

حقيية تعليمية اللغة الإنكليزية الصف الثاني

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الأسبوع الأول

vocabulary

Word right word wrong

the difference in meaning between adjectives that end in -ing and -ed

- We use adjective + -ed ending to talk about our feelings about
- something, e.g. **I am interested in music.** **انا مهتم بالموسيقى**
- We use adjective + -ing to describe something outside ourselves:
- **That music is interesting.** **هذه الموسيقى ممتعة**

Common mistakes:

- I'm boring, **انا ممل** instead of I'm bored. **انا اشعر بالملل**
- It's possible to be boring, of course, but it's unlikely that students mean to say **they are boring!** **انهم مملون**
- They are bored **انهم يشعرون بالملل**
- I'm interesting in football. **انا ممتع في كرة القدم.**
- (Correction: I'm interested in football.) **التصحيح: انا مهتم في كرة القدم**
- **Kitty was interested in Ross's job.**
- **Kitty was interesting because she was funny and 'bubbly'.**

8 Complete the adjectives with -ed or -ing.

- 1 Its my birthday tomorrow, so I'm very excit.
 - 2 I was surpris. when my team won.
 - Its usually rubbish!
 - 3 I don't like her new boyfriend. He's so bor.
 - 4 Don't be embarrass. Everybody cries sometimes.
 - 5 Thank you. That lesson was really interest
- 1 excited
 - 2 surprised
 - 3 boring
 - 4 embarrassed
 - 5 interesting

الأسبوع الثاني

Vocabulary Right word, wrong word

Verbs of similar meaning

1 Choose the correct verb for each line.

- **play go**

- I want to ...travelling next year.
- They... a lot of ice-hockey in Canada.

- **do make**

- I ...a lot of mistakes in English.
- I never forget to.... my homework.

- **speak say**

- She can ...three languages.
- Pardon? What did you....?

- **teach learn**

- Can you.... me how to drive?
- Do you want to..... to speak Spanish?

- **lend borrow**

- Can I..... your phone charger?
- Can you..... me £20?

- **Answers**

- 1 go, play
- 2 make, do
- 3 speak, say
- 4 teach, learn
- 5 borrow, lend

Adjectives and nouns that go together

Underline two nouns that go with each adjective.

- 1 important person / meeting / price
- 2 delicious holiday / cake / meal
- 3 high price / mountain / man
- 4 long tree / journey / time
- 5 heavy bag / sunshine / rain
- 6 busy street / person / party

• Answers

- 1 important person/meeting
- 2 delicious cake/meal
- 3 high price/mountain
- 4 long journey/time
- 5 heavy bag/rain
- 6 busy street/person

Prepositions

3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

to from at about of on in with for

1- He comes from Istanbul, in Turkey.

2- He's crazyfootball, but I'm not interested
_____it at all.

3- I am marriedJohn. I met him
.....university 2007.

4- I live..... my parentsa
flat.....the first floor.

5- She's very good..... playing the guitar.

6- I'm going..... a run the park. I'm training
.....a big race.

7- This is a photomeholiday
_____Spain.

8- I got this laptop..... my parents.....my birthday.

• Answers

• 2 about, in

• 3 to, at, in

• 4 with, in, on

• 5 at

• 6 for, in, for

• 7 of, on, in

• 8 from, for

Words with two meanings

- **4 What are the two meanings of date in these sentences?**

I met my husband on a blind **date**.

Dates and raisins are good for you.

- **Answer**
- In the first sentence it means a meeting/meet-up.
- In the second sentence it means a dried fruit.

5 Write two sentences that show two different meanings for the words in the chart.



left		
kind		
train		
mean		

Answers and audio script

® 1.12 Words with two meanings

1- Turn **left** in the High Street and my house is first on the right.

She **left** hurriedly to catch her train.

2 - What **kind** of computer games do you like playing?

How **kind** of you to bring me some flowers.

3- I love travelling by train.

He's going to train for the marathon.

4 - What do you **mean**? I don't understand you.

He never even buys me a coffee. He's very **mean**.

