

Touchstone 2: Units Four, Five, Six, Eight, and Lesson A from Unit ten

Unit Four: Celebrations

Future with going to :

1. The form:

a. Affirmative:

Subject + Be + going to +base form of the verb.

He is going to be 45.

They are going to play football.

b. Negative:

Subject + Be + Not + going to + base form.

He is not going to be 45.

They are not going to play football.

c. Question: yes/no

Be + subject + going to + base form ?

Is he going to be 45?

Information questions:

Question word + be +subject+ going to + base form?

What are you going to do for Eid?

2. Use:

a. Be + going to is used when the person has already made a decision to do something {intentions}.

e.g. I'm going to buy Mom something special.

b. Be +going to is used when the person has reasons or evidence to predict them {predictions about future}

e.g. It's going to rain.

Indirect Objects:

1. The Form:

Subject + Be + going to + base form + Indirect object+ Direct Object.

I am going to buy my mother a gift.

Or

Subject + Be+ Going to +base form +Direct Object+ to/for +indirect object.

I am going to buy a gift to/ for my mother.

- Indirect objects can be replaced by Object Pronoun:

e.g. I am going to buy her a gift.

I am going to buy a gift for her.

Present continuous for the future

1. What is present continuous?

Subject+ verb to be+ v+ing+ Object

e.g. We are going out for dinner tonight.

2. People usually use the present continuous to talk about arrangements that they have already made.

e.g. A: what are you doing for National Day?

B: I am going to a street parade.

3. We use present continuous or going to talk about plans, but the present continuous is often used for plans with specific times or places.

e.g. A: What are you doing Saturday evening?

B: We are meeting friends at The Sea Grill at 8:30.

4. Going to, but not the present continuous, can also be used to talk about prediction.

e.g. It's going to rain.{prediction}

e.g. It's raining. {ongoing action}

Vocabulary:

Celebration: {Noun} a special social event, such as a party, when you celebrate something, or the act of celebrating something.

e.g. There were lively New Year celebrations all over town.

Celebrate: {verb} to take part in special enjoyable activities in order to show that a particular occasion is important.

e.g. We always celebrate Eid by having a big dinner.

Retire: {Verb} to leave your job or stop working because of old age or ill health.

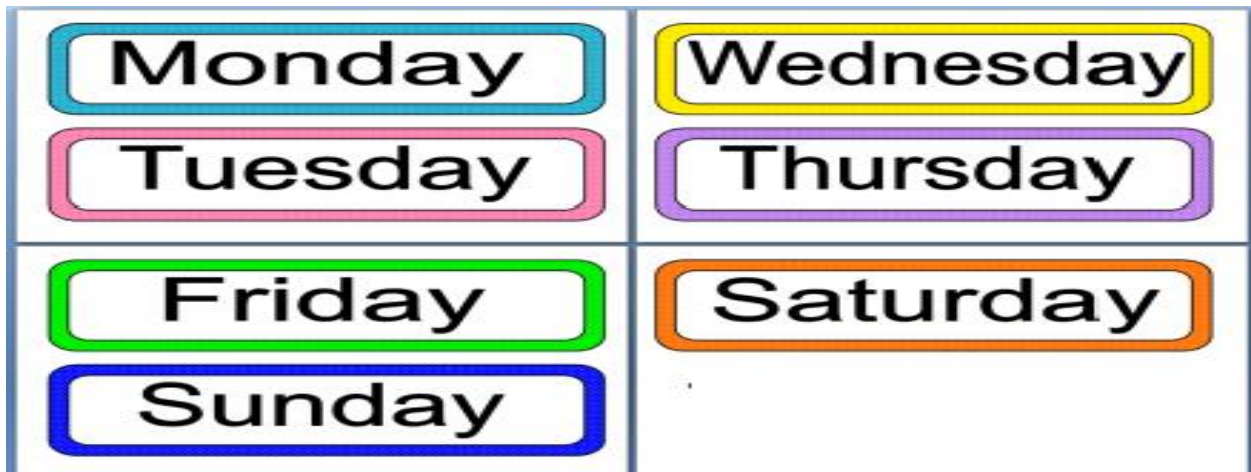
e.g. She is going to retire from the company.

