

# Lecture 7

## Introduction

### # Part of speech:

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

### & Nouns :

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

- **Person:** Ahmad, Sarah (proper nouns/names of people)  
teacher, student, doctor, .....etc.
- **Place:** USA, UK, Dammam, street, building, house

- **Thing:** chair, table, laptop, TV
- **Idea:** truth, fear, anger, imagination

## & Singular and Plural :

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

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

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

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

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

Singular	Plural
wolf	wolves
leaf	leaves
life	lives
wife	wives

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

Singular	Plural
Baby	Babies

Toy	Toys
Kidney	Kidneys
Potato	Potatoes
Memo	Memos
stereo	stereos

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

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

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

Singular	Plural
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
series	series
species	species

## & Articles :

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

- **The** = definite article ( شيء محدد أو شيء معين )  
Example: Let's read a book. (any book)
- **a/an** = indefinite article ( شيء غير مسمى )  
Example: Let's read the book. (specific book)
- **The** is used to refer to a specific or particular member of a group.  
Example: I just saw the most popular movie of the year.
- "**A/an**" is used to refer to a *non-specific* or *non-particular* member of the group.

Example: I would like to go see a movie.

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

- **a** + **singular noun** beginning with a **consonant**: *a boy*; *a car*; *a bike*; *a zoo*; *a dog*.
- **an** + **singular noun** beginning with a **vowel**: *an elephant*; *an egg*; *an apple*; *an idiot*; *an orphan*.
- **a** + **singular noun** beginning with a **consonant** sound: *a user* (sounds like 'yoo-zer,' i.e. begins with a consonant 'y' sound, so 'a' is used); *a university*; *a unicycle*.
- **an** + nouns starting with silent "h": *an hour*.

## **& Plural Nouns Exercise :**

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

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

## **& Plural Nouns Exercise :**

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

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

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

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

**By: Amjad**

# ***Lecture 2***

## ***Introduction***

### **& Uncountable Nouns :**

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

# music, art, love, happiness

# advice, information, news

# furniture, luggage

# rice, sugar, butter, water

# electricity, gas, power

# money, currency

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

# This news is very important.

# Your luggage looks heavy.

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

# a piece of news.

# a bottle of water.

# One kilo of rice.

\* We can use some and any with uncountable nouns:

# I've got some money.

# Have you got any rice?

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

# I've got a little money.

# I haven't got much rice.

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

Countable	Uncountable
dollar	money
song	music

suitcase	luggage
table	furniture
battery	electricity
bottle	milk
report	information
tip	Advice
journey	Travel
job	Work
view	scenery

## & Pronouns: Personal Pronouns :

Number	Person	Gender	Personal subject pronouns
Singular	1 <sup>st</sup>	Male / female	I
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Male / female	You
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Male	He
		Female	She
		neuter	It
Plural	1 <sup>st</sup>	Male / female	We
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Male / female	You
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	male/female/ neuter	they

## & Examples :

# I like coffee.

# Do you like coffee?

# Michael runs fast. He is a runner.

# Mary is smart. She is clever.

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

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

# Do you need a table for three?

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

## & Examples :

- I like coffee.
- Do you like coffee?
- Michael runs fast. He is a runner.
- Mary is smart. She is clever.
- The car is broken down. It doesn't work.
- When my friends and I finish school, We go home.
- Do you need a table for three?
- John and Sami like sports. They play tennis a lot.

## & Verb Be :

Present of be: am, is, are

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

subject	be	(not)	
I	am		a student
You			
We	are	(not)	nice
They			
He			
She	is		from the USA
It			

You can be used for singular and plural.

Example: You are a student. (singular)

Example: You are students. (plural)

## & Verb Be Contractions:



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

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

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

## & Simple present Tense :

Exercise 1:

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

Ali: Hi. I \_\_\_\_\_ Ali.

Eric: Hi. I \_\_\_\_\_ Eric. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from, Ali?

Ali: I \_\_\_\_\_ from Saudi Arabia. How about you?

Eric: Britain, from London.

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

Eric: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ your friends here now?

Ali: No, they \_\_\_\_\_ not. Uh, I guess they \_\_\_\_\_ late.

Eric: \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher here?

Ali: yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_ over there.

Eric: He looks nice. What \_\_\_\_\_ his name?

Ali: I think it \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Josh.

**Lecture 3**  
**Unit: 1 Making friends**  
**Lesson: A**

\* Usages of the present simple:

USE 1: Repeated Actions.

USE 2: Facts or Generalizations.

**USE 1: Repeated Actions**

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

a habit

a hobby

a daily event

a scheduled event or

something that often happens

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

**Example:**

**(Subject + (Verb) + Object/Complement)**

.I **wake** up at 6 a.m. every morning•

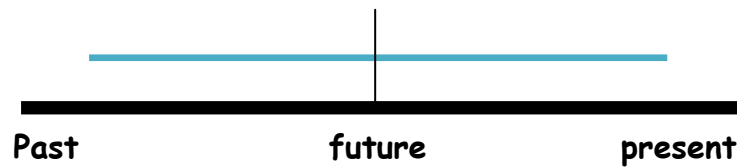
.Ahmad **plays** football on weekends•

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

.The morning class **starts** at 9 o'clock•

.Sam always **forgets** to brush my teeth before sleeping•

.He **does** not drink coffee•



## USE 2 : Facts or generalizations.

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

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

## Grammatical Point

**Present Simple, third person singular**

Note:

he, she, it

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

*Ahmad wants**s** a pen.*

*He wants**s** a pen.*

*My cat likes**s** milk.*

*It likes**s** milk.*

*Sarah needs**s** water.*

*She needs**s** water.*

Example:

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

- The sun **rises** in the East.
- Water **boils** at 100 degrees Celsius.
- Elephants **don't** fly.
  
- USA **is** a nice country.
- China **is** a crowded country.

B. to **give instructions** or **directions**:

§ **Open** the door.

§ **Do** your homework.

§ **Take** bus number 11 to Manchester.

c. to **express fixed arrangements, present or future**:

-Your exam **starts** at 09:00.

-The bell **rings** at 8:00.

-The bus **arrives** at 7:00.

B. Add **es** to verbs ending in:

**X**

He fixes

**sh**

it pushes

**ss**

he passes

**Ch**

she catches

**o**

He goes

## Examples:

.1. Third person singular with *s* or *es*

- a. *He goes* to school every morning.
- b. *She understands* English.
- c. *It mixes* the sand and the water.
- d. *He tries* very hard.
- e. *She enjoys* playing the piano.

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

*fly*  $\Rightarrow$  *flies*

*cry*  $\Rightarrow$  *cries*

## Exception:

If there is a *vowel* before the *y*:

*play*  $\Rightarrow$  *plays*

*pray*  $\Rightarrow$  *prays*

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

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

• Sam *is* a student.

• *Is* Sam a student?

Yes, he is. (or) No, he isn't.

• They *are* smart.

• *Are* they smart?

Yes, they are. . (or) No, they

aren't

• We *are* neighbors.

• *Are* we neighbors?

Yes, we are. (or) No, we aren't.

## EXERCISE:

\* Change the following sentences into questions:

1. You are a naughty student.

Are you a naughty student?

2. This is my new car.

Is this my new car?

3. Ahmad and Ali are your friends.

Are Ahmad and Ali your friends?

4. We are in Sam's house.

Are we in Sam's house?

5. I am noisy.

Am I noisy?

§ Negative and question:

Do - Does

Do: I, you, we, they

Does: He, she, it

They study at home.

Ahmad works at office.

They do not study at home.

Ahmad does not work at office.

Do they study at home?

Does Ahmad work at office?

## 2. Present Simple, form:

Example: to work, present simple:

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

## Yes\no question : Do , does :

\* Only one main verb:

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| • I <b>live</b> in Khobar.        | • Do I <b>live</b> in Khobar?                |
| • You <b>understand</b> me.       | • Do you <b>understand</b> me?               |
| • They <b>study</b> together.     | • Do they <b>study</b> together?             |
| • Ahmad <b>plays</b> football.    | • <b>Does</b> he <b>play</b> football?       |
| • She <b>reads</b> lots of books. | • <b>Does</b> she <b>read</b> lots of books? |
| • My car <b>moves</b> fast.       | • <b>Does</b> it <b>move</b> fast?           |

### EXERCISE: Do , Does'

CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVE AND QUESTION FORMS.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Peter lives with his father.<br><b>Does Peter live with his father?</b><br><b>Peter does not live with his father.</b>                | 8. Steve wears T-shirts.<br><b>Does Steve wear T-shirts?</b><br><b>Steve doesn't wear T-shirts.</b>                                    |
| 2. They learn Spanish.<br><b>Do they learn Spanish?</b><br><b>They don't learn Spanish.</b>  | 9. The cats sit on the wall .<br><b>Do the cats sit on the wall?</b><br><b>The cats don't sit on the wall.</b>                         |
| 3. Andrew and Martin drive to school.<br><b>Do Andrew and Martin drive to school?</b><br><b>Andrew and Martin don't drive to school.</b> | 10. You speak Arabic.<br><b>Do you speak Arabic?</b><br><b>You don't speak Arabic.</b>   |
| 4. Sandy's hamster lives in a cage.<br><b>Does Sandy's hamster live in a cage?</b><br><b>Sandy's hamster doesn't live in a cage.</b>     | 11. We work in front of the computer.<br><b>Do we work in front of the computer?</b><br><b>We don't work in front of the computer.</b> |
| 5. I clean the bathroom.<br><b>Do I clean the bathroom?</b><br><b>I don't clean the bathroom.</b>  | 12. She plays the piano?<br><b>Does she play the piano?</b><br><b>She doesn't play the piano.</b>                                      |

By : samiyah al-zahrani ..

## Lecture 4

### Exercise;

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form:

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

Write yes / no question. Then write true answer;

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. you \ shy ?<br><u>Are you shy?</u>   | <u>yes , lam</u>                           |
| 2. this class \ easy ?<br><u>Is this class easy?</u>                                  | <u>Yes, it is (or) No, it isn" t</u>       |
| 3. the teacher \ strict ?<br><u>Is the teacher strict ?</u>                           | <u>Yes, he is (or) No, he isn" t</u>       |
| 4. the students in this class \ lazy ?<br><u>Are the students in this class lazy?</u> | <u>Yes, they are (or) No, they aren" t</u> |
| 5. your neighbors \ nice ?<br><u>Are your neighbors nice ?</u>                        | <u>Yes, they are (or) No, they</u>         |
| <u>aren" t</u>  | <u></u>                                    |
| 6. your friends \ outgoing ?<br><u>Are your friends outgoing</u>                      | <u>Yes, they are (or) No, they</u>         |
| <u>aren" t</u>  | <u></u>                                    |

Yes \ no question : Short answers

Do \ Does..

Do you go to class in the evening?

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

Does your mother work on the weekends?

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

Do you and your friends play sports after class?

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

Do your friend make phone calls at night?

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



WH question:

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

## LESSON A: GETTING TO KNOW YOU ;

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

## LESSON A: GETTING TO KNOW YOU ;

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

➤ What do you like to learn about them?

--name.

--where they live.

--their free-time activities.

LESSON A: GETTING TO KNOW YOU ;  
{TAKE ABOUT YOURSELF, YOUR FAMILY, AND YOUR FAVOURITE THINGS}  
{SIMPLE PRESENT AND PRESENT OF BE}

➤What" s your name?  
My name is .....

➤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.

➤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.

Name

Lifestyle

➤Where do you live?  
I live in .....On .....street.

➤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  
.....

➤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.

Home and family

friends

## (GRAMMAR) EXERCISE :

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

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

By ; samiyah al-zahrani.

## Lecture ( 5 )

### Exercise A: About you

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

home and family	School	Free time
neighborhood	class	fun
only child	college	shopping
parents	major	TV

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

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

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

Things in Common have something in common (with someone)

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

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

### Vocabulary:

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

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

- **Scary (مخيف):** frightening.
- **Guess (تخمين):** 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.
- **Allergic (حساسية):** having a strong dislike of something.
- **Shopping (تسوق):** the activity of buying things from shops.
- **Afford (تحمل):** to be able to buy or do something because you have enough money or time.
- **Broke (انكسر):** without money.

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

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

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

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

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

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

What do those people have in common?

- They are not **horse lovers**.

