

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA’LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**



**Xorijiy tilni intensiv o‘qitish
O‘quv qo‘llanma
(pedagogika va psixologiya kunduzgi ta’lim)**

Yo‘nalishi uchun

Toshkent 2024-yil

Tuzuvchi:

Taqrizchilar:

Toshkent iqtisodiyot va pedagogika institute “tillar va maktabgacha ta’lim fakulteti“ filologiya fanlari doktori (dsc), dotsent v.b M.H.Amirsheibani

Toshkent amaliy fanlar universiteti “chet-tillar” kafedrası mudiri dotsent X.Boymanov

O‘quv- qo‘llanmada ingliz tili grammatikasi, zamonlar va xar bir mavzuni mustahkamlash uchun mashqlar berilgan o‘quv-qo‘llanma har bir mavzu oxirida o‘rganuvchi o‘zini mustaqil tekshirishi uchun nazorat savollari berilgan.

O‘quv –qo‘llanma ingliz tilini o‘rganuvchilar va ingliz tilida muloqat qiluvchilar uchun toshkent iqtisodiyot va pedagogika institutida pedagogika va psixologiya kuduzgi ta’lim shaklida tahsil olayotgan talaba yoshlarga tavsiya qilingan.

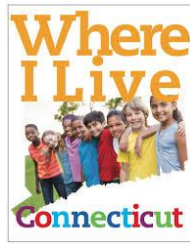
Soʻz boshi

Keyingi yillarda bir qator adabiyotlar ingliz tilini oʻrganuvchilar uchun yaratildi. Ingliz tili grammatikasini oʻrganish uchun lotin grafikasida yozilgan mazkur qoʻllanma toshkent iqtisodiyot va pedagogika institutida pedagogika va psixologiya kunduzgi taʼlim shaklida tahsil olayotgan talabalar uchun yaratildi. ushbu qoʻllanma ingliz tilini chuqurroq oʻrganishga yordam beradi .

mazkur qoʻllanma asosiy grammatik materialni oʻz ichiga olib , har bir mavzu yoritilib , misollar keltirilgan . Har bir mavzu boʻyicha bir qator mashqlar berilgan, bu esa grammatik materiallarni toshkent iqtisodiyot va pedagogika institutida pedagogika va psixologiya kunduzgi taʼlim shaklida tahsil olayotgan talabalar tomonidan puxta oʻzlashtirishlariga imkoniyat yaratadi .

qoʻllanmada bir qator testlar mavjud boʻlib , ular talabalarning olgan bilimlarini qay darajada oʻzlashtirganlarini tekshirishda yordam beradi .

Unit 1. My world



1.1 talking about yourself

Where I live



My **name** is Lili. I **live** in the **countryside** with my **family**.

My **name** is jane. I **live** in the **city**.
I am a **student**. I go to **university**.

giving main information

First name: h a n a h

Family name: h a n d e r s o n

Address:

Number: 5th street b r o a d

Town/city: l o n d o n

age: 25 nationality: b r i t i s h

Good to know!

It is important to use the right prepositions:

*I was born **in** 1999.*

*I live **in** the city.*

*Dad is **at** work.*

*I go **to** school/college/university.*

*I study English **at** school/college/university.*

Words for talking about yourself

Hello! – salom!

Hi! – salom!

Good morning! – xayrli tong!

Good evening! – xayrli kech!

Good night! – xayrli tun!

Good –bye! – xayr

Bye-bye! – xayr

What is your name? – isming nima?

My name is... – mening ismim ...

How are you? – ishlaring qalay?

I am fine! – yaxshi!

How old are you? – necha yoshdasan?

I am ... (five/six) – men (besh/olti) yosh.

Thank you – rahmat!

Please – iltimos!

Hands up! – qo‘llar tepaga!

Hands down! – qollar pastga!

Jump! – sakramoq!

Turn around – ortga burilmoq!

Clap your hands! –qarsak chaling!

Stamp your feet! –qadam tashlang!

Run! – yugurmoq!

Go! –bormoq!

Close your eyes! – ko‘zlaringizni yuming!

Girl – qiz.

Boy – bola.

Improve your english

Present simple: be

I am	I’m	From japan
He/she/it is	He’s/she’s/it’s	From brazil
We/you /they are	We’re/you’re/they’re	From india

Negative:

I am not	I’m not	Married
You/we/they are not	You’re not/you aren’t We aren’t/we’re not They’re not/ they aren’t	Happy
He/she/it is not	He isn’t/ he’s not	A student

	She isn't/she's not It isn't/ it's not	
--	---	--

Question:

Am	I	Beautiful?
Are	You/we/they	A teacher?
Is	He/she/it	Tall?

Present simple: be

Name:

- I'm joanna.
- He's paulo.
- They're aki and yuta.

Country / nationality:

- I'm from the u.s. i'm american.
- My husband is from italy. He's italian.
- She's not korean, she's vietnamese.
- Are they from australia?

Age:

- I'm 27 years old.
- How old are you?
- She's 15.
- My mother is 65 years old.

Emotions:

- I'm sad.
- She's excited.
- You're angry.
- We're happy.

Jobs:

- I'm not a student. I'm a teacher.

- Are you a doctor?
- He's a journalist.
- They're artists.



02) Listening 1
lesson.mp3



Listening 1

Listen. Circle the correct answer.

1. Her name is _____

- a. Alina smith
- b. Elena smith

2. His name is _____

- A. Matt rosenblum
- B. Matt rosenbloom

3. His e-mail address is _____

- A. Mattnelson@gmail.com
- B. Natwilson@gmail.com

4. Her e-mail address is _____

- A. Coolgal@rol.com
- B. Coolpal@rol.com

5. His phone number is _____

- A. 555-2358
- B. 555-2398

6. Her phone number is _____

- A. 555-7126
- B. 555-7216

Exercise 2

Match the sentence halves, as shown.

1. I was born

a. Big city.

2. I live in

b. French nationality.

3. My address

c. In 1993.

4. I am 19

d. Years old.

5. I have

e. Is 21 hope street.

6. I study at a

f. University.

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word or words, as shown.

1 I live in a small **city** / countryside / address.

2 My first name is **peter** / mr johnson / student.

3 I live with my **family** / school / nationality.

4 I am studying at school, so i don't have a **name** / job / student.

5 I am 18 **age** / born /years old.

Exercise 4

Put the correct word in each gap, as shown.

university | family | born | study | name | work

Dear pen friend,


Hi, my ¹ name is Ronald Harrison and I ² _____ in a restaurant. I live with my ³ _____ in a big house near the city. Next year, I want to go to ⁴ _____ I want to ⁵ _____ to be a doctor. I like reading and watching TV. I was ⁶ _____ in 1995.

Write soon!

Ronald.

Exercise 5

Find the wrong or extra word in each sentence, as shown.

1. What is  your name?
2. Where address do you live?
3. How age old are you?
4. What nationality country have you got?
5. Are you a student school?
6. What work is your job?

Quiz: present simple: be

1) we _____ from canada.

- A. Am
- B. Isn't
- C. Aren't

2) my parents _____ divorced.

- A. Am
- B. Are
- C. Is

3) I___ tired.

A. 'm

B. 're

C. 's

4) Where _____ you from?

A. is

B. am

C. are

5) _____ your brother tall?

A. Am

B. Are

C. Is

6) Sarah _____ married.

A. 'm not

B. 're not

C. 's not

7) Bob and Tony _____ my cousins.

A. am

B. are

C. is

8) _____ the food at this restaurant good?

A. am

B. is

C. are

9) My apartment _____ very small.

A. is

B. am

C. are

10) Kate: "are you thirsty?" Joe: "no, _____."

A. I aren't

B. I'm not

C. You're not

11) He's _____ a good student.

A. aren't

B. isn't

C. not

12) You _____ beautiful.

A. is

B. not

C. 're

13) How old _____ you?

A. are

B. is

C. am

14) She _____ 29 years old.

A. 'm

B. 're

C. 's

15) Jennifer and I _____ students.

A. am not

B. aren't

C. isn't

Quiz answers: present simple: be

1) c - aren't

2) b - are

3) a - 'm

4) c - are

5) c - is

6) c - 's not

7) b - are

8) b - is

9) a - is

10) b - i'm not

11) c - not

12) c - 're

13) a - are

14) c - 's

15) b - aren't

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
3. Basic tactics for listening the third edition (Jack. Richards with Grant Trew)
4. Macmillan English dictionary. For advanced learners. Second edition. (Rosalind Combley, Elizabeth Potter, Laura Wedge Worth, Donald Watt)
5. Basic English grammar for ESL students. (Espresso English)
6. Xorijiy til o'quv qo'llanma (Norboyeva F.R va Sabirova Z.B.)

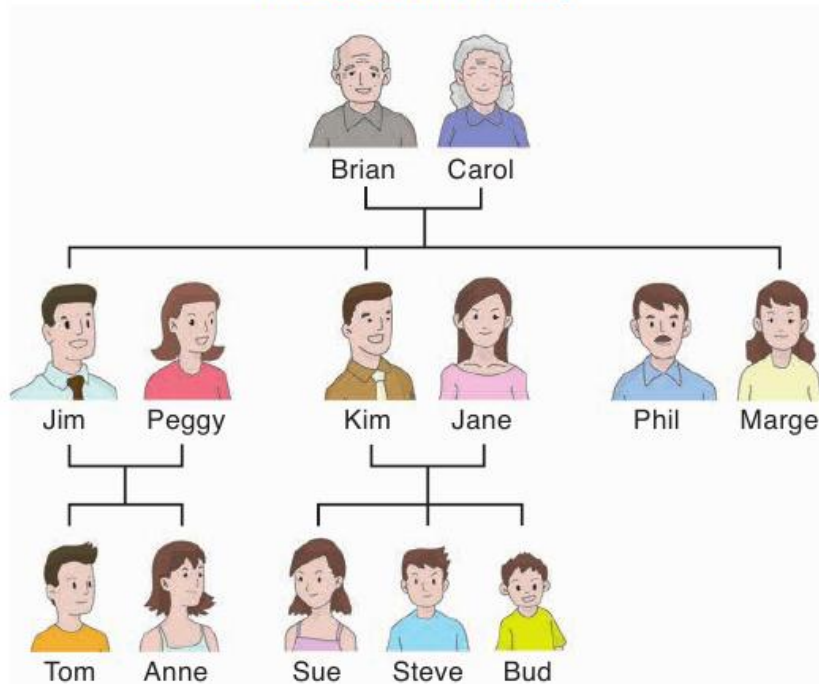
Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

1.2 Family

Look at the family tree:

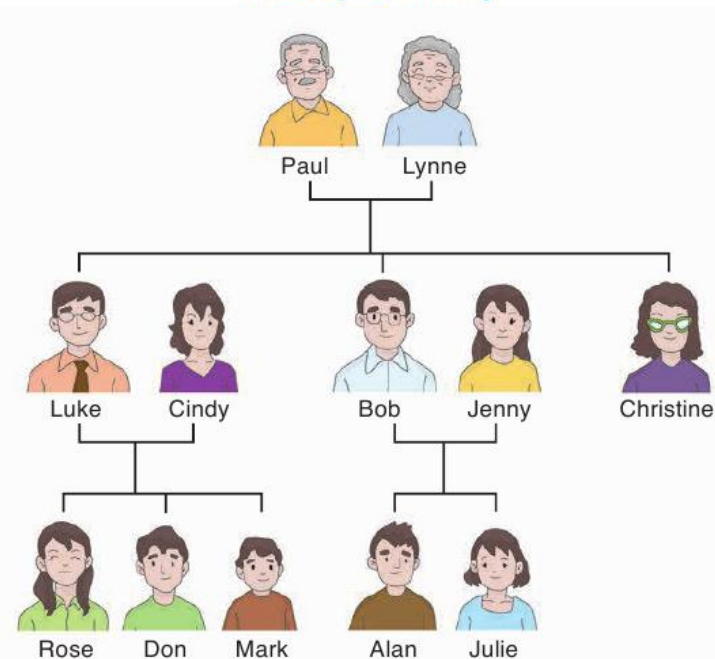
The Benson Family



1. Jim is Anne's father.
2. Anne is Jim's daughter.
3. Tom is Anne's brother.
4. Marge is Jim's sister.
5. Kim is Jim's brother.
6. Brian is Jim's father.
7. Brian is Tom's grandfather.
8. Carol is Tom's grandmother.
9. Marge is Carol's daughter.
10. Peggy is Carol's daughter-in-law.
11. Kim is Anne's uncle.
12. Marge is Anne's aunt.
13. Sue is Anne's cousin.
14. Anne is Sue's cousin.
15. Sue is Jim's niece.
16. Steve is Jim's nephew.
17. Jane is Jim's sister-in-law.
18. Kim is Peggy's brother-in-law.
19. Phil is Carol's son-in law.

Exercise 1. Fill the gaps using members of taylor's family

The Taylor Family



1. Bob is Julie's _____ .
2. Julie is Bob's _____ .
3. Alan is Julie's _____ .
4. Lynne is Alan's _____ .
5. Cindy is Bob's _____ .
6. Paul is Bob's _____ .
7. Jenny is Lynne's _____ .
8. Luke is Bob's _____ .
9. Christine is Lynne's _____ .
10. Rose is Julie's _____ .
11. Luke is Julie's _____ .
12. Christine is Julie's _____ .
13. Christine is Bob's _____ .
14. Julie is Rose's _____ .
15. Paul is Alan's _____ .
16. Don is Bob's _____ .
17. Rose is Bob's _____ .
18. Luke is Jenny's _____ .

Good to know!

Mother and father are slightly formal words. When you talk with friends or family about your own parents, it is usual to say mum and dad

Words for talking about family

Word	Definition	Example
Husband	The male partner in a marriage	She was having breakfast on the beach in Thailand with her husband
Wife	A married woman	Jackson lives at his family home in Wimbledon, south London, with his wife of 26 years and their three sons.
Uncle	The brother of someone's father or mother	He was talking very softly, like he was our uncle
Nephew	The son of someone's brother or sister	I'm assuming your nephew is young
Niece	A daughter of someone's brother or sister.	Kathy must divide 7 boxes of cookies among her 4 nieces
Cousin	A child of someone's uncle or aunt	I understand that you have an uncle and a cousin who live near the docks die.
Spouse	A husband or wife, considered in relation to their partner	In a marriage, both the persons are each other's spouse.
Stepdaughter	The daughter of one's spouse and his or her previous partner	In 2012 my stepdaughter, who was 14 at the time, decided to get me out of her life
Stepmother	One's father's second, third, etc. Wife	How's your stepmother treating you?
Mother-in-law	The mother of one's spouse	Mother-in-laws are mostly seen as nightmares
Father-in-law	The father of one's spouse	Her father-in-law – a powerful figure in the community in Britain
Extended family	Family that includes, not only of parents and children but also of	For many years I was conscious that I was the first woman in my very large extended family to do this.

	grandparents, aunt	
Nuclear family	A mother, father, and their children, considered as a social unit	A nuclear family is merely a couple and their children, as opposed to an “extended” family
Bring up	A person whose lifestyle, political etc. Choices are designed to minimize human impact on the natural environment	Everyone has a way to bring up their child.
Upbringing	The way in which a child is cared for and taught while it is growing up.	In the great majority of cases, it should be the decision of parents when to ask for help and advice on their children ‘s care and upbringing.
Divorce	Legal dissolution (ending) of a marriage	The rate of divorce has increased, as has the proportion of men who are never or previously married
Childcare	Arrangements for looking after children while parents work	Waiting lists for childcare are often long and by the time a vacancy for childcare arises, the doctor may be moving to another post.
Adolescence	Period of human life between childhood and adulthood	Having survived a very troubled adolescence she had made a successful start on a service career and hoped to achieve officer status
A formative year	First few years of a child’s life when his/her character develops	I spent my formative years in Taiwan

Exercise 1

Find the words or phrases that do not belong, as shown.

1. Family members	Brother	boy	Sister
2. Ages	Old	Young	Family
3. Women	Grandfather	Sister	Daughter
4. Family members	Grandmother	Father	Young
5. People	Old	Man	Girl
6. Men	Brother	Son	Daughter
7. Family members	Mother	Family name	Grandma
8. What you can call	Old	Dad	Mum

certain people			
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Exercise 2

Put the correct word or words in each gap.

Family | children | mum | years old | young | brother

Hi Lucy,

My name is Jane and I'm 14 1_____ I have a
2_____ called Oliver. He's very 3_____- only eight. We live
with our 4_____ and dad. When I get married, I want to
have lots of 5_____, because I think a big
6_____ has fun. Please tell me about your family!

Jane

Articles: a, an, the



I'm going to eat **an** apple.



I'm going to eat **the** green apple.

a / an	general (one of many)	<p>I want to buy a car.</p> <p>He's eating an apple.</p> <p>Do you have a bike?</p> <p>She is an old woman.</p> <p>I'm reading a book.</p>
the	specific (one specific)	<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p> <p>The new Chinese restaurant is very good.</p> <p>We like the blue car.</p> <p>The girl in the red dress is beautiful.</p> <p>I'm reading the new book by J.K. Rowling.</p>

Articles: a, an, the

Use “an” if the word starts with the sound of a, e, i, o, u:

- an apple
- an egg
- an ice cream shop
- an open door
- an umbrella
- an hour (the “h” is silent)

Use “a” if the word starts with the sound of any other sound:

- a ball
- a jacket
- a hat
- a tree
- a uniform (the “u” is pronounced like “yu”)
- a water bottle

Do not use "the" with countries or cities:


- ~~I live in the China.~~
I live in China.

Do not use "the" with things in general:

- ~~She likes the pizza.~~
She likes pizza.
She likes the pizza from Tony's Restaurant. (specific)

Exercise 3

Which sentences are correct?

1. Your father's mother is your grandma 
2. Your mum is the father of your brother or sister
3. Every boy and girl is someone's son
4. Your sister, mother and grandmother are all part your family
5. Your dad is the daughter of your grandmother and grandfather
6. Your mother and father's son are your brothers





Exercise 4

Find the wrong or extra word in each sentence.

- 1 James is the six years old and he is a very happy child.
- 2 He has five brothers and sisters, so he comes from quite a big family name.
- 3 There are three brother boys and two girls.
- 4 Sarah, one of James's sisters girls, is married and has two children.
- 5 How much old was Sarah when James was born?
- 6 Sarah's old daughter is called sue.

Exercise 5

Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

1. William shakespeare's **family name**  was william
2. Shakespeare was very young  when he got  married-only 19.
3. He married anne hathway and they had three children:  susanna, hamnet and judith.

4. Their son, hamnet, was the only mother in the family.
5. Susanna and judith were willam's two dads
6. William was the grandma of ewlizabeth susan's daughter



family:

Sample questions and answers for speaking

Part 1

1. Do you have a large or small family?

– I come from a **large family**. Now, I just have my mom, an older and three younger brothers. Sadly, my father passed away 17 years ago. So, now I am the only daughter in the family.

2. How much time do you spend with your family?

– for now, I live alone in another city far from my family, so, I am only able to spend about two weeks per year with them.

3. What do you like to do together as a family?

-My family enjoys cooking together and afterwards having special meals when everyone is invited. We **catch up** on news and talk about our lives. We enjoy music as well. So, when we **get together**, we play several musical instruments and sing along.

4. Do you get along well with your family?

-sure. We are really **close to each other**. I am happy that i can tell them literally anything. They are always there to listen when i have problems.

5. Is yours a typical family?

-well, I can say that, yes, our family is a typical one. A family, who stays by each other through good times and bad times.

6. Are there many different types of family in your country

-yes, types of families vary in terms of the size of the household. There are small families with one or two children and large families with about eight or more children. Sometimes, parents decide to **adopt a child** without relatives.

7. Who are you closest to in your family?

-I am the closest to my mom. I think it is because we are the only women in the family. So, we **share the same ideas** about many things and she always supports me.

Part 2

Describe the person in your family who you most admire. You should say:

- **What their relationship is to you**
- **What they have done in their life**
- **What they do now**
- **And explain why you admire them so much.**

The person I **admire** the most, not just in my family but in the whole world, is my mom. She is a great wife and a wonderful mother. She is loving, caring, open-minded and very understanding.

I love how she looks at things. She is very **optimistic**. I love her courage in raising me and my brothers well, since my father passed away. She has been a single mom for about 17 years and did her best to act both a mother and father to us. She would always **stood up for us**.

My mom resigned from work few years after my father died. Her reason was to spend much more time with the family, especially when we were growing up. She felt the need to guide us physically and emotionally. She then started her own business, which she is still running.

I love her so much. She is not just a mom but also a **mentor** and a friend.

Part 3

1. In what ways have families in your country changed in recent?

The roles of husbands and wives have changed in recent years. Both **spouses** have been more open to perform different roles, such as seizing various job opportunities or being more **involved in the household**. Another change, I think, is the trend to have less children. Parents nowadays think of having smaller families due to high cost of living and career perspectives.

2. Should husbands and wives have different roles within the family? Why (not)?

traditionally, husbands and wives had had clear-cut roles in society. Husbands used work and **fulfill** financial **needs** of the family, while women were expected **to take care of the house**. Changes had occurred over time and both husbands and wives started to take part in each of these roles. I think this change is rather positive. It is not necessary to sharply define each role. I reckon, whatever role family members take, they should always move in the same direction and pursue what is best for the family itself.

3. Which are more important to you: your family or your friends?

Both are fairly important, but my family takes place in my life that is **dear to my heart**. Friends may **come and go**, but I know that my family will always be there for me, no matter what happens in my life and no matter what decisions I take. Nevertheless, my friends are the **closest people** with whom I can **share and discuss things** that sometimes are not appropriate **to bring up in the family circle**.



Describing children.mp3



Listening 3

Parents are looking for their children in a department store.

Listen and write each child's age.

1. 9 3. 5.

2. 4. 6.

Write about your family using family tree



Quiz: a, an, the

Complete the sentences with a, an, the, or --- if no article is needed.

1) Leonardo is _____ actor.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. ----

2) Jim plays _____ basketball after school.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. ---

3) my new office has _____ window.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. ---

4) There's _____ problem with the equipment.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. ---

5) _____ only light in the classroom isn't working.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. The
- D. ---

6) He has _____ interesting job.

- A. a
- B. an

C. the

D. ---

7) We've been to _____ France three times.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. ---

8) _____ light blue jeans i bought yesterday are too small.

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. ---

9) Martha hates _____ vegetables.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. ---

10) My friend said it was _____ best movie of the year.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. ---

11) I have _____ idea!

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. ---

12) Bob has _____ great idea for a new product.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. ---

13) I have _____ uncle who lives in Florida.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. ---

14) Sally is _____ tallest girl in the class.

A. a

B. an

C. The

D. ---

15) They're going to see _____ show at _____ theater on Main street.

A. a / ---

B. the / a

C. a / the

D. the / ---

Quiz answers: a, an, the

1) b - an

2) d -*

3) a - a

4) a - a

5) c - the

6) b - an

7) d

8) c - the

9) d -*

10) c - the

11) b - an

12) a - a

13) b - an

14) c - the

15) c - a/the

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
3. Basic tactics for listening the third edition (Jack. Richards with Grant Trew)
4. Macmillan English dictionary. For advanced learners. Second edition. (Rosalind Combley, Elizabeth Potter, Laura Wedge Worth, Donald Watt)
5. Basic English grammar for ESL students. (Espresso English)
6. Xorijiy til o'quv qo'llanma (Norboyeva F.R va Sabirova Z.B.)

Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

1.3 house and home

Things in your house



There is a sofa **in** the living room.

The bed is **in front of** the window.



The toilet is the **next to** the shower table



there are four chairs **around** the

Describing your house

I live in a small house near the river. It has a living room and two bedrooms. It doesn't have a dining Room but I have a table and two chairs in my kitchen. The bathroom is very small, so I have a shower, Not a bath. I also have a garden where i grow flowers and vegetables. I love living here.

Words for talking about house and home

attic — a room at the highest part of a house, below the *roof* (see below).

bathroom — any room with a toilet and sink.

It's weird, but not all bathrooms have a place where you can take a bath! A bathroom might also be called a **restroom** or **washroom**.

basement — a level below the ground level of a house.

The *basement* is the whole underground space. It might be one big room or a group of smaller rooms.

bedroom — where the bed is, of course!

In a lot of houses, bedrooms are **upstairs** (on a level above the ground floor).

den — a room with comfortable furniture for relaxing.

A den is like a *living room* (see below), but less fancy and more private.

dining room — the room where meals are eaten.

driveway — the short “road” next to a house where you can park a car or drive it into the garage.

garage — the building where you keep a car.

You can use the word *garage* whether or not this building connects to the house.

hall — a hall or **hallway** is the narrow (small, thin) space that connects rooms.

kitchen — the room where you store and prepare food.

living room — a living room is a room for relaxing or entertaining guests.

Exercise 1

Put the correct word or words in each gap.

Bedroom | addresses | lives | living room | dining room | kitchen | windows

John 1_____ in a very nice flat. He has a small 2_____ to sleep in, and a

Big 3_____ to sit in with his friends. He cooks all his meals in his 4_____

He eats meals with his friends in the 5_____ he can see a park from his _____

Exercise 2

Match the words with the pictures, as shown.

My House

Match the words and the pictures.



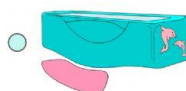
bedroom



bed



bathroom



bath-tub



sofa



living-room



table

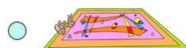


kitchen



desk

carpet



Exercise 3

Choose the correct word, as shown.

- 1 My (address / door) is 23, main street.
- 2 Ben is sitting outside in the garden / kitchen.
- 3 Put this picture on the flat / wall.)
- 4 This house has four kitchens / bedrooms.
- 5 Come in and sit on the table / chair.
- 6 Dan is looking out of the window / wall.

There is / there are

	Singular	Plural
(+)	There's a bed in the room.	There are two pillows on the bed.
(-)	There isn't a mirror in the bathroom.	There aren't any windows in the bedroom.
(?)	Is there a table? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	Are there any chairs? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.



There's a bed in the room.
There are two pillows on the bed.
Is there a window?
 No, **there isn't**.



Is there a table?
 Yes, there is.
Are there any chairs?
 Yes, **there are**.
Are there any plates?
 No, **there aren't**.

Plural of nouns

How to form plural

Most singular nouns form the plural by adding -s.

One book → polly has two books.

One pencil → the teacher gave me three pencils.

A cat → we saw two cats outside the house.

A question → do you have any questions?

but there are also some specific spelling rules for plurals.

1. For nouns ending in '-s', '-ss', '-sh', '-ch', '-x' and '-z', add '-es':

A bus → all the buses stop here.

A glass → i had two glasses of wine last night.

A brush → i prefer soft brushes for my hair.

A peach → sandy bought fresh peaches at the market.

A box → there were boxes with presents under the christmas tree.

A quiz → i like taking fun quizzes*.

Note: when a word ends in a singular 'z', the 'z' is doubled and '-es' is added.

2. For nouns ending in a consonant + '-y', change the '-y' to '-ies':

A city → i visited many cities.

A story → my grandmother knows many interesting stories.

A country → how many countries are there in the world?

A family → ten families moved into new houses last month. How do you write in your free time?

3. For nouns ending in '-y' and the letter before the '-y' is a vowel, simply add an '-s' to make it plural:

A ray → x-rays can be used in many ways.

A boy → how many boys are there in your class?

4. For most nouns ending in '-o', add '-s' (kilos, photos, radios, etc). But there are several common nouns that need '-es' instead:

Potato → jane bought two kilos of potatoes at the market.

Tomato → tomatoes are good in any salad.

Hero → batman and superman are my two favorite superheroes.

Echo → loud echoes could be heard in the woods.

5. For nouns ending in '-f' or '-fe', change '-f / -fe' to '-ves':

A leaf → many trees lose their leaves in autumn.

A wife → in some countries a man can have several wives.

A knife → a good chef always takes care of his knives.

6. If the singular noun ends in 'us', the plural ending is frequently 'i':

Cactus → there are many cacti in the desert.

Focus → optical elements have two foci.

7. If the singular noun ends in 'is', the plural ending is 'es':

Analysis → the laboratory performs many different analyses.