الأسبوع الثالث

UNIT 2

Chloe and Leah & Liam and Dylan

GRAMMAR SPOT

● GRAMMAR SPOT

- 1 Which two present tenses are used in the texts? Find examples of both.
- 2 Look at the sentences. Which refers to all time? Which refers to now?
They **wear** the same clothes. They **live** in the UK.
They're **wearing** jeans and T-shirts. Dylan's **living** in Manchester.
- 3 Find examples of *have* and *have got* in the texts. Is *have got* more formal or informal? More spoken or written?

4 Work with a partner. Use the prompts to ask and answer questions about the twins.

Chloe and Leah

- 1 How do / feel when they're together?
- 2 Why / Leah always want to be with Chloe?
- 3 Do they always / the same clothes?
- 4 Are they / to look different now?
- 5 How / Leah feel about that?
- 6 Why / Chloe think it's good to spend more time apart?



- 1 A How do **they** feel when they're together?
- B Much braver.
- 2 A Why **does** Leah always want to be with Chloe?
- B Because she never feels sad when she's with her.
- 3 A Do they always **wear** the same clothes?
- B No, not always, but they usually do.
- 4 A Are they **starting** to look different now?
- B Yes, they are.
- 5 A How **does** Leah feel about that?
- B She hates it.
- 6 A Why **does** Chloe think it's good to spend more time apart?
- B Because they're getting older.

4 Work with a partner. Use the prompts to ask and answer questions about the twins.

Liam and Dylan

- 7 Why / not / Dylan like being a twin?
- 8 What / Dylan never order in a restaurant?
- 9 Where / Liam and Dylan living?
- 10 What / they studying?
- 11 Why / not / they feel so competitive now?
- 12 Which twin / got / girlfriend?



- Liam and Dylan
- 7 A Why **doesn't** Dylan like being a twin?
- B Because people don't see what's special about you.
- 8 A What **does** Dylan never order in a restaurant?
- B The same thing as Liam.
- 9 A Where **are** Liam and Dylan living?
- B Liam is living in Leeds and Dylan is living in Manchester.
- 10 A What **are** they studying?
- B Liam is studying Physics and Dylan is studying Drama.
- 11 A Why **don't** they feel so competitive now?
- B Because they're living different lives.
- 12 A Which twin **has** got a girlfriend?
- B Dylan.

5 Listen to an interview with Chloe and Leah. What does Chloe find scary? Complete the sentences.

- 1 We _____ for a school play at the moment.
- 2 _____ you both sometimes _____ how the other person _____?
- 3 And I see you _____ the same clothes today.
- 4 Leah _____ wearing dresses, but sometimes I _____ to wear jeans!



I = Interviewer L = Leah C = Chloe

I So, you both say that having a twin sister stops you feeling nervous about things?

L Yes. We're practising for a school play at the moment, and I don't like speaking in front of lots of people, but when I see Chloe, I feel braver.

I Do you both sometimes know how the other person is feeling?

L Yes! Sometimes I'm going to say, 'Let's go to the park', but before I can say it, Chloe says, 'Shall we go to the park?'.


I And I see you're wearing the same clothes today.

C&L Yeah.

I Do you like doing that, Chloe?

C Mmm, not all the time. Leah likes wearing dresses, but sometimes I want to wear jeans!

الأُسبوع الرابع

6  **2.5** Listen to Liam and Dylan. Why were they in different classes at school? Complete the sentences.

1 I often _____ people only _____ me as a twin.

2 And we _____ in different cities, so we _____ different friends.

3 Well, I always _____ to do things better than Liam!

4 But you can't be competitive when you _____ completely different things.



- I = Interviewer D = Dylan L = Liam
- I So, you don't like being a twin, Dylan?
- D Well, sometimes it's good. But **I often think people only see me as a twin** - they don't see me as me.
- I You say you're not as similar as other twins, Liam. Why is that?
- L Well, we weren't always in the same class at school because we did different subjects. And we have very different interests now - I like science and Dylan prefers arts and drama. **And we're living in different cities, so we have different friends.**
- I And do you think you're not so competitive now, Dylan?
- D Well, **I always want to do things better than Liam! But you can't be competitive when you're doing completely different things.** I'm no good at science, and he's rubbish at acting!
- L I'm not rubbish! I just don't like it!