- They are **allergic** to horses.

**2\ A-** I don't watch much television.

**B-** No, I don't either.

**A-** I mean, I watch pro soccer.

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

What do those people have in common?

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

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

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

**A-** Yeah, I am too.

What do those people have in common?

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

### **& Compare the following Sentences:**

1.I am broke. ....

2.I watch pro soccer. ....

3.I can buy used clothes. ....

### **& Compare the following Sentences:**

1.I'm not an animal lover. ....

2.I don't watch much television. ....

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

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

1. A- I'm not a soccer fan.                      B- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ either.
2. A- I love shopping.                              B- I \_\_\_\_\_ too.
3. I can't ride horses.                              B- I can't \_\_\_\_\_.

**Grammar:** Responses with **too** and **either**:

I'm allergic to horses. I <b>am</b> too.	I <b>watch</b> pro soccer. I <b>do</b> too.	I <b>can</b> shop for hours! I <b>can</b> too.
I'm <b>not</b> an animal lover. I'm <b>not</b> either.	I <b>don't</b> watch much television. I <b>don't</b> either.	I <b>can't</b> afford anything new. I <b>can't</b> either.
People also respond with <b>Me too</b> and <b>Me neither</b> ( or <b>Me either</b> ).		

**Statements with am:**

Affirmative { I + am + too }

Negative { I'm + not + either }

**Statements with verbs other than be:**

Affirmative { I + do + too }

Negative { I + don't + either }

**Statement with the verb can:**

Affirmative { I + am + too }

Negative { I'm + not + either }

**In conversation . . .**

People actually say Me either  
more often than Me neither.

**& Respond to these statements using too or either:**

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

6. I can't shop all day. ....

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

1. I'm a soccer fan.

2. I can't stand doing the laundry.

3. I can watch TV all night.

4. I'm not a good cook.

5. I don't like shopping.

6. I love to play basketball.

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

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

**By: Amjad Al-ghamdi**



## Lecture 6

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

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

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

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

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

**Lee:** Well, I go to lectures.

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

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

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

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

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

**Later**

**Lee:** What do you do on the weekends?

I mean, do you eat out a lot?

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

**Lee:** Me neither I like to eat at home.

**Donald:** Oh, are you a good cook.

**Lee:** Umm, not really.

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

**Lee:** Do you ever cook Italian food?

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

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

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

Do you like sports?

**Lee:** Uh, no, not at lot.

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

**Lee:** Huh. I can't stand sports.

### & Think of a Way to Start a Conversation.

1. You met someone new at a family party. The food is really good. This food is delicious!

2. It's a very windy day. You're just arriving at a new class. It's really windy today. / Is this room B?

3. You're in a long line in a museum. It's a cold day. It's freezing out here. / This exhibit got a great audience.

4. You're working out at a new gym. The room is very hot. Do you think this room is too hot?

5. You're in a new English class. You meet someone during the break. Do you want to get some coffee?

6. You're at the bus stop on a beautiful day. Someone arrives and smiles at you. How often does this bus come?

### Actually

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

A: Do you come here a lot?

B: yeah, I do, actually.

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

A: so, you're American?

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

### & Match each conversation starter with a response.

1. I like your jacket. **D** a. Actually, I feel a bit cold.

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

**& Choose the best response for each conversation starters:**

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

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

Is this your English class here?	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 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 English class here?**

B. Yes, it is. What about you?

5. A. **Is it me, or it kind of noisy in here?**

B. Yeah, it's pretty loud! Is this your first time here?

6. A. **Hey, I don't know you. Do you live around here?**

B. Uh, no, I don't. I'm actually visiting from Guadalajara.

## **& Making Conversation:** Conversation skills...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## & Punctuation:

1. Use Capital letter to start a sentence.

My car is very old.

The restaurant is not far from here.

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

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

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

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

My friend works at a bank.

Does your friend work at a bank?

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

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

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

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

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

**By: Amjad Al-ghamdi**

# Lecture 7

## -Unit 2

### -Interests(الاهتمامات)

In Unit 2, you learn how to ...

& use different verb forms.

& use object pronouns, and the pronouns everybody and nobody.

& talk about your hobbies, interests, and taste in music.

& say no in a friendly way.

& use really and not really to make statements stronger or softer.

## LESSON A: LEISURE TIME (وقت الفراغ)

In this Lesson

You learn how to use different verb forms.

### NEW VOCABULARY:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## LESSON A: LEISURE TIME

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

### College News

Meet our new reporter for the College News . . .

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

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

1. College news: What are  
your hobbies?

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

2.CN:

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

3.CN:

EK: Yeah, I draw and I can paint  
a little, but not very well, I'd like to  
do sculpture or something. And  
I like to do clay modeling. But I really

4.CN:

EK: Not really. I prefer to watch  
sports on TV. I like to play pool.  
Is that a sport? I guess I jog  
occasionally. But I hate going to  
the gym and working out.

5. CN:

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

## CAN YOU COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH VERBS?

1. I can \_\_\_\_\_ pool. (*play*)
2. I like \_\_\_\_\_ sports on TV. (*watch*)
3. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ books. (*read*)
4. I'm not good at \_\_\_\_\_ new computer programs. (*learn*)

## CAN

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

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

### Structure of Can

- subject + can + main verb (base verb)

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



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

- I can to play tennis ✗

## Use of Can

### 1. can: Possibility and Ability

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

### 2. can: Requests and Orders

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

### 3. can: Permission

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

## GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS

can / can't + verb

to + verb

Verb

I can **play** the piano.

I love **to swim**.

I can't **play** very well.

I like **to play** pool.

I can't **sing** at all.

I hate **to work** out.

I prefer **to watch** TV.

I'd like **to play** jazz.

### Preposition + verb + - ing

I'm good **at** drawing people.

I'm not interested **in** skiing.

### Verb + - ing

I love swimming.

I like playing pool.

I hate working out.

I prefer watching TV.

I enjoy reading.

### IN Conversation . . .

I like / love / hate to + verb

Is more common than.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ I like to ...

■ I like ... ing

\_\_\_\_\_ I love to ...

■ I love ... ing

\_\_\_\_\_ I hate to ...

■ I hate ... ing

## COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Spanish?
2. Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (cook)?
3. Are you good at \_\_\_\_\_ (skate)?
4. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (play) table tennis?

5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (swim)?
6. Are you interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (join) an exercise class?
7. Do you prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) alone or with friends?
8. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) a new sport?

← 100% of interest ————— 0% of interest →

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

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

0%  
↓  
100%

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

Cook   do sculpture   draw   play   read   work out

1. Pam and Victoria aren't interested in \_\_\_\_\_  
books. They both prefer \_\_\_\_\_  
magazines. They really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_  
fashion magazines.
2. Ian would like \_\_\_\_\_ every day. He  
doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ in the gym at all.  
He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ at home with a video.
3. Sun Hee can't \_\_\_\_\_ now. She's  
interested in \_\_\_\_\_ and would like to  
take a class.

4. Torn isn't good at \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
He can't \_\_\_\_\_ people at all, but  
he can \_\_\_\_\_ animals very well.
5. Amy and Sally usually like \_\_\_\_\_.  
but they hate \_\_\_\_\_ Italian food.  
They prefer \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food.
6. Erica can't \_\_\_\_\_ tennis very well.  
She enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ tennis, but she's  
not very good at \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 

## LESSON B: BOOKS

In this lesson ,

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

### NEW VOCABULARY :

**Crime** جرم/جريمة : illegal activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Books..

☐ Crime stories ☐ poetry ☐ biographies ☐ my steries

☐ 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."

*By : samiyah al-zahrani ...*

## Lecture 8 - Interests !

### Exercise:

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

Bowl	go	ski	try
Exercise	play	swim	watch

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

Nadia: I know, but I don't really enjoy\_\_\_\_\_.

Aisha: But you like \_\_\_\_\_ tennis, right?

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

Aisha: How about bowling ? We can both \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Aisha: I guess you're right.

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

Aisha: But it's always crowded.

Nadia: Oh, I know! We both like \_\_\_\_\_.

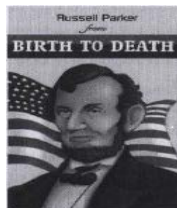
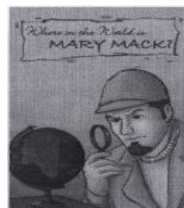
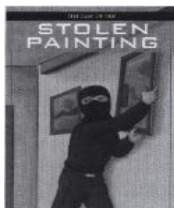
Aisha: Actually, I can't stand the cold and snow.

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

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

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

Look at the pictures. Write the type of book .



1. \_\_\_\_\_



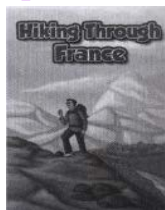
2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## OBJECT PRONOUNS:

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

# 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.*

Everybody	}	likes
Everyone		
Nobody		
No one		

English.
watching TV.
music.
homework.

## EXERCISE: OBJECT PRONOUNS:

Hi Sam,

Guess what! My new job is at a bookstore. You know \_\_\_\_\_  
(it/me) - I love reading books. It's a great job, and I really like  
\_\_\_\_\_ (him/it).

So, what's cool right now? Well, the new John Irving book is  
amazing! He's my favorite writer. Do you like  
\_\_\_\_\_ (him/them)? My friends like Agatha Christie.

Actually, almost \_\_\_\_\_ (everybody/nobody) I know is an  
Agatha Christie fan. But I don't really care  
for \_\_\_\_\_ (you/her).

Sir Arthur Canon Doyle is cool. Do you  
know \_\_\_\_\_ (him/us)? You like mysteries and crime stories,  
right? You know, I actually kind of like \_\_\_\_\_ (it/them) now.

Oh, did I tell you? I'm in a reading group with my friend from  
the bookstore. They're really great. I want you to  
meet \_\_\_\_\_ (him/them). We read novels. But my family  
never comes to read with \_\_\_\_\_ (them/us)

because \_\_\_\_\_ (everyone/no one) in my family like novels!  
But that's OK.

What's new with you? Write soon.

Kevin.



- COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS WITH OBJECT PRONOUNS.

- COMPLETE THE ANSWERS WITH EVERYBODY OR NOBODY.

1.A I read science fiction a lot. Do you read \_\_\_\_\_ too?

B Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ in my class reads science fiction.

2.A Ellison Martin - he was on TV last night. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?

B Of course I do. \_\_\_\_\_ knows Ellison Martin.

3.A I don't really like poetry. Do you ever read \_\_\_\_\_?

B No, never. \_\_\_\_\_ in my family likes it.

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

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

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

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

## LESSON C:

- I REALLY LIKE MAKING THINGS.

- In this Lesson, we will learn how to say **no** in a friendly way.

- Use **really** and **not really** to make statements stronger or softer.

NEW VOCABULARY:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

. (= curve) at one end.

e.g. **crocheted** shawl.

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

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

## 1 Conversation strategy Saying no in a friendly way;

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

A Do you have any hobbies?

B No. \_\_\_\_\_.

## Example:

Mary; What are you knitting, mei?

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

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

Mei; **yeah. I really enjoy knitting. I guess it's my main hobby. Do you have any hobbies?**

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

## ATCH THE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS:

1. **Do you have a lot of hobbies?**\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Do you like making things?**\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Are you interested in cooking?**\_\_\_\_\_

4. **Are you into photography?**\_\_\_\_\_

5. **Can you knit or crochet?**\_\_\_\_\_

6. **Do you collect anything?**\_\_\_\_\_

7. **Are you good at fixing cars?**\_\_\_\_\_

a. Um, no I'm not really good with my hands.

**b. Not really, I'm not very mechanical.**

c. No, I don't. A friend of mine collects coins, though.

**d. Well, no. I don't even have a camera.**

e. No, not really. I don't have a lot of free time.

**f. Not really, but I like to bake cakes and things.**

g. No, but my sister can . She makes her own sweaters.