Basis → the theory has a variety of bases.

Axis → the structure has three axes.

8. If the singular noun ends in 'on', the plural ending is 'a':

Phenomenon → a variety of interesting phenomena is being discussed.

Criterion → there are five criteria to consider.

9. Some nouns have a fixed plural form and take a plural verb. They are not used in the singular, or they have a different meaning in the singular:

Trousers, jeans, glasses, savings, thanks, steps, stairs, customs, congratulations, tropics, wages, spectacles, outskirts, goods, wits.

Where are my blue trousers?

These new glasses look great on you!

10. Some nouns have the same form in the singular and the plural:

Sheep → the sheep ignore/ignores the dogs.

Fish → there are many fish in the sea. (however, if different types of fish are meant, use 'fishes'.)

Exercise 5

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 I wash | a. In my garden. |
| 2 I cook | b. in the bathroom |
| 3 I sleep | c. In the bedroom. |
| 4 I watch tv | d. In the living room. |
| 5 I have my lunch | e. In the dining room. |
| 6 I sit outside | f. In the kitchen. |

Exercise 6. Find the words or phrases that do not belong, as shown.

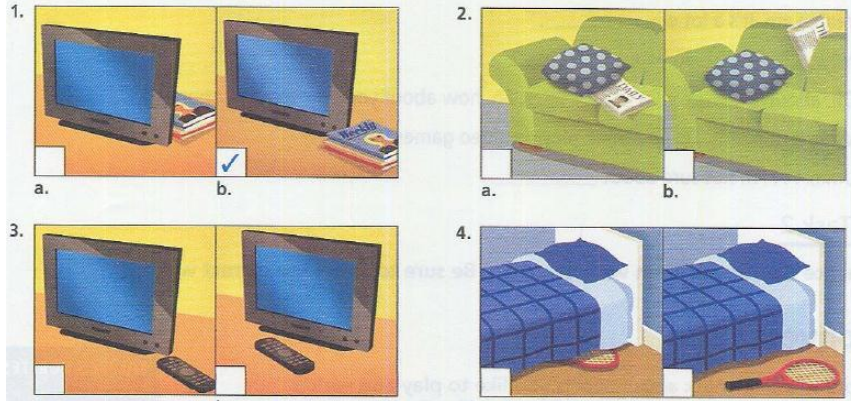
1. Rooms	Kitchen	window	Bathroom
2. places to live	Flat	Toilet	House
3. Things in a dining room	Garden	Chair	Table
4. Rooms to wash in	Shower	dining room	Bathroom
5. Parts of a house	Address	Wall	Door
6. Things in a bedroom	Bed	Window	Flat

Listening

02) House and home.mp3



People are asking where items are. Listen and check ✓ the correct picture.



Test

Note the correct plural form of the noun given.

1. Book s es special form
2. Student s es
3. Class s es
4. Tooth s es
5. Eye s es
6. Bus s es
7. Woman s es
8. Teacher s es
9. Lunch s es
10. Fox s es

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
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Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com



1.4 describing objects

In this picture, a couple are sitting at a table, talking about their future life. Above her head, there is a big lamp. There is a rug under the table.



In this picture, a boy is standing by his bedroom window, looking outside. The garden below looks lovely. The sky is blue and the leaves on the trees are green

Find these items in the picture. Write the letter next to each item

1. A computer case with initials _A_
2. A handbag with a leather strap ___
3. A small suitcase with a checked design ___
4. A large suitcase with wheels ___
5. A backpack with a striped design ___
6. A wallet without initials ___



good to know!

Adjectives of size come before adjectives of colour:

He was wearing a big black hat.

Words that describe things

Amazing	Causing great surprise or wonder
Comfortable	Allowing you to be relaxed
Cool	Fashionable, popular with young people
Difficult	Not easy
Excellent	Very good
Favorite	Most liked
Hard	Very firm or solid, not soft
Interesting	Attracting your attention, makes you want to learn more
Large	Great in size or amount; big
Little	Small in size
Soft	Smooth and pleasant to touch, not hard
Special	Different from what is normal or usual
Terrible	Very bad or unpleasant
Useful	Helping to do or achieve something

Exercise 1

Find the words that do not belong, as shown.

1. Colours	Black	glass	Yellow
2. Positions	Above	Inside	Red
3. Materials	Under	Paper	Glass
4. Colours	Blue	Brown	Below
5. Positions	Big	Behind	Below
6. Colours	Bottom	White	Red

Exercise 2

For each question, tick the correct answer, as shown.

1 What colour is the sky on a sunny day?

- ☒ blue
- ☐ above
- ☐ big

2 What is a window made of?

- ☐ white
- ☐ different
- ☐ glass

3 What can you write on?

- ☐ at
- ☐ green
- ☐ paper

4 Where is your neck?

- ☐ below your head
- ☐ above your head
- ☐ behind your head

5 Where is a garden usually?

- ☐ under a house
- ☐ inside a house
- ☐ outside a house

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word.

- 1 My new phone is very **important** / **outside** / **different** from my old phone.
- 2 We have four children, so we need a **big** / **below** / **behind** car.
- 3 If a **different** / **paper** / **glass** bottle breaks, it can cut you.
- 4 The **outside** / **above** / **big** walls of my house are painted white.
- 5 Ben stood at the **bottom** / **inside** / **under** of the stairs.
- 6 People's families are very **brown** / **above** / **important** to them.

Exercise 4

Put the correct word in each gap.

Inside | important | under | outside | bottom 1 at 11 paper | green

The house was very hot, so Steven went 1_____ into the garden. He looked around the garden. There was a piece of 2_____ on the grass 3_____ a tree. He looked at it. There was a name at the 4_____ it was the name of the country's President, and something about him. Steven thought it was 5_____ he was worried. He went back 6_____ the house to talk to someone about it.

This, that, these, those

This	1 thing – near
That	1 thing – far
These	2+ things – near
Those	2+ things – far



This apple is green.



That apple is red.



These books are new.



Those books are old.

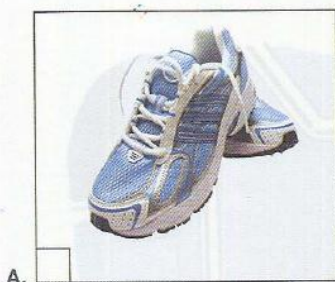


describing things.mp3



Listening

People are describing these items. Listen and number the pictures



Exercise 5. Write the missing word in sentence b so that it means the same as sentence a, as shown.

- 1 A my parents' flat is below my flat.
B My flat is _____ above _____ my parents' flat.
- 2 A the woman stood in front of a big picture.
B There was a big picture _____ the woman.
- 3 A the computer was on a desk in front of everyone in the room.
B The computer was on a desk _____ the front of the room.

- 4 A we didn't go outside, because it was raining.
 B We stayed _____, because it was raining.

Exercise 6

Which sentences are correct?

- 1 There were some red and white paper flowers in the room. ☒
- 2 On the table there was a boat made of glass, and there were some old clothes under the table. ☐
- 3 My new shirt is blue and bottom, and it's different from all my other shirts. ☐
- 4 I took a photo of some brown horses, with trees behind them. ☐
- 5 My mobile phone is very important to me, and I like it because it isn't below. ☐
- 6 There were a lot of yellow, green and black clothes on the table outside the shop. ☐

Prepositions: in, at, on



The cat is **in** the box.



The cat is **on** the table.

	TIME	PLACE
IN	Months <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January • In October 	Cities and countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tokyo • In Japan
	Seasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the summer • In the spring 	Rooms and buildings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the kitchen • In the supermarket
	Years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2004 • In 1986 	Closed spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the car • In a park
	Periods of the day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the morning • In the evening 	
	(exception: at night)	

ON	Dates and days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>On</u> Monday • <u>On</u> February 14th 	Transportation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>On</u> the bus • <u>On</u> a bike • <u>On</u> the train (exception: <i>in</i> a car) Surfaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>On</u> the table • <u>On</u> the wall
	TIME	PLACE
AT	Times <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>At</u> 6:00 • <u>At</u> half past three • <u>At</u> noon 	Contexts / Events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>At</u> school • <u>At</u> work • <u>At</u> a party

Quiz: in, on, at

Complete each sentence with in, on, or at.

- "Are you working right now?"
"no, I'm _____ home."
- "Where's my hairbrush?"
"it's _____ the bathroom."
- I like to go skiing _____ the winter.
- My cousin lives _____ Australia.
- I'll start my new job _____ march 1st.
- My sister's arriving _____ the earliest train tomorrow morning.
- My son is waiting for me to pick him up _____ the bus stop.
- We're going to a baseball game _____ Saturday.
- Why are your clothes _____ the floor? Please pick them up and Put them away!
- My mother's birthday is _____ may.
- I got lost because I got _____ the wrong bus.
- It's a dangerous area; you shouldn't go there _____ night.
- Living _____ New York city is very expensive.
- My boyfriend and I met _____ the gym.
- Our company was founded _____ 1972.
- I have two classes _____ the afternoon.
- The meeting ended _____ 4:45.
- There's a bowl of fruit _____ the table.
- We have a big family dinner _____ Christmas eve.

20. The books are _____ my backpack.

Quiz answers: in, on, at

1. At

2. In

3. In

4. In

5. On

6. On

7. At

8. On

9. On

10. In

11. On

12. At

13. In

14. At

15. In

16. In

17. At

18. On

19. On

20. In

Used literatures

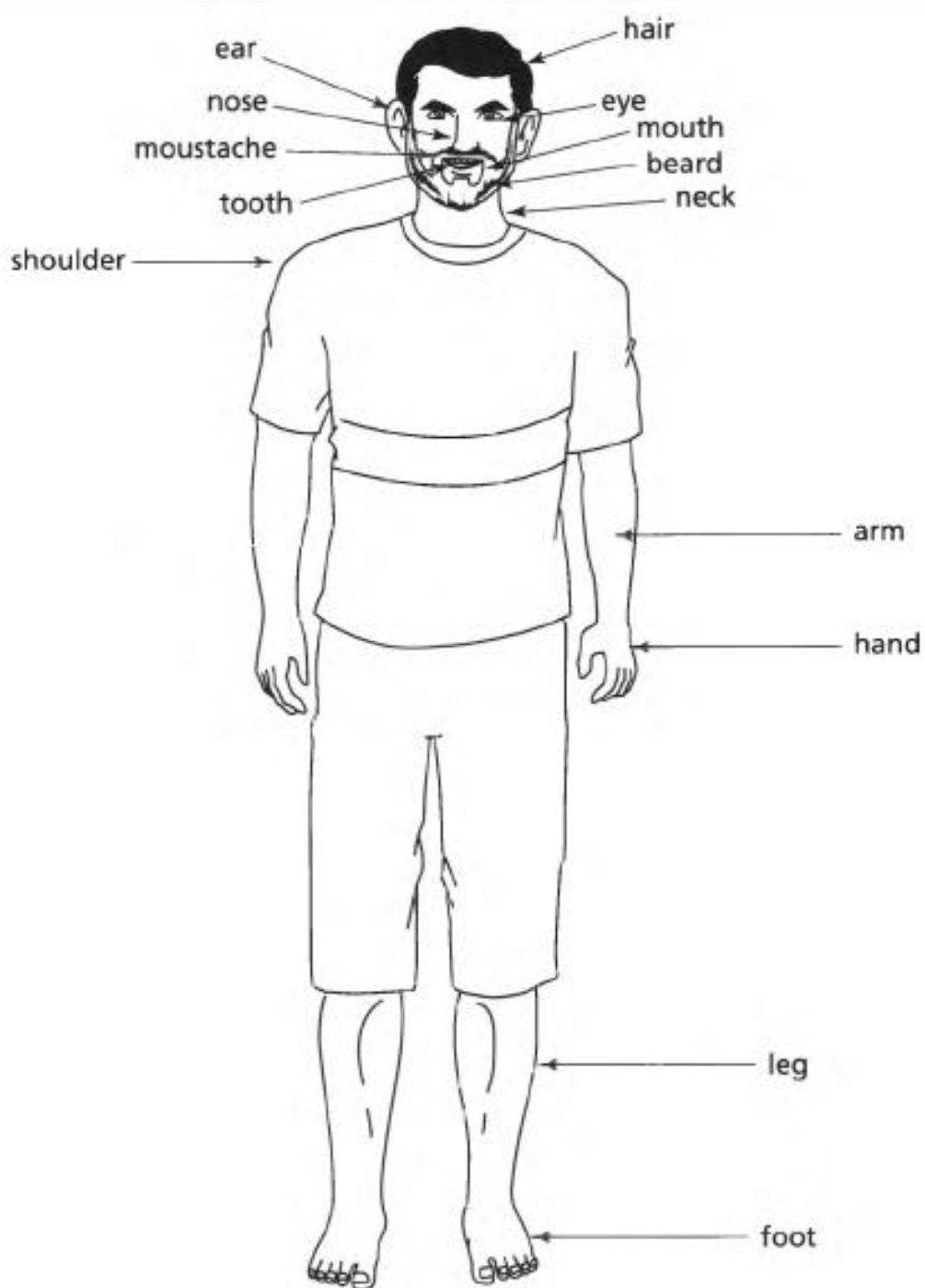
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1.5 parts of the body and describing people

parts of the body



Describing people

My dad is very tall and he has short, black hair. He also has a short beard. He does a lot of sport, so he has strong legs and wide shoulders. He has brown eyes, a long Nose, and quite big ears!

Good to know!

You can use these adjectives to talk about hair:

Long/short hair

Straight/curly hair

Dark/ fair hair

Black, brown, blonde-yellow, red, grey hair

Words for talking about the different parts of the body

Eye: the organ of seeing.

Ear: the organ of hearing; responsible for detecting sound.

Nose: used for smelling and breathing; it filters the air.

Mouth: where food is taken in; used for talking and expressing emotions.

Forehead: the front part of the head above the eyebrows.

Eyebrow: the strip of hair above the eye; protects the eyes from sweat.

Lip: the soft, rounded parts surrounding the mouth; used in speech and expression.

Cheek: the sides of the face below the eyes; often associated with blushing.

Chin: the bottom part of the face; helps in speech and chewing.

Tongue: muscular organ inside the mouth; used for tasting and speech.

Tooth: hard, bony structure in the mouth; used for chewing food.

Jaw: the bones that form the frame of the mouth; holds the teeth.

Exercise 1. Rearrange the letters to find words, as shown. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 hutom_____mouth_____ (you put food in this and use it to eat.)
- 2 etef_____ (you can stand on one or both of these.)
- 3 rase_____ (you use these to listen.)
- 4 eson_____ (you smell with this.)
- 5 dashn_____ (you can hold things with these.)
- 6 nisk_____ (the sun can burn this.)

Exercise 2. Which sentences are correct?

1 . Your legs start at your shoulders.	
2 . Your teeth are inside your mouth	
3 . Your eyes, nose and feet are all parts of your face	
4 . A bald man is a man with no hair on his head	
5 . Your skin is something inside your body	
6 . A moustache grows between a man's nose and his mouth.	

Exercise 4. Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 . The sun was hot, so the man wore a hat on his **bald** head. ☐
- 2 . Jack has got long **legs** , , so ☐ can run very fast.
- 3 . The dog stood on two **hands** a ☐ tried to get the food on the table.
- 4 . When the lion opened its mouth, you could see its **teeth** ☐
- 5 . It was cold so John wore his coat and a scarf round his **arms** ☐
- 6 . Lucy closed her **eyes** ☐ went to sleep

Possessives

NOUN	POSSESSIVE	EXAMPLE
I	my	My name is Sandra.
you	your	What's your name?
he	his	His name is John.
she	her	Her computer is fast.
it	its	My car is old, so its engine isn't powerful.
we	our	Our apartment is in the city center.
they	their	My parents sold their house.
Mary	Mary's	Mary's phone number is 555-4321.
Joe	Joe's	Joe's favorite color is green.
the boy	the boy's	The boy's clothes are dirty.
friends	friends'	My friends' names are Patrick and Gloria.
cat	cat's	My cat's name is Ginger.
country	country's	My country's flag is red, white, and blue.

Don't confuse its (possessive) with it's (contraction for "it is")!

- ~~The cat ate it's food~~
- **The cat ate its food.**
- ~~Its illegal for a 17-year-old to buy alcohol.~~
- **It's illegal for a 17-year-old to buy alcohol.**

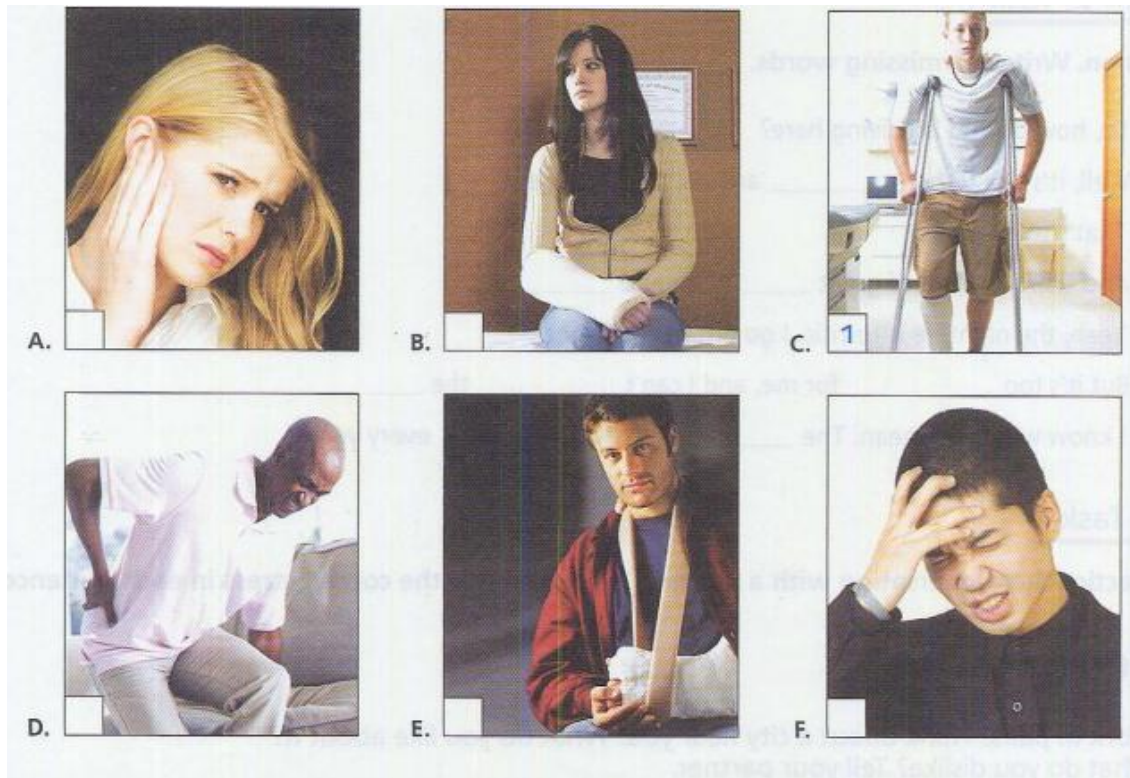


Parts of body.mp3



Listening

People are talking about health problems. Listen and number the pictures.



Quiz – possessives

1) Dan and benny were late to _____ first high school class.

- A. His
- B. Its
- C. Their

2) “do you know what _____ favorite band is?”

“I’m not sure, but i think she likes rock music.”

- A. Its
- B. Maria’s
- C. John’s

3) Good news! Brian passed _____ driving test!

- A. His
- B. Her
- C. Your

4) “Have you been to any of the restaurants on main street?”

“no. _____ prices are too high.”

- A. My
- B. Its

C. Their

5) I can't eat Thailand food. _____ too spicy for me.

A. Is

B. It's

C. Its

6) I don't feel well. _____ stomach hurts.

A. I'm

B. My

C. Your

7) my friend and I drive to work together because _____ Offices are in the same neighborhood.

A. Its

B. Our

C. Their

8) I think you'll love the new television - _____ screen is huge!

A. Its

B. His

C. Your

9) Mary was _____ mother.

A. Jesu's

B. Jesus'

C. Jesus's

10) My _____ toys are quite expensive.

A. Children's

B. Childrens'

C. Childrens's

11) We had a lot of cold days in January, but _____ Weather should be warmer.

A. Februarys

B. Februaries

C. February's

12) My sister lost _____ glasses. Now she can't see Anything!

A. His

B. Her

C. Your

13) These _____ keyboards are broken.

A. Computer's

B. Computers'

C. Computers's

14) Where did you go on _____ last vacation?

A. You

B. Your

C. You're

15) My brothers and _____ wives live in portland.

- A. His
- B. Our
- C. Their

Quiz answers: possessives

- 1) c - their
- 2) b - maria's
- 3) a - his
- 4) c - their
- 5) b - it's
- 6) b - my
- 7) b - our
- 8) a - its
- 9) b - Jesus'
- 10) a - children's
- 11) c - February's
- 12) b - her
- 13) b - computers'
- 14) b - your
- 15) c - their

Used literatures

- 1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
- 2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
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Internet resources

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- 4. Www.irlanguage.com
- 5. Www.learnenglishteam.com
- 6. Www.tuttlepublishing.com

Unit 2. The world of work

2.1 clothes



for school, I wear a dark blue **skirt** and a white **shirt** in winter, I wear a blue **sweater**. I wear black **shoes** and long white **socks**.



for school, I wear black **trousers** and a white **shirt**. We also have to wear a **jacket**, even in summer when it is hot!



when I go outside in winter, I put on a warm coat, and I always wear a hat and gloves to keep my hands warm.



at the weekend, I like to wear comfortable clothes. I usually wear jeans and a t-shirt.



at the weekend, I love to go to the beach and I usually wear shorts and a t-shirt. I always wear my watch because my mum gets angry if I'm late for dinner!



for work, I usually wear a dress with a jacket. I really love fashionable shoes because they make me feel good!

Good to know!

Remember that trousers, shorts are plural. You must use a plural verb with them:
My trousers are too big for me.

His shorts were too small for him.

The word clothes is also plural. There is no singular form:

All my clothes were in the suitcase.

Words for talking about clothes

- **Garments:** this term refers to pieces of clothing. It's often used in a more formal or technical context, such as in the fashion industry or in legal documents, and can describe any type of clothing, whether it's a shirt, dress, pants, or outerwear.
- **Suit:** a set of clothes made from the same fabric, typically consisting of a jacket and trousers.
- **Blazer:** a type of jacket resembling a suit jacket but more casual.
- **T-shirt:** a lightweight, short-sleeved top typically made of cotton.
- **Jeans:** denim pants that are a staple in most wardrobes.
- **Shorts:** a cloth that covers the waist to the thighs.
- **Sweater:** a knitted type of clothing worn on the upper body.
- **Joggers:** casual, comfortable pants typically used for exercise.
- **Vest:** also known as a waistcoat, it's a sleeveless upper-body garment. It's a part of men's formal clothing, and is also worn as the third piece in the traditional three-piece male suit.

- **Tank top:** a sleeveless shirt with wide armholes and a neck hole, often worn by athletes and people working out.
- **Windbreaker:** a thin coat designed to resist wind chill and light rain.
- **Peacoat:** a heavy wool coat typically navy-colored, originally worn by sailors.
- **Dress:** a one-piece clothing for [women](#) and girls that covers the body and extends down over the legs.
- **Skirt:** a separate piece of clothing that hangs from the waist and covers all or part of the legs.
- **Blouse:** a loose upper garment similar to a shirt, typically with buttons down the front.
- **Leggings:** tight-fitting stretch pants, typically worn by women or girls.
- **Bikini:** a two-piece swimsuit for women.
- **Jumpsuit:** a one-piece garment that incorporates both a top and trousers.
- **Sundress:** a dress suitable for warm weather. Typically it is a loose-fitting, informal dress made from lightweight, usually printed fabric.
- **Tunic:** a short to medium-length top that is worn over trousers or leggings.
- **Kimono:** a traditional Japanese robe that is now often worn as a light jacket over clothes.

Exercise 1 for each question, tick the correct answer.

- 1 . What do you put on in the morning? * **clothes.** * an umbrella.
- 2 . When do you wear a coat? * **in hot weather.** * in cold weather.
- 3 . Where do you wear a watch? * **on my arm.** * on my head.
- 4 . What do you wear at the beach? * **gloves.** * shorts.
- 5 . When do you wear a t-shirt?. * **when you go swimming.** * when you play tennis.
- 6 . What can you put on with jeans? * a skirt * a shirt.

Exercise 2. Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 snaje_____ (these trousers are usually blue or black.)
- 2 triks_____ (a woman can wear this.)
- 3 lebruaml_____ (you use this in wet weather.)
- 4 tajcek_____ (put this on when you are cold.)
- 5 lestoch_____ (you wear these every day.)
- 6 sthrit-_____ (you can wear this at the beach.)

exercise 3. Put the correct word in each gap, as shown.

Watch | umbrella | shorts | gloves | hat | socks

- 1 you wear these on your hands _____ **gloves** _____
- 2 you put these on your feet _____
- 3 you use this when it rains _____
- 4 you wear these to play football _____
- 5 you put this on your head _____
- 6 you use this to tell the time _____

Exercise 4. Put the correct word in each gap.

Shirt | sweater | gloves | hat | shoes | jacket

Hi Tim,

Thanks for your email. I'm happy you like football! I play on Saturdays. I always wear shorts and a red football 1 _____ with the number 7 on it. Of course, I wear sports 2 _____ on my feet. When it is cold, I wear 3 _____ on my hands and a _____ on my head. I wear a 5 _____ too, to be warm. When we finish. I put on my 6 _____ and go home.

See you,

Tom



Clothes.mp3



Listening

Sandra is describing what people are wearing. Who is the describing? Listen and write the correct letter next to each person's name.

1. David H
2. Monica ____
3. Nick ____
4. Emma ____
5. Andrew ____
6. Kate ____
7. Mary ____
8. Ben ____

Exercise 6. Put each sentence into the correct order.

1 socks / put on / before / you / your shoes / your /.

2 beach / shorts / I / at / the / wear /.

3 an / umbrella / take / because / raining / it's /.

4 my mum / I'm / a scarf / for / her birthday / buying /.

5 putting on / his coat / Sam is / because / cold / it's /.

6 wearing / her / dress / new / is / pam /.

Present simple: positive use the present simple for things that happen regularly or things that are generally true.

I / you / we / they	work
he / she / it	works

Examples:

- I **work** in a bank.
- he **works** at the university.
- we **work** every day.
- my sister **works** at the hospital.

Special Case #1

For verbs that end in **consonant + -y**, we remove the -y and add -ies:

- I **study** English at school.
- Dana **studies** English at school.
- ~~Bill studys English at school~~

Other verbs like this include: cry, try, fly, carry

Special Case #2

For verbs that end in -o, -sh, -s, -ss, -ch, -x, we add -es.

- They **go** to English class on Wednesday.
- She **goes** to cooking class on Saturday.
- ~~She gos to cooking class on Saturday.~~

Other verbs like this include: watch, kiss, teach, fix

Quiz: present simple positive

1) My brother _____ to college in New York.

- A. go
- B. goes
- C. gos

2) I _____ to play tennis.

- A. like

B. likes

C. like's

3) My friends _____ to school every day.

A. walk

B. walks

C. walkes

4) Peter _____ to the news on the radio.

A. listen

B. listens

C. listen's

5) Clara and Robert _____ English at night.

A. studies

B. study

C. studys

6) The baby _____ when he is hungry.

A. cries

B. cry

C. cryes

7) Their apartment _____ very nice!

A. look

B. look's

C. looks

8) We _____ our house every Sunday.

A. clean

B. cleans

C. cleanes

9) Joe _____ two big black dogs.

A. has

B. have

C. haves

10) Susan _____ lots of TV.

A. watch

B. watchs

C. watches

11) I always _____ tired when I first wake up.

A. feel

B. feels

C. feles

12) Both Clara and Marina _____ long hair.