Retirement: {Noun} when you leave your job and stop working, usually because you are old.

e.g. Many teachers over the age of 50 are taking early retirement.

Occasion: a special or formal event.

e.g. I have a suit but I only wear it on special occasions.



Number	Dates
1	The <u>first</u>
2	The <u>second</u>
3	The <u>third</u>

4	The fourth
5	The <u>fifth</u>
6	The sixth
7	The seventh
8	The eighth
9	The <u>ninth</u>
10	The tenth
Number	Dates
11	The eleventh
12	The twelfth
13	The thirteenth
20	The Twentieth
21	The twenty-first
22	The twenty-second
23	The twenty-third
30	The thirtieth
31	The thirty-first

How can we say numbers as dates:

1. With most numbers, just add th to say them as dates:

e.g. Four = Fourth

Fourteen = Fourteenth

2. 1, 2 and 3 are different:

e.g. One= First

Two= second

Three= third

3. The spelling changes for some numbers when we add th:

e.g. Five = fifth change ve to f

e.g. Twenty= Twentieth change y to i and add eth.

4. Use {in} with months- {on} with days.

e.g. In March on Saturday

Say the following dates:

{1} January

On January the first.

On the first of January.

{2} January

On the second of January.

On January the second.

Wedding: a marriage ceremony and any celebrations such as a meal or a party which follow it.

e.g. Do you know the date of Caroline and Matthew's wedding?

Decorate: to add something to an object or place, especially in order to make it more attractive.

e.g. They decorated the wedding car with ribbons and flowers.

Degree: a course of study at a college or university, or the qualification given to a student who has done this course.

e.g. She's got a degree in physics from Oxford.

Gown: woman's dress, especially a long one worn on formal occasions.

e.g. A graduation gown.

Promise: when you say that you will certainly do something.

e.g. I'll try to get back in time, but I'm not making any promises.

The poor: having little money and/or few possessions.

Opposite of the rich.

e.g. He helped the poor.

Offer up: to give something for God.

e.g. Dear Lord, we offer up our prayers.

An Invitation: when someone is asked to go to an event .

e.g. Thanks for the invitation **to** your birthday party.

Tradition: way of acting which people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time.

e.g. There's a tradition **in** our office **that** when it's somebody's birthday, they bring in a cake for us all to share.

Bride: a woman who is about to get married or has just got married.

e.g. He returned from New York with his lovely **new** bride.

Groom: a man who is about to get married or has just got married.

e.g. The groom was late for the ceremony.

Sign: to write your name, usually on a written or printed document, to show that you agree with its contents.

e.g. Sign here, please.

Bridesmaid: a girl or woman who during the marriage ceremony helps the woman who is getting married.

e.g. Jo asked her sister to be a bridesmaid.

Unit 5: Growing up

Past Simple Tense

1. The past form of the verb to be {am-is- are}

He was born in Dammam.{Where was he born?}

They were born in June.{When were they born?}

2. The past form of the action verbs:

e.g. He cleaned his room.

e.g. He went to the university.

3. Simple Past Form:

S + V2 + O

e.g. Sami ate the cake.

4. Negative:

Subject+ helping verb +not

e.g. Sami didn't eat the cake.

e.g. He wasn't born in Seattle.

5. Question: {interrogative}:

Helping verb + Subject+?

e.g. Did Sami eat the cake?

e.g. Was he born in Seattle?

6. Use:

a. To talk about single or repeated actions in a definite , finished time in the past.

e.g. As a child, I spoke Chinese at home.

b. With past time expressions.

e.g. I lived there from 1997 to 1999/ until I was five.

e.g. I saw him last week.

e.g. I played football two weeks ago.

Past Time expressions:

1. Until: { up to a specific point in time. }

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

2. 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.

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

e.g. We left when I was six.

Determiners:

1. All, most, A lot, some, few, no, and none are “quantifiers”.

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

e.g. A lot of students hate Math.

Form:

1. Determiner + Noun

e.g. Most people stay up late.

2. Determiner +of+ Determiner+ Noun

e.g. Most of the/my People stay up late.

3. Determiner + of + Object pronoun

e.g. Most of them stay up late.