**By: samiyah al-zahrani.**

# LECTURE 9

## Unit 2

### & REALLY:

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

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

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

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

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

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

### & LINKING IDEAS:

#### Add an idea

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

#### Contrast two ideas

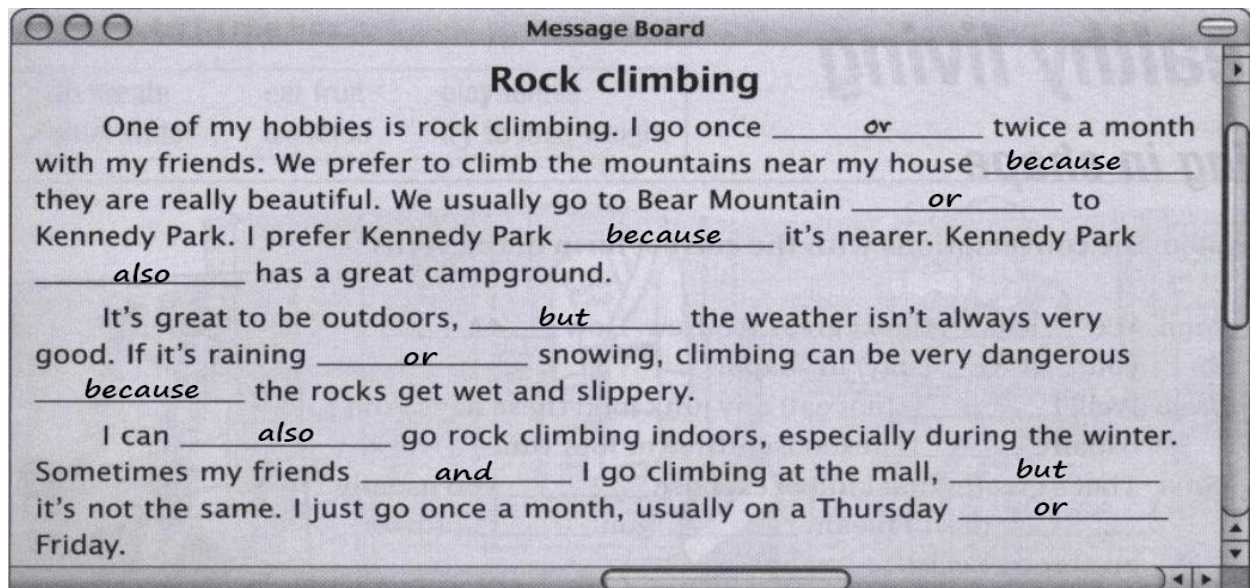
- I like climbing, **but** my friends don't.

#### Give a reason

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

### & My favorite hobby:

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



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

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

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

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

**Jenny:** can you knit or crochet?

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

**Jenny:** Oh, did you make this cake?

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

But I like to make cookies some times.

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

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

My family loves them!

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

**Greg:** Why? Is it his birthday?

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

Does your brother collect anything?

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

**Mike:** Really? Does he have *any* hobbies?

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

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

**Greg:** Oh, does he do computer graphics?

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

## & READING TOPIC SENTENCE

### ○What is the topic sentence?

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

*(Ask yourself what the paragraph is about.)*

### ○What does it do?

It introduces the main idea of the paragraph.

## THE INTRODUCTION PARAGRAPH

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

- 1. It **introduces the topic** to prepare the reader for what you will be reading.
- 2. It **attracts the reader's attention** so that they will be interested in reading more.

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

<p>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?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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!</p> <p>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!</p>
--	--

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

1. Camping and chess have nothing in common. **F.. They have one thing common.**
2. Camping is popular because it's cheap and stress-free. **T..**
3. Campers hardly ever sleep well at night. **F.. Campers usually sleep well at night**
4. Many young people played chess in the past. **F.. In the past not many young people played chess..**

5. TV shows helped make camping popular. F.. TV shows helped making chess popular
6. Many schools now have chess clubs. T..
7. You can go camping on the Internet. F.. You can play chess on the Internet..

Vocabulary notebook.. I really like to sing!

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

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

playing chess	bake cakes	read English books
skiing	golf	writing poetry

I'm good at ⇒ Playing chess and skiing and Writing poetry

I don't like to ⇒ Bake cakes or golf or Read English books

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

I'm good at ⇒  and  and

I enjoy ⇒  and  and

I can't ⇒  or  or

I hate to ⇒  and  and

I'd like to ⇒  and  and

I'm not interested in  or  or

### On your own

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

Sport socc reading grammar  
chess sing game surfing

### & UNIT REVISION VOCABULARY:

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

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

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

### Structure of Can

○subject + can + main verb (base verb)

	Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Main Verb	
+	I	can	play	tennis
-	He	cannot	play	tennis



		can't		
?	Can	you	play	tennis?

### & GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS:

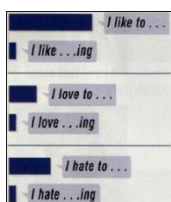
Can / can't + verb	To + verb	Verb + -ing	Preposition + verb + -ing
<b>Verb</b> I can <b>play</b> the piano. I can't <b>play</b> very well. I can't <b>sing</b> at all.	I love <b>to swim</b> . I like to play pool. I hate to work out. I prefer to watch TV. I'd like to play jazz.	I love <b>swimming</b> .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

### In conversation

**I like / love / hate to + verb**

Is more common than

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



### EVERYBODY & NOBODY

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

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

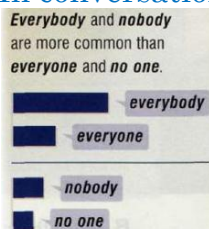
Every body

Every one

English.

watching  
TV.

### In conversation



### OBJECT PRONOUNS

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

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

1\ The teacher always gives the students homework.

(me - **them** - you)

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

(**her** - us - him)

3\ The boys are riding their bikes.

(it - **them** - her)

4\ My father is writing a letter to John.

(me - her - **him**)

5\ I don't know the answer.

(she - her - **it**)

6\ Sally is going to Anne.

(**her** - him - me)

7\ Open the window, please.

(**it** - them - us)

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

(you - **them** - us)

9\ The books are for Peter.

(**him** - her - you)

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

(her - me - **us**)

& OBJECT PRONOUNS: EXERCISE

1. "Your son is making a lot of noise!" "I'll ask h i m to be quiet."

2. "Where are my glasses?" "You are wearing t h e m !"

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

4. "What are you going to do with those old papers?" "I'm going to recycle t h e m ."

5. "How are your kids?" "I haven't met t h e m for ages!"

6. "Have you met Alan and Tim?" "No, I have never met t h e m ."

7. "Do you want this book?" "Yes." "Well, take i t ."

8. "My mother is fantastic! I like h e r very much."

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

10. "Take the children to bed. Don't let t h e m watch TV. "

& SUBJECT VS. OBJECT

○ **I** called you.

○ **You** called me.

○ **Ahmad** and **I** are at school.

○ **John** and **he** go to the gym.

○ **I** send emails to **you** and **them**.

○ How can **he** blame **you** and **him** for the accident.

○ I speak **with him**

○ He is taller **than me**

○ I bought a book **for him**

**By: Amjad Al-ghamdi**



## Lecture 10

### Health

In unit 3, you learn how to . . .

Use the simple present and present continuous.

Use if and when in statements and questions.

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

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

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

### Lesson A

**In this lesson, we'll learn how to**

**Use the simple present and present continuous.**

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

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

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

**Weight:** the amount that something or someone weighs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

I like \_\_\_\_ **hiking** \_\_\_\_\_. Every weekend I go walking in the mountains.

You can trust Ahmad. He is a very \_\_\_\_ **honest** \_\_\_\_\_ man.

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

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

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

I have some extra kilos. I should lose some \_\_\_\_ **weight** \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

### Healthy Living

**Are you doing anything to stay healthy?**

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

\_ Brian Jones

Brian doesn't eat a lot of junk food.

He doesn't eat red meat.

He is doing karate.

**Are you doing anything to stay healthy?**

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

\_ Carmen Sanchez

Carmen is trying to lose weight.

She is drinking diet drinks for dinner.

**Are you doing anything to stay healthy?**

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

\_ mei-Ling Yu

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

She thinks she gets enough exercise.

**Are you doing anything to stay healthy?**

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

\_Michael Evans

Michael is not doing anything right now.

He is studying for exams this month.

He is eating a lot of snacks

He isn't getting any exercise at all.

**Are you doing anything to stay healthy?**

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

\_Lisa da Silva

Lisa eats everything she wants.

She doesn't do anything to stay in shape.

**Are you doing anything to stay healthy?**

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

\_The Parks

The Parks exercise six days a week.

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

One in a while, they go hiking.

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

I usually go to the gym twice a week.

This month, I am eating a lot of snacks.

I generally eat / have healthy food.

I am doing karate right now.

### Present Simple

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

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

I **walk** everywhere.

**Do** you **exercise** regularly?

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

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

### Present Continuous

#### Use 1:

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



Past                      Present                      Future

I **am sitting**.

I **am not standing**.

You **are learning** English now.

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

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

**The structure of the present continuous tense is:**

**Subject + Auxiliary verb + main verb**

**be                      + (base + ing)**

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

## Present Continuous

### Use 2:

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



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**

By : Nsroon Al\_zhrani ..

Lecture 11  
Unit 3

## Present Simple

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

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

*I walk everywhere.*

*Do you exercise regularly?*

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

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

## Present Continuous

*Use 1:*

Use Present continuous to talk about “*now*”



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

## Present Continuous

*The structure of the present continuous tense is:*

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

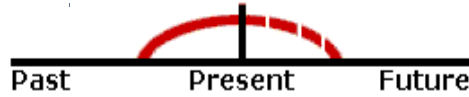
	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Auxiliary verb</i>		<i>Main verb</i>	
+	<i>I</i>	<i>am</i>		<i>speaking</i>	<i>to you.</i>
+	<i>You</i>	<i>are</i>		<i>reading</i>	<i>this.</i>
-	<i>She</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>living</i>	<i>in London.</i>
-	<i>We</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>playing</i>	<i>football</i>
?	<i>Is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

## Present Continuous

### Use 2:

Use *Present continuous* to talk about temporary events.

*Longer Actions in Progress Now*

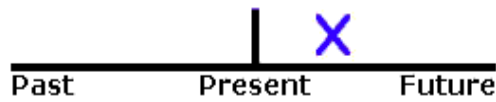


- *I am studying* to become a doctor.
- *I am not studying* to become a dentist.
- *I am reading* the book *Tom Sawyer*.
  
- *Is she trying* to lose weight?  
Yes, she *is*. She's *drinking* diet drinks.  
No, she's *not*. She's *not trying* to lose weight.

## Present Continuous

### USE 3:

*Near Future*



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

## Non-Continuous Verbs

### *Abstract Verbs*

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

## Possession Verbs

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

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

## Examples:

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

## In general or right now?

### Simple Present.

*in general (regularly, often, never)*

Colin plays football every Tuesday.

*present actions happening one after another*

First Colin plays football, then he watches TV.

### Present Continuous.

*right now.*

Look! Colin is playing football now.

*also for several actions happening at the same time .*

Colin is playing football and Jim is watching.

## Signal words

*always*

*every ...*

*often*

*normally*

*usually*

*sometimes*

*seldom*

*hardly ever*

*never*

*once .... / twice ...*

*these days .*

*this month.*

*this year .*

*at the moment .*

*at this moment .*

*today .*

*now .*

*right now .*

*Listen! .*

*Look! .*

### Adding - ing to verbs:

*Play - playing*

*Go - going*

*Stay - staying*

### Delete the silent (e)

*Write - writing*

*Ride - riding*

### Double the last letter

*Short words - one vowel*

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

*Stop - stopping*

*Swim - swimming*

*Sit - sitting*

*Shop - shopping*

## Simple Present

*I always do my homework at night.*

*Ali often does his homework at night*

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

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

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

*What do you do on weekends?*

*What does he do on weekends?*

## Present Continuous

*\*Now, I am doing my homework.*

*\*Ali is doing his homework right now.*

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

*\*Carolín is studying.  
\*Is Carolín studying?  
\*Yes, she is.*

*\*What are you doing this weekend?*

*\*What is she doing this weekend?*

*By/ Samiyah al-zahrani ..*

- وحررت



## Lecture 12

### Unit 3

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

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

1. What is Bryan doing now to stay healthy?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What else does he do to stay healthy?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1) **A** How \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (cope) with stress?

**B** Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a course in flower arranging right now, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it. But everybody in my family is pretty relaxed. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) stressed very often.

2) **A** What kind of exercise \_\_\_\_\_ you usually \_\_\_\_\_ (do)?