A. has

B. have

C. haves

Quiz answers: present simple positive

- 1) b - goes
- 2) a - like
- 3) a - walk
- 4) b - listens
- 5) b - study
- 6) a - cries
- 7) c - looks
- 8) a - clean
- 9) a - has
- 10) c - watches
- 11) a - feel
- 12) b – have

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
3. Basic tactics for listening the third edition (Jack. Richards with Grant Trew)
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Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

2.2 Talking about people



This is my sister Holly. She is 24, and she has two children - a **little boy** called Zak and a **baby girl** called Chloe. Holly is a great mum and she is very **happy** with her **young** family.



This is my mum. She's nearly 60 and I think she is really **beautiful**. Mum is a teacher. It's a hard job, and she's sometimes **tired** when she comes home from work.



This is my brother James. James is very **tall** and he loves playing basketball. He's also very **clever**. He's at university studying politics. He's always talking about politics, which I find quite **boring**!



This is my grandma. She's quite **old**, and she's very short! I love visiting her because she's so **nice**, and she makes **great** cakes! She lives on her own, but she says she's not **sad** about it because we visit her a lot and she has lots of friends.

Words for talking about people

Are you a ... ? (student) - a question to ask what someone does by giving a suggestion.

Are you new here? - a question to see if the person has only just arrived.

Big family - a family with many children (over 4 or 5) and relatives.

Bye-bye (bye) - an informal word for when leaving. (*interjection*)

Christian name - the name chosen by parents for their child. Used by friends and informally. Also called first name or given name. (*noun*)

do - referring to a person's job, e.g. What do you do? (*verb*)

excuse me - a phrase to use when interrupting someone who is already speaking or when asking for help. (*interjection*)

family name - the name that all members of a family share, often comes from the father, someone's last name. Also called surname. (*noun*)

first name - the name chosen by parents for their child. Used by friends and informally. Also called Christian name or given name. (*noun*)

formal greeting - a greeting to use when meeting someone important or if you are being polite, e.g. Hello, how do you do. (*noun*)

from - a place where a person was born or lives, e.g. Where are you from? (*preposition*)

good afternoon (afternoon) - a formal greeting to use after midday but before 5 pm. Can be shortened to the informal 'afternoon'. (*noun*)

good evening (evening) - a formal greeting to use after 5pm. Can be shortened to the informal 'evening'. (*noun*)

good morning (morning) - a formal greeting to use before midday. Can be shortened to the informal 'morning'. (*noun*)

goodbye - a formal word for when leaving. (*noun*)

goodnight (night) - a formal way of saying goodbye in the evening or at night. Can be shortened to the informal 'night'. (*noun*)

greet - to say hello when first meeting someone. (*verb*)

greeting - the word used to greet someone, e.g. Hello. (*noun*)

handshake - holding right hands and moving them up and down when first meeting someone. (*noun*)

hello - a formal greeting. (*interjection*)

hi - an informal greeting. (*interjection*)

home sick - to miss your home. (*adjective*)

how are you? - to ask if someone is ok.

How do you do? - a formal greeting. The correct reply is also 'how do you do?'

How's it going? - an informal greeting.

Hug - to hold someone with arms wrapped around them. (*noun*)

I have to go now. - a phrase to explain that the conversation needs to end.

Informal greeting - a greeting use with friends, e.g. Hi, how's it going.

Introduce - to tell someone your name or another person's name. (*verb*)

kiss - to place the lips of two people together. (*verb*)

know - to be aware of someone. (*verb*)

meet - to see and speak to someone. (*verb*)

name - the word or words used to refer to a person. (*noun*)

new person - someone that has not been met before. (*noun*)

nice to meet you. - a greeting to use after someone is introduced to you.

Nice to see you. - a greeting for when meeting someone.

Pardon me - a phrase to use when you did not hear what was said. (*interjection*)

partner - someone's girlfriend, boyfriend, husband or wife. (*noun*)

polite - to treat someone with respect. (*adjective*)

see you. - an informal phrase for when leaving.

Siblings - a group of brothers and sisters. (*noun*)

small family - a family with just a few children (1 or 2) and not many relatives.

Study - to go to school, university or be in education. (*verb*)

surname - the name that all members of a family share, often comes from the father, someone's last name. Also called family name. (*noun*)

tell us about yourself? - a question to ask to get a lot of information about a person. When answering include your name, job, where you come from and possibly your age as well as family information.

Wave - to lift up a hand and arm to greet someone. (*verb*)

What about you? - a question to ask for the same information from someone as they asked from you.

Exercise 1. For each question, tick the correct answer.

- 1 .the opposite of old is... * **short.** * young * sad
- 2 . The opposite of tall is... * **happy** * slim * **short**
- 3 . The opposite of big is... * **small** * tall * nice
- 4 . The opposite of interesting is ... * **clever.** * boring * slim
- 5 . The opposite of sad is... * **happy** * short * beautiful
- 6 . The opposite of stupid is ...* **happy** * small * clever

Exercise 2. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Gloria's mother is a | a go to the party. |
| 2 My sister is ten | b because it was hungry. |
| 3 You have to be tall | c but she's still very small. |
| 4 Cass was too tired to | d when you are young. |
| 5 The baby was crying | e very beautiful woman. |
| 6 It's best to learn languages | f to play basketball. |

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word.

- 1 Gabrielle doesn't eat chocolate because she wants to keep **short** / slim / small.
- 2 Ravi wants to be a doctor, but i don't think he's **tired** / boring / clever enough.
- 3 Lily's lucky - her boyfriend is really **nice** / sad / tired.

4 I think Eva is more **little / old / beautiful** than her sister.

5 I hate talking to Mr. Bush because he's so **happy / boring / tired**.

6 my aunt is too **old / clever / slim** to have children now.

Exercise 4 put the correct word in each gap.

Old | happy | young | clever | man | short

My grandfather

When I was 1 _____, my grandfather and I played football together a lot. His legs are quite 2 _____, but he could run very fast. I was always 3 _____ when I was with him. My grandfather is quite 4 _____ now, so he can't run around any more. I still visit him every week, and we often play chess. He's very 5 _____, so he usually wins. I don't mind, because he's such a nice 6 _____ and i love spending time with him.



talking about
people.mp3



Listening

Listen to the conversation. Write the missing words

A: what does your new boyfriend look like, Jenna?

B: well, he's really good looking.

A:oh?_____he tall?

B: _____, he_____. he is pretty short.

A:really?_____you taller than him?

B:no, we are about the same height. Let's see.. and he has curly brown hair.

A: he sounds cute._____about your age?

B:_____,he_____.and we have the same birthday!

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

Adults | young | woman | tired | girls | baby

1.This club is for_____ only.

2. I need to go to bed. I'm really_____

3.Kazuo's wife is a very nice_____

4.My friend Katie had a _____ last week.

5.Poppy is too_____ to walk to school alone.

6.Bella and Stella are the only two_____ in the children's football club in our town.

Present simple: negative

Use the present simple negative for things that are not generally true.

I / you / we / they	don't	like
he / she / it	doesn't	like

Examples:

- I **don't like** coffee.
- John **doesn't like** pizza.
- John and David **don't like** milk.
- My mother **doesn't like** to travel.

Common Errors

1) In the present simple negative, do not add -s:

- ~~Martha doesn't **likes** to dance.~~
- Martha doesn't like to dance.

2) Other common errors:

- ~~Pete **no** like bananas.~~
- ~~Pete **not** like bananas.~~
- Pete **doesn't** like bananas.

Quiz: present simple: negative

1) I _____ this movie.

- A. Doesn't understand
- B. Don't understand
- C. No understand

2) Jackson _____ how to cook.

- A. Doesn't know
- B. Don't know
- C. Not know

3) My aunt and uncle _____ any children.

- A. Don't has
- B. Don't have
- C. Doesn't have

4) Martin _____ Chinese.

- A. Doesn't speak
- B. Don't speak
- C. No speaks

5) We _____ in Europe.

- A. Doesn't lives
- B. Doesn't live

C. Don't live

6) My sister _____ happy.

A. Doesn't be

B. Isn't

C. Not

7) Carla _____ early.

A. Doesn't wake up

B. Don't wake up

C. Doesn't wakes up

8) Bill and Diane _____ to the dentist often.

A. Isn't go

B. Not go

C. Don't go

9) You _____ every day.

A. Does studies

B. Don't studies

C. Don't study

10) My son _____ TV.

A. Doesn't watches

B. Doesn't watch

C. Isn't watch

11) They _____ that's a good idea.

A. Not think

B. Doesn't thinks

C. Don't think

12) My boyfriend and i _____; we take the bus.

A. Doesn't drive

B. Don't drives

C. Don't drive

Quiz answers: present simple negative

- 1) b - don't understand
- 2) a - doesn't know
- 3) b - don't have
- 4) a - doesn't speak
- 5) c - don't live
- 6) b - isn't
- 7) a - doesn't wake up
- 8) c - don't go
- 9) c - don't study
- 10) b - doesn't watch
- 11) c - don't think
- 12) c - don't drive

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
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Internet resources

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2.3 school and university

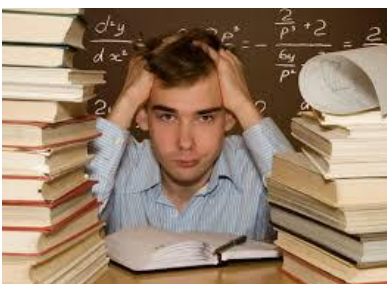
Every morning, I take my little sister to school
Near our house. Sometimes I go into the
Classroom with her to look at her work. She is
Learning to read and she loves books.



I like most of the teachers at my school, but some of them give
Us too Much homework. My favourite subject is history because
we have a great Teacher who knows how to make her lessons
really interesting.



I am a student at the university here in Liverpool.
I am studying math. I have important exams at the end of
the year, So I'm going to have to study very hard for
them!



Make sure you use the right verbs with the phrases.

Verb	Phrase
Go to	School/university
Do/take	A test/an exam/a course
Have	Lessons
Do	Your homework
Study	English, math, etc.

good to know!

Paper is an uncountable noun. You cannot put 'a' in front of it.
if you want to talk about one piece, you can say a piece of paper.

Words for talking about school and university

academy : a place of study

Class : a set of pupils taught together

Coach : a teacher who prepares pupils for examination

College : a body of scholars at a university, an educational institution for higher studies

Cram : to fill the mind with facts, memorize

Curriculum : the course of study

Desk : a sloping board used as an aid to write with ease and comfort

Educate : to bring out, develop the mind

Fee : money paid for school tuition

Form : a class of pupils

Gymnasium : generally an open enclosure with appliances for athletic exercises

Gymnasium : (in Germany) a school for science and literature

Hostel : a boarding and lodging house for students

Instruct : teach, direct, inform

Kindergarten : a school for developing the minds of children

Learn : to get knowledge by study

Lecturer : one who deals with a subject at length

Lesson : the teaching of any subject

Master : teacher in a university

Pedagogue : a school master, teacher, instructor, a professor

Professor : a college teacher, an instructor

Pupil : a learner, one who is taught

Reader : professor

Scholar : a pupil at school

Scholarship : a group of students, meeting for discussion

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

Board | subject | lessons | learn | exam | school

- 1 What _____ is your sister studying at university?
- 2 I had a math _____ last week
- 3 I don't like my French teacher. His _____ are boring.
- 4 The teacher wrote the answers on the _____
- 5 Ross and I were at _____ together.
- 6 Children don't _____ the names of kings and queens now.

Exercise 2. Put the correct word in each gap.

Read | classroom | learned books | teacher | lessons

My first school

I started school when I was five. My 1 _____ was called miss Walton. She was kind, and her 2 _____ were fun. Our 3 _____ was big, and we had low tables and small chairs. We soon 4 _____ to 5 _____ and write. I loved the big with lots of pictures.

Exercise 3. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 Music and math are my favorite | a homework, |
| 2 All the students are working hard for their | b subjects, |
| 3 If you sit at the back of the classroom, you won't see the | c board, |
| 4 Every evening Maggie spends an hour doing her | d university, |
| 5 I liked chemistry and physics at school, so I studied it at | e exams, |
| 6 Everyone studying history must also take an English | f course. |

Exercise 4. Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 Anna isn't very happy at **class** ✕
- 2 I can't find this word in my **dictionary** ☐
- 3 Adam is having piano **school** ☐
- 4 I am going to university **next year.** ☐

- 5 I did all my homework **at the weekend.** ☐
- 6 There are 30 students in **my lesson** ☐.



School and University.mp3



Listening

Listen! Are the statements true or false? Check ✓ the correct answer

	True	False
She thinks the website is expensive.		✓
He spends too much time on his favorite website		
She has posted lots of videos on her favorite website		
He can save money on travel with this website		
She often shops at the mall		
He visits this website in the morning.		

Exercise 5. Put each sentence into the correct order, as shown.

1 subject / what / your / favourite / is / ?

What is your favourite subject?

2 students / the / ten / course / took / French / .

3 is studying / my / at / brother / history / university / .

4 give / English teacher / us / doesn't / much / our / homework / .

5 have / we / spelling / going to / a / test / are / ?

6 to / I'd / to sing / like / learn / .

Present simple: questions

Use present simple questions to ask about things that happen regularly or things that are generally true.

Do	I / you / we / they	live in a city?
Does	he / she / it	live in a city?

Examples:

- **do** you **live** in Brazil?
- **does** Adam **live** in England?
- **do** they **live** in a big house?
- **does** she **live** near the beach?

Common Errors**1) In questions, don't use -s:**

- ~~Does she **lives** close to the beach?~~
- Does she live close to the beach?

2) Don't forget DO or DOES:

- ~~Clara live in a big city?~~
- **Does** Clara live in a big city?

Quiz: present simple questions

Complete each sentence with do or does.

- 1) _____ you have any brothers and sisters?
- 2) _____ we watch too much TV?
- 3) _____ they do any exercise?
- 4) _____ Larissa play a musical instrument?
- 5) _____ he work in an office?
- 6) _____ your children talk on the phone a lot?
- 7) _____ your mother know how to use a computer?
- 8) _____ she have a car?
- 9) _____ tom and Larry play baseball?
- 10) _____ she listen to classical music?
- 11) _____ I need to pay for the extra class?
- 12) _____ your friends like to swim?
- 13) _____ Joan watch TV at night?
- 14) _____ your father work on weekends?

Quiz answers: present simple questions

- 1) do
- 2) do
- 3) do
- 4) does
- 5) does
- 6) do
- 7) does
- 8) does
- 9) do
- 10) does
- 11) do
- 12) do
- 13) does
- 14) does

Used literatures

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2.4 sports and leisure



I play basketball



I play tennis



I go fishing



I play football



I go swimming



I go sailing

To: john smith
From: jack jones
Subject: update
<p>Hi Alex</p> <p>Did tom tell you that I'm captain of the football team now? We've got Our first game on Sunday, at the sports Centre. I'm really excited! We've Got a lot of good new players, so I hope we can play well!</p> <p>See you soon.</p> <p>Ben</p>

To: Jack Jones
From: john smith
Subject: Congratulations!
<p>Hi john</p> <p>Did tom tell you that I'm captain of the football team now? We've got Our first game on Sunday, at the sports Centre. I'm really excited! We've Got a lot of good new players, so I hope we can play well!</p> <p>See you soon.</p> <p>Jack</p>

Exercise 1. match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 how often do you go | a the race? |
| 2 what do you do at the | b swimming? |
| 3 do you often play | c the football team? |
| 4 how many runners were in | d basketball? |
| 5 who is the captain of | e sports Centre? |

Exercise 2. Choose the correct word.

- we can't play **game** / **tennis** without a ball.
- would you like to go **basketball** / **sailing** with me at the weekend?
- my class had a **quiz** / **match** about football last Friday.
- I usually play **sport** / **football** at the sports Centre.
- my brother can swim very fast, so he always wins when we have a **race** / **game**.
- let's go for a **player** / **run** tomorrow morning.

Words for talking about sports and leisure

Arena

the arena was full of excited spectators cheering on their team.

A level area for holding sports events, surrounded by seats for spectators

Amateur

the Olympic games were originally for amateur athletes only.

Engaged in something, like playing sports, without payment; non-professional

Athlete

most professional athletes spend hours every day in training.

A person who trains for and competes in a sport

Athletics

there are some very good runners on our athletics team.

'Track and field' events of running, jumping, throwing, etc.

Award

all the members of the winning team were awarded a gold medal.

To give someone something as a reward for high achievement

Beat

Italy beat France to win the 2006 FIFA world cup.

To defeat someone in a game or a competition

Captain

the captain usually leads his or her team onto the field.

The leader of a team

Catch

a wicketkeeper in cricket must be very good at catching the ball.

To grab and hold something that has been thrown

Champion

the boxer Muhammad Ali was world heavyweight champion three times.

A top-rated, highly successful player

Cheer on

the fans made a lot of noise cheering on their team.

To shout encouragement to a team or a player

Coach

players should carry out their coach's instructions during a game.

A person who trains and directs an athlete or a sports team

Compete

over 10,000 athletes will compete in the olympic games.

To take part in a contest or a competition

Competition

the English premiership league is one of the world's top football competitions.

An organized event in which people compete to win

Competitor

Each competitor in a golf tournament must record his or her own score.

A person who takes part in a competition or a sporting contest

Contest

do you know who won this year's figure skating contest?

A game or event in which people compete to win

Court

the tennis courts at Wimbledon in London have a grass surface.

A quadrangular area on which ball games are played, such as tennis or basketball

Course

a golf course usually has eighteen holes.

An area of land prepared for racing, golf, or other sports

Cup

after they won the final game, the winners were awarded the championship cup.

A cup-shaped trophy, awarded as a prize in a contest

Defeat

our players were very happy after they defeated their opponents in the final game.

To win a victory over opponents in a game or contest; to beat

Defend

the team attacked and scored two goals, then spent the rest of the game defending the lead.

To protect one's goal rather than attempt to score against one's opponents

Draw

the score was 1-0, but the losing team got a late goal and the game ended in a 1-1 draw.

To finish a contest or game with an even score; tie

Event

the 100 metres run is one of the most exciting events in athletics.

A particular contest in a sporting programme

Fan

sometimes the umpire of a tennis match has to tell noisy fans to be quiet.

A person who supports a particular sport, team or player

Field

how many players are allowed on the field during a baseball game?

A piece of land marked out for a sports contest e.g. Hockey field

Final score

today's basketball game was very close. The final score was 84 to 82.

The score at the end of a game

Fitness

i exercise at the gym every day for fitness and good health.

The condition of being physically fit and healthy

Goal

jimmy got the ball, ran down the pitch, and then scored the best goal of the game.

An instance of scoring in a ball game by getting the ball into a target such as between goal-posts, through a hoop, or into a net.

Gym / gymnasium

our gym has a lot of new exercise equipment, including running machines and cycling machines.

A room or building equipped for physical exercise

Half-time

the players went into the rooms at half-time and listened to their coach.

The interval between the first and second halves of a game

Judge

in sports like diving and gymnastics, judges score each performance in a contest.

A person who rates the quality of a sporting performance, usually by awarding points

League

nearly every town in the USA has teams in a local baseball league.

A group of sports clubs that play each other over a period for a championship

Leisure

it's good for kids to spend some of their leisure time playing sports.

Free time, or the use of free time for enjoyment

Lob

her lob flew high into the air and dropped into the back of the court, just inside the baseline.

A shot that is hit in a high arc, usually over the opponent's head

Manager

Liverpool sacked their manager after they lost eight of their previous ten games.

The person in charge of a sports team

Medal

every athlete's dream is to win a gold medal at the olympic games.

A piece of engraved metal given to signify an achievement or an honor

Object

the object of the game of football is to score more goals than the opponents.

The thing you want to get or achieve; what you aim to do

Offside

forwards have to learn how to avoid being caught in an offside position.

In an illegal position ahead of the ball (in football, rugby, hockey, etc.)

Opponent

Roger Federer's opponent in the Wimbledon final was Rafael Nadal.

The person one competes against in a contest or a game; rival

Pass

a defender tries to pass the ball to a forward in a good position to score.

To throw or kick the ball to another player on one's own team

Penalty

the penalty for abusing a referee is usually a one-match suspension.

A punishment imposed on a player or team for breaking the rules of a sport

Perform

all the athletes will do their best to perform well in the Olympic games.

To carry out a practiced activity, such as play a sport

Performance

Venus Williams put in one the best performances of her life to win the tournament.

An instance of competing in a sports event in public

Physique

rugby players work hard in the gym to build up their physiques.

The form or shape of a person's body

Pitch (1)

the fans cheered as the players ran onto the pitch.

A playing field (British)

Pitch (2)

our pitcher threw one of the best pitches of his life to win the game.

A throw of the ball, esp. In baseball and softball

Player

how many players are on the court during a doubles match in tennis?

A person who plays a sport

Practice

(U.S. spelling: practice)

professional golfers spend hours every day practicing their shots.

To repeatedly do something in order to develop one's skill

Professional

tiger woods has been a professional golfer since he was 20 years old.

A person whose paid occupation is playing a sport

Record

do you know who holds the world record for the men's 100 metres?

The best performance that has been officially measured and noted

Referee

the referee saw a foul, blew his whistle and awarded a free kick.

A sports official with authority to make rulings during a contest

Rules

in several sports there is an offside rule, and it's often difficult to explain.

The laws or regulations that govern how a game or sport is played

Score

do you know how to keep score in badminton?

The number of points a competitor or team earns during a game

Serve

serving the ball is one of the most important skills in sports like tennis.

To hit the ball to begin play (in tennis, table tennis, squash, volleyball, etc.)

Shoot

in basketball, players try shoot from outside the 3-point line to score the extra points.

To kick, hit, or throw the ball in an attempt to score a goal (in soccer, hockey, basketball, etc.)

Skill

Ken has gone to a boxing camp to improve his boxing skills.

The ability to do something well

Spectator

spectators can add a lot to sporting events by creating an exciting atmosphere.

A person who watches an event

Sportsmanship

good managers know how to teach their players sportsmanship.

An attitude of fairness, respect for opponents, and graciousness in winning or losing

Stadium

plural: stadiums or stadia

the stadium was built for sports, but it's sometimes used for concerts as well.

A sports arena with tiered seating for spectators

Strategy

one of the jobs of the manager or coach is to develop a strategy for winning each game.

A plan to achieve an objective

Tackle

rugby players have to learn how to tackle an opponent strongly but fairly.

To challenge an opponent who has the ball

Tactics

players use tactics such as attacking their opponent's weaknesses in order to win.

An action or strategy planned to achieve an objective

Talent

our daughter's basketball coach says she has a lot of natural talent for the game.

A natural aptitude or skill

Teammate

the team wins because the players are always looking for their teammates.

A fellow member of a sports team

Teamwork

the best teams spend a lot of time on the training ground working on teamwork.

The combined action of a group of people

Exercise 3. Put each sentence into the correct order.

1 after / I'd like / swimming / go / school / to / .

2 wants / the match / to / the captain / the players / win / .

3 game / my sister and I / a good / had / of / tennis / .

4 sailing / I prefer / basketball / my father goes / but / playing / .

5 the sports / a good / there's / Centre / at / pool / .

6 go / but the young men / the old men / play / fishing / football / .

Exercise 4. Which sentences are correct?

- 1 I like watching a good football match on television. ☐
- 2 do you play sport at your school? ☐
- 3 I don't enjoy ball games. ☐
- 4 the swimming is my favourite sport. ☐
- 5 who is the best player in your basketball team? ☐
- 6 I played a race at the sports Centre. ☐



Sport.mp3



Listening

Listen! Match the names on the left with the activities on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bill _c__ | a. Golf |
| 2. Liz _____ | b. Bicycles |
| 3. Victor _____ | c. Play baseball |
| 4. Maria _____ | d. Takes walk |
| 5. David _____ | e. Plays video games |

Can / can't / must / mustn't

Have to / don't have to

Can	= It's OK
Can't / Mustn't	= It's not OK
Have to / Must	= It's necessary / obligatory
Don't have to Doesn't have to	= It's not necessary / obligatory (it's optional)

(must / mustn't are more formal)



You **can** ride your bike here.



You **can't** smoke here.
You **mustn't** smoke here.



You **have to** stop here.
You **must** stop here.



You **don't have to** pay
for the food.

Past simple: to be

Positive:

I / he / she / it	was	born in 1982.
you / we / they	were	born in 1982.

Negative:

I / he / she / it	was not (wasn't)	born in Europe.
you / we / they	were not (weren't)	born in Europe.

Questions:

Was	I / he / she / it	a famous artist?
Were	you / we / they	a famous artist?

Common words used to talk about the past:

- Yesterday
- Last Sunday / last week / last month / last November / last year
- 1 hour ago / 5 days ago / 3 months ago / 10 years ago
- When I was a child... / When we were in college...

Quiz: past simple: be

1) **where** _____ you yesterday afternoon?

- A. Was
- B. Wasn't
- C. Were
- D. Weren't

2) **where** _____ your grandfather born?

- A. Was
- B. Wasn't
- C. Were
- D. Weren't

3) **Pablo Picasso** _____ a writer. He was a painter.

- A. Was
- B. Wasn't

- C. Were
- D. Weren't

4) My friends _____ at school yesterday because they were sick.

- A. Was
- B. Wasn't
- C. Were
- D. Weren't

5) "Where were you this morning? You _____ at the meeting."

"I _____ at the dentist's."

- A. Weren't / was
- B. Wasn't / was
- C. Weren't / were
- D. Were / was

6) Darlene is 27 years old. Ten years ago, she _____ in high School.

- A. Was
- B. Were
- C. Wasn't
- D. Weren't

7) "Did you like the movie?"

"the special effects _____ great, but the story _____ very good."

- A. Wasn't / was
- B. Weren't / were
- C. Was / weren't
- D. Were / wasn't

8) Barcelona is a beautiful city! We _____ there for a Conference last month.

- A. Was
- B. Wasn't
- C. Were
- D. Weren't

9) "Were your colleagues happy about the surprise party?"

"David _____, but Janet and Tim _____ - they hate surprises."

- A. Were / wasn't
- B. Was / weren't
- C. Wasn't / were
- D. Weren't / was

10) "Were you shy when you were a child?"

"no, I _____. I talked to everyone!"

- A. Was
- B. Wasn't
- C. Were
- D. Weren't

Quiz answers: past simple: to be

- 1) c - were
- 2) a - was
- 3) b - wasn't
- 4) d - weren't
- 5) a - weren't / was
- 6) a - was
- 7) d - were / wasn't
- 8) c - were
- 9) b - was / weren't
- 10) b - wasn't

Used literatures

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Internet resources

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4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

2.5 work and jobs

Jobs



Actor



Nurse



Photographer



Pilot



Policeman



Secretary

Talking about work



I work for a company that makes and sells televisions. We have offices in several countries around the world, and I am the manager of the office in London. Sometimes I travel to china to visit our factory there and talk to the workers. I love my job.

Exercise 1. Choose the correct word.

- 1 during the university holidays, I work as a **guide** / **job** for foreign visitors to our city.
- 2 my sister loves the theatre so she wants to be an **actor** / **artist** when she leaves school.
- 3 my brother works in a bank, but he'd like to start his **own office** / **company** one day.
- 4 it's hard to find a **work/job** in this part of the country.
- 5 my uncle is a **worker** / **businessman**. He started his company in 2005.
- 6 the **pilot** / **manager** of the travel company helped me to get cheap tickets for my flights.

Words for talking about work and jobs

- **Doctor:** someone who is trained to help sick people.
- **Engineer:** a person who plans, builds, or takes care of engines, machines, or buildings.
- **Tutor or teacher:** someone who helps students learn information, skills, or morals.
- **Chef:** a professional cook, usually the head cook at a hotel or restaurant.
- **Receptionist:** a type of job where someone works in an office and meets people, and answers the phone.
- **Lawyer:** a person who works in the legal field as a lawyer, counselor, or barrister.
- **Accountant:** a person whose job it is to keep or check financial records.
- **Librarian:** someone who works in a library and runs it or helps people who use it.
- **Photographer:** someone who takes pictures for a living.
- **Journalist:** someone who writes news stories or pieces for a newspaper or magazine or shares them on radio or tv.
- **Salesperson:** someone who sells things or services for a company, either in a store or directly to customers.
- **Electrician:** a person whose job it is to install, manage, and fix electrical wiring, equipment, and fixtures.
- **Architect:** a person who plans buildings and gives advice on how to build them.
- **Plumber:** someone whose job it is to put in or fix water lines, bathrooms, and other things like that.
- **Dentist:** a person who is trained to treat tooth and gum illnesses and conditions.
- **Software engineer:** someone who makes programs and apps for computers and mobile devices.
- **Barista:** someone who works in a coffee shop and makes and serves coffee.
- **Mechanic:** fixes and takes care of machines, especially cars.
- **Firefighter:** someone who puts out fires and helps people when there is a fire.
- **Nurse:** someone who has been trained to care for sick or hurt people, usually in a hospital.
- **Graphic artist:** a person who makes different kinds of images for print or digital media.
- **Pilot:** the person in charge of an airplane's controls.
- **Pharmacist:** a person who is trained and licensed to make and sell medicines.
- **Real estate agent:** a person who works as a business to help people buy, sell, or rent homes.