Practice

Practice

▶ Practice

Talking about you

- 1 Look at the examples of *have* and *have got* in questions, negatives, and short answers in the speech bubbles. How are the forms different?

Do you have a car?

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

Have you got a big flat?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

I don't have a camera.

I haven't got an iPhone.

 2.6 Listen and repeat.



State verbs

There are some verbs that we don't often use in the Present Continuous. These are called state verbs.

- 4 Complete the sentences with a verb in the Present Simple in the correct form.

think ~~not know~~ not believe look
not agree love mean not matter
need own not understand

- 1 'Is this the way to the bus station?'
'I don't know. Sorry.'
- 2 I _____ your dress! Where did you get it?
- 3 I'm not good at being on my own.
I _____ to be with people.
- 4 'I _____ grammar is really boring.'
'I _____. I find it interesting.'
- 5 I'm sorry, I _____. I don't speak French.
- 6 He's very rich. He _____ three houses in London.
- 7 You _____ sad! What's wrong?
- 8 'Sorry, I'm late.'
'Don't worry. It _____.'
- 9 'It's my 70th birthday tomorrow.'
'I _____ you! You don't look a day over 60!'
- 10 I don't know that word, *solitary*.
What _____ it _____?

2.7 Listen and check.

Answers and audioscript

2.7 State verbs

- 1 A Is this the way to the bus station?
B I **don't know**. Sorry.
- 2 I **love** your dress! Where did you get it?
- 3 I'm not good at being on my own. I **need** to be with people.
- 4 A I **think** grammar is really boring.
B I **don't agree**. I find it interesting.
- 5 I'm sorry, I **don't understand**. I don't speak French.
- 6 He's very rich. He **owns** three houses in London.
- 7 You **look** sad! What's wrong?
- 8 A Sorry, I'm late.
B Don't worry. It **doesn't matter**.
- 9 A It's my seventieth birthday tomorrow.
B I **don't believe** you! You don't look a day over 60!
- 10 I don't know that word, *solitary*. What **does** it **mean**?

الأسبوع الخامس

Check it

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- 1 Karina live with her parents.
 Karina lives with her parents.
- 2 Who do you go walking with?
 Who you go walking with?
- 3 He doesn't see his brother often.
 He no sees his brother often.
- 4 I'm at Don's house. I wait for a taxi.
 I'm at Don's house. I'm waiting for a taxi.
- 5 She's liking black coffee.
 She likes black coffee.
- 6 They don't have got a dog.
 They haven't got a dog.

Answers

- 1 Karina lives with her parents.
- 2 Who do you go walking with?
- 3 He doesn't see his brother often.
- 4 I'm at Don's house. I'm waiting for a taxi.
- 5 She likes black coffee.
- 6 They haven't got a dog.

Vocabulary and speaking

My perfect day

1 Work with a partner. Match the verbs and phrases.

Things I like doing

A	Verb	Phrase
	play do go have	to the gym a lie-in games on my phone puzzles
B	Verb	Phrase
	meet watch chat go out	on the phone for a meal friends for a drink dramas on TV
C	Verb	Phrase
	listen to do take read	nothing magazines music photos
D	Verb	Phrase
	have go visit shop	other cities for clothes for a long walk a barbecue

 2.8 Listen and check.

Answers and audioscript

2.8 Things I like doing

A
 play games on my phone
 do puzzles
 go to the gym
 have a lie-in

B
 meet friends for a drink
 watch dramas on TV
 chat on the phone
 go out for a meal

C
 listen to music
 do nothing
 take photos
 read magazines

D
 have a barbecue
 go for a long walk
 visit other cities
 shop for clothes



- 2 Which things in **1** do you like doing?
- Which do you do on your own?
 - Which do you do with other people?

My
perfect
day



- I like playing games on my phone when I'm waiting for a bus. I do it on my own. I also like having a barbecue with my family and friends in the garden in the summer.



3 Complete the sentences with the phrases from 1.

- 1 I don't feel like cooking tonight. Shall we _____?
- 2 I always _____ on headphones when I'm on the train to work.
- 3 I never _____ online – I like to try things on first.
- 4 I sometimes _____ all day on Sundays – I'm so busy the rest of the week!
- 5 On Saturdays, I _____ – I stay in bed till 11.00 sometimes!
- 6 It's a lovely day! Let's invite some friends round and _____ in the garden.
- 7 I often _____ in the pub near my office after work.
- 8 Let's _____ in the countryside this afternoon!
- 9 You _____ really good _____. Do you use a camera, or just your phone?
- 10 I like _____ crossword _____ with my wife – I try to get the answers first!