**B** I \_\_\_\_\_ (like) swimming. My brother and I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the pool every day in the summer. Right now it's cold, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not swim) at all. But my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (go) very day, even when it's cold.

3) **A** \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a lot of fast food these days?

**B** Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (love) it, but right now I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to eat a balanced diet. It's hard because my husband \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) fruit and vegetables.

## ACHES AND PAINS

**Fever:** an illness or a medical condition in which you have a very high temperature.

( I have **a fever**. I think )

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

( I'm getting **the flu** ).

**Cough:** to suddenly push air out of your throat with a short sound, often repeatedly.

( I have **a bad cough** )

( I'm **coughing** a lot )

**Stomachache:** pain in your stomach or near your stomach.

( I have **a stomachache** )

( I often get stomachaches )

**toothache:** a pain in a tooth

( I have a **toothache** )

**headache:** a pain in the head.

( I hardly ever get **headaches** , but I have one now )

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

**Sore throat:** a pain in the front of your neck.

( I have **a cold** and **a sore throat**. I get a lot of colds )

**sick:** suffering from a disease or illness. if you are sick, the food in your stomach comes up through your mouth [vomit, throw up]

( I feel **sick**. I often get sick when I eat shellfish )

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

**sneeze:** if you sneeze, air suddenly comes from your nose, making a noise.

( I have **allergies** and I **sneeze** all the time )

## *Pain , Ache , Sore..*

*Pain:* for a short time.

*After the accident I felt a pain in my knee.*

*ache:* for a long time.

*I have a bad headache.*

*sore:* a pain to the move, touch or swallow.

*I have sore eyes.*

*His elbow is sore.*

## *Adverbs of Frequency..*

*Never:* at no time.

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

*Hardly ever:* almost never.

*I hardly ever have a stomachache.*

*Sometimes:* from time to time, now and then.

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

*Often:* many times, frequently.

*They often feel sick after having seafood.*

*always:* all the time.

*I love chocolate. I always eat it*

## *Joining Clauses with If and when:*

### *What is a clause?*

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

*He loves sports, and he plays football on weekends.*

*I am driving the car that I bought last week.*

*When:* for usual situations.

*If:* for unusual situations.

*I watch TV when I have free time.*

*When I feel tired, I get some rest.*

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

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

## Joining Clauses with If and when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Have a fever/ take medicine.

**When** I have a fever, I usually take medicine.

2. Get a stomachache / stay in bed

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

3. Have a cough / go to the doctor

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

4. Feel sick / lie down for a while

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

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

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

6. Have a headache / take aspirin

**When I have a headache, I never take aspirin.**

## **Look at the picture. Write questions and answer:**



1. \_\_\_\_\_?  
**When** \_\_\_\_\_.



2. \_\_\_\_\_?  
**If** \_\_\_\_\_.



3. \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_ **when** \_\_\_\_\_.



4. \_\_\_\_\_?  
\_\_\_\_\_ **if** \_\_\_\_\_.

**By : Samiyah al-zahrani..**

## Lecture 13

### Unit 3

#### Adverbs of Frequency:

**Never:** at no time.

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

*It is never snowy in Saudi Arabia.*

**Hardly ever:** almost never.

*I hardly ever have a stomachache.*

*The weather is hardly ever cold in Dammam.*

**Sometimes:** from time to time, now and then.

*Sometimes Sam gets a toothache.*

*It is sometimes difficult to wake up early.*

**Often :** many times, frequently.

*They often feel sick after having seafood.*

*They are often late.*

**Usually:** most of the time .

*I usually drink coffee in the morning.*

*Usually the sky is clear.*

**always:** all the time.

*I love chocolate. I always eat it.*

*His room is always messy.*

## Lesson C ,

### *How come you're tired?*

1 **Conversation strategy** Encouraging people to talk

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

Check (✓) the boxes.

**A** I'm so tired

**B** ☐ Yeah, I know

☐ Oh! Why is that?

☐ Yeah, me too.

☐ Oh, I'm sorry.

☐ Really? How come?

☐ You look tired. Are

☐ you busy at work?

*Paulo: I'm so tired.*

*Matt: Really? How come?*

*Paulo: Well, I'm working two jobs this semester.  
So I'm getting up at. Like 5:30 to study .*

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

*Paulo: yeah. Just for a couple of months.  
I'm working in the supermarket  
after class, and then I have my  
regular job at the restaurant till 11:00.*

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

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

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

**Notice** how matt encourages Paulo to continue talking.

Matt comments on what Paulo says and asks follow-up question.  
Find examples in the conversation.

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

1. I need a lot of sleep.-----

2. I can't sleep if there's light in my room.-----

3. I usually go to bed early during the week.-----

4. If I can't fall asleep, I usually read.-----

5. I often take a nap after lunch.-----

6. I only sleep about five hours a night.-----

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

### *Showing Surprise;*

**Use** expressions like these to show surprise in informal conversations:

Oh!                      Gosh!

Really?                Oh, my gosh!

Wow!                   You're kidding!

Oh, wow                Are you serious?

No way!                No!

*A: I'm working two jobs*

*B: You're kidding me!*

*A: I had an accident*

*B: Oh, my gosh!*

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

*A: His mother died yesterday.*

*B: Really!*

*Circle the best response to show surprise:*

*1. My brother talks in his sleep.*

*a. My brothers does too.*

*b. Wow! What does he say?*

*2. I love getting up early on weekends.*

*a. I always get up early.*

*b. Early? I like to sleep late.*

*3. I take two or three naps every day.*

*a. Oh! Are you sleeping enough at night?*

*b. I know. And you snore. Too.*

*4. I eat a lot of chocolate when I can't sleep.*

*a. Me too. I love to eat chocolate at night.*

*b. You're kidding! I can't sleep when I eat chocolate.*

*5. My grandfather goes running six days a week.*

*a. No way! How old is he?*

*b. I see. He's very healthy, right?*

*6. I often dream about food.*

*a. I do too. I always dream about ice cream.*

*b. food? Are you hungry when you go to bed?*

*7. I have three part-time jobs.*

*a. It's important to work hard.*

*b. Really? Aren't you tired a lot?*

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

*a. Me too, I also read a novel.*

*b. Gosh! Why not a novel or a crime story?*



## COMMON QUESTION ABOUT STRESS

### *Am I stressed?*

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

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

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

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

*If you are extremely tired, . . .*

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

### *Is stress bad for me?*

*Occasional stress is common and can be good for you.*

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

### *What can I do?*

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

## RELAXATION TECHNIQUES

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

Department of Health – "take care of yourself".



## Learning tip *Learning words together*

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

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

*a break      better      home      in bed      medicine      sick*

<i>feel</i>	<div>Better</div>	<i>stay</i>	<div>Home</div>	<i>take</i>	<div>A break</div>
	<div>Sick</div>		<div>In bed</div>		<div>medicine</div>

2 *Which of these verbs can you use with the words and expressions in the chart?*

*Complete the chart. You can use some verbs more than once:*

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

<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<i>sick</i>	<div></div> <div></div>	<i>allergies</i>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<i>a vacation</i>
<div></div> <div></div>	<i>exercise</i>	<div></div> <div></div>	<i>a headache</i>	<div></div> <div></div>	<i>a cough</i>
<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<i>a checkup</i>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<i>home</i>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<i>healthy</i>
<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<i>stressed</i>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<i>In shape</i>	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	<i>a doctor</i>

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.



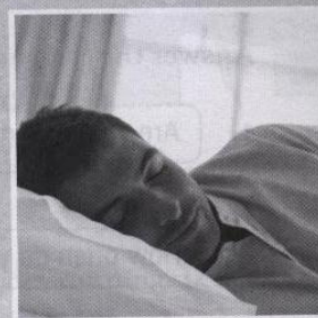
Don't drink strong tea or coffee, or eat very sweet things. Have a meal with rice or pasta as they can make you sleepy. If you don't like reading, turn on the radio and listen to a discussion. Find a show where people are talking. Sometimes the sound of someone's voice can relax you. If you can't sleep

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!



## Reading Questions;

### 1.If you feel really stressed:

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

### 2.Before you go to sleep you should:

- a. Don't watch TV.
- b. Watch TV.
- c. stop work before half an hour.
- d. a & c.

### 3.Before you go to sleep you should have:

- a. rice or pasta .
- b. strong tea and coffee .
- c. very sweet things .
- d. chicken.

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

- a. stay in bed.
- b. watch TV .
- c. do something different.
- d. listen to loud music.

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

- a. tennis.
- b. playing golf.
- c. swimming .
- d. running .

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

- a. Tiring Job .
- b. Sports and Health.
- c. Sleep and Stress .
- d. Playing Golf.

## Present Simple :

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

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

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

## USE 1:

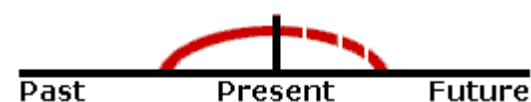
Use *Present continuous* to talk about "now"



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

## USE 2:

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



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

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

## USE 3:

### Near Future

Past	Present	Future
		X
I <b>am visiting</b> my grandparents next Friday.		
I <b>am</b> not <b>working</b> next week.		
Are you <b>playing</b> football this weekend?		

## Non-Continuous Verbs

### Abstract Verbs

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

### Possession Verbs

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

### Emotion Verbs

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

## Examples:

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

## In general or right now?

### Simple Present

in general (regularly, often, never)

Colin plays football every Tuesday.

**present actions happening one after another** .

First Colin plays football, then he watches TV.

## Present Continuous

### right now

Look! Colin is playing football now.

also for several actions happening at the same time .

Colin is playing football and Jim is watching.

## Signal words

Always

every ...

often

normally

usually

sometimes

seldom

hardly ever

never

once .... / twice ...

these days

this month

this year

at the moment

at this moment

today

now

right now

Listen!

Look!

## Complete the conversations with the correct form of the verb:

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

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

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

Andrew: No, but I just started a soccer class at Soccer World. I really \_\_\_\_\_(love) it. Actually, I \_\_\_\_\_(walk) there now. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_(want) to come?

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

Andrew: Really? Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_(go)

Sam: I \_\_\_\_\_(go) to The Good Life. It's my favorite place to eat.

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

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

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

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



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

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

I \_\_\_\_\_(love) French fries.

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

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

I \_\_\_\_\_(take) a class three days a week.

I \_\_\_\_\_(learn) to bake cakes.

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

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

## Complete the following conversation using the words between parenthesis:

- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (when / are sick)  
B: When I'm sick, I stay home and watch TV all day.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (if / have a bad cough)  
B: I chat on the internet with my friends instead of on the phone if I have a bad cough.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (if / get a stomachache)  
B: If I get a stomachache, I drink water. I don't eat a lot.
- A: \_\_\_\_\_ (when / have a fever)  
B: When I have a fever, I take aspirin. I don't go out.

## Complete the conversation. Use the sentences in the box.

Headaches too? Do you take anything?

You're kidding! How come?

Are you serious? You can't study?

Oh, no! Do you sneeze a lot?

Gosh, that's terrible! So, what are you studying?

Really? But how can you study when you feel sick?

Joan What's the matter, Mary? Your nose and eyes are red.

Mary Oh, it's my allergies. I always feel this way in the spring.

Joan Oh, no! Do you sneeze a lot?

Mary Oh, yes. I sneeze all the time. And I get headaches.

Joan \_\_\_\_\_

Mary Not really. Actually, I don't like to take medicine.

Joan \_\_\_\_\_

Mary Well, if I take medicine, I can't study.

Joan \_\_\_\_\_

Mary Well, you see, when I take medicine, I always fall asleep.

Joan \_\_\_\_\_

Mary It's hard, but I need to. I have a big test next week.

Joan \_\_\_\_\_

Mary I'm studying to be a doctor.