- **Scientists:** people who study or are experts in one or more of the natural or physical sciences.
- **Editor:** a person in charge of writing, like a newspaper or magazine, who decides what it will say in the end.

Exercise 3

Match the sentence halves.

Photographers		Work in factories, shops, banks and many others kinds of company.
Managers		Teach pupils and students at school or at the university
Pilots		Take pictures of all kinds of people and places
Nurses		Work with sick people in hospital
Good teachers		Work on planes or helicopters
factory workers		Help make thing for their company to sell

Exercise 4

Put the correct word in each gap.

Pilot /farmer/ actor/ photographer/ nurse/ doctor/ teacher/ singer

- 1 classroom_____
- 2 hospital_____
- 3 airport_____
- 4 theatre_____
- 5 fields_____
- 6 newspaper_____

Exercise 5

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 nameciwolop_____ (she can give you help.)
- 2 angream _____ (this person gives jobs to other workers.)
- 3 crathee_____ (a class learns from this person.)
- 4 marref _____ (this person grows food for us.)
- 5 ugdie_____ (this person takes tourists round interesting places.)

6 repoothpargh _____(this person uses a camera at work.)

Exercise 6

Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 after the accident, the **police officers** spoke to ☐ all the drivers.
- 2 we keep the important business papers in this **secretary** ☐.
- 3 our house is clean and tidy because we have a **worker** ☐ two days a week.
- 4 I want to change my **job** ☐ and get more money so i can travel.
- 5 the **office** ☐ manager is on holiday this week.
- 6 I telephoned a **factory** ☐ when we had a problem with our car and he came to fix it.



Jobs.mp3



Listening.

Listen! What jobs are the people talking about? Listen and circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. Salesperson | 4. a. Chef |
| b. Office worker | B. nurse |
| 2. A. Waiter | 5. A. Nurse |
| b. Actor | b. businessperson |
| 3. A. Teacher | 6. A. Receptionist |
| b. Flight attendant | b. construction worker |

Past simple: regular verbs

Positive:

I / you / he / she / it / we / they worked yesterday

Negative:

I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't work yesterday

Question:

Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they / work yesterday?

how to form the past simple for regular verbs:

Verb	Past	Spelling
listen play	listened played	Add -ed
like decide	liked decided	Add -d
stop	stopped	One vowel + one consonant = double the final consonant and add -ed
study try	studied tried	One consonant + y → -ied

Past simple: regular verbs

In past simple negative and questions, do not add -ed:

- ~~Mary didn't **liked** the movie.~~
- Mary didn't **like** the movie.
- ~~Did you **studied** for the test?~~
- Did you **study** for the test?

Examples:

- I **talked** with my mother last night.
- we **enjoyed** the party on Saturday.
- she **finished** the test early.
- he **didn't listen** to the teacher's instructions.
- they **didn't want** to join us for coffee.
- Jill **didn't stay** in a hotel last summer.
- **did** you **watch** the news yesterday?
- **did** they **remember** to turn off the lights?

- what time **did** your father **arrive**?

Quiz: past simple. Regular verbs

Mark each past simple sentence as correct or incorrect

1. Did the teacher ask you any questions in class this morning?
2. We tried to talk to the manager, but he was busy.
3. Did you remembered to pay the electric bill?
4. Gabi and sandy didn't walk to the beach because it was too far.
5. How long you waited for the bus last night?
6. I did start piano lessons last week.
7. What time did the plane land?
8. My brother didn't helped me carry my books.
9. She no called me yesterday.
10. We rented an apartment on our vacation last year.
11. I didn't need to use a calculator for my math homework.
12. Were you want to be a dancer when you were a child?
13. When they arrived at the airport, they checked their bags.
14. Where did you lived when you were a child?
15. "did you pass the test?"

"no, I didn't."

Quiz answers: past simple

1. Correct
2. Incorrect (should be "tried")
3. Incorrect (should be "did you remember")
4. Correct
5. Incorrect (should be "how long did you wait")
6. Incorrect (should be "i started")
7. Correct
8. Incorrect (should be "didn't help")
9. Incorrect (should be "she didn't call")

- 10. Correct
- 11. Correct
- 12. Incorrect (should be "did you want")
- 13. Correct
- 14. Incorrect (should be "where did you live")
- 15. Correct

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DAILY ROUTINES



Get up



Do yoga



Take a shower



Have breakfast



Brush my teeth



Get dressed



Go to work



Start work at 8



Have a meeting



Have lunch



Finish work



Arrive home



Cook dinner



Have dinner



Watch TV



Go to bed

At the weekend, I can relax.



I go to the cinema



I go out



I meet with my friends



We go swimming

Make sure you use the right verbs with the phrases.

1. to wake up → to rise from sleep in the morning
2. To make bed → to arrange bed
3. To do hair → to arrange hair
4. To set off for → to start a journey
5. To put away bag → to return bag to its correct or proper place
6. To change out of school uniform → to remove school uniform
7. To freshen up → to refresh or wash hands and mouth
8. To go to bed → to go to sleep at night

Exercise 1

Choose the correct word.

- 1 Maria **listens** / **meets** / **drives** to music every day.
- 2 she **does** / **watches** / **sleeps** TV in the morning.
- 3 she **drinks** / **plays** / **eats** a sandwich for lunch.
- 4 she **goes** / **finishes** / **has** to work by bus.
- 5 she **gets** / **does** / **puts** the cleaning at the weekend.
- 6 she **goes** / **sleeps** / **has** a rest in the afternoon.

Exercise 2

Put the correct word or phrase in each gap.

Get up | drive | in the morning | have | have | play

At Carbeen hotel, you can have a wonderful holiday. If you come by car, you can 1 _____ just five miles and see the beautiful lakes. We have twenty comfortable rooms. When you 2 _____, you can sit on your balcony and 3 _____ breakfast there or go to our restaurant. 4 _____, you can 5 _____ a walk

In our garden. In the afternoon, you can 6 _____ tennis or relax in our lounge.

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word.

- 1 I go **to** / **on** / **in** work at 8 o'clock.
- 2 can you put my book **in** / **on** / **to** the table, please?
- 3 I **have** / **put** / **go** shopping at the weekend.
- 4 I like reading a book **in** / **on** / **at** the morning.
- 5 hurry up! **Have** / **get** / **put** dressed.
- 6 I'm tired. I'm going to have **the** / **an** / **a** rest.

Exercise 4

Which sentences are correct?

- 1 I think I put my phone in my bag. ☆
- 2 are you having a lunch now? ☆
- 3 what time do you want to go to the shopping? ☆
- 4 I'll have a shower and then we can leave. ☆
- 5 can tom meet us in morning before we have class? ☆
- 6 would you like to have coffee with us later? ☆



daily routine.mp3



Listening.

People are talking about their daily routines. Listen and check ✓ the things each person does.



Peter



Amelia



Charlie

No		Peter	Amelia	Charlie
1	Gets up early	✓		
2	Goes running			
3	Has breakfast			
4	Takes the bus			
5	Takes the subway			
6	Texts friends			
7	Goes to work			
8	Plays video games			
9	Watches TV			
10	Hangs out with friends			
11	Reads			

Exercise 5

Complete the text by writing one word in each gap.

At the weekend, I get 1_____ late, at about 10 a.m. 2_____ the morning, I read the newspaper and have breakfast. After lunch, I 3_____ shopping and then come back home. I go 4_____ with my friends at about 8 p.m. There is a very good restaurant near my apartment, so we sometimes go there. I don't 5_____ meat and that restaurant has delicious vegetarian food. I go home late on Saturday night and sometimes 6_____ TV before I go to bed.

Past simple: irregular verbs

Infinitive	Positive	Negative
be	was / were	wasn't / weren't
buy	bought	didn't buy
can	could	couldn't
eat	ate	didn't eat
get	got	didn't get
go	went	didn't go
have	had	didn't have
leave	left	didn't leave
make	made	didn't make
meet	met	didn't meet
say	said	didn't say
see	saw	didn't see
take	took	didn't take
think	thought	didn't think
understand	understood	didn't understand
wear	wore	didn't wear

Examples:

- where **were** you last month?

I **was** in France.

- what **did** your sister **buy** at the mall?

She **bought** new shoes.

- what time **did** he **eat** breakfast today?

He **ate** breakfast at 6:00 am.

- when **did** you **get** married?

We **got** married in July.

- why **did** she **go** to London?

She **went** to London to study English.

- **did** you **have** any pets when you were a child?

Yes, I **had** a dog.

- when **did** he leave the meeting?

He **left** the meeting an hour before it finished

- what **did** you **make** for dinner?

I **made** some vegetable soup.

- when **did** you **meet** your best friend?

I **met** my best friend 20 years ago.

- what **did** the teacher **say**?

The teacher **said** that she loved our class.

- **did** you **see** brad at the football game?

No, but we **saw** peter and henry.

- what **did** he **wear** to the wedding?

He **wore** a suit.

- **did** he **write** a new book last year?

No, he only **wrote** a few magazine articles.

Quiz: past simple irregular verbs

1) Jimmy and Sean _____ a window while playing Baseball inside the house.

A. Bought

B. Broke

C. Built

2) we _____ really late yesterday.

A. Sleeped

B. Slept

C. Slipt

3) Mrs. Johnson _____ us about world war ii in history class.

A. Learned

B. Taught

C. Thought

4) my boss _____ me an important e-mail this morning.

A. Said

B. Sent

C. Spent

5) my favorite team _____ the championship last year.

A. Wan

B. Wore

C. Won

6) everyone _____ cake at Harold's birthday party on Saturday.

A. Ate

B. Eat

C. Eated

7) I _____ the eggs and milk in the refrigerator.

A. Did

B. Put

C. Went

8) we _____ tickets to the show.

A. Didn't get

B. Didn't got

C. Weren't get

9) I _____ understand the movie we watched in English class.

A. Wasn't

B. Didn't can

C. Couldn't

10) Aron and Barbara _____ out after work yesterday.

A. Didn't go

B. Didn't gone

C. Didn't went

11) I _____ enough time to finish the project.

A. Didn't had

B. Didn't have

C. Hadn't

12) The students _____ their homework.

A. Didn't

B. Didn't did

C. Didn't do

13) when I was young, my parents _____ me drive their car.

A. Didn't let

B. Didn't letted

C. Weren't let

14. What _____ at the store?

A. Did you buy

B. You bought

C. You did buy

15) when _____ their house?

A. Was they sell

B. Did they sell

C. Did they sold

16) _____ your father happy when he _____ the news?

A. Wasn't / did hear

B. Were / hear

C. Was / heard

17) how long _____ you to read the book?

A. Did it take

B. Did it told

C. Did it took

18) what _____ your girlfriend for her birthday last year?

A. Gave you

B. Did you give

C. You gave

19) where _____ last Saturday night at 10 pm?

A. Was you

B. Were you

C. Did you

20) I _____ the president at a conference in 2007.

A. Did meet

B. Met

C. Was met

Quiz answers: past simple irregular verbs

1) b - broke

2) b - slept

3) b - taught

4) b - sent

5) c - won

6) a - ate

7) b - put

8) a - didn't get

9) c - couldn't

10) a - didn't go

11) b - didn't have

12) c - didn't do

13) a - didn't let

14) a - did you buy

15) b - did they sell

16) c - was / heard

17) a - did it take

18) b - did you give

19) b - were you

20) b - met

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3.2 words that are used together (collocations)

Collocations are words that go together in a natural way. When you learn a word, you need to learn the words that go with it to make a sentence.

Many collocations are formed with a verb and a noun. It is very important to use the right verb,

and a good dictionary will help you with this. For example, you say **watch TV**, not ~~see TV~~ or ~~look at the TV~~.

Here are some other useful collocations formed with a verb and a noun:

1. *I **have a shower** before breakfast.*
2. *We usually **have dinner** at eight o'clock.*
3. *I **left school** when I was 16.*
4. *I love **playing football**.*

There are also other kinds of collocations. Here are some more useful ones:

1. *What do you **do** in your **free time**? (adjective + noun)*
2. *I'll give you my **phone number**, (noun + noun)*
3. *When did you **get married**? (verb + adjective)*
4. *It's time to **go home**, (verb + adverb)*

Look at the different collocations:

What gets you up in the morning?

Do you enjoy your job?

I love it! The only thing i don't love is that

I **start work** at six o'clock in the morning

So i have to get up very early.

How did you become a radio journalist?

i am very lucky! I **got a job** as an assistant at my local radio station after **left school** one day, one of journalists asked me to present a show with him as a one-life. That's how it all started

What do you do in your free time?

I enjoy **playing the piano** and I **read** a lot of **books**, but iften I am so tired, that I just **watch tv**

words that are used together

To feel free *Please feel free to take a seat and enjoy the show.*

To come prepared *Make sure to come prepared for the test tomorrow.*

To save time	<i>You'll save time if you turn off your smart phone and concentrate on the lesson.</i>
To find a replacement	<i>We need to find a replacement for jim as soon as possible.</i>
To make progress	<i>We're making progress on the project at work.</i>
To do the washing up	<i>I'll do the washing up and you can put johnny to bed.</i>
To make the bed	<i>I need to make the bed every day.</i>
To do homework	<i>My son does his homework after dinner.</i>
To take a risk	<i>Some people don't take enough risks in life.</i>
To give someone advice	<i>The teacher gave us some advice on taking tests.</i>

Exercise 1

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the clues to help you.

- 1 traugi_____ (you can play the_____)
- 2 bestfraak_____ (you can have_____ at 8am.)
- 3 wherso_____ (you can have a_____ in the morning.)
- 4 boatflol_____ (you can play _____)
- 5 dreamir_____ (you can get_____)
- 6 colosh _____ (you can leave_____ when you are 16 years old.)

Exercise 2

Match the two parts.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 play | a the piano |
| 2 question | b mark |
| 3 full | c letter |
| 4 free | d time |
| 5 capital | e stop |

Exercise 3

Put the correct word in each gap.

Piano | breakfast | football | shower | school | job | time

I left 1 _____ a few months ago, and I can't get a 2 _____ so I have plenty of free 3 _____ i have 4 _____ quite late, then I have a 5 _____ and get dressed. I usually play the _____ in the afternoon, and see my friends in the evening.

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

Mark | new | got | capital | free | have | be | start

- 1 my best friend _____ married last saturday, and i went to her wedding.
- 2 when you write something, every sentence begins with _____ a letter.
- 3 I'm going to _____ work next week.
- 4 would you like to _____ a drink before you go home?
- 5 do you play much sport in your _____ time?
- 6 a question _____ at the end of a sentence shows that you want an answer.

Exercise 5

Which sentences are correct?

- 1 I'm going to go home and read a book. ☆
- 2 you need to start every sentence with a capital letter and end with a full mark. ☆
- 3 Judy goes to the work by bus, but she wants to start cycling. ☆
- 4 I don't often eat fast food because it isn't very good for you. ☆
- 5 my whole family had a dinner in a chinese restaurant yesterday evening. ☆
- 6 I learned to play the piano when I was a child, but I stopped after two years because I preferred watching TV. ☆



Listening

key words of past simple.mp3

Listen! When did the problem start? Circle the correct answer (**key words of past simple**)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 7. A. Last weekend | c. A few days ago |
| b. Yesterday | 4. A. Today |
| c. Two days ago | b. Last night |
| 8. A. Yesterday | c. A few days ago |
| b. Two days ago | 5. A. Last week |
| c. Today | b. Last night |
| 3. A. Yesterday | c. Today |
| b. Last week | |

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences by writing a phrase in each gap.

Go home | play football | fast food | phone number

Get a job | leave school | email address

- 1 I'd like to send you some information, but I haven't got your_____
- 2 how often do you and your friends_____ in the park?

3 people who are very good at something can usually_____ quite easily.

4 I'll give you my_____ so you can call me if there are any problems.

5 this is a great party, so I don't want to_____

6 do many people in your country go to university when they_____
?

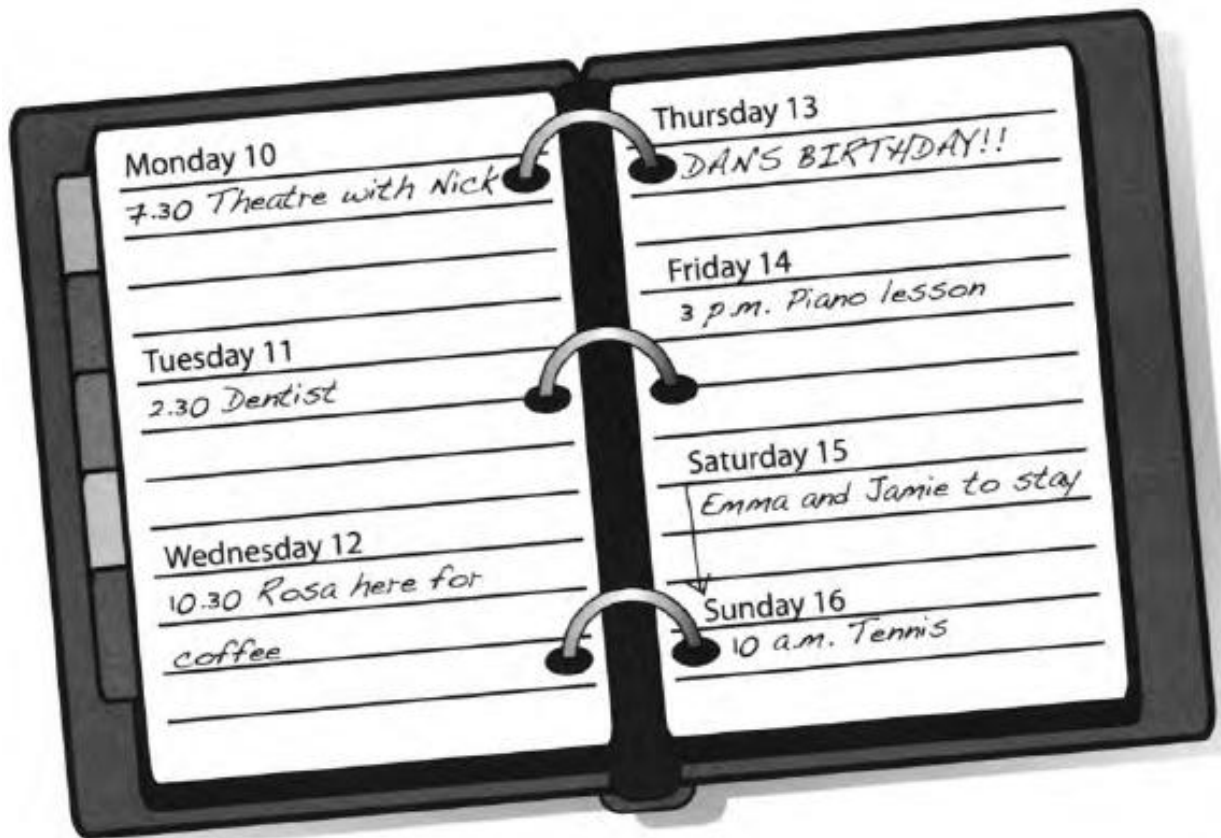
Used literatures

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6. Xorijiy til o'quv qo'llanma (Norboyeva F.R va Sabirova Z.B.)

Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

3.3 time



on **Monday evening**, I went to the theatre.

on **Tuesday at half past two**, I went to the dentist.

on **Wednesday morning**, my friend Rosa came for coffee.

on **Thursday**, it was Dan's birthday.

on **Friday afternoon**, I had my piano lesson.

Emma and Jamie stayed with us on **Saturday night**.

I played tennis with Julie at **ten o'clock** on **Sunday**.

that's what happened **last week**!

good to know!

remember that you use on before days of the week, and at before times:

it is my birthday on sunday

I will meet you at three o'clock

- **Words for talking about time**

- zero:** often referred to as 'o' when telling time, such as "five o'clock."

- **(1-12 respectively) one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve:** basic numbers used to tell the hours. It's crucial to learn these.

- **(13-24 respectively) thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four:** numbers used to indicate hours in the 24-hour clock format.

- **First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth:** these ordinal numbers are used to specify the hours in expressions like "the first hour."

- **Thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth:** ordinal numbers for hours in a 24-hour format.

- **Half:** represents 30 minutes past an hour, as in "half past five."

- **Quarter:** indicates 15 minutes or a quarter of an hour. Used in phrases like "a quarter past" or "a quarter to."

- **Minute:** the term for each 60-second interval within an hour.

- **Second:** the smallest commonly-used unit of time.

- **Dozen:** sometimes used informally to mean twelve, as in "a dozen minutes past."

- **Clock:** a device used to measure and display time.

- **Hand:** refers to one of the pointing devices attached to the center of the clock face that rotates to indicate specific units of time.

- **Hour hand:** the shorter hand on a clock that indicates the hour.
- **Minute hand:** the longer hand that points to the minutes.
- **Second hand:** the hand that moves fastest, showing the seconds.
- **Face:** the front part of a clock where the hands and numbers are displayed.
- **O'clock:** used to indicate a precise hour, such as "seven o'clock."
- **Midnight:** the start of a new day, or 12:00 at [night](#).
- **Noon:** the middle of the [day](#), or 12:00 in the afternoon.
- **A.m.:** stands for "ante meridiem," Latin for "before midday." it is used to denote morning hours.
- **P.m.:** stands for "post meridiem," Latin for "after midday." it indicates afternoon and evening hours.
- **At the crack of dawn:** very early in the morning.
- **At dawn:** when the day starts, at sunrise.
- **In the morning:** the period after sunrise and before noon.
- **Around noon:** approximately at midday.
- **In the afternoon:** the period after midday and before the evening.
- **At dusk:** the period just before the night begins, at sunset.
- **In the evening:** the period after sunset and before bedtime.
- **At midnight:** precisely at the start of a new day.
- **Past/after:** used to indicate minutes after the hour, such as "ten past eight."
- **To/before:** used to show minutes before the next hour, like "quarter to nine."
- **What time is it?:** a question asking about the current time.
- **It's [time]:** the standard way to answer a question about time, like "it's half past three."
- **At what time...?:** a question asking for a specific time, such as "at what time is the meeting?"
- **Around/about [time]:** a phrase to denote an approximate time, like "around 5 p.m."
- **Until [time]:** a phrase that sets an end time, such as "until noon."
- **From [time] to [time]:** a phrase to indicate a time range, like "from eight to five."
- **[time] in the morning/afternoon/evening/night:** to specify a period of the day, such as "2 p.m. in the afternoon."

- **It's time to...:** a phrase to suggest starting an activity, like "it's time to start the meeting."
- **Take your time:** an expression to tell someone not to rush.
- **In no time:** an expression meaning very quickly.
- **Time flies:** an expression meaning time passes quickly.
- **Have a hard time:** an expression to indicate difficulty.
- **Long time no see:** an informal way to greet someone you haven't seen in a while.
- **Time is money:** a phrase to express that time is valuable.
- **Better late than never:** a phrase that means it's better to do something late than not do it at all.

Exercise 1

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 when is your | a on Monday. |
| 2 can you come to my house at half | b afternoon. |
| 3 I'm going on holiday | c two o'clock. |
| 4 the football match is on Saturday at | d is it, please? |
| 5 what time | e birthday party? |
| 6 I'll phone you this | f past four? |

Exercise 2

Put each sentence into the correct order.

1 late/you/are/why/?

2 birthday / it / on / Wednesday / is / my / .

3 you / are / going / time / to / what / today / work / ?

4 six / is / English / fifteen / at / class / our / .

5 you / on / free / Sunday / are / ?

6 my / party / come / to / like / you / would / to / ?

Exercise 3

Find the words or phrases that do not belong, as shown.

Days	Wednesday	evening	Thursday	Saturday
Parts of the day	Morning	Afternoon	Late	Night
Numbers 1- to 10	One	Eight	Two	Eleven
Numbers 11 to 20	Thirty	Nineteen	Fifteen	Twelve
Time	It's 2.15 p.m	It's 3.30 p.m	It's 16.20	It's 7.40p.m
Numbers	Twenty-two	Thirty-five	Forty-four	Fifty-five

Exercise 4

Find the wrong or extra word in each sentence.

- 1 I'm going to the cinema on the Saturday.
- 2 Jack's birthday party is on at 8 o'clock.
- 3 the bus is late on today.
- 4 Let's have a coffee together in a for minute.
- 5 There's a good film on TV tonight at half past to six.
- 6 What date is it your birthday?



Time.mp3



Listening

People are leaving messages on Jack's voicemail. What date and time do they say? Listen and write the correct date and time of each event.

No		Date	Time
1	Dental appointment	8/3	9:30
2	Nicole's party		
3	Aunt's arrival		
4	Tennis game		
5	Meeting with Sam		
6	Trip		

Exercise 5

Write the word for the number in brackets to complete each sentence.

- 1 the film is _____ (90) minutes long.
- 2 he was on the phone for _____ (45) minutes.

- 3 the bus comes at _____ (12.20).
- 4 does the party start at _____ (8.30)?
- 5 the flights _____ (7) hours long.
- 6 you're _____ (20) minutes late!

Present continuous: positive

Present continuous is for things happening **now, at the moment**.

I	am	watching
you / we / they	are	watching
he / she / it	is	watching

Examples:

- I **am watching** TV right now.
- he **is studying** at the moment.
- it **is raining** today.
- we **are thinking** about you.
- they **are playing** baseball.

It's very common to use contractions:

- **I'm** watching TV right now.
- **He's** studying at the moment.
- **It's** raining today.
- **We're** thinking about you.
- **They're** playing baseball.

**Some verbs are never used in the present continuous:
*like, want, need, believe.***

- ~~**I'm believing**~~ in God.
I believe in God.
- ~~**She's wanting**~~ a soda.
She wants a soda.

Quiz: present continuous positive

Mark each sentence correct or incorrect

1. Billy and mark are driving to the airport at the moment.
2. Clara and Jill is reading the newspaper.
3. He's running to work because he's late.
4. I learning English in school.
5. James is listen to the radio.
6. My children are doing their homework.
7. She wearing a white t-shirt and jeans.
8. Stop opening all the packages - you're making a mess!
9. My friend are talking with the teacher.
10. I'm sitting next to my brother.

