I lived in the Manchester **for** 7 years.

I waited for them **for** an hour

Since

◦ A specific time

2005 – 7:30 – Saturday – July

I lived there since 2003.

Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101

Lecture (29)

Revision 2. Touchstone 2

Units (5&6)

Unit 5: simple Past

2 Grammar *be born; simple past (review); time expressions*

Where were you born ?	Where were your parents born ?
I was born in São Paulo.	They were born in Hong Kong.
I wasn't born in Seattle.	They weren't born in the U.S.

Did you live there for a long time ?	How long did you live in São Paulo?
Yes, (I did). I lived there for six years .	We lived there until I was six. From 1986 to 1992.
No, (I didn't). I didn't live there long .	We didn't leave until 1992. Then we came to the U.S.

Did she move here last year ?	When did they come here?
Yes, (she did). She moved in May .	They came here about three years ago .
No, (she didn't). She moved in 2002 .	They came when Ling was sixteen.

***The simple past tense* describes actions and states that began and ended at a specific time in the past.**

All regular past tense verbs end in "ed"

Regular: *study* *studied*
 live *lived*

Some verbs have irregular past tense forms:

Irregular: *go* *went*
 be *was – were*

To form negative statements:

did + not (didn't) + base form

Example: He **didn't call me.**

Time Phrases

Some common time expressions used with the past tense are:

yesterday many years ago
a long time ago before this year
at that time for many years
in 19—
last night, Saturday, weekend, year...

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

Yes/No questions & short answers

- To form yes/no questions, use:
did + subject + base form

Example: **Did he study** English last night?
Did they learn to play the piano?

- To form short answers to yes/no questions, use:

yes + subject pronoun + did

or

no + subject pronoun + didn't

Example: **Yes, he did.**
No, they didn't.

Determiners

General Statement

{Determiner + 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.

No **student** like exams

• Specific Statement

{Determiner + of + determiner + 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.

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

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

1. Some students in the class passed chemistry. _____ them failed chemistry.
2. _____ the students passed English. _____ the students failed it.
3. _____ the students passed geography. _____ students failed it.
4. _____ the students passed geometry. _____ people failed it.

2 Strategy plus I mean

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

Well, the teacher, I mean, the bus driver, had to . . .

In conversation . . .

Mean is one of the top 100 words. About 90% of its uses are in the expression *I mean*.

Vocabulary

Nouns

School subjects

Biology
Chemistry
Mathematics
Physics
Social studies

Sports and exercise

Mountain bike
Skating

Other nouns

Childhood

Adjectives

scared
useful

Time expressions

in 1985
for a long time
for (ten) years
from (2001) to (2003)
three years ago
until 2010
until I was ten

Linking words

apart from
except for
until

Years

1906 (nineteen oh-six)
1988 (nineteen eighty-right)
2009 (two thousand nine)
2015 twenty fifteen

Correcting things you say

Actually
I mean
No, wait ...
Well,
Well, actually,

Unit 6

Grammar *Is there? Are there?; location expressions* Unit 6 Around town

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**).

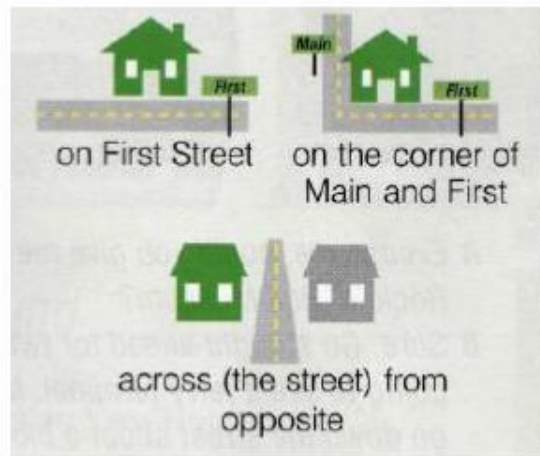
Are there any cash machines near here?

Yes, there are. There are **some** outside the bank.

Yes, there's **one** over there.

No, there aren't (**any**).

Location Expression



Offers and Requests

Grammar Offers and requests with *Can* and *Could*

Offers

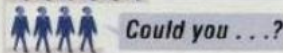
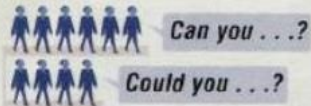
Can I help you?
 What **can** I do?
 How **can** I help?

Requests

Can you help me?
 Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?
 Could you give me directions?