## Unit Vocabulary

*Junk food*

*Meat*

*Karate*

*Weight*

*Diet*

*Honest*

*Snack*

*Hiking*

*Ache*

*Pain*

*Sore*

*Fever*

*Flu*

*Cough*

*Stomachache*

*Toothache*

*Headache*

*Cold*

*Throat*

*Sick*

*Allergy*

*sneeze*

*Fever*

*Flu*

*Cough*

*Stomachache*

*Toothache*

*Headache*

*Cold*

*Throat*

*Sick*

*Allergy*

*sneeze*

*Stress*

*Concentrate*

*Depressed*

*Upset*

*Relax*

*Irritable*

*By: Samiyah al-zahrani ..*

## **Lecture 14**

### **Unit 4**

#### **Celebrations**

*In unit<sup>4</sup>, you learn how to ..*

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

*\*use indirect object pronouns.*

*\*talk about birthdays, celebrations, and favorite holidays.*

*\*use "vague" expressions like and everything .*

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

***a graduation a wedding the***

***birth of a baby***

***an engagement a retirement a public holiday***

#### **vocabulary**

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

*All my friends will come to my graduation party .*

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

*Her engagement ring is Very expensive*

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

*When married, their wedding party*

*Adam and Sarah got*

*was very nice.*

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

*What's your date of birth ?*

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

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

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

*It is a public holiday on the national day*

***Gathering:*** *a meeting of a group of people*

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



## Dates & Months

<i>Cardinal Numbers</i>	
<i>one</i>	<i>nine 9</i>
<i>two</i>	<i>ten 10</i>
<i>three</i>	<i>Eleven 11</i>
<i>four</i>	<i>twelve 12</i>
<i>five</i>	<i>thirteen 13</i>
<i>six</i>	<i>fourteen 14</i>
<i>seven</i>	<i>fifteen 15</i>
<i>eight</i>	<i>sixteen 16</i>
<i>seventeen 17</i>	<i>twenty-six 26</i>
<i>eighteen 18</i>	<i>twenty-seven 27</i>
<i>nineteen 19</i>	<i>twenty-eight 28</i>
<i>twenty 20</i>	<i>twenty-nine 29</i>
<i>twenty-one 21</i>	<i>thirty 30</i>
<i>twenty-two 22</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>twenty-three 23</i>	<i>thirty-</i>
<i>twenty-four 24</i>	<i>one</i>
<i>twenty-five 25</i>	

<i>months</i>		
<i>January</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>September</i>
<i>February</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>October</i>
<i>March</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>November</i>
<i>april</i>	<i>august</i>	<i>december</i>

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

<i>th</i> <b>thirteenth</b>	<i>29 th</i> <b>twenty-ninth</b>
<i>th</i> <b>fourteenth</b>	<i>30 th</i> <b>thirtieth</b>
<i>th</i> <b>fifteenth</b>	<i>31 st</i> <b>thirty-first</b>
<i>16 th</i> <b>sixteenth</b>	

## Lesson A

### **Special occasions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Exercise: Months & Ordinal Numbers

**b complete the sentences with the correct numbers.**

- 1.january is the **\_first\_** month of the year.
- 2.march is the **\_third\_** month of the year.
- 3.june is the **\_sixth\_** month of the year.
- 4.july is the **\_seventh\_** month of the year.
- 5.October is the **\_tenth\_** month of the year.
- 6.December is the **\_twelfth\_** month of the year.

### **Part of the day**

*in – on – at – for – Since*

## IN

*in the morning*

*in the afternoon*

*in the evening*

***I usually play football in the afternoon***

### **Month**

*in July - in September - in February*

*My summer vacation starts in June .*

### **Season**

*in summer -in winter*

*in spring - in fall*

*I like to go camping in the spring .*

### **Year**

*in 1999 - in 2003 - in 2012*

*Mike graduated from high school in 2010 .*

## **Prepositions of Time**

### **ON**

#### **Days**

*on Saturday – on Monday*

*I visit my grandparents on Friday .*

#### **Dates**

*on 26<sup>th</sup> of November – on September 13*

*I was born on September 13<sup>th</sup> .*

### **Weekends and Weekdays**

*I don't work on weekends.*

*I only work on weekdays.*

### **AT**

#### **Part of the day (exception)**

*at night*

*I always watch TV at night*

#### **Specific Time**

*at 8 a.m. - at midday - at*

*midnight*

*I often wake up at 6 a.m.*

*My break starts at midday .*

### **for**

#### **Duration of time**

*hours – 6 days – a year ...etc3 .*

*I lived in the Manchester for 7 years .*

*I waited for them for an hour*

## Since

### *A specific time*

Saturday – July – 7:30 – 2005

*I lived there since 2003.*

### **Fill in the correct prepositions .**

Peter is playing tennis \_\_\_\_\_ **on** \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday .

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

My birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ **in** \_\_\_\_\_ May .

I have been working with this company \_\_\_\_\_ **since** \_\_\_\_\_ 2001.

a great fire broke out in London ,1666 \_\_\_\_\_ **in** \_\_\_\_\_ .

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

What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ **in** \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon ?

I have to meet my friend \_\_\_\_\_ **at** \_\_\_\_\_ 7 p.m.

I have been waiting for you \_\_\_\_\_ **for** \_\_\_\_\_ seven hours .

I am going to visit my grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ **on** \_\_\_\_\_ Friday .

## Future with: going to

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

### **1. Planned actions**

We are going to take a test this Saturday .

I am going to fix my car tomorrow .

### **2. Definite events or actions in the near future**

Ahmad is going to be 19 next week .

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

### **The structure :**

**subject + be + going to + base verb**

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

**You're going to** get a present.

**She's going to** be 50.

**We're going to** send some flowers.

**They're going to** have a party.

### **Yes/No Questions Structure**

**be + subject + going to + base verb**

**Are** you **going to** have a party?

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

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

### **Information (Wh-) Questions Structure**

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

What **are** you **going to** do for your birthday?

I'm **not going to** do anything special.

### **Indirect Object**

Sarah is going to buy her father a new mobile .

**What is Sarah going to buy ?**

**a new mobile**

**Who is Sarah going to buy the new mobile for ?**

**her father**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Indirect object pronouns:**

Me, you, him, her, us, them

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

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

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

### **Exercise: going to**

Complete the questions using **going to** .

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

## Lecture 15

### Unit 4

### Celebrations

#### Future with: going to

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

##### 1.Planned actions

We are going to take a test this Saturday.

I am going to fix my car tomorrow.

##### 2. Definite events or actions in the near future

Ahmad is going to be 19 next week.

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

#### Exercise Going to

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

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

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

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

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

James Oh, no. Why not?

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

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

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

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

#### Indirect Object

Sarah is going to buy her father a new mobile.

What is Sarah going to buy?

a new mobile

Who is Sarah going to buy the new mobile for?

her father

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

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

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

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

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

### Indirect object pronouns:

Me, you, him, her, us, them

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

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

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

### Complete the card with the correct pronouns.

#### Happy Retirement

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

Hector's cousin is teaching \_\_\_\_\_ (you / me) how to make Mexican food. He's going to send \_\_\_\_\_ (them / us) a tamale pot when we \_\_\_\_\_ (them / us) a tamale pot when we get home.

Hector loves tamales, so I can make \_\_\_\_\_ (him / her) tamales next Christmas. We want to do something special for him cousins, but we can't give \_\_\_\_\_ (us / them) anything because they won't let us!

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

Laurie

1. Are you going to \_\_\_ **e** \_\_\_
2. How many cards are you going to \_\_\_ **c** \_\_\_
3. Are you going to \_\_\_ **d** \_\_\_
4. Who are you going to \_\_\_ **a** \_\_\_
5. Are you going to \_\_\_ **b** \_\_\_

- a. Spend next Eid with?
- b. Send anyone flowers this year?
- c. Send this year?
- d. Send anyone a card this month?
- e. Buy anyone a gift this month?

### Vocabulary

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

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

•**Member**: a person, animal or thing which is part of a group.



- Parade**: a large number of people walking or in vehicles, all going in the same direction, usually as part of a public celebration of something.
- Reception**: a formal party at which important people are welcomed.
- Gown**: woman's dress, especially a long one worn on formal occasions.
- Exchange**: to give something to someone and receive something from them.
- The poor**: people who have little money and/or few possessions. Opposite of the rich.
- Offer up**: to give something for God.
- Gifts**: a present or something which is given.

## Vocabulary Exercise

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

1. After her graduation she decided to have a big \_\_\_\_ **reception** \_\_\_\_ for her friends.
2. In Ramadan, people usually give money to \_\_\_\_ **the poor** \_\_\_\_.
3. John has a \_\_\_\_ **degree** \_\_\_\_ in biology from University of Hartford.
4. Sarah received a lot of \_\_\_\_ **gifts** \_\_\_\_ for her birthday party.
5. During the graduation ceremony, every graduate should wear a cap and a \_\_\_\_ **gown** \_\_\_\_.
6. He is going to \_\_\_\_ **decorate** \_\_\_\_ his car, because tomorrow is his wedding.
7. All the \_\_\_\_ **members** \_\_\_\_ of our family gather on Friday.
8. On the National Day, most people go on a car \_\_\_\_ **parade** \_\_\_\_.
9. I want to \_\_\_\_ **exchange** \_\_\_\_ my car for a bigger one.
10. I \_\_\_\_ **offer up** \_\_\_\_ my prayers to God every day.

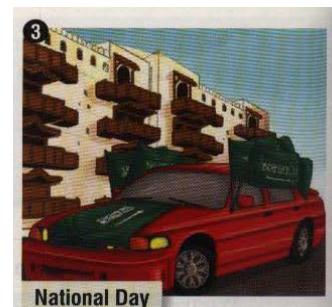
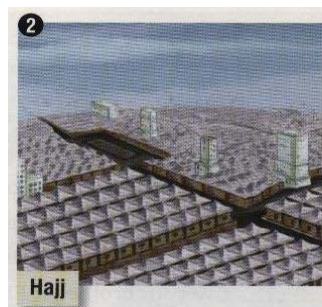
## Lesson B

### Special days

#### 1 Building vocabulary

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

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





Give gifts  
Telephone family  
members

Travel to Mecca  
Stay in a tent

Decorate their car  
Go to a street parade

### Present Continuous for Futur



Get a degree or diploma  
Wear a cap and gown



Offer up a sheep or goat  
Give meat to the poor



Have a reception  
Exchange promises

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

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

What **are you doing** do Saturday evening?

What **are you going to do** Saturday evening?

We're **going to** the sea Grill for dinner.

We're **going to go** somewhere for dinner.

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

We're **going to meet** some friends at a restaurant.

**You can also use *going to* for predictions.**

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

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

•It's raining. (**now**)

1. My best friend's getting married in May \_\_\_\_ **c** \_\_\_\_.

2. We're going on the Hajj this year. \_\_\_\_ **d** \_\_\_\_.

3. My parents are going to get me something special for graduation. \_\_\_\_ **e** \_\_\_\_

4. My sister's graduating from law school soon. \_\_\_\_ **b** \_\_\_\_

5. I'm going to get my dad a tie. \_\_\_\_ **a** \_\_\_\_

a. I think he's going to love it!

b. She's going to be a great lawyer.

c. It's going to be a fun wedding.

d. It's going to rain, but we don't care.

e. I think they're going to get me a laptop.

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

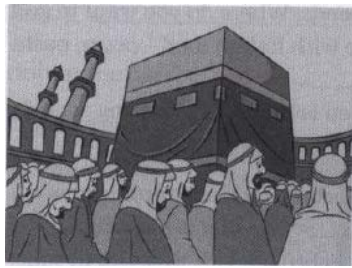
## May

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

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



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



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



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



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



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



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

By .. Nsroon Al zahrani

# Lecture 16

## Lesson C

### *Festivals and things:*

1 Conversation strategy "Vague" expressions

**A** What do you think the underlined expression means?

Check (✓) two ideas.

There are lots of sports and stuff like that.

☐ games ☐ matches ☐ holidays

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

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

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

Omar: You mean it lasts several days ?

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

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

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

Omar: Hmm. Well, maybe.

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

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

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

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

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

2 **A** Are you into art and stuff like that?

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

3 **A** What are you doing this weekend?