Quiz answers: present continuous positive

- 1) correct
- 2) incorrect (should be "are reading")
- 3) correct

- 4) incorrect (should be "I'm learning")
- 5) incorrect (should be "is listening")
- 6) correct
- 7) incorrect (should be "she's wearing")
- 8) correct
- 9) incorrect "should be "is talking")
- 10) correct

Used literatures

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Make sure you use the right words together.

car

Wheels, steering wheel, dash board, indicators, headlights, roof, bonnet, boot, engine, battery, windscreen wipers, garage, car mechanic, petrol station, service (a 'check up' for a car)

Bus

Double decker, single decker, passengers, bus driver, bus stop, bus station, bus conductor, coach, luggage hold, bus lane

Bus travelling phrases:

The next stop, the last stop, to [get on/off](#) the bus, to buy a ticket

Train

Train station, platform, track, level crossing, locomotive, underground, cross-country, local, return, single, ticket, carriage, first/second class, train driver, ticket inspector, waiting room, seat, timetable, guard, season ticket, fare, travel card, [buffet](#) car

Train travel phrases:

To catch a train, to check the timetable, on the platform, to travel cross-country

To get on the train, to embark, to set off (on a journey)

To get off the train, to disembark, to alight

Ticket machine – a machine where you can buy your train tickets

Ticket gate – a mechanical gate blocking access, where you need to insert your ticket to pass through

The buffet car – a carriage on a train where you can buy drinks and snacks

Taxi

Cab, black cab (official English taxi), fare, taxi rank, taxi driver, tip ([noun](#) and [verb](#))

Taxi travel phrases:

To hail a taxi / to flag down a taxi (when you raise your arm to get a taxi driver's attention to encourage it to stop in the street)

To pay the fare (the fare is the fee for the journey)

To tip the driver (verb) / to give the driver a tip (noun)

Plane

Aero plane, airport, airline, wing, runway, pilot, gate, passport, excess baggage charge, cabin crew, flight attendant, air steward/stewardess, security, turbulence, seatbelt

Take off, landing

Turbulence (uncomfortable, sudden movements of a plane due to air pressure/temperature changes)

Hand luggage (luggage you take into the cabin with you)

Hold luggage/checked luggage (luggage you check in for stowage under the aircraft)

Over-head locker (where you can put your hand luggage)

Boarding card, customs, departures, arrivals, lounge, aisle seat, window seat, check-in, in-flight movie, in-flight
Terminal 1, terminal 2 / t1, t2 (a terminal is where passengers go to buy tickets, check in luggage, go to their boarding gate etc.)
boarding gate – where passenger go to board the plane (i.e. To get on the plane), located inside the terminal building

Good to know!

Although it is possible to say drive a car. It is much more common to

Use drive on its own:

Maria drove all the way to Manchester.

Shall I drive?

You can also use the name of a person after drive.

I have to drive Max to the station.

To: Helen Shapcott
From: Jeremy Maxwell
Subject: Paris trip
Hi Helen Everything is arranged for your Paris meeting. I will send your tickets to you this morning. You will need to be at St Pancras Station by 8.30, and the train arrives in Paris at around 12 o'clock. Jean Dubost will meet you and drive you to your hotel, which is quite near the office. Ask the hotel to call a taxi for you. Have a good trip ! Jeremy

1. Words for talking about transport
[motorbike](#)

Small motorcycle with a low frame and small wheels and elevated handlebars

2. [bus](#)

A vehicle carrying many passengers

3. [train](#)

Public transport provided by a line of railway cars

4. [tram](#)

A vehicle that runs on rails and is propelled by electricity

5. [taxi](#)

A car that is hired to take passengers where they want to go

6. [cab](#)

A car whose driver is paid to take you to a particular place

7. [plane](#)

A fixed-wing aircraft that is powered by propellers or jets

8. [car](#)

A motor vehicle with four wheels

9. [ship](#)

A vessel that carries passengers or freight

10. [scooter](#)

A wheeled vehicle with small wheels and a low-powered gasoline engine geared to the rear wheel

11. [ferry](#)

A boat transporting people or vehicles over a body of water

12. [bicycle](#)

A vehicle that has two wheels and is moved by foot pedals

13. [underground](#)

An electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city)

14. [subway](#)

A rail system operating below the surface of the ground

15. [wait](#)

Stay in one place and anticipate or expect something

16. [passenger](#)

A traveler riding in a vehicle but not operating it

17. [rush hour](#)

The times at the beginning and end of the working day when many people are traveling to or from work

18. [pedestrian](#)

A person who travels by foot

19. [crowded](#)

Overfilled or compacted or concentrated

20. [fast](#)

Acting, moving, or capable of acting or moving quickly

21. [slowly](#)

Without speed

22. [traffic](#)

Vehicles or pedestrians traveling in a particular locality

23. [traffic jam](#)

A number of vehicles blocking one another until they can scarcely move

24. [left](#)

Being or located on or directed toward the side of the body to the west when facing north

25. [right](#)

Free from error; especially conforming to fact or truth

26. [drive](#)

Operate or control a vehicle

27. [ride](#)

Sit and travel on the back of animal, usually while controlling its motions

28. [get off](#)

Leave a vehicle, aircraft, etc.

29. [get on](#)

Get on board of (trains, buses, ships, aircraft, etc.)

30. [journey](#)

The act of traveling from one place to another

31. [take](#)

Get into one's hands

32. [queue](#)

A line of people or vehicles waiting for something

33. [transit](#)

A journey

34. [check in](#)

Announce one's arrival, e.g. At hotels or airports

35. [pay cash](#)

Pay (for something) with cash

36. [credit card](#)

A card (usually plastic) that assures a seller that the person using it has a satisfactory credit rating and that the issuer will see to it that the seller receives payment for the merchandise delivered

37. [walk](#)

Use one's feet to advance; advance by steps

38. [departure](#)

The act of leaving

39. [arrival](#)

The act of coming to a certain place

40. [arrive](#)

Reach a destination

41. [single](#)

Existing alone or consisting of one entity or part or aspect or individual

42. [return](#)

Go or come back to place, condition, or activity where one has been before

43. [ticket](#)

A commercial document showing that the holder is entitled to something (as to ride on public transportation or to enter a public entertainment)

44. [luggage](#)

Cases used to carry belongings when traveling

45. [baggage](#)

Cases used to carry belongings when traveling

46. [passport](#)

A document allowing a citizen to travel abroad

47. [security](#)

The state of being free from danger or injury

48. [flight](#)

An instance of traveling by air

49. [gate](#)

A movable barrier in a fence or wall

50. [boarding pass](#)

A pass that allows you to board a ship or plane

51. [boarding](#)

The act of passengers and crew getting aboard a ship or aircraft

52. [delayed](#)

Not as far along as normal in development

53. [aisle](#)

A long narrow passage (as in a cave or woods)

54. [departure lounge](#)

Lounge where passengers can await departure

55. [airport](#)

An airfield equipped with control tower and hangars as well as accommodations for passengers and cargo

56. [station](#)

A facility equipped with special equipment and personnel

57. [railway station](#)

Terminal where trains load or unload passengers or goods

58. [bus stop](#)

A place on a bus route where buses stop to discharge and take on passengers

Exercise 1. Match the sentence halves.

1 he rides

a if you buy it online.

2 the supermarket is not

b the post office on the left.

3 oh no! The car park

4 I don't want to go there

5 the ticket is cheaper

6 go down this road and you will see

c far from here.

d his bicycle to work.

e is full.

f by coach.

Transport



bus



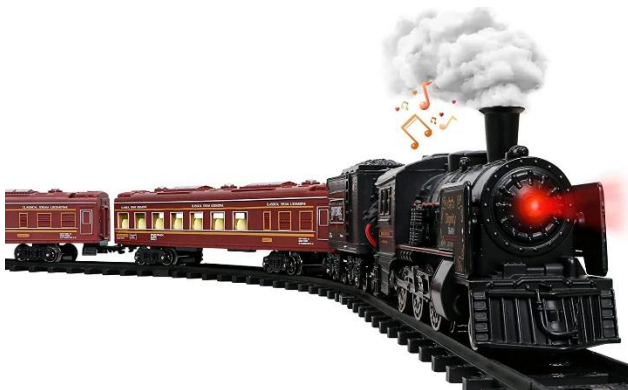
car



plane



taxi



train



bicycle

Exercise 4. Put the correct word in each gap.

Near | far | coach | car | taxi | trip

Hi Simon!

It's great that you are coming to my new house next weekend. I know it is a long
1_____ for you but we will have a great weekend. If you come by
2_____ get off at the bus stop in the town Centre. It's about two
miles to my house so get a 3_____ because it's too
4_____ to walk with your bag. I'm sorry I can't pick you up
because I haven't got a 5_____. I go everywhere here by bicycle. I
can do that because the shops and my college are all 6_____ my
house.

See you Saturday.

Phil

Exercise 5

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 arnit_____ (get this at a station.)
- 2 nlaep_____ (pilots fly this.)
- 3 ocahc_____ (this is like a bus.)
- 4 cetitk_____ (you need this on a bus.)
- 5 odra_____ (drive your car on this.)
- 6 yblccei_____ (this usually has two wheels.)

Exercise 6

Have the highlighted words got the correct or incorrect spelling in the sentences?

- 1 how much was your bus **ticket** ? ☆
- 2 my brother lives **naer** me. ☆
- 3 excuse me, where is the bus **stasion** ☆ ?
- 4 I'd like to go by **coatch** ☆ because it's cheaper.
- 5 how was your **trip** ☆ ?
- 6 does this **trane** ☆ go to edinburgh?

Listening

 Transport.mp3



Do this exercise while you listen. Complete the gaps with the correct place from the box.

Oxford / Manchester / London / Cambridge / Exeter

Listening a the speaker wants to go to _____

listening b the speaker wants to go to _____

Listening c the speaker wants to go to _____

Listening d the train is going to _____

Listening e the passengers want to go to _____

Present continuous: negative

I	am not (I'm not)	listening
you / we / they	are not (aren't)	listening
he / she / it	is not (isn't)	listening

Examples:

- I **am not working** at the moment.
- she **is not wearing** a hat today.
- you **are not listening** to the teacher.
- Pete and Jan **are not watching** TV.

There are two ways to use contractions:

- She's **not** wearing a hat today.
She **isn't** wearing a hat today.
- You're **not** listening to the teacher.
You **aren't** listening to the teacher.

Both forms are OK!

Quiz: present continuous negative

Mark each sentence **correct** or **incorrect**:

1. Brian isn't eat anything because he just had lunch.
2. He no making dinner.
3. I not reading any books at the moment.
4. My team isn't playing very well in this game.
5. Paula's not wearing sunglasses.

6. They're at the party, but they're not dancing.
7. Tom and tiffany isn't playing video games now.
8. We're not drinking wine because we have to drive home soon.
9. You're not listen to me.
10. I'm not feeling well. I think it was something i ate.

Quiz answers: present continuous negative

1. Incorrect (should be "isn't eating")
2. Incorrect (should be "he's not making" or "he isn't making")
3. Incorrect (should be "I'm not reading")
4. Correct
5. Correct
6. Correct
7. Incorrect (should be "aren't playing")
8. Correct
9. Incorrect (should be "not listening")
10. Correct

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
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Internet resources

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3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

3.5 in town

Dear Annette and John,

I'm so pleased you're coming -to visit us at last! I'm sure you'll enjoy our lovely city! There are lots of interesting **museums**, and on Sundays -there is a really big **market** where you can buy all sorts of things. Our **flat** is about two miles from the city Centre, but there is a **bus stop** at the end of the **road**, so it's easy to get there.

See you soon! We'll come and meet you

At the **airport**, of course!

Lots of love

Sara and Rob

To: Brigitte Strauss
From: Emily Mott
Subject: Cambridge meeting
Dear Brigitte We are very pleased that you are coming to the meeting at our office in Cambridge. Doug told me that you are arriving at heath row airport the evening before. There is a bus station next to the airport, and you can get a direct bus to Cambridge, but if you prefer to hire a car, there is a car park at the hotel . If you click on the link below, you will find a map to show you how to get there by car. Have a good journey! Emily

good to know!

A library is a place where you borrow books. You do not have to pay.

The place where you buy books is called a book shop.

Words for talking about towns

Places in the city

Cities and towns

City; town; capital; metropolis; village; hamlet; settlement; port; resort;

Health resort; seaside resort; winter resort; mountain resort; ski resort;

Big city; large city; small town; densely populated city;

City center; downtown; suburb; outskirts; slums; ghetto;

Region; district; neighborhood; borough; block; city limits;

Residential district; residential area (neighborhood; quarter); industrial quarter;

Place; location; site; locality; vicinity; environment; surroundings.

Streets and roads

Street; road; avenue; alley; boulevard; lane; drive; route; thoroughfare;

Main street; side street; back street; by-street (bystreet); one-way street; blind alley;

Main road; side road; crossroad; back road; byroad; byway; bypass;

Country road; dirt road; paved road; path; track; trail; passage; driveway;

Highway; speedway; expressway; freeway; parkway; causeway; turnpike;

Limited-access road; toll road; two-lane road; four-lane road;

Autobahn; motorway; superhighway.

Parts of streets and roads

Fast lane; left lane; slow lane; right lane; breakdown lane; bicycle lane; bicycle path;

Intersection; crossroads; junction; traffic light; red light; yellow light; green light;

Pedestrian crossing; zebra crossing; crosswalk; sidewalk; pavement; walkway;

Street corner; overpass; underpass; traffic circle; bridge; tunnel.

Bus stop, parking lot, etc.

Bus stop; bus station; bus terminal; taxi stop; subway station; subway entrance;
Parking lot; curb parking; to park at the curb; parking meter; garage;
Train station; railroad station; railway station; airport;
Gas station; filling station; petrol station.

Houses, buildings

House; small house; large house; brick house; brownstone; wooden house;
Apartment house; block of flats (bre); residential building;
Three-story house; four-storied house; multistory building;
Row house; cottage; cabin; bungalow; hut; lodge; log cabin;
Castle; palace; villa; estate; mansion; manor house; fortress;
Town house; country house; summer house; farmhouse; ranch house;
Office building; concrete-steel building; glass building; brick building;
Skyscraper; high rise; tower; elevator building; walk-up (walk-up building).

Miscellaneous buildings

School; hospital; supermarket; department store; restaurant; hotel;
Bank; post office; museum; library; movie theater; factory; plant;
Police department; fire department; city hall; town hall; prison; jail;
Church; cathedral; temple; chapel; mosque; synagogue.

Places of interest and entertainment

To go sightseeing; to see the sights; to visit scenic sites; to visit places of interest;
Tourist attractions; cultural attractions; scenic attractions; major attractions;
Historical places; historic places; historical sites; historic sites; historic landmarks;
Art gallery; art museum; museum of art; science museum; exhibition; showroom;
Monument; memorial; square; plaza; park; garden; botanical garden;
Zoo; zoological garden; aviary; wildlife refuge; nature reserve; planetarium;

Aquarium; marine park; water park; aquapark; amusement park;
Concert hall; opera house; theater; movie theater; cinema; circus;
Dancing hall; disco; discotheque; night club.

Tourist information places

Tourist information center; visitors center; visitors bureau;
Travel agency; tourist agency.

Hotels and other accommodation

Hotel; inn; motel; lodge; youth hostel; residential hotel;
Lodging; lodgings; lodging house; rooming house;
Guesthouse (guest house); country inn; camping area; campsite;
Boardinghouse (boarding house); bed and board; bed and breakfast;
Deluxe hotel; luxury hotel; five-star hotel; four-star hotel; three-star hotel;
Downtown hotel; small hotel; large hotel; old hotel; rundown hotel;
Expensive hotel; moderate hotel; inexpensive hotel; cheap hotel;
Hotel amenities; hotel facilities; business center; restaurant; playground;
Fitness facilities; exercise facilities; fitness center; exercise room; swimming pool.

Restaurants, bars

Restaurant; cafeteria; cafe; lunchroom; luncheonette; coffee shop; tearoom; snack bar;
Eating place; eating house; diner; eatery; canteen; grillroom; pizzeria; milk bar;
French restaurant; Italian restaurant; Chinese restaurant; Mexican restaurant;
Seafood restaurant; fish restaurant; fast food restaurant (fast-food restaurant);
Hotel restaurant; a la carte restaurant; self-service restaurant; family restaurant;
Bar; barroom; cocktail lounge; pub; tavern; saloon.

Banks

Bank; central bank; savings bank; commercial bank; nearest bank;

Atm (automatic teller machine); cash machine; currency exchange;

Electronic banking; online banking.

Shopping places

Shopping center; shopping mall; department store; shoe store; computer store; bookstore;

Supermarket; grocery store; food store; food market; farmers' market; bakery;

Fair; annual fair; book fair; trade fair; trade center;

Market; market place; flower market; flea market; bazaar;

Newsstand; fruit stand; street vendor.

Sports facilities

Health club; fitness center; gym; tennis club; golf club; country club;

Sports area; recreation area; sports ground; playground; campground;

Football ground; basketball ground; tennis court; golf course;

Swimming pool; skating rink; boxing ring; wrestling ring; racetrack; racecourse;

Football field; stadium; sports arena.

Health facilities

Hospital; clinic; polyclinic; health center; hospital clinic; dental clinic; the dentist's;

Outpatient clinic; outpatients' department; ambulatory surgical center; surgery department;

Waiting room; consulting room; hospital ward; emergency room; operating room; the ambulance;

Maternity hospital; maternity home; nursing home; pharmacy; drugstore.

Educational facilities

Nursery school; kindergarten; elementary school; high school;

School; college; institute; university; academy; medical school; law school;

Business school; vocational school; trade school; technical school; music school;

Library; campus; dormitory; day-care center; day camp; summer camp.

Hair care, skin care

Hair salon; hairdresser's; barber shop;

Beauty parlor; beauty salon; beauty shop;

Massage parlor; solarium.

Rentals

Rental agency; car rental; bicycle rental; video rental;

Real estate agency; house rental; apartment rental.

Services and repair

Laundry; laundromat; dry cleaner's;

Automobile repair shop; auto repair shop; car repair shop; service station; garage;

Bicycle repair shop; computer repair shop; home repair shop; locksmith's shop.

Exercise 1

Put the correct word in each gap.

Road | airport | café | bank | school | market

- 1 get on a plane here_____
- 2 go out with friends for a coffee here._____
- 3 keep your money here_____
- 4 drive a car on here_____
- 5 buy fruit here_____
- 6 go to lessons in classrooms here. _____

Exercise 2

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 stranuarte_____ (go here to have something to eat.)
- 2 brilayr_____ (go here to read books.)
- 3 sbu psto_____ (wait here for a bus.)
- 4 thelo_____ (sleep here for a few nights.)

5 acrkrap_____ (put your car here.)

6 dora_____ (cars drive here.)

Exercise 3

Put the correct word in each gap.

Cinema | hotels | street | station | flat | cafe

I live in a 1_____ in an old building. It is opposite two of the city's most famous, expensive 2_____. I work in a bank, and I always go to work by bus. I catch it at the bus 3_____ at the end of my 4_____. I often have a drink at the 5_____ there. After work, I sometimes go to the 6_____ to see a film.

Exercise 5

Exercise 4

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Jack lives | a to look at old pictures, |
| 2 I often go to the museum | b in a big new flat, |
| 3 lots of cars | c in that restaurant, |
| 4 this shop | d sells everything, |
| 5 you can get good meals | e use this road, |
| 6 look at the map | f to find the right street. |

Exercise 5

Put each sentence into the correct order.

1 park / walk / the / in / we often /.

2 market/Jill / food at / buys / the /.

3 museum / lots of / old / things / has / the / .

4 tom's / in / this street / school / is /.

5 good coffee / cafe / sells / that /.

6 map / you can / our road on / see / this / .



Listening

In town.mp3

People are talking cities. Listen and check ✓ the word that describe each city

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> great | 5. <input type="radio"/> small |
| <input type="radio"/> safe | <input type="radio"/> crowded |
| <input type="radio"/> cheap | <input type="radio"/> noisy |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> crowded | 6. <input type="radio"/> boring |
| <input type="radio"/> quiet | <input type="radio"/> small |
| <input type="radio"/> polluted | <input type="radio"/> lovely |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> noisy | 7. <input type="radio"/> ugly |
| <input type="radio"/> clean | <input type="radio"/> dangerous |
| <input type="radio"/> crowded | <input type="radio"/> safe |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> boring | 8. <input type="radio"/> expensive |
| <input type="radio"/> great | <input type="radio"/> large |
| <input type="radio"/> cheap | <input type="radio"/> small |

Present continuous: questions

Am	I	working?
Are	you / we / they	working?
Is	he / she / it	working?

Examples:

- **are** you **writing** a letter?
- **is** Pedro **sleeping** right now?
- **are** the children **playing** a game or reading a book?
- **is** the computer **working**?

You can put a question word at the beginning:

- **What** are you doing?
I'm writing an e-mail.
- **Where** is Sarah going?
She's going to the store.
- **Who** are they talking to?
They're talking to the teacher.
- **Why** is he running?
Because he's late for work.

Quiz: present continuous questions

Mark each sentence **correct** or **incorrect**:

1. Are the children sleeping?
2. How are you feeling today?
3. How many t-shirts you are buying?
4. Is it raining now?
5. What are they try to do?
6. What magazine are you reading?
7. Which hotel he is staying at?
8. Who is she wait for?
9. Why is he leaving school early?
10. What you thinking about?

quiz answers: present continuous questions

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Correct | 7. Incorrect (should be "is he staying") |
| 2. Correct | |
| 3. Incorrect (should be "are you buying") | 8. Incorrect (should be "is she waiting") |
| 4. Correct | 9. Correct |
| 5. Incorrect (should be "are you trying") | 10. Incorrect (should be "what are you") |
| 6. Correct | |

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
3. Basic tactics for listening the third edition (Jack. Richards with Grant Trew)
4. Macmillan English dictionary. For advanced learners. Second edition. (Rosalind Combley, Elizabeth Potter, Laura Wedge Worth, Donald Watt)
5. Basic English grammar for ESL students. (Espresso English)
6. Xorijiy til o'quv qo'llanma (Norboyeva F.R va Sabirova Z.B.)

Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

4 unit. Environment

4.1 health, medicine and exercise

Telling the doctor what is wrong with you

I feel sick/ tired.

My neck/leg/back hurts.

I've got toothache/earache/a cough.

I keep getting earache/headaches.

at the doctor's

Doctor: good morning. What can I do for you?

Amanda: I keep getting headaches.

Doctor: do you have a cough?

Amanda: no, but I feel a bit sick.

Doctor: do you eat well and take plenty of exercise?

Amanda: I try to, but I feel too tired to do any exercise.

Doctor: I see. And are you drinking plenty of water?

Amanda: no, I never drink water. I prefer coffee.

Doctor: that may be the problem. Everyone needs to drink Water. You should try to have at least five glasses Every day. If you do that, your headaches will Probably stop.

Amanda: ok, I'll try. Thank you, Dr Kennedy.



- *Words for talking about health, medicine and exercise*

- **fever:** an abnormally high [body](#) temperature; often a sign of infection.
- **Cough:** a sudden expulsion of air from the lungs; usually caused by illness.
- **Allergy:** a response from the immune system (red eyes, runny nose, skin irritation etc.), usually to a certain food, medicine, material, or smell.
- **Infection:** invasion and multiplication of microorganisms; such as bacteria, viruses, etc.
- **Asthma:** a respiratory condition that causes difficulty in breathing.
- **Diabetes:** a chronic condition that affects the body's ability to use sugar.
- **Migraine:** a type of headache.
- **Anxiety:** a mental health disorder that causes excessive fear and worry.
- **Depression:** a mental health condition that leads to persistent sadness and loss of interest.
- **Arthritis:** the problem of one or more body parts' joints that causes pain and stiffness.
- **Fracture:** a break in a bone; requires medical attention.
- **Flu:** an infectious disease caused by a virus; symptoms include fever and cough.
- **Indigestion:** discomfort in the stomach; often after eating.
- **Hypertension:** also known as high blood pressure; can lead to serious health problems.

Familiarity with these ailments will enable you to describe symptoms more precisely and understand medical advice. Keep this medical vocabulary in mind, as they are essential for everyday health-related communication.

Medical procedures

Medical procedures play a crucial role in maintaining and restoring health. However, the medical vocabulary used to describe these procedures can be confusing. In the following section, you'll find a detailed list of terms related to examinations and treatments designed to demystify medical processes and help you communicate more effectively with healthcare providers.

Examinations

Medical examinations are vital for diagnosing and monitoring health conditions. Here, you'll learn about different tests and procedures that doctors may use to assess your health.

- **Check-up:** a general examination by a doctor; often for routine health assessment.
- **X-ray:** a type of imaging test; uses radiation to view inside the body.
- **Blood test:** laboratory analysis of a blood sample; used to check various health conditions.
- **Biopsy:** the removal and examination of body cells, liquid, or tissue to diagnose a condition.
- **Mri scan:** an imaging test; uses magnetic fields to create detailed images of the body.
- **Ultrasound:** a diagnostic tool; uses sound waves to view internal organs.
- **Ct scan:** a type of x-ray; provides cross-sectional images of the body.
- **Eye exam:** an evaluation of vision and eye health; performed by an optometrist.
- **Physical therapy:** a treatment plan; helps restore movement and reduce pain.
- **Dental exam:** a check-up of teeth and gums; performed by a dentist.
- **Ecg:** a test that records heart activity; detects heart problems.
- **Urine test:** an analysis of a urine sample; checks for kidney problems or infections.

Exercise 1

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 ecrisexe_____ (go running, for example)
- 2 lopshiat_____ (the place to go when you are sick)
- 3 besiab_____ (very small people)
- 4 dybo_____ (swimming is good for your_____)
- 5 snuer_____ (this person helps you when you are sick)
- 6 ahre_____ (when you have earache, you sometimes can't do this)

Exercise 2

For each question, tick the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 if I study for a long time I get a | 4 I've hurt my |
| <input type="checkbox"/> headache. | <input type="checkbox"/> earache. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> neck. | <input type="checkbox"/> neck. |
| 2 when you go out in the rain, you can get | 5 I can't go out because I am |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tired. | <input type="checkbox"/> sick. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a cold. | <input type="checkbox"/> toothache. |
| 3 see the doctor when you have a | 6 today, I want to do some |
| <input type="checkbox"/> problem. | <input type="checkbox"/> exercise. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tired. | <input type="checkbox"/> cough. |

Exercise 3

Match the two parts.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 my teeth hurt. I've got | a earache. |
| 2 I'm coughing a lot. I've got | b tired. |
| 3 Dr Thorne works very hard. She often feels | c sick. |
| 4 I've cut my arm. I want to see | d toothache. |
| 5 I ate something bad. I feel | e a cold. |
| 6 that music was very loud. I've got | f a doctor. |

Exercise 4

Find the words that do not belong, as shown.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 doctor | nurse | cough |
| 2 baby | cold | headache |
| 3 sick | exercise | tired |
| 4 problem | neck | tooth |
| 5 cough | toothache | hear |
| 6 hospital | cut | hurt |

Exercise 5

Put the correct word or words in each gap, as shown.

Neck || nurse || doctor || toothache | sick | exercise | tired | hospital

- 1 a person _____ nurse _____ doctor
- 2 a place _____
- 3 part of the body _____
- 4 how you feel _____
- 5 something you can do _____
- 6 a problem with your teeth _____

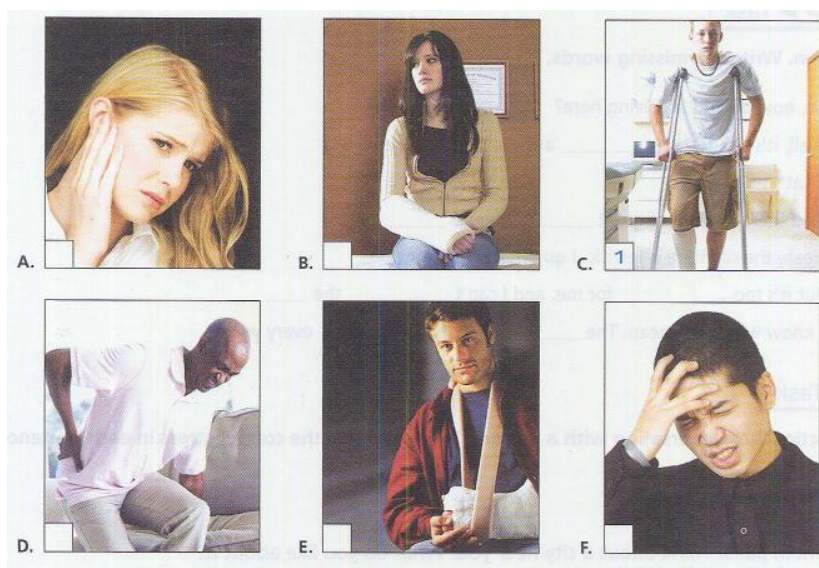


Health and medicine.mp3



Listening

People are talking about health problem. Listen and number the pictures



Present simple or continuous?

Use **present simple** for things that happen in **general** or **regularly**. Use **present continuous** for things happening **now**, **at the moment**, or **current/temporary projects**.

Present Simple	Present Continuous
I work from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM every day.	I m currently working on a new project.
Mark studies English every Tuesday night.	Mark is studying the present continuous this week.
We usually go to Europe in the summer.	Right now, we're going to the supermarket.
They always talk to their boss in the morning.	It's 9:00 AM. They're talking to him now.
Does it usually rain in the winter?	No, but it's raining at the moment. Take an umbrella.