Use:

1. These quantifiers are used with “of” before other determiners such as /the, my, this, us, and them.

e.g. A few of the people stay up late.

2. The exception is “A lot of” which is a fixed expression

e.g. A lot of people like pizza.

3. "No" is not followed by "of" or by a determiner.

e.g. No students like exams.

Vocabulary:

Childhood: the time when someone is a child.

e.g. She had an unhappy childhood.

Bilingual: able to use two languages for communication.

e.g. a bilingual dictionary.

Require: to need or make necessary.

e.g. You are required by law to stop your car after an accident.

Useful: helping you to do or achieve something.

e.g. A good knife is probably one of the most useful things you can have in a kitchen.

Except: not including; but not.

e.g. Everyone was there except for Sally.

Kindergarten: the first year of school, for children aged 5.

mainly US .

UK for nursery school.

e.g. Her youngest child is at the nursery school.

Remember: to be able to bring back a piece of information into your mind, or to keep a piece of information in your memory.

e.g. I can remember people's faces, but not their names.

Ride: verb (rode, ridden).

to sit on a horse or a bicycle and travel along on it controlling its movements.

e.g. I learned to ride a bike when I was six.

Address: the number of the house, name of the road and town where a person lives or works and where letters can be sent.

e.g. her business/home address.

Well, actually; Use

- ☉ These expressions are used as a signal to the listener that a change is coming:

A: Did you know Mark in high school?

B: No. Well, actually, his brother was in my class, so I saw him around the school.

A: when did you move to New York?

B: In 2002. No, wait It was 2003. That's right 2003.

I mean; Use:

- ☉ People use I mean to correct themselves when they realize that they have just used the wrong word or expression. It is also used to correct slips of the tongue.

e.g. My sister took German, I mean, Spanish, until she graduated.

Athlete: a person who is very good at sports or physical exercise, especially one who competes in organized events.

e.g. He became a **professional** athlete at the age of 16.

Anxiety: an uncomfortable feeling of nervousness or worry about something that is happening or might happen in the future.

e.g. That explains his anxiety **over** his health.

Unit 6: Around Town

Is there? Are there?

- ⊙ *There is/There are* is a common phrase in English, used to indicate that something "exists" or is in a certain location. The main subject *follows* the verb when *there is/are* is used.

e.g. There is an apple on the table.

There is a café around here.

There are many students in the class today.

Form:

- ⊙ Questions:

Is there +a/an+ singular noun?

e.g. Is there a bank around here?

Are there +any+ Plural noun?

e.g. Are there any pay phones around here?

- ⊙ Answers:

e.g. Is there a bank around here?

Yes, there is.

No, there is not.

e.g. Are there any pay phones around here?

Yes, there are.

No, there are not.

Offers and Requests with Can and Could:

- ▶ Form:
- ▶ {Can and Could} are modal verbs. Modal verbs have the same form for all subjects and are followed by the base form of the verb.

e.g. He can speak French.

e.g. They can speak French.

- ▶ Yes/No questions:

e.g. He can play basketball.

Can he play basketball? (yes/no question)

- ▶ People tend to use Could in requests to be more polite.

e.g. Could you lend me some money?

Vocabulary:

Direction: instructions that you give to someone about how to find a particular place.

e.g. Can you give me directions to your house?

Museum: a building where objects of historical, scientific or artistic interest are kept.

e.g. a museum of modern art.

Straight: continuing in one direction without bending or curving.

e.g. a straight line.

Ferry: a boat or ship for taking passengers and often vehicles across an area of [water](#), especially as a regular service.

e.g. We're going across to France on the ferry.

Terminal: the area or building at a station, airport or port which is used by passengers leaving or arriving by train, aircraft or ship.

e.g. Your flight to Perth will leave from Terminal 4.

Aquarium: a glass container in which fish and other [water](#) animals can be kept.

e.g. we go to the aquarium to see sea animals.

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.

e.g. Thousands of football fans packed into the stadium to watch the match.

Distance: the amount of space between two places.

e.g. What's the distance between

Madrid and Barcelona?

Airport: a place where aircraft regularly take off and land, with buildings for passengers to wait in.

e.g. An international airport.