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

### *Vague Expressions*

*You can use responses*

*Like these if you're not*

*Sure about your answer:*

*I don't know.*

*I'm not sure.*

*Maybe.*

*It depends.*

*Are you going to the big  
Sports event next week?*

*I don't know. It depends*

*What is it exactly?*

---

## 3 Scrambled conversation

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

- ☐ *But you can also shop for cool Chinese gifts and things.*
- ☐ *Would you like to go to a Chinese festival?*
- ☐ *OK. So, what do people do?*
- ☐ *There's going to be free food? Great, I'd love to go.*
- ☐ *Well, I don't know. I'm not big on parades and stuff like that.*
- ☐ *Well, at least the food is great, and it's free.*
- ☐ *Uh, maybe, but I don't have money for shopping right now.*
- ☐ *It's for Chinese new year.*
- ☐ *Lots of things, like parades and everything!*
- ☐ *I'm not sure, What kind of festival is it exactly?*

## Vocabulary

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



# *Time to celebrate!*

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

## ***Before the wedding***

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

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

## ***The reception***

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

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

## *Reading Questions:*

**1. Different countries celebrate weddings:**

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

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

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

**3. The bride and groom make promises :**

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

4. *When does the reception happen?*

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

5. *The vacation after wedding is called:*

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

6. *When the guests leave, they often receive:*

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

*A Read the article.*

*Then add the correct heading to each paragraph:*

*Traditional ways to celebrate*

*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.

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

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

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

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

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

*Look at the picture. Write the special event.*

*Then complete the descriptions with the expressions in the box:*

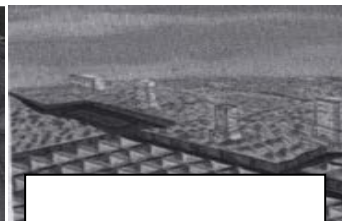
*decorate their cars  
exchange rings  
get a diploma  
give meat to the poor*

*go to a street parade  
travel to Makkah  
give gifts  
give meat to the poor*

*offer up a sheep or goat  
exchange promises  
wear a cap and gown  
stay in a tent*



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



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



3. People are going to  
.....  
and.....



4. Hassan and Mahmoud  
Are going to\_\_\_\_\_.  
And\_\_\_\_\_.



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



6. People are going to  
\_\_\_\_\_  
and\_\_\_\_\_.

## Dates & Months

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

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

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



# Prepositions of Time

## in - on - at - for - Since

### . Part of the day

*in the morning .  
in the afternoon.  
in the evening.*

*I usually play football  
in the afternoon.*

### . Month

*in July - in September - in February.*

*My summer vacation starts in June.*

### ON

### . Days

*on Saturday - on Monday.  
I visit my grandparents on Friday.*

### . Dates

*on 26<sup>th</sup> of November - on September 13.  
I was born on September 13<sup>th</sup>.*

### . Weekends and Weekdays

*I don't work on weekends.  
I only work on weekdays.*

### 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.*

### . Season

*in summer -in winter  
in spring - in fall*

*I like to go camping in the spring.*

### . Year

*in 1999 - in 2003 - in 2012.*

*Mike graduated from high school in  
2010.*

### 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.*

### Since

### . A specific time

*2005 - 7:30 - Saturday - July*

*I lived there since 2003.*

*By: samiyah al-zahrani..*

# Lecture 17

## Unit 5

### *Growing up*

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

## LESSON A

You will learn how to use the simple past.

### *Childhood*

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

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

Isabel: Oh, yeah? Where were you born?

Mei: In Sao Paulo, actually.

Isabel: Sao Paulo? Brazil?

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

Isabel: Wow. How long did you live there?

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

Isabel: To Seattle?

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

Isabel: Huh. So did you grow up bilingual?

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

### *Can you complete the sentences?*

1. Ling's family left Hong Kong \_\_\_\_\_ 1986.
2. Ling lived in Sao Paulo \_\_\_\_\_ six years.
3. Her family stayed there \_\_\_\_\_ she was six.

4. They moved to Seattle. \_\_\_\_\_ they came to San Francisco.
5. They moved to San Francisco three years\_\_\_\_\_.

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

## Write the years in numbers or words:

1. twenty ten

5. 1982

2. nineteen oh-four

6. 2006

3. two thousand eight

7. 2013

4. nineteen seventy-seven

8. 1998

## Simple Past: Past of be

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

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

## Simple Past: Past of be

### Affirmative and Negative Statements

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

- You can contract negative statements:  
 was : wasn't      were : weren't

## Simple Past: Past of be

• Yes/No questions:

John was short

be + subject

Was John short?

Yes, he was.

No, he wasn't

Students were at school.

be + subject

Were students at school?

Yes, they were.

No, they weren't.

• Information questions:

Wh- + be + subject

Who was the teacher?

Wh- + be + subject

What were the question about?

Wh- + be + subject

Where was the school?

## Past be: Exercise

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

## Simple Past

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



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

### Signal words

yesterday  
last week  
a month ago in  
2002  
2 minutes ago

## Spelling of simple past verbs:

Add - *ed* after most verbs:

trave*l**ed* - walke*d* - talke*d* - helpe*d* - answe*r**ed*

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

welco*m**ed* - impro*v**ed* - save*d* - like*d* - love*d*

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

sho*p* : sho*pp**ed* - pla*n* : pla*nn**ed* - sto*p* : sto*pp**ed*

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

stu*d*y : stu*d**i**ed* - tri*y* : tri*i**ed* - hurri*y* : hurri*i**ed*

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

pla*y* : pla*y**ed* - sta*y* : sta*y**ed*

## Simple Past: Negative

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

*'did' + 'not' + the base verb*

I played football.

I *didn't* play football.

You called me.

You *didn't* call me.

They stayed home.

They *didn't* stay home.

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

Examples with irregular verbs:

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

## Simple Past: Make Questions

### Yes / No Questions

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

### Information Questions

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

## Irregular Verbs

### 1) have as a full verb

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

### 2) be as a full verb

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

### 3) do as a full verb

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

By: samiyah al-zahrani..

# Lecture 18

## Unit 5

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

1. Clare: So, Dina, \_\_\_\_\_ you grow up here in Miami?  
Dina: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_, but we \_\_\_\_\_ born here.  
My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ born in Puerto Rico,  
and my family moved here when we \_\_\_\_\_ kids.  
Clare: \_\_\_\_\_ you study English when you \_\_\_\_\_  
in school in Puerto Rico?  
Dina: Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ - for a few years - but we  
\_\_\_\_\_ - really learn English until we came here.  
Clare: Wow! And now you speak English better than I do -  
and \_\_\_\_\_ born here!
2. Thomas: When \_\_\_\_\_ you born, Grandpa?  
Grandfather: I \_\_\_\_\_ born in 1929.  
Thomas: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ you born here in Los Angeles?  
Grandfather: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. You grandmother and I  
\_\_\_\_\_ both born in China.  
Thomas: So, when \_\_\_\_\_ you come to the U.S?  
Grandfather: My family \_\_\_\_\_ move here until I  
\_\_\_\_\_ 13 years old.  
Thomas: \_\_\_\_\_ You go to school in China?  
Grandfather: No, I \_\_\_\_\_. My parents \_\_\_\_\_  
rich, so I had to work.  
Thomas: And when \_\_\_\_\_ Grandma born?  
Grandfather: she \_\_\_\_\_ born in 1928, but she says she  
\_\_\_\_\_ really born until 1947.  
Thomas: Why does she say that?  
Grandfather: Because that's when she married me.

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

1. you / when / born / were? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

1. I learned to ride a bicycle in \_\_\_\_\_ , when  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. My best friend was born \_\_\_\_\_ ago, in  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. I played a musical instrument for \_\_\_\_\_, until  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. I went to elementary school until \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My family last went on vacation together in \_\_\_\_\_,  
when\_\_\_\_\_.

## Time expressions:

1. For  
Did you live there *for* a long time?
2. Until { up to a specific point in time.}  
e.g. We lived here *until* 1992/ February.
3. From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ {two points of time}  
e.g. I stayed in Riyadh *from* March *to* September.
4. ago {time expression + ago}  
e.g. My family moved to the UK ten years *ago*.
5. Then: (and then)  
e.g. We lived in Brazil. *Then* we moved to the U.S.  
e.g. We lived in Brazil, *and then* we moved to the U.S.
6. When: {conjunction} + clause with a specific point in time.  
e.g. We left *when* I was six.



*Complete the story with the words in the box.*

*You can use some words more than once:*

*Ago for from in last long then to until when*

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

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

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

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

## *LESSON B:*

### *FAVORITE CLASSES*

*In this lesson, you learn how to :*

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

*What languages did you learn in school?*

<i>Keiko /</i>	<i>Mirka /</i>
<i>All the students in my high school had to take English - it was required. And I needed English to get into my university. (Tokyo)</i>	<i>Well, years ago, most people learned Russian and only a few people took English. I studied both. (Warsaw)</i>
<i>Brad /</i>	<i>Paut /</i>
<i>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)</i>	<i>A lot of my classmates dropped French after ninth grade. Almost all of them - except me. But then later, some of them had to take evening classes because they needed it for work. (Isgos)</i>

Circle the correct expression to complete these sentences.

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

### Determiners

- *All* high schools have Math teachers.
  - *A lot of* people do not like Math.
  - *No* students like exams.
1. What do we call the words in red?
  2. How do we use them?
  3. Why do we put "of" sometimes and we delete it other times?
- *All, most, A lot, some, few, no, and none* are "quantifiers"
  - They are used before nouns to say *how much* or *how many* of something we are talking about.

### Determiners

- *General Statement*  
{Determiner + *noun*}
- All, most, A lot of, some, a few, no* + *plural noun*  
*All people* like nature.  
*Most Canadians* speak English.  
*A lot of people* don't like math.  
*A few people* get scholarships.  
*No students* like exams.

**Note:** No can also be followed by a singular noun  
*No student* like exams

### Determiners

- *Specific Statement*  
{Determiner + of + *determiner* + *noun*}
- All (of), most of, A lot of, some of, a few of, none of* + of + other *determiner* + *plural noun*  
*None of my friends* go to the library after school.  
*Most of the people* that I know stay up late.  
*A lot of the students* in my class don't like math.  
*A few of the students* in my school get full marks.
- Note:** *All* can be used with or without *of* before *determiner* + *noun*

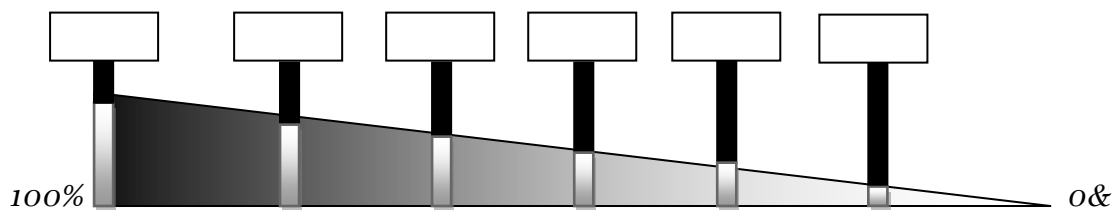
*All of my friends* hate waking up early.  
*All my friends* hate waking up early.

### Other determiners

The my  
You this  
That us  
them

**A** Write the determiners in order in the chart below

a few all a lot of most none some



**B** Read the test results.

Complete the sentences with the determiners in the box. Use each expression only once.

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

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

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

### Building Vocabulary:

Choir  
band  
orchestra } music

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

*chemistry*  
*physics*  
*biology* } *science*

*history*  
*geography*  
*economics* } *social studies*

*geometry*  
*algebra*  
*calculus* } *mathematics*

*By: samiyah al-zahrani..*

# Lecture 19

## Unit 5

### Lesson C Well, actually, . . .

#### 1 Conversation strategy Correcting things you say:

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

*A* How old were you when you moved here?

*B* I was seven. Actually, no, I was\_\_\_\_\_.

*A* who took you to school on your first day?

*B* My dad. No, wait, my\_\_\_\_\_ took me.

### Conversation:

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

*Ali:* Oh, is this you?

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

*Ali:* Oh. Do you remember much about kindergarten?

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

*Ali:* Oh, no!

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

*Ali:* So how did you get home?

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

*Ali:* So that was when you were five?

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

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

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

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

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

*Well*  
*Actually*  
*No, wait*

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

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

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

**A** *Complete the questions by correcting the underlined words.*

**U***se the words on the box:*

*stuffed animals    basketball    friend    mountain bike    skating*  
*comic books    horses    grandparents*

**W***hen you were a child, . . .*

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

## Linking Ideas

• Except (*for*) - apart from

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

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

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

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

*Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box:*

*Actually, no, it was 2006.*

*Well, at least most*

*of them didn't*

*No, wait. I was none.*

*Well, actually, it was dark brown.*

*Actually, no, I was 18 when I left.*

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

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

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

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

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

*B That's amazing!*

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

*B That sounds like fun.*

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

*B So you were pretty young.*

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

*B That's the reason you swim so well.*

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

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

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

*B That was your cousin Jack, right?*

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

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

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

-----  
*B But you had a horse, right?*

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

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

## Simple Past: Past of be:

### Affirmative and Negative Statements:

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

• You can contract negative statements:

was : wasn't

were : weren't

## Simple Past:

• The simple past describes completed actions in the past.