Words that are often used with the present simple or continuous:

- **With present simple:** always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every (day/night/Monday/summer/year)
- **With present continuous:** now, right now, at the moment, currently, this week/month/year, today

Quiz: present simple or continuous

Select the correct option:

1. They always **are going** / **go** to the gym after work.
2. He normally **works** / **is working** every weekday, but today he **Works** / **isn't working** because it's a holiday.
3. "where **are you going** / **do you go**?"
"to my grandmother's house - see you later!"
4. How often **are you cleaning** / **do you clean** your house?
5. Jane is cold because she **doesn't wear** / **she's not wearing** a jacket.
6. My colleagues normally **are eating** / **eat** lunch in the office.
7. How many children **are you having** / **do you have**?

8. My husband **is playing / plays** tennis three times a week.
9. Please turn down the music; **I try / I'm trying** to study.
10. Watch out! Your son **is running / runs** into the street!
11. "what **does she do / is she doing?**" "she's baking a cake."
12. Rita **doesn't know / isn't knowing** how to ride a bike.
13. "where's mom?" "**she takes / she's taking** a shower."
14. Yes, i can talk now. **I don't drive / I'm not driving.**
15. My cousin never **gives / is giving** me a birthday present

Quiz answers: present simple or continuous?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Go | 9. I'm trying |
| 2. Works / isn't working | 10. Is running |
| 3. Are you going | 11. Is she doing |
| 4. Do you clean | 12. Doesn't know |
| 5. She's not wearing | 13. She's taking |
| 6. Eat | 14. I'm not driving |
| 7. Do you have | 15. Gives |
| 8. Plays | |

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
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Internet resources

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4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

4.2 food

Talking about food and drink

The following words for types of food and drink are usually uncountable. You cannot put **a** or **an** in front of them. You often put **some** or **any** in front of them.

Bread butter cheese chocolate coffee meat milk fish fruit rice

*Would you like **some** bread?*

I usually have coffee with my breakfast.

*We haven't got **any** milk.*

Do you like chocolate?

You can talk about **a piece of bread/chocolate/meat**, etc., **a cup of coffee** or **a glass/bottle of milk**.

The following words for types of food are usually countable, and you need to use **a** or **an** in front of them. If you put **some** or **any** in front of them, you need to make them plural.

Apple banana egg

*I took **an** apple to eat after school.*

*I bought **some** bananas.*

*Are there **any** eggs in the fridge?*

The following words for types of food are usually plural.

Chips vegetables

I had meat and vegetables for dinner.

Do you like chips?

Words for talking about food

Appetizer (noun): food served before the main course - *for our appetizers we'll have spring rolls and fish cakes, please.*

Aroma (noun): a nice smell, especially from food, wine, coffee, etc. - *i love the aroma of freshly-baked bread.*

Bake (verb): to cook in an oven - *have you ever tried baking a cake?*

Bland (adjective): having little taste; tasteless - *most people think British food is bland.*

Course (noun): one part of a meal - *French meals usually have three courses; the hors d'oeuvre, the entrée and the dessert.*

Cuisine (noun): a country or region's style of cooking - *there's more to Italian cuisine than pizza and pasta.*

Cutlery (also silverware) (noun): knives, forks, and spoons used for eating - *we only use our best cutlery on special occasions.*

Dairy product (noun): a food made from milk, like butter, cheese, yoghurt, etc. - *dairy products are becoming more popular in Asia.*

Delicious (adjective): tasting very good - *the food in this restaurant is really delicious.*

Dessert (noun): sweet food eaten at the end of a meal - *have you ever tried middle-eastern desserts like baklava?*

Diet (noun): all the foods a person or animal usually eats - *my doctor said a vegetarian diet rich in protein is best.*

Dish (noun): 1. A deep plate for cooking or serving food - *i baked the pie in a special pie dish.* 2. Food prepared and cooked in a particular way - *what's your favourite French dish?*

Entrée (noun): 1. The main course of a meal 2. A course before the main course (English) - *what did you order for your entrée?*

Fast food (noun): quickly served food like burgers, French fries, fried chicken, etc. - *I only get fast food if I don't have time to cook.*

Flavor (or **flavour** in us spelling) (noun): the taste of food or drink - *Japanese people think how food looks is as important as the flavor.*

Fry (verb): to cook something in hot oil or fat - *heat oil in a pan and fry the chopped onions for five minutes.*

Grain (noun): seeds used as food like wheat, rice, lentils, etc. - *grains like wheat and rye are used to make different kinds of bread.*

Grill (verb): to cook something just above or below a heat source - *grilling a fish is better than frying it.*

Heart disease (noun): disease caused by damage to the heart or nearby blood vessels - *eating fatty food increases your risk of developing heart disease.*

Ingredients (noun): all the foods used to make a dish or meal - *what ingredients do we need to make spaghetti sauce?*

Junk food (noun): foods and food products that are unhealthy because of all the fat, salt or sugar they contain - *people who love junk food soon get fat and unhealthy.*

Kitchenware (noun): things used for preparing food like knives, spoons, pots, dishes, etc. - *our kitchen cupboards are full of kitchenware we hardly ever use.*

Menu (noun): the list of foods and drinks served in a restaurant, café, pub, etc. - *let's check the menu before deciding whether to eat here.*

Nutritious (adjective): having nourishing substances we need in order to be healthy - *Thai food's nutritious as well as being delicious.*

Obesity (noun): the unhealthy condition of being very fat or overweight - *obesity wasn't a serious problem here until western companies opened fast food outlets.*

Poultry (noun): birds that people eat, like chickens, ducks, geese, etc - *factory farms keep poultry in tiny cages and the birds never see the outside world.*

Recipe (noun): instructions for cooking a dish or a meal - *my mum has a great recipe for chocolate pudding.*

Seafood (noun): anything from the sea that can be eaten - *if you eat vegetarian food plus fish and seafood, but not meat or poultry, you're a pescatarian/pescetarian.*

Tableware (noun): things used for serving or eating a meal such as knives, forks, plates, glasses, etc. - *most of our wedding gifts were tableware of one sort or another.*

Tasteless (adjective): having very little flavor - *vegetarian food can be a bit tasteless, but it can also be really delicious.*

Tasty (adjective): having a good taste; delicious - *bob thinks Indian food is tastier than Chinese food.*

Exercise 1. Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 uhlnc_____ (we eat this in the middle of the day.)
- 2 foecef_____ (this is a hot brown drink many people like.)
- 3 lepaps_____ (these are red and green and grow on trees.)
- 4 rettbu_____ (it's yellow and we can put it on bread.)
- 5 getabevels_____ (these are usually green, sometimes red or other colours.)
- 6 taolocch_____ (this is sweet and brown and many people like it very much.)

Exercise 2. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 many English people | a for dinner this evening? |
| 2 my sister doesn't eat | b cup of coffee? |
| 3 would you like a | c plenty of water in this hot weather, |
| 4 I had some soup | d like fish and chips, |
| 5 what are you having | e meat or fish, |
| 6 it's good to drink | f and a piece of bread. |

Exercise 3. Put each sentence into the correct order.

1 have rice / we usually / for dinner / and vegetables / .

2 I took some / for my lunch / bread and cheese / .

3 good fruit / you can buy / the market / and vegetables at / .

4 dinner / eat chocolate / after / I often / .

5 my salad / I had a / chips with / plate of / .

6 I always / with my / have coffee / breakfast / .

Exercise 4. Choose the correct word or words.

1 I would like **a cheese** / **some cheese** with my bread.

2 I usually have **meat** / **a meat** for dinner.

3 my friend made me **cake** / **a cake** for my birthday.

4 I will take **banana** / **a banana** to eat later.

5 we are having **fish** / **a fish** for lunch.

6 I like to eat **a fruit** / **fruit** every day.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

Eats | drinks | lunch | fruit | cake | milk | fish

1 apples and bananas are _____

2 Lee often _____ rice with his dinner.

3 Ella had eggs for _____

4 do you like _____ in your coffee?

5 my mum made me a birthday _____

6 Paul usually _____ water with his meals.





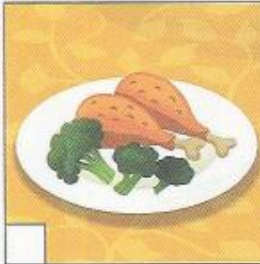
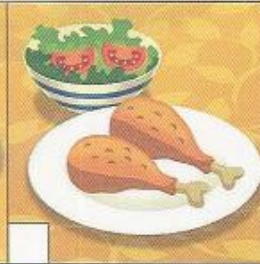








Food.mp3



Listening

People are having dinner. What does the server bring them? Listen and check the correct pictures ✓

1.		
	a.	b.
2.		
	a.	b.
3.		
	a.	b.
4.		
	a.	b.
5.		
	a.	b.
6.		
	a.	b.

Countable and uncountable

Countable nouns are things we can count – for example, cats:

- my brother has **a cat**.
- my sister has **two cats**.
- my friend has **three cats**.

Other examples of countable nouns:

- **things** - book, table, computer, banana, shirt, television, house.
- **people** - man, woman, child, friend, sister, uncle, teacher, boss.

Uncountable nouns are words that we can't count, or can't divide

Into separate parts:

- **liquids and some foods** - water, butter, rice, flour, milk
- **ideas and concepts** - love, fun, work, money, peace, safety
- **information** - advice, information, news, knowledge
- **categories** - music, furniture, equipment, jewelry, meat

Countable	Uncountable
dollar / dollars	money
song / songs	music
table / tables	furniture
bottle / bottles	wine, water
report / reports	information
job / jobs	work

Don't add -s to make uncountable nouns plural:

- I need some ~~informations~~ about the course.
- I need some **information** about the course.

You can use other words to help quantify uncountable nouns:

- She bought **three bottles of wine** and **five boxes of rice**.
- He gave me **two pieces of advice**: eat less and exercise more.

With **countable nouns**, we use **many**, **few**, and **a lot of**:

- how **many glasses** of water do you drink every day?
- there are **too many** people in the room.
- I have **a few** questions about the lesson.
- I eat **a lot of** vegetables.

With **uncountable nouns**, we use **much**, **little** and **a lot of**:

- how **much** water do you drink every day?
- he put **too much** salt in the soup.
- we have **too little** information to make a decision.
- she has **a lot of** experience in this type of work.

We can use **some**, **any**, and **no** with both uncountable nouns and

Plural countable nouns:

- can I borrow **some** of your books?
- would you like to listen to **some** music?
- I don't have **any** ideas.
- I don't have **any** money.
- there are **no** chairs in the living room.
- there's **no** furniture in the living room.

Quiz: countable / uncountable nouns

1) I didn't understand the lesson, so i asked _____.

- A. A lot of questions.
- B. Many question.
- C. A little question.

2) _____ think English grammar is difficult.

- A. A lot of person
- B. Many people
- C. Much people

3) _____ of books were delivered to the school yesterday.

- A. A few boxes
- B. Any boxes
- C. Some box

4) their relationship has _____. They argue almost every day.

- A. A lot of problems
- B. Many problem
- C. Much problems

5) there are _____ in the classroom.

- A. Some desk
- B. So much desks
- C. Twenty desks

6) how _____ do you drink?

- A. Lots of tea
- B. Many tea
- C. Much tea

7) he has _____ to do over the weekend.

A. A lot of works

B. Many work

C. Some work

8) my father's going on _____ next month.

A. Two business trips

B. Two business travels

C. Much business trips

9) I like _____ by lady gaga.

A. A few songs

B. Some musics

C. Many music

10. Don't go to that part of the city at night - there's _____.

A. A few violence

B. A lot of violence

C. Many violences

Quiz answers: countable & uncountable nouns

1) a - a lot of questions

2) b - many people

3) a - a few boxes

4) a - a lot of problems

5) c - twenty desks

6) c - much tea

7) c - some work

8) a - two business trips

9) a - a few songs

10) b - a lot of violence

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
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Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

4.3 talking about what you like

We really enjoyed our
Holiday. The weather was
Hot and our hotel was
Lovely. We had fun on the
Beach, and the cities were
Great too.



I never want to go on
Holiday with peter again! He
Knows I don't like walking,
But he made me go up and
Down mountains all day! I
Was hungry and thirsty all
The time, and when we got
Back to our hotel, I was too
Tired to do anything except sleep



I went out with Lara last Night. I wanted to go to an Indian restaurant, but she Prefers pizza. It was great To see her, and we had a Really nice time. She told Me about her new job. She's Very happy there. I'd like to Get a new job too.



It is important to use the right verb patterns. When we use another verb after **enjoy**, **like** or **love**, we

Often use -ing forms:

I enjoy **playing** football.

I like **watching** movies.

I love **going on** holiday.

When we use another verb after prefer, we use -ing forms or to + infinitive:

I prefer **playing** tennis.

I prefer **to eat** a bit later.

When we use another verb after want, we use to + infinitive:

I want **to talk** to max.

Exercise 1

Match the two parts.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1 mark would like a drink. He's | a tired. |
| 2 I need a thick sweater. This room is | b cold. |
| 3 don't touch the oven door. It's very | c thirsty. |
| 4 Jenny wants an apple. She's | d hot. |
| 5 he worked late last night. He's really | e hungry. |

Words for talking about what you like

1. To be into _____

Often used for hobbies

I am into art

I am into modern art

I'm quite into art, especially modern art

2. To have a thing for _____

When you like unusual and specific things

I have a thing for chocolate mints

I have a thing for 90's music

I have a thing for Chinese comic books

This phrase can also be used for people, when you are attracted to that person.

I have a thing for this girl at work

3. To have a soft spot for _____

You like something or someone, but it's hard to explain why

I have soft spot for old movies

I have a soft spot for dogs

I have a bit of a soft spot for old movies

She has a soft spot for her niece

This father has a soft spot for his youngest daughter

4. To be partial to _____

I am partial to red wine

I am partial to Spanish red wine

I'm quite partial to Spanish red wine

I'm rather partial to Spanish red wine

5. To take to / to warm up to / to grow on

The following phrases are for things you didn't like at first, but now you are starting to like it / them.

When I arrived in Spain, I didn't like the food, but now I'm taking to it

When I arrived in Spain, I didn't like the food, but now I have taken to it

I never used to like this job, but now I'm warming to it
I never used to like this job, but now I have warmed to it
I used to hate gardening, but nowadays it's growing on me
I used to dislike history, but since watching that documentary it has grown on me

Below we have some phrases to talk about both **things** and **activities** that you neither like nor dislike.

Do you like art?

I don't mind it

It's not bad

I can take it or leave it

I don't dislike it

Do you like getting up early in the morning?

It's no big deal

It doesn't bother me

I don't mind it

Exercise 2. Put the correct word in each gap.

Want | fun | hope | prefer | enjoy | like

Hi Lucy

Would you 1_____ to come to the fair with me tomorrow? Do you
2_____ the morning or afternoon? 13_____ to go in
the afternoon, at about 3 p.m. I think we can have 4_____ there.
15_____ everything at the fair. 16_____ you can
come with me.

Love

Sam

Exercise 3

Which sentences are correct?

1 I worked hard yesterday, so I tired today.



2 that's a great jacket and it's a lovely colour. ☆

3 our hotel was nice and the weather wasn't very hot. ☆

4 my sister's sad, because her friend is very ill. ☆

5 are you interesting in this book? ☆

6 the film was fun nice and we laughed a lot. ☆

Exercise 4

Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

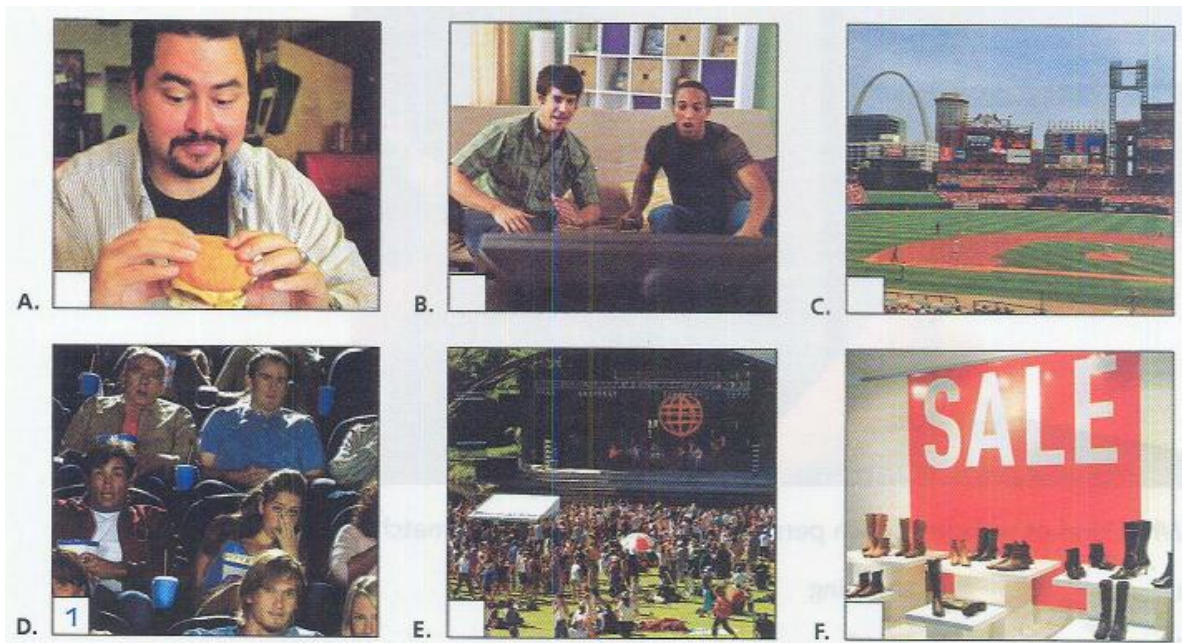
- 1 I want to find an **interesting** ☆ job when I leave school.
- 2 Malik is always very hot and **thirsty** ☆ after a football match.
- 3 there's coffee or tea. Which do you **love** ☆?
- 4 Lee doesn't **like** ☆ to come out with us because he's tired.
- 5 did you have a **good** ☆ time at the party?
- 6 would you **enjoy** ☆ to have lunch with me tomorrow?



Listening

talking what you like.mp3

Listen to the entertainment news stories. Number the pictures



exercise 5

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 istryth _____ (you want a drink)
- 2 gesterinint _____ (a way to describe a good story)
- 3 volley _____ (beautiful or nice)
- 4 gater _____ (very good)
- 5 rughyn _____ (you need to eat something)
- 6 driet _____ (you'd like to sit down)

Future with going to

Use going to talk about future events, plans and predictions.



She's going to have a baby soon.

Positive:

Full Form	Contracted Form	
I am You are He / she / it is We are They are	I'm You're He's / She's / It's We're They're	going to take a test tomorrow.

In fast spoken english, **going to** often sounds like *gonna*:
“we’re *gonna* take a test tomorrow.”

Negative:

Full Form	Contracted Form 1	Contracted Form 2	
I am not You are not He / she is not It is not We are not They are not	I'm not You're not He's / She's not It's not We're not They're not	--- You aren't He / she isn't It isn't We aren't They aren't	going to take a test tomorrow.

Question:

Am Are Is Are Are	I you he / she / it we they	going to take a test tomorrow?
--	---	---------------------------------------

Don't forget "am/is/are"!

- ~~I going to buy some new shoes next week.~~
I'm going to buy some new shoes next week.
- ~~She not going to watch TV.~~
She's not going to watch TV.
- ~~They going to get married in June.~~
They're going to get married in June.

Quiz: future with “going to”

mark each sentence as correct or incorrect:

1. Is you going to start any new projects this year?
2. Barbara and Adrian is going to start studying English next Semester.
3. I going to buy flowers for my girlfriend's birthday.
4. Laura's not going to stay in a hotel during her next vacation.
5. Is Martha going make a lot of money in her new job?
6. Marty's going to meet john for lunch at 12:30.
7. My father not going to come home until 9:00.
8. They're not going to win the game.
9. Tim and Janet are going cook dinner on Friday.
10. We're going to visit our friends in Rio de Janeiro in December.
11. What movie are you going to see tonight?
12. I'm not going to eat any dessert after dinner.

Quiz answers: future with "going to"

1. Incorrect (should be "are you")
2. Incorrect (should be "are going")
3. Incorrect (should be "I'm going")
4. Correct
5. Incorrect (should be "going to make")
6. Correct
7. Incorrect (should be "father is not going")
8. Correct
9. Incorrect (should be "going to cook")
- 10) correct
- 11) correct
- 12) correct

Used literatures

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4.4 travel and holidays

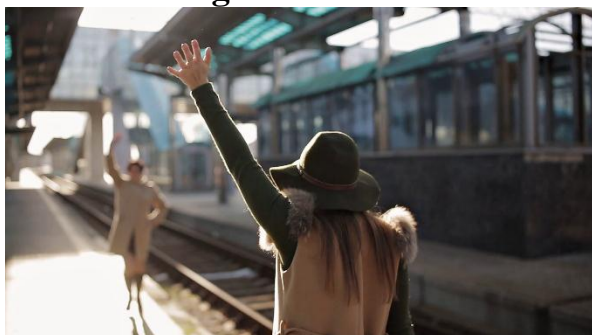
Visiting my aunt



I went to station by bicycle



I bought ticket to Bristol



I got there at 9:30 and my aunt met me



She drove me to her house.

A holiday in Australia



I flew to Brisbane



After a few days, I went
By boat to one of the
Beautiful islands.



I went swimming every
Day. It was fantastic!



I was sad when it was
Time to leave.

Words for talking about travel and holidays

1. [travel](#)

Change location

2. [roam](#)

Move about aimlessly or without any destination

3. [move](#)

Change location

4. [step](#)

The act of changing location by raising the foot and setting it down

5. [fly](#)

Travel through the air; be airborne

6. [journey](#)

The act of traveling from one place to another

7. [voyage](#)

A journey to some distant place

8. [tour](#)

A route all the way around a particular place or area

9. [trek](#)

Any long and difficult trip

10. [map](#)

A diagrammatic representation of the earth's surface

11. [guide](#)

Someone employed to conduct others

12. destination

The place designated as the end, as of a race or journey

13. globetrotter

Someone who travels widely and often

Exercise 1

Put the correct word in each gap.

Hotels | holiday || taxi | leaves | ticket || visit || travel

Hi mike

I'm going on holiday to Scotland next week. I'm going to 1_____ my friend tom, and I can stay in his house. That's good because 2_____ there are very expensive. I don't want to 3_____ there by car because it's so far and my car is very old. So yesterday i bought a 4_____ for a very early train next Monday morning. I will get a 5_____ to the station at 5 a.m. Because my train 6_____ at 5.45.

Talk to you soon,

Chris

Exercise 2

Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 I'm going to France **by** ☆ plane.
- 2 my hotel is near the beach and I **get** ☆ swimming every day.
- 3 he's a very good **driver** ☆ .
- 4 **go** ☆ the number 10 bus from outside the bank.
- 5 can you **get** ☆ a train from the city Centre to your village?
- 6 does your bus **visit** ☆ at 9.30 or 9.20?

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

- 1 Do you travel _____ bus when you go on holiday?
- 2 Let's go _____ Paris this weekend. I want to see the Eiffel tower!
- 3 She _____ her car very fast.
- 4 I'm going to meet Sarah at the railway at _____ 2.30.
- 5 Yesterday, we _____ the museum and saw some interesting old photos there.
- 6 Everyone must buy a train _____ before they get on the train.

Exercise 4

Choose the correct word.

- 1 how did you **travel / stay / visit** to the mountains?
- 2 why do you want to go there **on / by / in** bus?
- 3 what time does your train **travel / drive / leave**?
- 4 can I **go / get / travel** a bus to the sports Centre from here?
- 5 there is a very interesting museum you can **stay / go / visit** in town.
- 6 we went to the seaside and went fishing in a **boat / car / bus**.



Listening

travelling and holidays.mp3

Do the people like the cities they live in? Listen and check ✓ the correct answer.

Nº	Likes it a lot	Likes it a little	Doesn't like it
1	✓		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Exercise 5

Which sentences are correct?

- 1 the taxi driver is waiting for us in the hotel lobby. ☆
- 2 he couldn't get a bus because it was late at night. ☆
- 3 the hotel has a fantastic swimming pool. ☆
- 4 I don't like flying because it's uncomfortable. ☆
- 5 where are you getting on holiday this year? ☆
- 6 will you visit your aunt when you go to San Francisco? ☆

Comparative adjectives

Use comparatives to compare two things:

Phil is 10 years old. Ben is 8 years old.

- Phil is **older than** Ben.
- Ben is **younger than** Phil.

For one-syllable words

Add **-er**

Tall	Taller
Old	Older
Fast	Faster
Long	Longer
New	Newer

- my new car is **faster than** my old car.
- I'm **older than** my brother.
- traveling by bike takes **longer than** traveling by motorcycle.

For words that end in a vowel + consonant

Double the last consonant and add -er

Big	Bigger
Hot	Hotter
Thin	Thinner

- an elephant is **bigger than** a cat.
- brazil is **hotter than** Sweden.
- my sister is **thinner than** me.

For words that end in consonant + y

Remove -y and add -ier.

Easy	Easier
Happy	Happier
Busy	Busier

- reading English is **easier than** listening.
- Maria is **happier than** Dave.
- people today are **busier than** in the past.

For words with 3+ syllables

Add “more” before the adjective:

Expensive	More expensive
Popular	More popular
Interesting	More interesting

- a car is **more expensive than** a computer.
- Michael Jackson's music is **more popular than** country music.
- watching a movie is **more interesting than** studying grammar.

Adjectives with irregular comparatives

Good	Better
Bad	Worse
Far	Farther

- eating fruit is **better** for your health than eating hamburgers.
- cancer is **worse than** the flu.
- one mile is **farther than** one kilometer.

[Quiz: comparative adjectives](#)

Mark each sentence **correct** or **incorrect**:

1. A book is longer a magazine.
2. American football is dangerous than baseball.
3. This restaurant is more better than the one we ate at yesterday.
4. Ashley is prettier than sandy.
5. Craig is more friendly than Paul.
6. I'm popular than her.
7. Listening to English is harder than reading English.
8. The couch is more comfortable than the chair.
9. An elephant is bigger of a mouse.
10. The new movie is more bad than the original movie.
11. The sun is hoter than the moon.

12. The weather in London is wetter than the weather in Cairo.
13. This test was easier than the last one.
14. Vegetables are better for your health than candy.
15. The movie was much more interesting than the book.

Quiz answers: comparative adjectives

1. Incorrect (should be "longer than a magazine")
2. Incorrect (should be "more dangerous")
3. Incorrect (should be "is better than")
4. Correct
5. Incorrect (should be "friendlier")
6. Incorrect (should be "more popular than")
7. Correct
8. Correct
9. Incorrect (should be "bigger than")
10. Incorrect (should be "worse")
11. Incorrect (should be "hotter")
12. Correct
13. Correct
14. Correct
15. Correct

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
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Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
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3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

4.5 weather

Bad weather



It was dangerous to drive
because it was so foggy.



in winter, there is often
Ice on the road.



It was too wet to go out,
rain to stop.



it was difficult to ride my So I had to wait for the
Bicycle because it was so windy.

Good weather



The sky was blue with a few white
Clouds



we had a lovely sunny day for our wedding.



We had dinner outside because we had a very hot summer this year
the weather was warm

Good to know!