Checking Information:

⊙ People check information for several reasons, including these:

1. They didn't hear something.
2. They didn't understand something.
3. They do not believe what they heard and want to hear it again.
4. They want to show a reaction such as surprise.

⊙ People check information in a number of ways. These include the following:

1. Repeating part of what another speaker said:

e.g. A: What is there to do around here within walking distance.

B: Within walking distance.

2. Using expressions like Did you say?

Or What did you say? To request the speaker to clarify or repeat what he or she said:

e.g. A: We're leaving at six o'clock.

B: Did you say six o'clock?

3. Using expressions such as I'm sorry? Or Excuse me? To invite the speaker to repeat what he or she said:

e.g. A: Is there a shoe store near here?

B: Excuse me?

“Echo” Questions:

⊙ In an “echo” question, the listener repeats part of what was said, and then adds a question word about the part he or she didn't hear or understand:

e.g. A: He told me it wasn't far.

B: He told me what?

e.g. A: Pacific Bank is on the Main Street.

B: I'm sorry, it's where?

Explore: to search and discover (about something).

e.g. to explore space.

Community: the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group or nationality.

e.g. He's well-known in the local community.

Settler: a person who arrives, especially from another country, in a new place and takes the land in order to live on it and farm it.

e.g. White settlers in Africa.

Square: an area of approximately square-shaped land in a city or a town, often including the buildings that surround it.

e.g. Are they still living at 6 Eaton Square?

Gate: a part of a fence or outside wall that is fixed at one side and opens and closes like a door, usually made of metal or wooden strips.

e.g. He pushed open the garden gate.

Intersection: the place where two or more roads join or cross each other.

e.g. a busy intersection.

Souvenir: something you buy or keep to help you remember a holiday or special event.

e.g. He bought a model of a red London bus as a souvenir of his trip to London.

Jewelry: decorative objects worn on your clothes or body which are usually made from valuable metals, such as gold and silver, and precious stones.

e.g. a jewellery box.

Furniture: things such as chairs, tables, beds, cupboards, etc. which are put into a house or other building to make it suitable and comfortable for living or working in.

e.g. The only piece/item of furniture he has in his bedroom is a bed.

Leader: a person in control of a group, country or situation.

e.g. Gandhi was one of the greatest leaders in the history.

Operator: a person who helps to connect people on a telephone system.

e.g. Dial 100 and ask for the operator.

Dialect: a form of a language that people speak in a particular part of a country, containing some different words and grammar, etc.

e.g. He speaks English with a different dialect from mine.

Unit 8: At home

Whose?

Form:

Whose + singular/ plural noun + be+ pronoun?

Whose pen is this?

Whose books are they?

Possessive Pronouns:

Possessive Adjectives

My

His

Her

Its

Your

Our

Their

Possessive Pronouns

Mine

His

Hers

Its

Yours

Ours

Theirs

Possessive pronouns:

Form:

1. Possessive pronouns are often used as complements:

e.g. The coat is mine.

e.g. It's hers.

2. They are also used as subjects.

e.g. Mine is red.

e.g. Yours is blue.

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 circular English plastic

Ugly tiny American cotton

Disgusting

Vocabulary:

A pack rat: someone who collects things that they do not need.

e.g. For me there could be nothing worse than living with a pack rat.

Shelf: (plural **shelves**) a long flat board fixed horizontally, usually against a wall or inside a cupboard so that objects can be stored on it.

e.g. The book is on the shelf.

Coat: an outer piece of clothing with sleeves which is worn over other clothes, usually for warmth.

e.g. We need a coat hook on the back of this door.

Awful: extremely bad or unpleasant.

e.g. *We had awful weather.*

Earring: a piece of jewellery, usually one of a pair, worn in a hole in the ear or fixed to the ear by a clip.

e.g. She was wearing an earring in his left ear.

Weird: very strange and unusual, unexpected or not natural.

e.g. That's weird - I thought I'd left my keys on the table but they're not there.

Throw: **verb (threw, thrown)** to send something through the air with force, especially by a sudden movement of the arm.

e.g. The coat was thrown over the back of the chair.