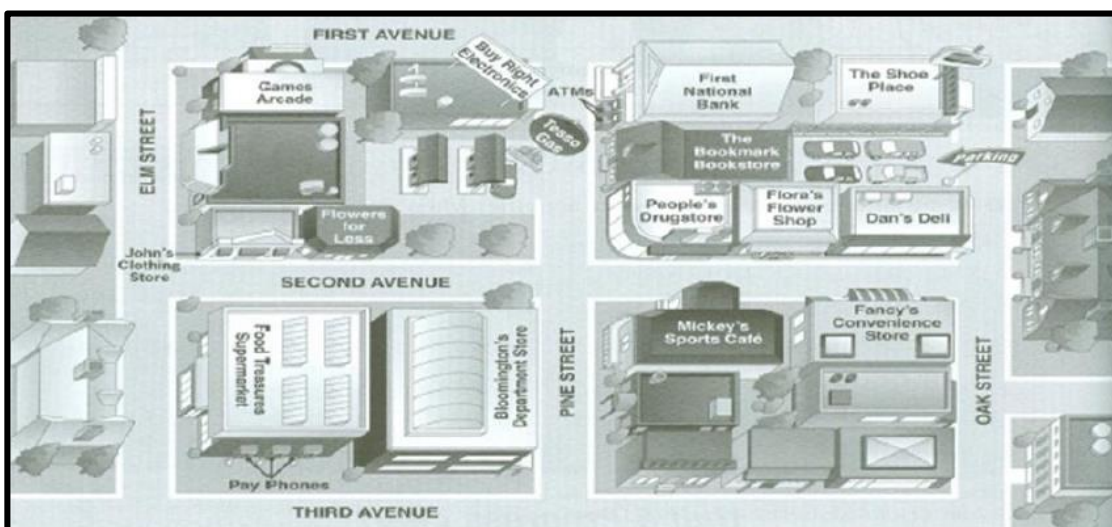
In conversation . . .

Can you . . . ? is more common than **Could you . . . ?** for requests. People use **Could you . . . ?** to make their requests more polite.



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.



1. The bookstore is Across 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.

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?

Offers and Requests

Grammar Offers and requests with *Can* and *Could*

Offers

Can I help you?

What **can** I do?

How **can** I help?

Requests

Can you help me?

Can you tell me how to get to the aquarium?

Could you give me directions?

In conversation . . .

Can you . . . ? is more common than **Could you . . . ?** for requests. People use **Could you . . . ?** to make their requests more polite.



Can you . . . ?



Could you . . . ?

Focus / مجهود شخصی

English 101

Lecture (30)

Revision 2. Touchstone 2

Units (7&8)

Unit 7: 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.
- **Cap:** 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]

2 Grammar *Infinitives for reasons; It's + adjective + to ...*

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.

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?

3 Grammar Advice and suggestions

What **should** I take?
Should I take these shoes?
 You **should** take a hat.
 You **shouldn't** take high heels.
 You **could** borrow your dad's hat.
 You **need to** have warm clothes.

Do you **want to** pack some other shoes?
Why don't you take a hat?
It's a good idea to pack a jacket.
Take a flashlight.
Don't forget to pack some batteries.

In conversation . . .

You should . . . can be very strong.
 People sometimes soften it by saying:
I think you should . . .
Maybe you should (just) . . .
You should probably . . .

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.

Unit 8

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.

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.

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	1st	male/female	my	This is my book.
	2nd	male/female	your	I like your car.
	3rd	male	his	His name is "John".
		female	her	Her name is "Mary".
	neuter	its	The dog is eating its food.	
plural	1st	male/female	our	We like our house.
	2nd	male/female	your	Your children are nice.
	3rd	male/female/neuter	their	The students thanked their teacher

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES EXERCISE

o Complete the sentences with the right possessive adjective:

- Two students didn't do **Their** mathematics homework.
- I have a car. **My** car is black.
- We have a dog. **It's** name is Poncho.
- Nancy is from England. **Her** husband is from Australia.
- Sarah and Nadia go to a high school. **Their** little brother goes to primary school.
- Mr. O'Brian has a van. **His** van is very old.
- We go to a high school. **Our** high school is fantastic.
- I like swimming. **My** brother swims with me.
- Frank and Alan are French. **Their** family are from France.
- Mary likes **Her** 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	1st	male/female	mine
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male	his
		female	hers
plural	1st	male/female	ours
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	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 

Irregular Plurals

singular noun	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

Vocabulary

Nouns

Places at Home

Bathroom
Bedroom
Closet
Kitchen
Living room

Furniture

Armchair
Cabinet
Coffee table
Drawer
Dresser
Lamp
Nightstand
Shelf / shelves

Things at Home

Bathtub
Box
Carpet
Curtain
Cushion
Dishwasher
Faucet
Microwave
Mirror
Oven
Sink
Stove
Toilet
rug

Verbs

Food and eating

Chop onions
Help with the dishes
Set the table

Adjectives

Square
Rectangular
Round
Wooden
Wool
Plastic
metal

The Irregular Verbs

Sample Test for Final Exam

End Of Revision

Thank you

Ali Awwad

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Focus / مجهود شخصي

الواجب الأول :.