Several adjectives that describe weather are formed with the suffix-y

Cloud - cloudy

Fog – foggy


Sun – sunny

Wind - windy

Words for talking about weather

Word	Meaning	Example sentence
Airconditioner/ airconditioning <i>noun</i>	An appliance that cools down the air in a home or building	The airconditioner keeps the office nice and comfortable even when it's very hot outside.
Avalanche <i>noun</i>	A dangerous slide of snow down a mountain	The skiers were warned about a possible avalanche .
Below freezing <i>preposition/</i> <i>adjective</i>	Temperature less than 0 degrees celsius/(32f)	It's supposed to go below freezing before the weekend.
Blizzard <i>noun</i>	A storm with lots of snow and wind	The airplane couldn't take-off because of the blizzard .
Boiling hot <i>adjective + noun</i>	Common expression for describing a very hot day	It was boiling hot , so we all jumped into the lake.
Breeze <i>noun</i>	Light wind	Don't bother with a hat. There is always a breeze near the ocean.
Celsius <i>noun</i>	Measurement of temperature (0 degrees	In the summer, the average temperature here is 20


Word	Meaning	Example sentence
	is freezing/100 is boiling)	degrees celsius .
Chilly <i>adjective</i>	Cold	It's a bit chilly today, so i think you should wear a coat.
Clear <i>adjective</i>	When the sky is blue because no clouds are blocking the sun	On a clear night you can see a lot of stars.
Cloud/ cloudy <i>noun/ adjective</i>	Water in the sky that appears as a white or grey mass	It may look cloudy in the morning, but the sun always comes out by afternoon.
Cold spell <i>adjective + noun</i>	A period of colder than average weather	They're calling for a cold spell , so we put off our camping trip.
Cool <i>adjective</i>	Temperature in between warm and cold	The days were boiling hot, but the nights were cool and comfortable for sleeping.
Degrees <i>noun</i>	Measurement for temperature	I don't feel the heat until it's about forty degrees celsius outside.
Drizzling <i>continuous verb</i>	Raining slightly	I think i'll take the dog for a walk. It's only drizzling now.
Drought <i>noun</i>	A long period with no rainfall	Forest fires are a serious danger during a drought .
Fahrenheit <i>noun</i>	Measurement of temperature (32 degrees is freezing/212 is boiling)	It was 100 degrees fahrenheit when we got to san francisco.
Flood <i>noun</i>	Overflow of rain water	The flood was so bad, our basement was full of water.
Flurries <i>noun</i>	Very light snowfall	There are a few flurries but the snow isn't sticking to the roads.

Word	Meaning	Example sentence
		
Fog/ foggy <i>noun/ adjective</i>	Thick water vapor that blocks one's vision	We couldn't see the bridge because there was too much fog .
Forecast <i>noun/verb</i>	The expected weather for the future	According to the 5 day forecast , it's going to rain on our wedding day.
Freezing cold <i>adjective + noun</i>	Common expression used to describe a very cold day	It was a freezing cold day for the santa claus parade.
Frost <i>noun</i>	Ice crystals on a frozen surface	Some flowers are so strong they can withstand frost .
Frostbite <i>noun</i>	A skin condition caused by over exposure to the cold (typically reddish skin with white spots)	I lost my hat while i was skiing, and i ended up with frostbite on my ears.
Hail <i>noun</i>	Small pieces of ice that fall during a storm	There was so much hail that some of the trailer homes were destroyed.
Heat stroke <i>noun</i>	A flu-like condition one can acquire after spending too long in the sun	Bring lots of water and wear a hat to avoid heat stroke in this weather.
Heat-wave <i>noun</i>	Extremely hot weather that is much higher than average--usually lasts a short time	During the heat-wave we cooled our beds down with ice packs.
Humid/ humidity <i>adjective/ noun</i>	Moisture in the air	It feels a lot hotter than it actually is because of the humidity .
Hurricane <i>noun</i>	A tropical storm with very strong wind and	Half of the buildings on the island were flattened by the hurricane .


Word	Meaning	Example sentence
	rain	

Exercise 1


Decide if the pairs of sentences have the same meaning.

1 a yesterday it was sunny. 


b yesterday the sun was shining.

2 a it was cold last night. 


b it wasn't warm last night.

3 a there is ice on the road so it is difficult to drive on. 

b the road is closed because the weather is very bad.

4 a there are lots of clouds in the sky. 

b it is raining at the moment.

5 a it's warm so you don't need a sweater. 

b you need more clothes in this weather.

6 a it's hot here in summer. 

b the summer weather is very warm in this place.

Exercise 2.

Put the correct word in each gap.

Snow | summer | rains | cloudy | sky | sunny

The weather in Scotland changes a lot in winter there is 1 _____ the mountains and you can go skiing. Sometimes the 2 _____ is blue and it's beautiful but sometimes it's 3 _____ you need warm clothes in winter and it 4 _____ lot, so you need an umbrella. In 5 _____ it is often warm and 6 _____ so it is time to go there for a holiday.

Exercise 3

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

1 eci _____ (it's dangerous to drive when this is on the road.)

2 ygogf _____ (it's difficult to see in this kind of weather.)

3 nidwy _____ (it's difficult to use an umbrella in this kind of weather.)

4 olucd _____ (this is a white or grey thing in the sky.)

- 5 rmmser_____ (it is hotter than the other times of the year.)
 6 nwos _____ (this is white and cold and falls from the sky.)

Exercise 4

Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in this text?

my summer holiday blog

it's Monday and I'm still on holiday in France. There isn't a **cloud** in the sky.
 I'm sure it will be **sun** today and we can go to the beach. I want to go sailing
 but if it is too **wind**, we can't go because it's dangerous. It's the same problem
 if it's **fog**. Yesterday it wasn't very **hot** but it was ok. At home in Canada it's
raining at the moment, so I'm glad I'm on holiday here.

Exercise 5. Choose the correct word.

- 1 there's a big white **wind** / **rain** / **cloud** in the sky.
- 2 oh no! It's raining so we will get **warm** / **wet** / **hot**.
- 3 the **weather** / **sky** / **cloud** was warm when we were on holiday.
- 4 I like **wind** / **winter** / **summer** because I can go skiing then.
- 5 it was **cold** / **foggy** / **sunny** yesterday so we went to the beach.
- 6 I can't see the top of the mountains because there's a lot of **weather** / **sky** / **fog**.



The weather.mp3



Listening

Listen to the weather reports. Check ☒ the weather for each city.

City	Weather			
1. Beijing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cold	<input type="checkbox"/> windy	<input type="checkbox"/> snowy	<input type="checkbox"/> cool
2. Mexico City	<input type="checkbox"/> dry	<input type="checkbox"/> warm	<input type="checkbox"/> cool	<input type="checkbox"/> wet
3. Tokyo	<input type="checkbox"/> humid	<input type="checkbox"/> cloudy	<input type="checkbox"/> windy	<input type="checkbox"/> rainy
4. New York	<input type="checkbox"/> sunny	<input type="checkbox"/> windy	<input type="checkbox"/> wet	<input type="checkbox"/> cold
5. Taipei	<input type="checkbox"/> cloudy	<input type="checkbox"/> cool	<input type="checkbox"/> wet	<input type="checkbox"/> hot
6. Los Angeles	<input type="checkbox"/> rainy	<input type="checkbox"/> hot	<input type="checkbox"/> humid	<input type="checkbox"/> dry

Use superlatives to compare three or more things:



ken is **the oldest** person in the family.

Billy is **the youngest** person in the family.

superlative adjectives

Adjective	Superlative
Old	the oldest
Big	the biggest
Easy	the easiest
Friendly	the friendliest
Beautiful	the most beautiful
Expensive	the most expensive
Good	the best
Bad	the worst
Far	the farthest

Examples:

- my grandmother is **the oldest** person in my family.
- Russia is **the biggest** country in the world.
- this is **the easiest** test I've ever taken.
- Barry is **the friendliest** guy in the class.
- donna is **the most beautiful** woman I've ever seen.
- **the most expensive** shoes in the world cost 1.5 million dollars.
- I like all sports, but I like soccer **the best**.
- picking up garbage was **the worst** job I've ever had.
- Australia is **the farthest** I've ever traveled.

Don't forget "the"!

- I read ~~newest~~ lesson from Espresso English.
- I read **the newest** lesson from Espresso English.

Superlatives are often used with the **present perfect + ever**:

- This is the best sushi **I've ever eaten**.
- What's the most expensive car **you've ever driven**?
- The longest book **I've ever read** was 500 pages.
- Jan is the friendliest person **I've ever met**.

Quiz: superlative adjectives

1) that's _____ movie I've ever seen!

- A. Funniest
- B. The funnier
- C. The funniest

2) English is _____ subject for me, and math is _____.

- A. The easiest / the most difficult
- B. Easiest / difficultest
- C. The most easy / the most difficult

3) Alaska is _____ place I've ever been to.

- A. Coldest
- B. The coldest
- C. The most cold

4) war and peace is _____ book i've ever read.

- A. The more long
- B. The most long
- C. The longest

5) that restaurant has _____ food I've ever eaten. I'll never go back there again.

- A. The baddest
- B. The worse
- C. The worst

6) Paris is considered one of _____ cities in the world.

- A. Romanticest
- B. More romantic
- C. The most romantic

7) _____ class at the school starts at 7:00 am.

- A. The earlier
- B. The earliest
- C. The most early

8) _____ flight costs \$400.

- A. The expensivest
- B. The worst expensive
- C. The least expensive

9) Jaina is _____ student in the class.

- A. The better
- B. The best
- C. The most good

10) The world's _____ train has a top speed of 581 kilometers per hour.

- A. Fastest
- B. Most fast
- C. Faster

Quiz answers: superlative adjectives

- 1) c - the funniest
- 2) a - the easiest / the most difficult
- 3) b - the coldest
- 4) c - the longest
- 5) c - the worst
- 6) c - the most romantic
- 7) b - the earliest
- 8) c - the least expensive
- 9) b - the best
- 10 a - fastest

Used literatures

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2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
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Internet resources

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6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

5.unit places and things

5.1 natural world



The beach is often a popular holiday destination and young children can generally, depending on where you are, relate to the excitement and freedom associated with playing on the beach.

Exercise 1

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 habec_____ (a place by the sea)
- 2 ostref_____ (lots of trees)
- 3 rewolf_____ (a beautiful part of a plant)
- 4 mermus_____ (the warm time of the year)
- 5 thawree_____ (this can change every day in England)
- 6 drowl_____ (we all live in this)

Words for talking about the natural world

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
Acid rain <i>noun</i>	Burning fossil fuels in one country can cause acid rain in other countries.	Rain that contains harmful chemicals that collect in the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned
Ban <i>verb</i>	Our school has banned plastic bottles because they're so bad for the environment.	To not allow something (eg. Smoking, alcohol, plastic bags, protest marches, etc.)
Carbon dioxide (co2) <i>noun</i>	Trees and plants absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen into the air.	A gas that's released when carbon is burned (for example coal or oil), or when people or animals breathe out
Carbon footprint <i>noun</i>	Travelling by air, driving a car or using coal-generated electricity will make your carbon footprint bigger.	A measurement of the amount of carbon-dioxide a person adds to

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
		the atmosphere
Carcinogen <i>noun</i>	Cigarette smoke contains a number of carcinogens .	A substance that has been linked to causing one or more types of cancer
Carpool <i>verb</i>	I carpool to work with two of my neighbours who also work downtown.	To share a car instead of driving one alone
Clear-cut <i>verb</i>	Forests never recover fully after being clear-cut .	To destroy a forest by cutting down all the trees
Clearcutting (<i>also clearfelling</i>) <i>noun</i>	Did you know that clearcutting is the worst way to use a forest's resources?	A forestry or logging practice in which most or all trees in an area are cut down
Climate change <i>noun</i>	Do you really think you know more about <u>climate change</u> than a real climate scientist?	Long-term global changes in temperature, wind patterns, rainfall etc.

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
Compost <i>verb</i>	Since we started composting we've reduced our garbage by half.	To put organic waste like vegetable peels, uneaten food, grass clippings and leaves into a large container that breaks it down into healthy soil
Commute <i>verb</i>	Imagine how much pollution you cause by commuting by car for two hours a day?	To travel from home to work and back
Conservation <i>noun</i>	Conservation wasn't a big issue until the book <i>silent spring</i> was published in 1966.	The protection and preservation of natural environments and resources
Consume <i>verb</i>	Americans consume more than their share of the earth's resources.	To use things like energy, fuel, materials, food, water, etc.
Contaminated <i>adj.</i>	Their contaminated milk powder made lots of babies really sick.	Carrying harmful bacteria or toxins that can cause disease or

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
		death
Developing country <i>noun</i>	We moved our factory to a developing country because of cheap labour and weak environmental laws.	A poor nation that's gradually becoming richer and more advanced
Domestic waste (<i>also household waste</i>) <i>noun</i>	How much domestic waste does your family produce every day?	Rubbish or garbage from a house or apartment
Donate <i>verb</i>	If you donate money to <i>greenpeace</i> , you'll be helping endangered animals.	To give money or goods to an organization you want to help or support
Dump <i>verb</i>	You can be sent to jail for dumping hazardous waste, you know.	To put waste in the wrong place (eg. Put toxic waste into a river)
Eco-community <i>or ecovillage</i> <i>noun</i>	Our kids want to live in that eco-community near the forest.	A community with environmentally-friendly buildings, clean technology and renewable

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
		energy like solar and wind
Endangered species <i>noun</i>	Every year more animals are listed as endangered species .	Animals or plants in danger of becoming extinct or disappearing in the near future
Energy-efficient <i>adj.</i>	Those energy-efficient light bulbs are much cheaper these days.	Able to use less energy (esp. Of vehicles, appliances, buildings, etc.)
Environmentalist <i>noun</i>	Fossil fuel companies have tried to damage the image of environmentalists and climate scientists.	A person who protects the natural world and educates others about environmental problems
Ecosystem <i>noun</i>	All those plants, insects and birds in your garden are part of an ecosystem .	The complex system of relationships between living things and their environment

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
Emit <i>verb</i>	Cars emit harmful pollutants into the atmosphere.	To release or project something (eg. Light, sound, smoke, gas, radiation, etc.)
Extinct <i>adj.</i>	Lots of Australian animals have become extinct since the British took control.	No longer existing or lost forever (of an animal, bird or plant species)
Fertilize <i>verb</i>	If you are going to fertilize your lawn, make sure to use an organic fertilizer.	To add chemicals or organic material to soil so that plants grow better
Food chain <i>noun</i>	We need to know where each species fits in the food chain .	The order in which organisms in an ecosystem eat one another
Fossil fuel <i>noun</i>	Burning fossil fuels is a major cause of global warming.	A fuel like oil or coal formed from very old plant and animal fossils

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
Global warming (<i>also climate change</i>) <i>noun</i>	Rising sea levels, melting ice caps and coral reef bleaching are caused by global warming .	Higher air and sea temperatures partly caused by man-made increases in greenhouse-gas levels
Green <i>adj.</i>	If you want to save the planet, join one of the green political parties.	Concerned with protecting the natural environment and the planet
Green house gas <i>noun</i>	The more greenhouse gases we produce, the worse climate change will get.	A gas in the atmosphere that stops heat from escaping into space
Habitat <i>noun</i>	Lots of animals will become extinct if their natural habitats are destroyed.	The place in which a species normally lives
Hazardous waste <i>noun</i>	They increased their profits by dumping hazardous waste into the ocean.	Dangerous substances that need careful disposal (eg. Toxic or nuclear waste)

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
Minimize <i>verb</i>	Taking public transport instead of driving a car minimizes your impact on the environment.	To reduce as much as possible
Pesticide <i>noun</i>	Can't we find a pesticide that's safe?	A chemical that's sprayed on crops to stop insects from destroying them
Pollutant <i>noun</i>	The environmental protection agency checks levels of pollutants .	A substance or material that damages the natural environment
Pollute <i>verb</i>	Fumes from factories pollute our air.	To release waste substances into the air, water and soil
Pollution <i>noun</i>	All the pollution around here comes from factories and mines.	The contamination of the environment, esp. By industrial waste products and chemicals like

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
		pesticides
Preserve <i>verb</i>	We need stronger laws in order to preserve our forests.	To keep something in its original state
Protect <i>verb</i>	It's really important to protect our water supply.	To keep from harm
Protest <i>verb</i>	Environmentalists will protest if the loggers try to destroy the forest.	To show you disagree with something, esp. As part of a group of protesters
Recycle <i>verb</i>	The green bin's for things that can be recycled like paper and glass.	To make something new from materials that have been used before
Reduce <i>verb</i>	You can reduce your household waste by buying products with less packaging.	To use less or make something smaller
Reforestation <i>noun</i>	Plant twenty trees in our reforestation project and you'll get into our	The planting of trees and plants to help a

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
	dance party for free!	damaged or destroyed forest recover
Renewable <i>adj.</i>	We're producing cheaper renewable energy these days.	Can be used without running out, esp. Of energy sources like solar and wind
Renewables <i>noun</i>	If you want to make money, invest in renewables .	Forms of energy that can be replaced naturally, such as hydro-electricity, solar energy and wind power
Rely on <i>verb</i>	We won't have to rely on power companies if we use solar and wind power instead.	To depend on (or need) someone or something
Reuse <i>verb</i>	We try to reuse things like plastic bags and bottles.	To use again
Self-sufficient <i>adj.</i>	We're going to live in a self-sufficient farming	Able to function, or produce all

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
	community.	that's needed, without outside help
Smog <i>noun</i>	The smog was so bad that we had to wear air-filter masks.	A thick dirty cloud at ground level caused by pollutants reacting to sunlight
Throw away <i>verb</i>	Don't throw away your grass clippings; leave them on your lawn.	To get rid of something you don't want
Toxic <i>adj.</i>	After the mine released toxic waste into the river, all the fish died.	Deadly or poisonous (of waste, chemicals, pollutants, etc.)
Toxin (toxic chemical) <i>noun</i>	Smoke from factories often contains dangerous toxins .	A poisonous substance that damages health or the environment
Use up <i>verb</i>	We are using up the earth's natural resources faster than ever.	To use something until there's none left

Word	Example sentence	Meaning
Waste <i>verb</i>	Don't waste toilet paper; use one or two sheets instead of three or four.	To use more than necessary, or to use inefficiently
Wildlife <i>noun</i>	I love taking pictures of wildlife in the forest.	Animals, birds, insects, etc. Living naturally in the wild
Zero-emission <i>adj.</i>	Zero-emission vehicles like electric cars are much cheaper now.	Releasing no greenhouse gases like carbon-dioxide or methane

Exercise 3. Find the words that do not belong, as shown.

1 Describing weather	warm	cold	sun
2 Things in a garden	forest	plant	flower
3 Water	sea	tree	river
4 Places	country	beach	grass
5 Seasons	snow	winter	summer

Exercise 4

Choose the correct word.

- i feel happy when the **hot** / **sun** / **summer** is shining.
- we often go for a walk in the **forest** / **trees** / **grass** at the weekend.
- there is usually **flower** / **cold** / **snow** here in the winter.
- people don't stay on the beach when it **rains** / **plants** / **rivers**.
- did you have good **warm** / **place** / **weather** for your birthday party?

Exercise 5

Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 what kind of weather do you have in your part of the **world** ?
- 2 that plant has very nice **trees** and flowers.
- 3 I enjoy walking in the **weather** .
- 4 the sea is **warm** in the summer, so we can swim in it.
- 5 we wanted to go out, but it began to **rain** .
- 6 we never see snow in my country, because it's very **summer** .

Exercise 6

Put the correct word in each gap.

Summer / flower / forest / sea / river / tree / beach

The 1 _____ begins in a beautiful 2 _____ under a tall, old 3 _____ then it goes through a town and comes to the 4 _____ there is a small 5 _____ where people can enjoy the warm sun in 6 _____



Natural world.mp3



Listening

Listen! Circle the answer that does not describe the weather now.

1. ☒ a. It's raining.
b. It's windy.
c. It's cloudy.

3. a. It's cold.
b. It's warm.
c. It's snowing.

5. a. It's humid.
b. It's raining.
c. It's hot.

2. a. It's cloudy.
b. It's nice.
c. It's sunny.

4. a. It's icy.
b. It's nice.
c. It's raining.

6. a. It's snowing.
b. It's windy.
c. It's cold.

Adverbs

Use **adjectives** to describe nouns (things or people).

Use **adverbs** to describe verbs (how a person does something):

- that was a **terrible** game. (adjective – describes “game”)
- the team played **terribly**. (adverb – describes “played”)

Common adverbs:

Adjective	Adverb
slow	slowly
quiet	quietly
bad	badly
beautiful	beautifully
dangerous	dangerously
careful	carefully
easy	easily
healthy	healthily
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard

Examples:

- my grandfather drives **slowly**, but I drive **fast**.
- the teacher spoke so **quietly** that I couldn't hear her.
- I can read English **well**, but I speak **badly**.
- Evan lives **dangerously**. He loves radical sports.
- we wrote the letter **carefully** so as not to make a mistake.
- I opened the jar **easily**.
- soccer players need to eat **healthily** to stay in good shape.
- Janet works very **hard**. She arrives at work early and leaves late.

Adjectives often go **before** the noun or after a form of the verb **be**.
Adverbs usually go **after** the verb:

- Ruth is a **quiet** person. ("quiet" describes "person")
- The machine is **quiet**. ("quiet" describes "machine")
- Ruth speaks **quietly**. ("quietly" describes "speaks")

Quiz: adjective or adverb?

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:

1. George gives generous / generously of his time to help poor children succeed in school.
2. Helen wears very stylish / stylishly clothes.
3. I got a perfect / perfectly score of 100% on my grammar test.
4. My husband learned to cook really good / well after taking a culinary course.
5. Peter thinks that buying a motorcycle is a bad / badly idea.
6. The music is too loud / loudly; I can't hear you.
7. Should I stay in my home country or live abroad? It's a hard / hardly decision.
8. That part of the city isn't very safe / safely.
9. Wanda dances beautiful / beautifully. I'm sure she'll be a professional ballerina someday.
10. Please carry that box careful / carefully. It has fragile electronic equipment inside.

Quiz answers: adjective or adverb?

1. Generously
2. Stylish
3. Perfect
4. Well
5. Bad
6. Loud
7. Hard
8. Safe
9. Beautifully
10. Carefully

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)

2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
3. Basic tactics for listening the third edition (Jack. Richards with Grant Trew)
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Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

5.2 entertainment and the media

Music

I am a music teacher, but I'm also
In a band, I play the guitar and
My friend sings. Jazz is the kind of
Music we like best.



good to know!

You say that someone plays in a group or a band, and that people listen to music



I go to the cinema every week.
I love watching old movies!



My husband and I love dancing!
We usually go to a dance on
Saturday evenings.



I am learning to paint. My pictures aren't very good yet!

5.3 newspapers, radio and television

It is important to use the right prepositions:

I listened **to** a show on the radio.

I like listening **to** the radio.

I read it **in** the newspaper.

I saw it **on** the television.

words for talking about entertainment and the media

exercise 1

Put the correct word in each gap.

Films \ radio \ cinemas \ music \ group \ sang \ guitar

The Beatles - John, Paul, George and Ringo - were a famous pop 1----- of the 1960s. Ringo played the drums, the other three played the 2_____ and they all 3_____ their records were on the 4_____ all the time. They also made several 5_____ these were shown in 6_____ all over the world and were very popular.

Exercise 2

Which sentences are correct?

1 in the 1977 film Saturday night fever, John Travolta played someone who loved dancing. ▲

2 the artist Pablo Picasso painted a lot of pictures and people can see them on the radio. ▲

3 in the past you needed a camera to take books, but now you can take them with a mobile phone. ▲

4 shall we go to the radio and watch a movie? ▲

5 the twist was a popular dance of the 1960s. ▲

6 there's an interesting picture on page 6 of the newspaper. ▲

Exercise 3

Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

1 I like listening to **music** ▲ played on the guitar.

2 I enjoy watching **cinemas** ▲ that make me laugh.

- 3 I like **drawing** ▲, but I'm better at painting.
- 4 I learned to play the **band** ▲ when I was a child.
- 5 my parents gave me an expensive **camera** ▲, so now i can take good photos.
- 6 I enjoy listening to Frances, as she **sings** ▲ very well.

Exercise 4

Choose the correct word.

- 1 the teacher asked the children to draw **a film / music / picture** of their family.
- 2 I often listen to classical music on the **radio / movie / book**.
- 3 how many **pages / groups / dances** of sport are there in your newspaper?
- 4 a **camera / cinema / band** played the music at toby and Jill's wedding.
- 5 this book has hundreds of **newspapers / photos / paints** of animals.

Exercise 6

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 would you like to go to the cinema **a.** And some of her pictures are very good.
- 2 the school started a band **b.** And see a comedy film?
- 3 Eleanor likes drawing **c** so children could play music together.
- 4 jane and Darrell like music **d** or do you usually watch it on TV?
- 5 my friend George can sing **e** and they go dancing every week.
- 6 do you listen to the news on the radio **f** and play the guitar.



Listening

Mass media (Mass media.mp3)

What is each person talking about? Listen and circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. his favorite TV show | 4. a. his favorite radio station |
| b. his favorite website | b. his favorite video game |
| c. his favorite movie | c. his favorite TV show |
| 2. a. her favorite singer | 5. a. his favorite singer |
| b. her favorite actor | b. his favorite store |
| c. her favorite athlete | c. his favorite restaurant |
| 3. a. her favorite actor | 6. a. her favorite singer |
| b. her favorite singer | b. her favorite radio station |
| c. her favorite athlete | c. her favorite song |

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5.4 phrases with do, get, go, have, make and take

Do and make

These are some common ways to use **do** and **make**:

do + activity	<i>I have to do my homework. We did exercise 6 from our English book.</i>
make + food	<i>He made a cake for me. I often make bread.</i>

Get

These are some common ways to use **get**:

get = receive	<i>He got lots of presents.</i>
get = buy	<i>I got a new coat.</i>
get = arrive	<i>We got home late.</i>
get = travel	<i>Let's get the bus. We got a train to London.</i>
get up = get out of bed	<i>What time do you get up?</i>

Go

These are some common ways to use **go**:

go + activity	<i>Shall we go swimming?</i>
go by + vehicle	<i>We went by bus. He usually goes by car.</i>
go to + place	<i>She went to China. I want to go to the theatre.</i>
go for + activity	<i>Let's go for a walk.</i>

Have

These are some common ways to use **have**:

have + description of a body part	<i>He has blue eyes. She has very long legs.</i>
have + illness	<i>He had a cold. She had a headache.</i>
have + food or drink	<i>Let's have a cup of tea. He had pizza for lunch.</i>
have + action	<i>I need to have a shower.</i>
have + holiday	<i>We had a holiday in Wales. You need to have a holiday.</i>

Take

These are some common ways to use **take**:

take + object	<i>I took my mobile phone. You should take an umbrella.</i>
take + person	<i>I took the kids to the park. Can you take John to his football match?</i>
take + photo	<i>She took a photo of the house.</i>
take + activity	<i>I need to take a shower.</i>

Exercise 1

Choose the correct word.

- 1 I got up and **made** / **had** a shower.
- 2 we **took/had** a really nice holiday.
- 3 Sam is still asleep. Could you **get** / **make** him up, please?
- 4 he usually **makes** / **gets** home from work at six o'clock.
- 5 the teacher asked us to **do** / **make** exercise 6 on page 13.
- 6 I **got** / **took** a very special birthday present from my parents.

Exercise 2

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 eyes / has / father / my / blue /
- 2 cold / have / I / a / bad / really /
- 3 you / could / get / bread / please / some / ?
- 4 we / some / food / had / delicious /
- 5 got / a / I / bus / restaurant / the / to /
- 6 took / me / phone / I / with / my /

Exercise 3

Write the simple past form of the verb in (brackets) to complete each sentence.

- 1 my mum _____ (make) some food for us.
- 2 I _____ (get) a new bike for my birthday.
- 3 we _____ (go) to Paris by train.
- 4 I _____ (take) the dog to the park.
- 5 we _____ (have) a lovely holiday.
- 6 for homework, I _____ (do) exercises nine and ten.

Exercise 5

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1 Sara made | a homework when I got home from school. |
| 2 we went | b to the city Centre by taxi. |
| 3 I remembered to take | c lovely presents for my birthday. |
| 4 I got some | d dinner for her family. |
| 5 have | e my camera to the party. |

6 I did my

f a great holiday!