Charity: a system of giving money, food or help free to those who are in need because they are ill, poor or have no home.

e.g. She does a lot of work for charity.

Receipt: a piece of paper which proves that money, goods or information have been received.

e.g. Make sure you are given a receipt for everything you buy.

Curtain: a piece of material, especially cloth, which hangs across a window or opening to make a room or part of a room dark or private.

e.g. Heavy curtains blocked out the sunlight.

- Dresser: a piece of bedroom furniture with drawers, usually with a mirror on top, used especially for keeping clothes in.

e.g. Why don't you keep it in your bedroom dresser.

- Nightstand: a small table which is kept at the side of a bed.

e.g. My mobile phone is on the nightstand.

- Carpet: (a shaped piece of) thick woven material used for covering floors.

e.g. We've just had a new carpet laid in our bedroom.

- Sink: a bowl that is fixed to the wall in a kitchen or bathroom in which you wash dishes or your hands, etc.

e.g. a bathroom/kitchen sink.

- Cabinet: a piece of furniture with shelves, cupboards, or drawers, which is used for storing or showing things.

e.g. Valuable pieces of china were on display in a glass-fronted cabinet.

- Faucet {US}: {tap-UK}

a device that controls the flow of liquid, especially water, from a pipe.

e.g. **Turn the tap on/off.**

- Fridge: {Refrigerator}

a piece of kitchen equipment which uses electricity to preserve food at a cold temperature.

e.g. Don't forget to put the milk back in the fridge.

- Polite: opposite of impolite; behaving in a way that is socially correct and shows understanding of and care for other people's feelings.

e.g. I'm afraid I wasn't very polite to her.

- Permission: If someone is given permission to do something, they are allowed to do it.

e.g. She took the car without permission.

- Borrow: to get or receive something from someone with the intention of giving it back after a period of time.

e.g. She used to borrow money and not bother to pay it back.

- Expect: to think or believe something will happen, or someone will arrive.

e.g. I expect **(that)** you'll find it somewhere in your bedroom.

- Favor: a kind action that you do for someone.

e.g. Could you **do** me a favour - would you feed my cat this weekend?

Do you mind?

Would you mind?

- Do you mind

Are used to make polite requests and ask permission, especially if the speaker does not know the other person very well.

- Do you mind

Make the questions sound more tentative.

- They are also used if the speaker is asking for something that he or she feels might be inconvenient for the other person.

Form:

1. Do you mind + if

e.g. Do you mind if I use your phone?

2. Would you mind + Verb + ing {Gerund}?

e.g. Would you mind helping me in the kitchen?

USE:

1. The forms can be used to ask permission to do something:

e.g. Do you mind if I open the window?

2. Thy can also be used to ask someone to do something:

e.g. Would you mind giving me a pencil?

- Electricity: a form of energy, produced in several ways, which provides power to devices that create light, heat, etc

e.g. an electricity bill.

- Make the bed: to make a bed tidy after you have slept in it.

e.g. I make my own bed every morning.

- Do the dishes: to wash the bowls, plates, cups, etc. that have been used for a meal.

e.g. It's my turn to do the dishes today.

- Population: all the people living in a particular country, area or place.

e.g. In 1992 **the** population of Cairo was approximately 6 500 000.

- Turn on/off : to start/ end to show a particular quality.

e.g. Turn on/ off the lights.

Unit 10: Communication: Lesson A

Comparative Adjectives:

- Comparative adjectives can be used to talk about the difference between two things, people, or events. The comparative form is often used with than.

e.g. E-mail is less personal than letter.

e.g. A: How shall we travel? By car or by train?

B: Let's go by car. It's cheaper.

Don't go by train. It's more expensive.

Form:

- Short adjective + ER.

old → older

young → younger

- CVC + ER (the final consonant is doubled)

big → bigger

hot → hotter

- Short adjective ended in -Y → -IER

easy → easier

heavy → heavier

- Long adjective: MORE + long adjective

exciting → more exciting

beautiful → more beautiful

- Irregular adjectives

good → better

bad → worse

- *Less is also used with adjectives in comparisons. It expresses the opposite of more:
Less + Long adjectives*

Personal Less personal