1- My parents ... Fish

Don't like

Doesn't like

Not like

Like don't

2- Elisabeth drink cola ?

Does

Do

Are

They

3- live / best friend / Dose / your / nearby ?

Does best friend your live nearby?

Does your live best friend nearby?

Does your friend live best nearby?

Does your best friend live nearby?

4- is dreaming

It

She

He

We

5- Leila and Nancy ... students.

Are

Is

They

She

6- The newspaper ... cheap.

We

Are

Is

It

الواجب الثاني :.

Q.1

I'm not a football fan
I am not either

Q.2

I watch a lot of TV
I do too

Q.3

Do you ----- table tennis
Playing

Q.4

Would you like ----- a new language
To learn

Q.5

I study with Ahamd
Ahmad studies with me

Q.6

We are at home
Fahad drove us home

الواجب الثالث :

QUESTION 1

January is the _____ of the month.

- First
- Second
- Third
- Fifth

QUESTION 2

March is the _____ of the month.

- First
- Second
- Third
- Fifth

QUESTION 3

I am not _____ to the party.

- went
- goes
- go
- going

QUESTION 4

I visit my grandparents ____ friday.

- In
- At
- On
- But

QUESTION 5

I always watch TV ____ night.

- At
- In
- On
- Between

QUESTION 6

we are going to ____ some friends.

- Meeting
- Meet
- Met
- Meets

QUESTION 7

April is the ____ of the month.

- nineth
- Second
- Fourth
- First

QUESTION 8

What ____ you going to do this weekend?

Has

Am

Is

Are

الاختبار الفصلي .:

السؤال 1: Andy's brother _____ in an office

Works

Worked

Working

Working

السؤال 2: I can't afford anything new

I can't either

I too

I don't too

I do can

السؤال 3: You should eat vegetables and fruits. _____ is very unhealthy.

A.Junk food

B.Snack

C.Hiking

D.Karate

السؤال 4: Are you good at _____ (skate)?

A.Skate

B.Skated

C.Skating

D.To skating

السؤال 5: Do you like _____ (play) table tennis?

A.

Played

B.Plays

C.To play

D.To playing

6 السؤال: ___ is a nice song. I like it.

A.It

B.He

C.She

D.They

7 السؤال: My parents ___ fish.

A.Do not like

B.Does not like

C.Are not like

D.Am not like

8 السؤال: Do you and your friends ___ together a lot?

A.Get

B.Gets

C.Getting

D.Got

9 السؤال: where do your parents ___?

A.Live

B.Lived

C.Lives

D.Living

10 السؤال: ___ You speak English?

A.Are

B.Do

C.Does

D.He

11 السؤال: I am allergic to cats.

I do too

I don't too

I am either

I am too

12 السؤال: Don't eat large meals all the time. Sometimes a small _____ is better.

- A.Meat
- B.Diet
- C.Weight
- D.Snack

13 السؤال: I usually _____ to the gym twice a week.

- A.Going
- B.Goes
- C.Go

14 السؤال: I like _____ Every weekend I go walking in the mountains.

- A.Hiking
- B.Junk food
- C.Snack
- D.Weight

15 السؤال: We play in a band. Come listen to ____ .

- A.Us
- B.Them
- C.Ours
- D.Him

16 السؤال: They play football.

- A.I want to visit them.
- B.I want to visit him.
- C.I want to visit you.
- D.I want to visit I.

17 السؤال: I'm a teacher. That's ___ on the YouTube.

- A.Him
- B.Me
- C.Them
- D.Her

السؤال 18: What ___ your name?

A.Are

B.Am

C.Is

D.Her

السؤال 19: They ___ hockey at school.

A.Plays

B.Playing

C.Play

D.played

السؤال 20: Do you exercise regularly?

A.Yes, I don't

B.Yes, I do

C.Yes, I doesn't

D.Yes, I does

السؤال 21: What ___ your brother do?

A.does

B.do

C.did

D.have

السؤال 22: .I don't have a pet.

A.I don't either.

B.I can't either

C.I am either

D.I did either

السؤال 23: .I generally _____ healthy food.