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

### Signal words

yesterday .

last week .

a month ago in 2002 .

2 minutes ago .

the other day .



## Spelling of simple past verbs:

· Add *-ed* after most verbs:

traveled – walked – talked – helped – answered

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

welcomed – improved – saved – liked – loved

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

shop : shopped – plan : planned – stop : stopped.

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

study : studied – try : tried – hurry : hurried.

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

play : played – stay : stayed

## Simple Past :

	Infinitive	Simple past
1.	meet	met
2.	drive	drove
3.	speak	spoke
4.	put	put
5.	write	wrote
6.	sing	sang
7.	do	did
8.	sit	sat
9.	stand	stood
10.	run	ran

## Choose "Was" or "Were":

- The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ nice.
- The students \_\_\_\_\_ very clever.
- But one of the students \_\_\_\_\_ in trouble.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ sorry for him.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ nice though.

## Write sentences in simple past:

- Janet /miss /the bus → Janet missed the bus.
- she / study/ her room → She studied in her room.
- Nancy / watch / not / television → Nancy didn't watch television.
- she / read / a book → She read a book.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
He wrote a book.	He didn't write a book	Did he write a book?
He sang	He did not sing	Did he sing
She was pretty	She wasn't pretty	Was she pretty?

## Put the sentences into simple past:

We move to a new house. → We moved to a new house

They bring food. → They brought food

He doesn't do the homework. → He didn't do the homework

They sell cars. → They sold cars.

Does he visit his friends? → Did he visit his friends?

## Time expressions:

### 1. For

Did you live there for a long time?

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

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

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

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

### 4. ago {time expression + ago}.

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

### 5. Then: (and then).

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

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

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

e.g. We left when I was six.

## Determiners:

### • General Statement .

{Determiner + noun}

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

All people like nature.

Most Canadians speak English.

A lot of people don't like math.

A few **people** get scholarships.  
No **students** like exams.

**Note:** No can also be followed by a singular noun.  
No student like exams .

## Determiners:

• **Specific Statement.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Other determiners :**

<i>The</i>	<i>my</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>this</i>
<i>That</i>	<i>us</i>
<i>them</i>	

## Building Vocabulary:

Choir  
band  
orchestra } music

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

chemistry  
physics  
biology } science

history  
geography  
economics } social studies

geometry  
algebra  
calculus } mathematics

literature  
drama  
art  
computer studies

**By: samiyah al-zahrani..**

# Lecture 20

## Unit 6

### *Around town*

*In Unit 6, you learn how to . . .*

- \* use Is there? And Are there? To ask about places in a town.*
- \* use Location expressions like across from and outside.*
- \* use can and Could to offer help and ask for directions.*
- \* talk about stores and favorite places in your city or town.*
- \* Check information by repeating key words, using "checking" expressions and asking "echo" questions.*

### *Places in your town*

#### *Stores and Shops:*

*grocery store, clothes store, drugstore.*

#### *Free-Time Places:*

*coffee shop, restaurant, parks.*

#### *Services:*

*Post office, banks, hospitals.*

### *New Vocabulary*

**Department store:** *a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things.*

**Avenue:** *a wide road, with trees or tall buildings on both sides, or a wide countryside path or road with trees on both sides.*

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

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

**Straight:** continuing in one direction without bending or curving.

**Block:** a large, usually tall building divided into separate parts for use as offices or homes.

**Ferry:** a boat or ship for taking passengers and often vehicles across an area of water, especially as a regular service.

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

**Aquarium:** a glass container in which fish and other water animals can be kept.

**Stadium:** a large closed area of land with rows of seats around the sides and often with no roof which is used for sports events.

Woman: Excuse me, please, Is there an Internet café near hear?

Jack: Uh . . . there's one Main Street-across from the big department store. It's right up this street.

Woman: Thanks. Oh, and are there any cash machines around here?

Jack: Yeah. There are some ATMs over there outside the bank, just across the street.

Woman: Oh, yeah. I see them. Thanks.

## There is / There are

\* We use *there is* (singular) / *there are* (plural) to say that something is located in the place or exists:

*There is* an apple on the table. *There is* a student in the class.

*There are* five apples on the table. *There are* twenty five students in the class.

\* We use *there isn't* (singular) / *there aren't* (plural) to say that something isn't located in the place or doesn't exist:

*There isn't* an apple on the table. *There isn't* a student in the class.

*There aren't* any apples on the table. *There aren't* any students in the class.

\* We use *Is there...?* (singular) / *Are there...?* (plural) to ask whether something is located in the place or exists:

\* *Is there* +a/an+ singular noun?

*Is there an apple on the table?*

*Are there* +any+ Plural noun?

*Are there any apples on the table*

## *There is / There are*

*Is there an Internet café near here?*

*Yes, there is. There's one on Main Street.*

*It's across from the department store.*

*No, there isn't (one)*

*Are there any cash machines near here?*

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

*Yes, there's one over there.*

*No, there aren't (any)*

## *There is / There are – Is there / are there*

1. .... a lamp in the room.
2. Susan, ..... a chair in the garden?
3. .... a man in the garden?
4. .... two little trees in the garden.
5. .... a nice door in this house.
6. .... many windows in the house?
7. Mum, ..... some water in the glass?
8. In London .....a lot of museums.
9. In this glass .....some milk.
10. A: "Are there many windows in the house?"  
B : "Yes, ..... many."

## *Location Expression*



*Complete* the questions with *Is there a* or *Are there any*.  
*Complete* the answer with *one, some, any, and location* expressions.

*Then* practice with a partner:

*Driver:* \_\_\_\_\_ bank around here?

*Jack:* Yeah, there's \_\_\_\_\_ right \_\_\_\_\_ Main Street.  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ the deli. Do you Sam's Deli-  
just \_\_\_\_\_ the street?

*Driver:* Oh, yeah. Can I park there? I mean, \_\_\_\_\_  
parking lot?

*Jack:* Well, there's \_\_\_\_\_ just  
\_\_\_\_\_ the bank, but the entrance is  
\_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln.

*Driver:* \_\_\_\_\_ public restrooms there?

*Jack:* No, there aren't \_\_\_\_\_. But there's a  
department store \_\_\_\_\_ Main and Third. I'm  
sure there are \_\_\_\_\_ there,  
\_\_\_\_\_ the store.

*Driver:* Thanks. Oh, and \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket any  
where?

*Jack:* Uh, there's \_\_\_\_\_ over there-  
the bank.

*Driver:* And one more thing - \_\_\_\_\_ shoe stores  
near?

*Jack:* Yes, there's Riviera Shoes on Main, \_\_\_\_\_  
Second and Third Avenues.

## *Getting Around*

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

\* How do you usually get around?

Car- Taxi- Bus - Subway -Train- Bicycle - Walk.

\* When you want to find out how to get to a place, what can you  
do?

look at a map ..... Ask people.

*A* Excuse me, could you give me directions to the



*Rock 'n' Roll Museum?*

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

*C Are you lost? Can I help you?*

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

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

*You're just outside the parking garage. You ask:*

*"Could you tell me how to get to the aquarium?"*

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

*You're in the Ocean View Hotel. You ask:*

*"Can you give me directions to Symphony Hall?"*

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

## *Offers & Requests*

### *Offers*

*Can I help you?*

*What can I do?*

*How can I help?*

### *Requests*

*Can you help me?*

*Can you tell me how to go to the aquarium?*

*Could you give me directions?*

*By: samiyah al-zahrani..*

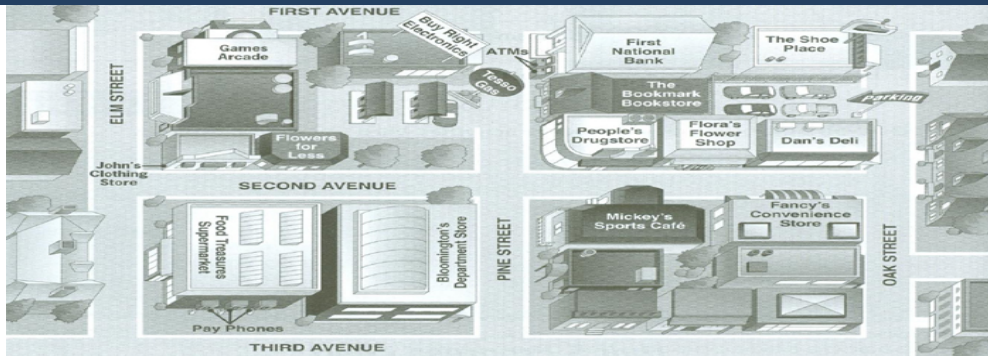


# Lecture 21

## Unit 6

### Location Expression:

								
behind	In front of	Next to	between	inside	outside	On First Street	On the corner of Main and First	Across (the street) from opposite



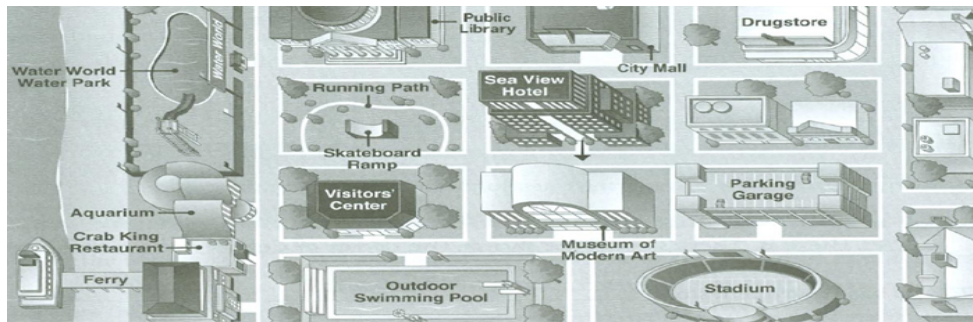
- 1.The bookstore is a cross from Tesso Gas.
- 2.Flora's Flower Shop is between the drugstore and the deli.
- 3.The department store is next to the supermarket.
- 4.The clothing store is on the corner of Second and Elm.
- 5.Games Arcade is on First avenue.
- 6.The Shoe Price is on the corner of oak and first.
- 7.The parking lot is behind Dan's Deli.

aquarium	museum	running	stadium	visitors' center
hotel	parking	skateboard ramp	library	water park

You can . . .

1. See sea animals at an aquarium.
2. Swim in an outdoor pool at a water park.
3. Go jogging on a running path.
4. Go skateboarding on a skateboard ramp.
5. Borrow books in a library.
6. See art and interesting old things at a museum.
7. Ask for information at a visitors' center.
8. Leave your car at a parking garage.
9. Watch a baseball game at a stadium.
10. Sleep at a hotel.

**Some people are at the Sea View Hotel. Where do they want to go? Look at the map.  
Complete the conversations with the names of the places.**



1. **A.** Can you tell me how to get to the skateboard ramp?  
**B.** Sure. When you leave the hotel, turn right. It's on the next block. It's there on your right.
2. **A.** Can you tell me how to get to the drugstore?  
**B.** Yes. Go out of the hotel, and turn left. Turn left again at the corner, go one block, and turn right. It's on your left.
3. **A.** Can you help me? I'd like to go to the ferry.  
**B.** Yes. Turn right out of the hotel. Go straight for another block, and make a left. Well tow blocks. It's on your right, next to the restaurant.