Used literatures

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5.5 words that connect sentences conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join two parts of a sentence together:

*I stood up **and** walked to the door.*

*It's cold in here **because** the window is open.*

*I like fish **but** I don't like meat.*

*I saw Paul **when** I was in town.*

*It was raining **so** I took my umbrella.*

Starting sentences

Some adverbs are often used to start sentences, especially when you are speaking:

***now**, tell me a bit about your family.*

***So**, did you enjoy the show?*

***Well**, I'm not sure, really.*

good to know

*Be careful to put the word **also** in the correct place. Usually it comes before the verb:*

*Tom **also** **bought** an ice cream.*

*However, it comes after the verb **be**:*

*My sister was **also** happy about it.*

Connecting words

Although/even though

- **Although** she is old, she can still run far.

Even if

- She is pretty and single, but **even if** she wasn't pretty, she would still be single.

In case

- You might want to take flat shoes; **in case** you want to dance later.

in spite of/despite

- **In spite of/despite** the fact she was busy, she still made time to volunteer.

So that

- he took a large umbrella **so that** if it rained, he wouldn't get wet.

Whatever

- you can rely on me **whatever** happens.

Whereas

- Samantha has a dog, **whereas** Billy does not.

Whenever

- I would lend money to you **whenever** you need it.

Wherever

- **It** will still care for you **wherever** you go.

Above are different word choices you may use when you are linking two parts (or clauses) of a sentence. This list is by no means extensive and you may find other connectives that fit your subject better. These are just a few examples to show you some different connectives and how they can be used within a sentence.

Linking two separate sentences

The linking words and phrases included here are used when you want to link two complete sentences together. Remember, if a connective word starts the sentence it should be followed by a comma. The words in this section will be grouped, as they can often be used in place of one another.

As a result/consequently/furthermore

- the company is growing. **Consequently**, there will be more jobs on offer.

Besides/furthermore/in addition/more over

- the holiday is too expensive. **Besides**, I don't really want to go.

However/nevertheless/nonetheless

- the shop was open. **However**, nobody came to the kiosk.

In the same way/ likewise/ similarly

- I believe that teenagers are respectful. **Similarly**, research has shown this.

Exercise 1

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 I'd like to have a pizza | a but first tell me your name. |
| 2 the sports Centre was closed | b or three cups of coffee a day. |
| 3 don't drink more than two | c when the two main people got married. |
| 4 come and sit down, | d so we couldn't go to the gym. |
| 5 the film ended | e and some salad, please. |
| 6 Thelma had a party | f because it was her birthday. |

Exercise 2

Put the correct word in each gap.

Also | or | when | because | but | so

Hi Walid!

You should visit Buckingham palace 1_____ you go to London. I think you should 2_____ go to the national gallery, 3_____ you like paintings. Lots of tourists visit the tower of london, 4_____ you should go there, 5_____ It's best to go early, before there are lots of people. Later, you may have to wait an hour 6_____ more to get in.

Have a great time in London!

Jane

Exercise 3

are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in this text?

good afternoon, ladies **or** gentlemen. My name's Jeanette, **and** I'm your guide this afternoon. **Now**, we're going to visit the city wall, **because** before we do, I'd like to tell you something about the history of the city. **So**

when did the first people live here? **Well** , you'll be surprised how long ago that was.

Exercise 4

Choose the correct word.

- 1 I like going to the cinema in my free time. I **and** / **also** / **but** like playing tennis.
- 2 **now** / **really** / **because** let's talk about your new job.
- 3 a I'm very famous indeed - everyone knows me.
b **ok** / **really** / **then**?
- 4 **or** / **when** / **well**, it's very nice to see you again.
- 5 **also** / **so** / **because** why did you come to Australia?
- 6 a I'm sorry I'm late.
b that's **ok**/**now**/**well**.

Exercise 5

Which sentences are correct?

- 1 now, do you have any more questions? ▲
- 2 when, we've got a lot of things to see. ▲
- 3 Charlie Chaplin acted in films and he also wrote music for his films. ▲
- 4.would you prefer to go swimming but to stay at home? ▲
- 5.really, this is the most beautiful city in the world! ▲
- 6 so, tell me about your holiday. ▲

Exercise 6

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 pleased / here / , / I'm very / well / you're /
- 2 ice cream/ ,/ wants / now / an / who / ?.....
- 3 home / we / when / go / shall / ?.....
- 4 in the / you / can swim / ok / , / river /
- 5 that / know / I didn't really/!/?.
- 6 you / so / do / from / where / come / ?.....

Used literatures

1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
3. Basic tactics for listening the third edition (Jack. Richards with Grant Trew)
4. Macmillan English dictionary. For advanced learners. Second edition. (Rosalind Combley, Elizabeth Potter, Laura Wedge Worth, Donald Watt)
5. Basic English grammar for ESL students. (Espresso English)
6. Xorijiy til o'quv qo'llanma (Norboyeva F.R va Sabirova Z.B.)

Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

words for talking about where things are

Exercise 1

Which sentences are correct?

- 1 my address is at 21 high street. ▲
- 2 the bus stop is in near my house. ▲
- 3 she took the new TV out of the box. ▲
- 4 Sally ran downstairs to answer the front door. ▲
- 5 there's a small park opposite of my school. ▲
- 6 we live in the top flat and can see the sea from our windows. ▲

Exercise 2

Choose the correct word.

- 1 do you know the **place** / **map** / **address** of Danny's school?
- 2 please leave your wet shoes **out** / **out of** / **outside** the door.
- 3 the bathroom is at the **top** / **opposite** / **up** of the stairs.
- 4 the eggs are on the shelf **below** / **bottom** / **down** the milk and cheese.
- 5 let's meet **before** / **by** / **downstairs** the entrance of the cinema.

exercise 3

Put the correct word in each gap.

At | near | down | place | opposite | map | out of

When I arrived 1_____ the airport, I found a
2_____, but the 3_____ I wanted wasn't on it. I
asked a woman to help me and she told me it was very 4_____'go
5_____ the airport doors and you can see it on the
6_____ side of the road,' she said. It was so easy to find!

Exercise 4

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 downstairs / get / I / my watch / to / went / .
- 2 his pocket / of / took / Andy / his key / out / .
- 3 of / we walked / the hill / the top / to / .
- 4 the sports Centre / the footballer / a photo / below / of / sat /
- 5 the house / my phone / can only / outside / I / use / .
- 6 a cafe / lunch / her office / at / Kirsten has / opposite / .

Exercise 5

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 udetiso_____ (not in the house)
- 2 robeef_____ (not after)
- 3 tomtob_____ (not the top)
- 4 sadders_____ (where you live)
- 5 stopipeo_____ (on the other side)
- 6 daswrotins_____ (at the bottom of the stairs)

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6 unit signs and notice

6.1 what is it like? How is it done?

Yesterday, I went to see my little sister and her friends doing

a concert at their school, I got there early so that I could sit at the front. My sister plays the piano, and I was surprised, because I had no idea she was so good! Her friend plays the violin, and they played some pieces together. The last piece was really difficult. It was very fast, but they played it really well.

Last night, tom and I went to the French restaurant in town for the first time. Everything was really slow. It took more than an hour to get our food. Tom asked to have his steak without the sauce, and the waiter told him that was not possible! The food was very poor, and the restaurant didn't look very clean. One thing is certain - well never go there again!

Good to know!

*Be careful to use **always** and never in the right place in a sentence.*

They usually come before the verb:

*Marie **always** has eggs for breakfast.*

*They **never** talk to me.*

However, they come after the verb be:

*Hal is **always** late.*

*my brother is **never** home.*

Exercise 1

For each question, tick the correct answer

- 1 . We laugh when something is * **funny** * well
- 2 . When we have nothing to do, we are * **correct** * **bored**
- 3 . We wash things to make them * **quick** * **clean**
- 4 . Learning English is sometimes * **bored** * **difficult**
- 5 . Living without water is not * **possible** * **fast**
- 6 .when we use a knife , we must be * **slow** * **careful**

Exercise 2

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 the food at this restaurant | a to the theatre together. |
| 2 my mother likes | b to get up early. |
| 3 the first lesson | c at the weekend. |
| 4 we always play football | d today is history. |
| 5 Anna and max went | e is very good. |
| 6 is it ok to | f open the window? |

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word.

- 1 what is the **difficult** / **correct** answer?
- 2 what time is the **clean** / **fast** train to London?
- 3 I have a **quick** / **correct** shower every morning.
- 4 bill is usually the **last** / **correct** person to arrive.
- 5 the teacher gives us **bored** / **difficult** work to do.
- 6 I would like a **clean** / **last** plate, please.

Exercise 4

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 never / reads / books / my sister /
- 2 very poor / Ivan's / English / is /
- 3 the piano / Anna / plays / very well /
- 4 together / school / we always / walk to /
- 5 a very / is / this / slow train /
- 6 ok to take / is / this chair / it / ?.....

Exercise 5

Put the correct word in each gap.

Last 1 poor | early | clean | slow | good | difficult

- 1 the opposite of dirty is.....
- 2 the opposite of bad is.....
- 3 the opposite of quick is.....
- 4 the opposite of first is.....

5 the opposite of easy is.....

6 the opposite of late is.....

Exercise 6

Put the correct word in each gap.

| together | possible | bored | funny | good | always

When the weather is 1 _____, my friend Alex and I often go to the beach. 2 _____ it is not 3 _____ to be 4 _____ with Alex. He 5 _____ thinks of things to do and he makes me laugh a lot because he is very 6 _____.

Used literatures

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6.2 shopping



I put my shopping in my bag



I bought a bar of chocalate



I paid by credit card



I paid cash



I went shopping with my friend Mary. First, we went to a Clothes shop. I wanted to buy a jacket, but I looked at the price and it was too expensive. Mary said I should Pay for it with my credit card, but I don't like spending money that I don't have.

Words for talking about shopping
bargain hunting

- Spend time in the shops looking for items to buy at the lowest price.
*"during the sales I go **bargain hunting** with my friends!"*
- **Do the shopping**
 - Go shopping regularly to buy food and other necessities.
*"Jack and I generally **do the shopping** together on Saturday mornings."*
- **Go shopping**
 - Go to the shops to buy things.
*"she's **gone shopping** - I've no idea when she'll be back!"*
- **Fitting room**
 - A place to try on clothes to see if they fit or suit you.
*"I need your opinion. Will you come with me to the **fitting room**?"*
- **I can't afford it**
 - Not have enough money to buy something.
*"I'd love that jacket but **I can't afford it!**"*
- **In stock/out of stock**
 - Be available or unavailable in a shop or store.
*"I'm very sorry. I'm afraid the colour you want is **out of stock.**"*
- **It costs a fortune!**
 - Be very expensive.
*"look at the price of that bag - **it costs a fortune!**"*
- **It costs an arm and a leg!**

- Cost a lot of money; be very expensive.
*"the diamond engagement ring **cost an arm and a leg!**"*
- **It's a steal!**
 - So cheap that it's almost as if you haven't paid anything for it.
*"at that price **it's a steal**. You won't find one cheaper in any other shop."*
- **It's good value for money.**
 - Worth the money spent on it.
*"the quality is excellent so it's **good value for money**."*
- **Price tag**
 - A label showing the price of an article.
*"before I try it on I must find the **price tag** - just to be safe!"*
- **Receipt**
 - A piece of paper given in a shop as proof that you have paid for an article. (us: sales slip)
*"if you keep the **receipt** you'll be able to exchange the article."*
- **Refund**
 - Money paid back to a customer who is not satisfied with an article purchased.
*"you must produce the receipt if you want to get **a refund**."*
- **Summer or winter sales**
 - A period in the year when articles are sold at a reduced price.
*"the kids need new winter coats but I'll try and wait until the **sales** to buy them."*
- **Shop around**
 - Visit a number of shops selling similar articles in order to compare the prices.
*"the internet makes it easier nowadays to **shop around** before buying anything."*
- **Shop assistant**
 - A person who serves customers in a shop.
*"the **shop assistant** was extremely patient while my mother tried on several pairs of shoes."*
- **Shop till you drop**

Go shopping for a very long time, until you are exhausted.

 - *"if you go to London with Ashley, you'll **shop till you drop**, so take comfortable shoes!"*
- **Shopaholic**
 - Love shopping so much that it is like an addiction
*"sophie's favourite pastime is shopping - she's a complete **shopaholic!**"*
- **Shopping spree**

- Enjoy a lively outing, usually with much spending of money.
*"Liza is planning to go on a **shopping spree** as soon as she gets her bonus."*
- **Shopping therapy**
 - The idea that buying things can make you feel better.
*"a little **shopping therapy** can usually cheer up bored teenagers."*
- **Spend money**
 - Use money to purchase an article or service
*"we **spent** a lot of **money** on excursions during our trip."*
- **Splash out on something**
 - Buy something even though it costs a lot of money
*"when he got a promotion Andy **splashed out** on a brand new car."*
- **Take something back.**
 - Return something that you have bought
*"the hair dryer didn't work properly so she **took it back** to the shop."*
- **That's a bargain!**
 - Said when an article is well below the usual price.
*"that handbag goes beautifully with the dress, and at that price **it's a bargain!**"*
- **That's a bit pricey!**
 - It's a bit expensive.
*"their clothes are **a bit pricey** but they have a wonderful selection."*
- **That's dirt cheap!**
 - It costs very little
*"80% off! That's incredible - it's **dirt cheap** at that price.!"*
- **That's a rip-off!**
 - Is much more expensive than it should be
*"\$10 for an orange juice? **That's a rip-off!**"*
- **Window shopping**
 - Look at things in shop windows, without actually purchasing anything.
*"I haven't been paid yet, so I can only go **window shopping**"*

Exercise 1

Put the correct word in each gap.

Shut | dollars | bought | spent | went | expensive

Molly and I had a nice morning. We 1_____ shopping and 2_____ a lot of money. 13_____ some shoes and a new coat. The coat was 4_____ (a hundred and fifty 5_____ !) But it's really nice. Molly wanted to go to green stores But it was 6_____ i thought it was open on Sundays but I was wrong.

Exercise 2

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 while you're at the supermarket, | a these bags, please? |
| 2 I bought two pairs of shoes | b could you get some butter, please? |
| 3 could you carry | c credit card? |
| 4 a hotel room costs about | d because they were so cheap. |
| 5 can I pay by | e 80 dollars a night. |
| 6 I don't know the price | f of a liter of milk. |

Exercise 3

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

Box | sell | closed | get | paid | shop

- 1 I've just bought a radio. I haven't taken it out of its _____ yet.
- 2 I went to the _____ to get some bread and milk.
- 3 I got to the bank too late and it was _____
- 4 excuse me, do you _____ toothbrushes in this supermarket, please?
- 5 my dad _____ for the meal. That was nice.
- 6 if you're going shopping, could you _____ some pasta, please?

Exercise 4

Write the simple past form of the verb in (brackets) to complete each sentence.

- 1 Hannah and I _____ (go) shopping yesterday.
- 2 we _____ (buy) a new TV.
- 3 I _____ (pay) for the food with cash.
- 4 I _____ (get) a new mobile phone at the weekend.
- 5 guy _____ (spend) 300 dollars on a new jacket.
- 6 my bike was too small for me so I _____ (sell) it to a friend.

Exercise 5. For each question tick the correct answer

- 1 . If a shop is not shut, it is * closed * open
- 2 . Another word for "buy" is * sell * get
- 3 . If something costs only a little money, it is * cheap * expensive
- 4 . Metal and paper money is * cash * price
- 5 . When you go shopping, you * spend money * sell money

Used literatures

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2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
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Internet resources

1. www.britishcouncil.com
2. www.toefl.com
3. www.espressoenglish.net
4. www.irlanguage.com
5. www.learnenglishteam.com
6. www.tuttlepublishing.com

6.3. feelings

Feelings

Match the adjectives in the box below to the feelings in the movie *Inside Out*.
Then underline the right adjective in the sentences.



afrald ● alarmed ● annoyed ● bitter ● blue ● cheerful ● cross ● delighted
depressed ● eager ● envious ● ecstatic ● frightened ● furious ● glad ● gloomy
grumpy ● homesick ● irritated ● miserable ● nasty ● scary ● sick ● upset ● worried



- Mary was a **nasty** / cheerful / gloomy person who started rumours about all kinds of people.
- I'm **irritated** / eager / upset to show you my new laptop. I love it. It's amazing!
- Mum was so **delighted** / homesick / cross with me when she saw that my room was really untidy.
- Karl is always **envious** / afrald / grumpy in the morning. He doesn't like talking to anybody.
- Rainy days make many people feel **blue** / furious / scary.
- I have felt **alarmed** / cross / homesick since she moved out. I miss my friends and my old house.
- Erin felt **ecstatic** / gloomy / frightened when she split up with her boyfriend.
- I'm really **worried** / miserable / cheerful about my exams results. The last one was so hard!
- My friend is **depressed** / envious / eager of my success. She always wants to be the best!
- Tom was absolutely **upset** / delighted / worried with my birthday present. He smiled and thanked.
- Ann felt **delighted** / annoyed / sick when she heard her brother shouting while she was studying.
- The little boy feels **depressed** / grumpy / glad because his dog has just died.
- This morning my boss was **ecstatic** / frightened / irritated when I arrived late again.
- Dishonest people make me feel **blue** / sick / gloomy.
- People in Paris are really **bitter** / alarmed / glad with the terrorist attacks.
- She was **ecstatic** / gloomy / grumpy to learn that she was soon to be a grandmother. Great news!
- Erin felt **scary** / miserable / afrald after she lied to her friend. She is really sorry now.
- Fiona is a **bitter** / cheerful / homesick old neighbour of mine. She can't stand children!

Words for talking about feelings

1. [happy](#)

Marked by good fortune

2. [alive](#)

Possessing life

3. [good](#)

Having desirable or positive qualities

4. [understanding](#)

The condition of someone who knows and comprehends

5. [great](#)

A person who has achieved distinction in some field

6. [playful](#)

Full of fun and high spirits

7. [calm](#)

Not agitated; without losing self-possession

8. [confident](#)

Having or marked by assurance

9. [gay](#)

Having a sexual attraction to persons of the same sex

10. [courageous](#)

Able to face and deal with danger or fear without flinching

11. [peaceful](#)

Not disturbed by strife or turmoil or war

12. [reliable](#)

Able to be depended on; consistent or steady

13. [joyous](#)

Full of or characterized by happiness

14. [energetic](#)

Possessing or displaying forceful exertion

15. [at ease](#)

16. [easy](#)

Posing no difficulty; requiring little effort

17. [lucky](#)

Having or bringing good fortune

18. [liberated](#)

Free from traditional social restraints

19. [comfortable](#)

Providing or experiencing physical well-being or relief

20. [amazed](#)

Filled with the emotional impact of overwhelming surprise

Exercise 1

Choose the correct word.

- 1 I'm **hungry** / **great** / **favorite**. Let's have a pizza.
- 2 I'm **important** / **tired** / **sorry** I'm late. My train stopped for nearly an hour.
- 3 Caroline didn't enjoy the film. She thought it was very **bad** / **happy** / **friendly**.
- 4 you're **good** / **lucky** / **nice** to have a job you enjoy.
- 5 people laughed a lot at the comedy program. It was very **boring** / **funny** / **sad**.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct word.

Dear mum and dad,

*Staffordshire is a 1 **great** / **hungry** / **sad** place for our holiday. The people are 2 **sorry** / **important** / **friendly**, the hills are very 3 **nice** / **tired** / **happy** and we're 4 **boring** / **lucky** / **good** - it's sunny every day. Our 5 **favorite** / **funny** / **bad** place is Consall hall gardens. They're beautiful!*

See you when we get home.

Love

Lucy and Ewan

Exercise 3

Are the highlighted words correct or incorrect in the sentences?

- 1 it's great ▲ that you can come and stay with me next weekend.
- 2 Joanna played tennis all afternoon and then she felt very tired ▲
- 3 I enjoyed the book very much. It was very boring ▲ .
- 4 my family is a very important ▲ part of my life.
- 4 Linda is fine ▲ and sends you her love.
- 6 when I had a problem, my friends were very favorite ▲ and helped me a lot.

Exercise 4

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

Tired | hungry | happy | sad | important | funny

- 1 it was a very_____ story and I cried when I read it.
- 2 Trevor slept for 12 hours because he was very_____
- 3 if you want to go to university, it's_____ to work hard.
- 4 I'm_____ to help you, if I can.
- 5 Sheila had a big lunch, so she doesn't feel_____

6 I saw a very_____ play at the theatre yesterday. Everyone laughed a lot.

Exercise 5

Which sentences are correct?

- 1 the weather was sad, so Karl stayed indoors. ▲
- 2 when Barry went to work in Italy, he was happy that he could speak Italian. ▲
- 3 when Trish came home, her parents had some sorry news for her. ▲
- 4 I didn't enjoy science lessons at school because they were boring. ▲
- 5 my favorite colors are green and brown. ▲
- 6 Jack is going to bed early because he's got some important work to do tomorrow
▲

Exercise 6

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

Favorite | boring | friendly | bad | great | lucky

- 1 this is a very_____ town. There's nothing to do here.
- 2 I like jazz, but my_____ type of music is hip-hop.
- 3 I'm afraid I've got some_____ news for you.
- 4 I enjoy my work. The people I meet are always very_____
- 5 Dominic had a _____ time in turkey, so he wants to go back there.
- 6 Ann went out without an umbrella; she was_____ that it didn't rain.

Used literatures

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6.4 signs and notices

no smoking sign

no entry

out of order



No smoking



Smoking and naked flames forbidden



No access for pedestrians



Do not extinguish with water



Not drinkable



No access for unauthorised persons

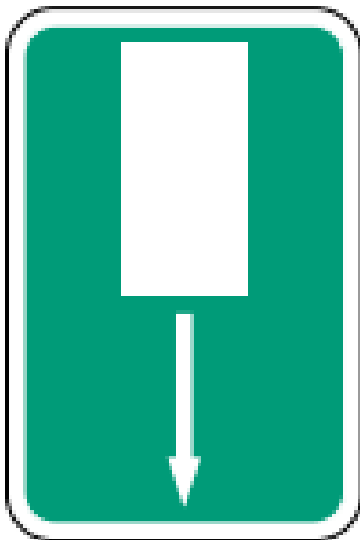
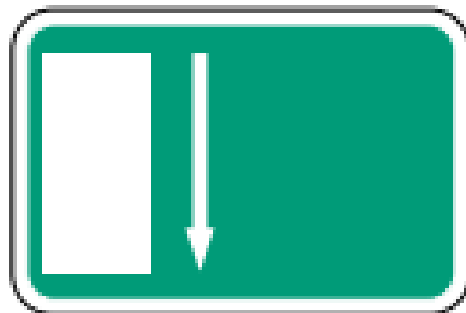
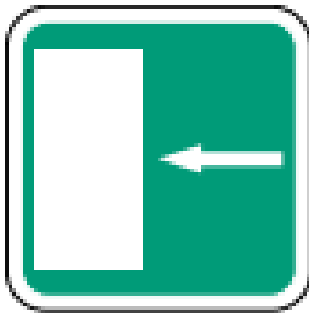
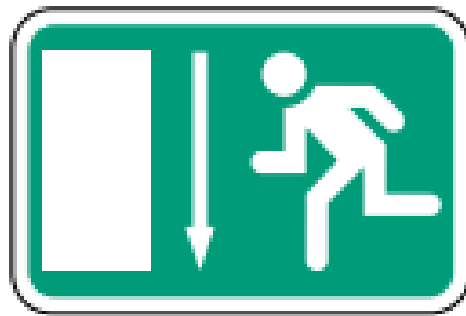
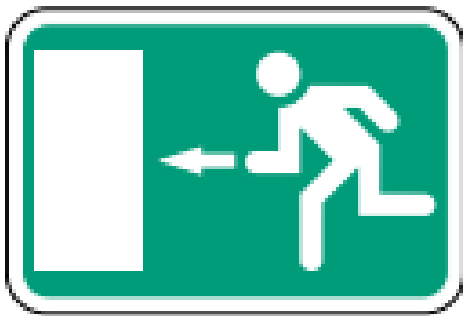


No access for industrial vehicles



Do not touch

Emergency exit/escape route signs



Words for talking about signs and notices



Exercise 1

Put each sentence into the correct order.

- 1 telephone / the / use / speak to / to / your / friends / .
- 2 not/do/in/go/exit/the/.
- 3 ladies / toilets / there / are / any / ?
- 4 no / smoking in / there / is / school / the / .
- 5 hot in / it / is / here / .
- 6 can / go / lift / we / up / the / in / ?

Exercise 2

Match the sentence halves.

- 1 You can buy things here now because
- 2 Close the window because
- 3 Stop your car because
- 4 You can't go out of the park here because
- 5 Get answers to your questions here because
- 6 Do not get in the lift because

- a it's cold in here.
- b it's the information desk.
- c the light is red.
- d it isn't the exit.
- e the shop is open.
- f it isn't working.

Exercise 3. Choose the correct word or words.

- 1 go **out** / **in** through the exit.
- 2 to go into town, go **on the bus** / **in** the lift.
- 3 the supermarket is **open** / **closed** 24 hours a day.
- 4 to find a hotel, ask someone at **the telephone box** / **the information desk**.
- 5 **no parking** / **no smoking** means you must not put your car here.
- 6 the gents **toilet** / **ladies** is here.

Exercise 4

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 dilaes_____ (toilet for women and girls)
- 2 socled_____ (not open)
- 3 xite_____ (go out this way)
- 4 frintomanio_____ (ask for this if you don't know it)
- 5 wols_____ (not fast)
- 6 plonethee_____ (speak to other people on this)

Exercise 5. Put the correct word in each gap.

Exit | smoking | bus | gents | in | open | here | lift

- 1 toilet_____
- 2 way of travelling on a road_____
- 3 way out_____
- 4 way of going up in a building_____
- 5 don't do it. No_____
- 6 not closed_____

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2. Collins work on your vocabulary – beginner is a new practice book
3. Basic tactics for listening the third edition (Jack. Richards with Grant Trew)
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6.5 countries, nationalities and languages

Country	Adjective	Language
America	American	English
Australia	Australian	English
USA	American	English
Brazil	Brazilian	Main language: Portuguese
Canada	Canadian	English and French
China	Chinese	Chinese
England	English	English
India	Indian	Many languages spoken.
Italy	Italian	Italian
Russia	Russian	Russian
Spain	Spanish	Spanish

Good to know!

You should only say England when you mean just England, and not Wales, Scotland or Ireland. To talk about all of these countries, use Britain. The adjective is British. The UK means England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

Exercise 1

Complete the sentences by writing one word in each gap.

- 1 Lara works in Italy and she speaks very good_____
- 2 my sister married a _____ student she met at university and now she lives in Spain.
- 3 many people in India speak excellent_____, but they never visit England.
- 4 I want to study_____, because my company is doing business with china.
- 5 I'd like to go to Russia to learn to speak_____ really well.
- 6 I went to brazil to meet my_____ cousins.

Exercise 2. Find the words that do not belong, as shown.

1 Languages	Brazilian	English	Italian
2 Nationalities	Canadian	Spanish	England
3 Countries	Africa	Spain	China
4 Continents	Australia	Africa	USA
5 Nationalities	American	Brazilian	India

Exercise 3

Choose the correct word.

- 1 does your brother speak **Spain** / **Spanish** well?
- 2 my family comes from **Russia** / **Russian**.
- 3 what language do people speak in **Brazilian** / **Brazil**?
- 4 do you like **China** / **Chinese** food?
- 5 the new **American** / **USA** film is making millions of dollars.
- 6 I bought this bag in an **Italy** / **Italian** shop last week.

Exercise 4

Rearrange the letters to find words. Use the definitions to help you.

- 1 farcia_____ (the continent Nelson Mandela comes from)
- 2 tylla_____ (a great place for pizza and pasta)
- 3 andli_____ (a hot country with very many languages)
- 4 liatrasua_____ (an island and a continent)
- 5 larbiz_____ (a South American country)
- 6 sauris_____ (a country with very cold winters)

Exercise 5

Write one missing word in sentence b so that it means the same as sentence a.

1 a Luca is Italian.

B Luca comes from_____

2 a Isabella is from Spain.

B Isabella is_____

3 a I have several Chinese friends.

B I have several friends from_____

4 a my favorite band is from the USA.

B my favorite band is_____

5 a there are some beautiful lakes in Canada.

B the_____ lakes are beautiful.

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1. English made easy volume two a new ESL approach learning English through pictures. Beginner. (Jonathan Crichton and Pieter Koster)
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