A.eating

B.Eats

C.Eat

D.Ate

24 السؤال: How ____ you stay in shape?

A.Are

B.Does

C.Do

D.Did

25 السؤال: I can shop for hours.

A.I don't either

B.I do too

C.I neither too

D.I can too

26 السؤال: ____ Elisabeth drink cola?

A.Does

B.Are

C.Can

D.Do

27 السؤال: Eating vegetables is very healthy, but I prefer to have _____ for lunch.

A.Diet

B.Meat

C.Honest

D.Junk food

28 السؤال: Do you enjoy _____ (cook)?

A.

To cook

B.

Cooks

C.

Cooking

D.

Cook

السؤال 29 : 1 If you want to lose weight, it is important to have a healthy

_____.

A.

Diet

B.

Weight

C.

Karate

D.

Hiking

السؤال 30 : They play football.

A.

I want to visit them.

B.

I want to visit him.

C.

I want to visit you.

D.

I want to visit I.

السؤال 31 : I watch pro football .

A.

I do too

B.

I does too

C.

I can

D.

I can't too

السؤال 32: I do photography, ____ I like art.

A.

Because

B.

And

C.

Or

D.

Can

السؤال 33: I ____like books, especially history books.

A.

And

B.

Also

C.

Or

D.

Because

السؤال 34: You can trust Ahmad. He is a very _____ man.

A.

Diet

B.

Snack

C.

Meat

D.

Honest

35 السؤال: I can't go on vacation _____ I have some work to do.

A.

Because

B.

Or

C.

Not

D.

But

36 السؤال: This month, I _____ a lot of snacks.

A. Am eating

B. Am eat

C. Am eats

D. Am ate

36 السؤال: _____ Anne have any hobbies?

A. Does

B. Do

C. Are

D. Am

37 السؤال: He is pretty good. I like _____.

A. Her

B. His

C. Their

D. Him

38 السؤال: I think the best sport is _____. You learn how to fight and defend yourself.

A. karate

B. Snack

C. Junk food

D. Honest

39 السؤال: Can you _____ (swim)?

A.

Swimming

B.

Swims

C.

To swim

D.

Swim

40 السؤال: Do you need a table for three?

A.

Should I send the message to all of him.

B.

Should I send the message to all of them.

C.

Should I send the message to all of her.

D.

Should I send the message to all of you.

41 السؤال: Do you prefer _____ (exercise) alone or

with friends?

A.

Exercises

B.

Exercised

C.

Exercising

D.

Exercise

42 السؤال: Are you interested in _____ (join) an exercise class?

A.

Joining

B.

Join

C.

Joined

D.

To joining

43 السؤال: I have some extra kilos. I should lose some _____ .

A.Diet

B.Meat

C.Karate

D.Weight

44 السؤال: They are local guys. Do you like _____ .

A.

Him

B.

Us

C.

Them

D.

His

45 السؤال: weekends / what / do / on / you / do ?

a.what do do you on weekends?

b.what do you do on weekends ?

c. on weekends what you do do?

d.what on weekends do you do?

46 السؤال: Would you like _____ (learn) a new sport?

A.

To learn

B.

Learned

C.

Learns

D.

Learn

47 السؤال: John's mother _____ a bike.

A.

Does not riding.

B.

Does not rides.

C.

Does not ride.

D.

Does not rode.

48 السؤال: Can you _____ (speak) Spanish?

A. Speak

B. Speaking

C. To speak

D. Spoke

49 السؤال: I am not an animal lover.

A.

I do too

B.

I can too

C.

I can't too

D.

I am not either

السؤال 50: name / what's / first / your ?

A.

What's your first name ?

B. Your first name what's?

C. What's name your first?

D. What's your name first?

السؤال 51: What sports ____ you plating these days?

A. Is

B. Are

C. Do

D. Does

السؤال 52: what does your brother ____?

A. Does

B. Is

C. Are

D. Do

السؤال 53: ____ you get regular exercise?

A. Do

B. Are

C. Does

D. Did

السؤال 54: I like climbing, ____ my friends don't.

A.

Also

B.

And

C.

But

D.

Or

السؤال 55: I _____ karate right now.

A. Am doing

B. Am do

C. Am did

D. Am do

السؤال 56: ___ she trying to lose weight?

A.

Is

B.

Are

C.

Do

D.

does

السؤال 57: Are you from a big family?

A. Yes I am.

B. Yes I are.

C. Yes is.

D. Yes am I.

السؤال 58: ___ you have any brothers and sisters?

Does

Is

Do

Are

السؤال 59: I am _____ to become a dentist.

A.

Studies

B.