### Conversation strategy Checking information

**A** What are the best ways to check information? Choose two responses.

**A** Excuse me. Is there a mall around here?

**B** ☐ Huh? ☐ A mall? ☐ Did you say a mall?



**Concierge** Hi. Can I help you?

**Kate** Yes. What is there to do around here? Within walking distance.

**Concierge** Within walking distance? Well, the Center Mall is a 15-minute walk from here.

**Kate** Fifteen or fifty?

**Concierge** Fifteen. They have a lot of good stores and movie theaters. Or if you want to go see a play, there's . . .

**Kate** I'm sorry? A play? Um . . . no, I think a movie sounds better. Did you say the Center Mall?

**Concierge** Yes, it's right down this street. The new John Woo movie is playing – I heard it's good.

**Kate** Excuse me? The new what?

**Concierge** The new John Woo movie. It got great reviews.

**Notice** how Kate and the concierge check information. They repeat words as a question 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:

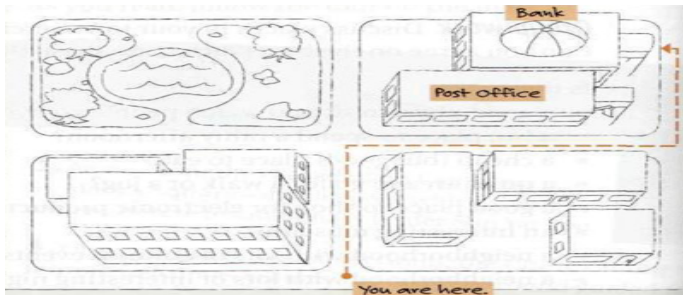
- a. Six languages.                      b. Only English and Chinese.                      c. English and five Chinese dialects.

### 5.You can sample fortune cookies in

- a. Ross Alley.                      b. Jackson St.                      c. St. Mary Cathedral.

## & Use the map to number the directions to the bank below:

Directions: ( Walk one more block – Turn right – Walk u[ one block – Make a left – It's on the left, just past the post office ).



1.The police station is between the bank and the store.

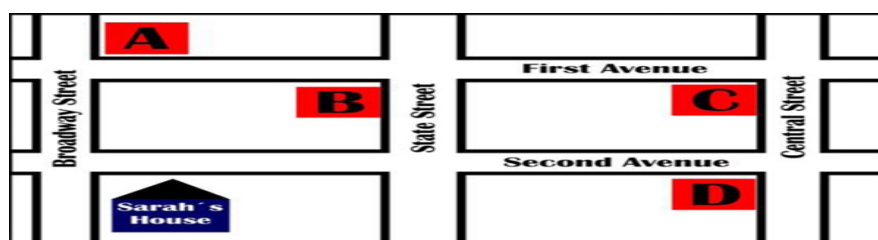
2.The movie theater is behind the restaurant.

3.The store is next to the police station beside.

4.The train station is far from the bank.

5.The school is near from the drugstore.

6.The post office is across from the bank.



**Today is your birthday, you invited Sarah, and you are giving her directions to get to your home.-**

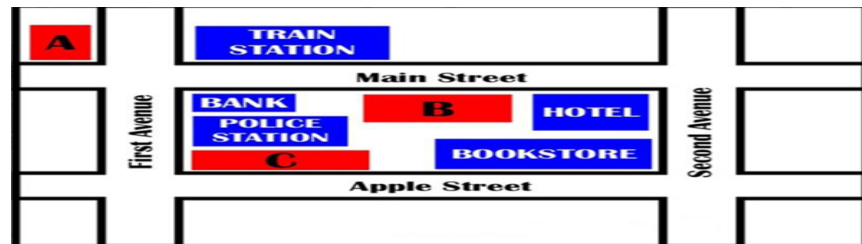
You.- Hi! Sarah, What are you doing tonight?

Sarah.- Nothing, Why?

You.- Because, today is my birthday, and I'm having a party. Do you want to come?

Sarah.- Great! Where do you live?

You.- Ok, from your house, Walk straight ahead on Broadway Street, then turn right on First Avenue, walk two blocks, my house is on the corner of First Avenue and Central Street.



1.The **restaurant** is between the bank and the hotel.

2.The **school** is in front of the police station.

3.The **supermarket** is across from the train station.

### New Vocabulary:

# **Department store**: a large shop divided into several different parts, each of which sells different things.

# **Avenue**: a wide road, with trees or tall buildings on both sides, or a wide countryside path or road with trees on both sides.

# **Directions**: instructions that you give to someone about how to find a particular place. e.g. Can you give me directions to your house? Museum: a building where objects of historical, scientific or artistic interest are kept.

# **Straight**: continuing in one direction without bending or curving.

# **Block**: a large, usually tall building divided into separate parts for use as offices or homes.

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

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

# **Aquarium**: a glass container in which fish and other water animals can be kept.

# **Stadium**: a large closed area of land with rows of seats around the sides and often with no roof which is used for sports events.

## There is / There are:

# We use **there is (singular) / there are (plural)** to say that something is located in the place or exists:

**There is** an apple on the table. **There is** a student in the class.

**There are** five apples on the table. **There are** twenty five students in the class.

# We use **there isn't (singular) / there aren't (plural)** to say that something isn't located in the place or doesn't exist:

**There isn't** an apple on the table. **There isn't** a student in the class.

**There aren't** any apples on the table. **There aren't** any students in the class.

# We use **Is there...? (singular) / Are there...? (plural)** to ask whether something is located in the place or exists:

Is there +a/an+ singular noun?

**Is there** an apple on the table?

Are there +any+ Plural noun?

**Are there** any apples on the table

## Offers & Requests:

### Offers

**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?

Complete the "echo" question in each conversation.

- A Hey mom! A new deli opened right across the street from us.  
B I'm sorry, a new what opened?  
A A new deli, mom.  
B Great! Now I don't have to cook!
- A Tim spent almost five hundred dollars on soccer match tickets for his family.  
B Excuse me? He spent how much ?  
A Almost five hundred dollars.  
B Wow! I hope the match is good!
- A I really want to leave at 6:00.  
B Sorry? You want to leave at what time ?  
A At 6:00.  
B Uh-oh. We're late!
- A Howard is going to the aquarium today.  
B I'm sorry? He's going where ?  
A To the aquarium. You know, the one on Main Street.  
B Oops! I told him I'd meet him there.

Write an "echo" question for the underlined expression in each conversation.

- A The lecture tickets cost sixty dollars each.  
B They cost how much?
- A There's a great bicycle path in the park.  
B There's a what?
- A The stadium is on State Street.  
B The Stadium is where?
- A The aquarium closes at 8:30 on Friday nights.  
B The aquarium closes at what time?
- A Let's go to the museum. It's just a few blocks away.  
B It's how far?

ب التوفيق جميعاً.. Amjad Al-Ghamdi..



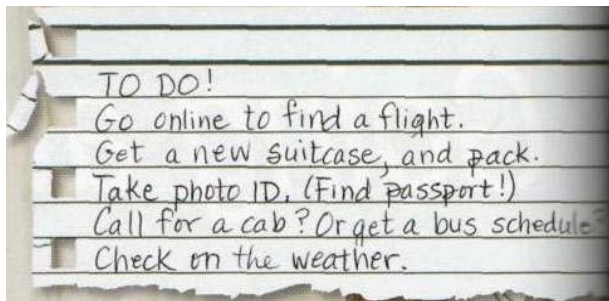
## Lecture 22

### Unit 7 –Going Away

#### Lesson A: Getting Ready

##### New Vocabulary :

- **Pack**: to put things into cases, bags etc. ready for a trip somewhere
- **Suitcase**: a large case with a handle, used for carrying clothes and possessions when you travel.
- **Cap**: a taxi
- **Cheap**: low price. [≠ 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 underwater using a snorkel. A **snorkel** is a tube that allows someone who is swimming to breathe air underwater
- **Schedule**: a list that shows the times that buses, trains etc. leave or arrive at a particular place [= timetable]



<p><b>Alicia</b> Are you ready for your trip to Puerto Rico?</p> <p><b>Rita</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Alicia</b> Is it easy to find bargains on the Internet?</p> <p><b>Rita</b> Well, it's not too hard. You just have to do some research.</p> <p><b>Alicia</b> So, where are you going exactly?</p> <p><b>Rita</b> Well, first I'm going to San Juan to see my relatives, and then we're all going someplace to go snorkeling.</p> <p><b>Alicia</b> That sounds exciting.</p> <p><b>Rita</b> Yeah. It's going to be fun.</p>	
---	--

## Infinitives for reasons

### Use

To give a reason

to answer the question “why”

### Form

**Main clause + infinitive for reason**

*I have to go online **to find a flight**.*

*I'm going to San Juan **to see my relatives**.*

*He has to go to the bank **to change some money**.*

I'm going to Puerto Rico **to see** my relatives.

I need to go shopping **to get** a suitcase.

I have to go online **to find** a flight.

### A Match the sentences.

1. Jim and Mark are planning to go to Ecuador. a
  2. First, Jim needs to call the embassy. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Then he's going to go on the Internet. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Mark has to go to a bookstore. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Then he's going to the library. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Jim's going to go to the bank. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Jim and Mark are going to go to the mall. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. They're going to the bus station. \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- a. He needs to find out about visas.
  - b. He wants to buy a good guidebook.
  - c. They want to pick up an airport bus schedule.
  - d. They're going to learn Spanish.
  - e. He's going to look for a cheap flight online.
  - f. They have to buy some suitcases.
  - g. He needs to change some money.
  - h. He wants to do research before they go.



Is it easy to find bargains online?  
It's easy to do.  
It's not hard to do.

### Grammar

- Affirmative statements

It's + adjective + to . . .

*It's easy to find cheap flights.*

*It's fun to meet new people.*

*It's good to know a little of the language.*

- Negative statements

It's + not + adjective + to . . .

*It's not hard to do.*

- Questions with "Is it"

*Is it + adjective + to-infinitive?*

*Is it easy to find parking spaces here?*

1-i need to get a phrase book to learn some expressions.

1. get a phrase book / learn some expressions e
2. call the embassy / ask about a visa \_\_\_\_\_
3. go on the Internet / get a flight \_\_\_\_\_
4. call a travel agent / get a hotel room \_\_\_\_\_
5. buy a guidebook / find out about trains \_\_\_\_\_
6. go to the bank / change some money \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Is it hard to get a visa?
- b. Is it safe to pay online with a credit card?
- c. Is it easy to get around?
- d. Is it safe to carry a lot of cash?
- e. Is it necessary to know the language?
- f. Is it good to make reservations in advance?

## Lesson B : Things to Remember



	<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

## Building Language



*Mom* Jenny, maybe you should take some insect repellent. . . . Oh, and take a flashlight, and don't forget to pack some spare batteries. . . . Why don't you take my jacket? It's a good idea to have something warm. . . . Now, you need to take a hat. You could borrow your dad's. But don't lose it. . . . Oh, and Jenny, do you want to pack some other shoes?

*Jenny* I'm sorry, Mom. Did you say something? I can't hear you with my headphones on.

## Advice and Suggestions

<p><b>Strong Advice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Should</b></li> </ul> <p>Subject + <b>should</b> (not) + base verb</p> <p>You <b>should</b> take some insect repellent.</p> <p>You <b>shouldn't</b> carry a lot of cash with you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Need to</b></li> </ul> <p>Subject + <b>need to</b> + base verb</p> <p>You <b>need to</b> take a cap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Imperatives</b></li> </ul> <p>Take a hat</p> <p>Don't forget to pack a jacket</p>	<p><b>Suggestions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Could</b></li> </ul> <p>Subject + <b>could</b> (not) + base verb</p> <p>You <b>could</b> borrow your dad's hat</p> <p>You <b>couldn't</b> go without a camera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Questions with: Why don't you ....?</b></li> </ul> <p>Why don't you take my jacket</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Questions with: Do you want to ...?</b></li> </ul> <p>Do you want to pack some other shoes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The expression: It's a good idea to ...</b></li> </ul> <p>It's a good idea to take your sunglasses.</p>
---	--

**A** Complete the suggestions using the expressions in the box and your own ideas.

bring more than one credit card	✓take insect repellent
pack a lot of light clothes	use a lot of sunscreen

- A We're going hiking in the mountains this weekend. What should we take?

B Well, you should take insect repellent and a first-aid kit
- A I'm planning a skiing trip to British Columbia. The weather's nice there.

B But it's easy to get a sunburn. You should use a lot of sunscreen
- A I want to go to Hawaii on my next vacation.

B You should pack a lot of light clothes
- A My cousin and I are planning a shopping trip to Hong Kong.

B You really should bring more than one credit card

**A** Write the words under the pictures.



1. a tent



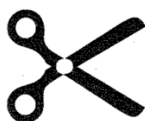
2. a flashlight



3. a toothbrush



4. a hair dryer



5. a pair of scissors



6. a razor