2.9 Listen and check.

Answers and audioscript

2.9

- 1 I don't feel like cooking tonight. Shall we **go out for a meal**?
- 2 I always **listen to music** on headphones when I'm on the train to work.
- 3 I never **shop for clothes** online – I like to try things on first.
- 4 I sometimes **do nothing** all day on Sundays – I'm so busy the rest of the week!
- 5 On Saturdays, I **have a lie-in** – I stay in bed till 11.00 sometimes!
- 6 It's a lovely day! Let's invite some friends round and **have a barbecue** in the garden.
- 7 I often **meet friends for a drink** in the pub near my office after work.
- 8 Let's **go for a long walk** in the countryside this afternoon!
- 9 You **take** really good **photos**. Do you use a camera, or just your phone?
- 10 I like **doing** crossword **puzzles** with my wife – I try to get the answers first!

Vocabulary

5 Work in pairs. Look at phrases 1–8 from the quiz and match them with their meanings a–h.

- 1 to enjoy your own company
- 2 What's the point of it?
- 3 to have a go at something
- 4 to suit you
- 5 to keep something to yourself
- 6 to feel confident
- 7 to go round to someone's
- 8 to think again

- a to change your mind about something
- b to look good on you
- c to visit someone in their home
- d to feel sure of yourself
- e to be happy when you're alone
- f How is it useful?
- g to try to do something that might not work
- h to not tell anyone something

Answers

1 e 2 f 3 g 4 b 5 h 6 d 7 c 8 a

الأُسبوع السادس

How INDEPENDENT are you?

Quiz

1 Do you wear whatever you want or do you worry about what other people think?

- a I wear things more often when people say they like them.
- b I know what I look good in, and I don't need anyone else to tell me.
- c I always go clothes shopping with a friend who knows what suits me.

2 You're doing a course in a foreign city you don't know. You have the chance to spend a couple of days extra there on your own. Do you say ... ?

- a Yes. It's not so much fun seeing new places on my own, but it'll still be interesting.
- b No. What's the point of seeing a new city on my own?
- c Yes! I love exploring new places on my own. I can see the things I really want to see.

3 Your parents see the flat you're thinking of renting and really don't like it. Do you ... ?

- a Pay no attention to what they think - you have to live there, not them.
- b Think again about whether it's a good idea.
- c Forget it and look for another flat.

4 Do you ever feel the need to be alone?

- a Yes, often. I love spending time alone.
- b No, never. I hate being alone.
- c Yes, sometimes. I prefer to be with people most of the time, but I need *some* time on my own.

5 In a group, can you express an opinion that all the others disagree with strongly?

- a No, because I don't like feeling that I'm not part of the group.
- b Yes. I enjoy being the one with a completely different view on things.
- c Yes. I find it difficult to do, but I can't say nothing.

6 You're cooking something from a recipe and don't have one of the ingredients. What do you do?

- a Think of something else to use in its place. It might be better than the recipe!
- b Go round to a neighbour's and ask if they have the ingredient.
- c Make something different. You can't change things in a recipe.

7 You feel like going for a meal in a restaurant, but your friend can't go out. Do you ... ?

- a Have a takeaway at your friend's house.
- b Eat something quick and simple at home and go to bed early.
- c Go to a nice restaurant on your own and take a book to read.

8 Which student are you in class?

- a The one who waits for someone else to answer all the questions.
- b The one who tries to answer all the questions first.
- c The one who has a go at answering questions when no-one else answers.

Quiz scores

10-15 You like being with others, but is it a choice for you or is it always a need? Try spending more time alone, perhaps for a short time at first - for some people it takes practice! You often do what others tell you to do, and you need to fight for yourself sometimes - and not just because this quiz told you to!

16-23 You know that friends are important in life, but you understand that other people can't solve all your problems. You're experimenting with 'doing your own thing' more and trying to be more independent, but you never forget that we all need other people sometimes.