Studys

C.

Studying

D.

Studied

**Deanship of E.learning and Distance
learning**

**The Faculty of Applied Studies and
Community Service**

Speaking Section

Complete the following dialogues by choosing the best responses:

1. A: Is that
your
newspaper?

B:

.....

.....

.....

- a. No, it's not. Don't take it anyway.
- b. No. It's not mine. Why are you asking me?
- c. Actually, no, it's not. Go ahead and take it.
- d. None of your business.

2. A:

I'm

reall

y

tired

. B:

.....

.....

.....

.....

- a. I need to sleep.
- b. You are not the only one.
- c. Stop saying that.
- d. Really? How come?

3. A: Are you going to
the party tonight? B:

.....

- a. Don't ask me.
- b. Would you please be silent, I am trying to concentrate.
- c. Why are you asking?
- d. I don't know. It depends.

Reading Comprehension Section

Read this passage. Then choose the correct answer a, b, or c:

A walking tour of San Francisco's Chinatown begins at the gate at the intersection of Bush Street and Grant Avenue. Walk north on Grant- a busy street of shops selling souvenirs, jewelry, artwork, furniture, cameras, and electronics. Between Pine and California is St. Mary's Square- a quiet park with a statue of the Chinese leader Sun Yat-sen. Continue north on Grant, and turn right on Clay Street. Then turn left into Portsmouth Square, and watch local people play Chinese chess. Take the footbridge across Kearny Street to the Chinese Culture Center. Here there are exhibitions of Chinese and Chinese-American art. It's well worth a visit. Return to the square, and turn left onto Washington Street. On the left is the Old Chinese Telephone Exchange. Now a bank, the exchange opened in 1909. Operators had to speak English and five Chinese dialects. Continue west on Washington, and turn right into Ross Alley. Near the end of the block is the Golden Gate Cookie Company. Where you can sample the cookies. This is where your tour ends. We hope you enjoyed your tour of San Francisco's Chinatown.

1. The best title of the passage is

a. Chinatown

b. The location of Chinatown in U.S.A.

c. The Amazing Tour in Chinatown.

d. How to Take a Tour in Chinatown.

2. Which of the following statements is Not true according to the passage?

a. Chinatown ends at the intersection of Bush Street and Giant Avenue.

b. St. Mary's Square is Between Pine and California Streets.

c. The operators in the Old Chinese Telephone Exchange had to speak English and Five Chinese dialects.

d. You can sample the cookies at the Golden Gate Cookie Company.

3. The word **intersection** in line 1 means

a. a long hard surface built for vehicles to travel along.

b. a wide road built for fast moving traffic travelling long distances.

c. the place where two or more roads join or cross each other.

d. a wide road, with trees or tall buildings on both sides, or a wide countryside path.

4. The word **exhibition** in line 6 means

- a. the making of objects, images, music, etc. that are beautiful or that express feelings.
- b. the act of making a picture with a pencil or pen, or a picture made in this way.
- c. when objects such as paintings are shown to the public.
- d. the skill or activity of making a picture or putting paint on a wall.

5. The underlined word here in line 6 refers back to

- a. Portsmouth Square.
- b. Kearny Street.
- c. Chinatown.
- d. The Chinese Culture Center.

Vocabulary and Grammar Section

Choose the correct answer to complete the following statements:

1. The and the groom go with their families for a wedding ceremony.

- a. Ribbons
- b. Bridesmaid
- c. Wedding register
- d. bride

2. Lionel Messi is a very good

- a. athlete
- b. anxiety
- c. Stadium
- d. Block

3. I feel and want to cry a lot.

- a. relax
- b. comfortable
- c. depressed
- d. calm

4. Regular mail is than e-mail.

- a. slow

b. the slowest

c. more slow

d. slower

5. It's terrible to lose your cell phone, but it's to lose your laptop.

a. bad

b. more bad

c. worst

d. worse

Write down the letter of the correct definition of each of the following words:

1. a cushion: _____

2. an earring: _____

3. a museum: _____

4. an invitation: _____

5. a retirement: _____

a. a building where objects of historical, scientific or artistic interest are kept.

b. a bag made of cloth, plastic or leather which is used especially on chairs for sitting or leaning on.

c. when someone is asked to go to an event.

d. when you leave your job and stop working, usually because you are old.

e. a piece of jewellery, usually one of a pair, worn in a hole in the ear or fixed to the ear by a clip.

Reorder the jumbled words to form correct sentences:

1. /are/we/going/her/buy/to/special/something/

2. doing/how/are/you/?/

3. less/sending letters/is/convenient/than/sending e-mails/