24-30 You're very independent and probably don't care what this quiz tells you! You enjoy being with other people, but you're equally happy alone and don't need others to give you confidence. Do just check - are you possibly a bit scared of being dependent on anyone?!

Your scores

1 a = 2 b = 1 c = 3

2 a = 1 b = 3 c = 2

3 a = 2 b = 3 c = 1

4 a = 3 b = 1 c = 2

5 a = 1 b = 3 c = 2

6 a = 3 b = 2 c = 1

7 a = 1 b = 2 c = 3

8 a = 3 b = 2 c = 1

Turn to **p154** to see what your score means.

Listening and speaking

I Getting on with the neighbors

- 1 What do you know about your neighbours?
They're called ... He's a ... They've got ...
How well do you know them?
Really well. We ... Just to say hello to. Not at all. We ...
- 2 There's a saying in English: 'Good fences make good neighbours.' What do you think it means?
- 3 What do you think makes a good neighbour? Read the ideas and discuss in groups. Add your own ideas.

A good neighbour is someone who ...

- always says hello
- doesn't make much noise
- tells me all their problems
- I never see
- invites me to parties
- I know I can ask for help when I need it
- is polite and friendly but minds his/her own business
- often comes round for a chat

الأسبوع السابع



- **4 You are going to listen to two neighbours, Mrs Crumble and Alfie, talking about each other. Read the questions.**
- 1 Where is Alfie's flat?
- 2 Do Alfie and Mrs Crumble speak to each other?
- 3 What does Alfie wear? What doesn't he wear?
- 4 Has he got a job?
- 5 What time does he go to bed and get up?
- 6 How many people are staying in Alfie's flat?
- 7 Has he got a girlfriend? Where does she live?
- 8 Why does he make so much noise? What is he doing right now?
- 9 What does Alfie think of Mrs Crumble?

- **4 Work in small groups. First listen to Mrs Crumble and discuss the answers to questions 1-9.**




- 1 Where is Alfie's flat?
- 2 Do Alfie and Mrs Crumble speak to each other?
- 3 What does Alfie wear? What *doesn't* he wear?
- 4 Has he got a job?
- 5 What time does he go to bed and get up?
- 6 How many people are staying in Alfie's flat?
- 7 Has he got a girlfriend? Where does she live?
- 8 Why does he make so much noise? What's he doing right now?
- 9 What does Alfie think of Mrs Crumble?

Answers

- 1 It's below Mrs Crumble's flat.
- 2 Mrs Crumble says Alfie never says hello. Alfie says he always says hello but she never replies. He thinks she's deaf.
- 3 Alfie wears jeans and a T-shirt. He doesn't wear a suit. Mrs Crumble says he never looks smart.
- 4 Mrs Crumble says he hasn't got a job, but Alfie is a musician.
- 5 Mrs Crumble says he doesn't get up until the afternoon. Alfie says he sleeps from three till eleven.
- 6 Mrs Crumble says she has no idea how many people are staying, maybe four or five. Alfie says there's only him living in the flat, but his flat's busy because some of the other people in the band keep their instruments there.
- 7 Yes, he has. She lives on the other side of town.
- 8 Mrs Crumble says he's very noisy. He's listening to music now. Alfie admits he makes a noise. He's practising his saxophone now.
- 9 Mrs Crumble says Alfie probably doesn't know who she is. Alfie says he feels sorry for her and that he's really kind to her, but she's suspicious of young people.

Everyday English

Making conversation

- 1  2.12 It's the first day of term in a UK language school. Listen to two conversations between the teachers and students in the photos. Which conversation is more successful? Why?



Answers

The second conversation is more successful because Jean-Jacques asks questions, shows interest, and adds comments of his own. His intonation also expresses interest and invites a reaction from Maggie.

① 2.12 First days of school

1 John and Maria

J Hello. My name's John. I teach here. What's your name?

M Maria.

J Hi, Maria. Where are you from?

M Italy.

J Ah, OK. Where in Italy are you from?

M Florence.

J Ah, Florence. I love Florence. It's beautiful! So what do you do in Florence?

M I'm a student.

J Ah, I see. What are you studying?

M Psychology.

J That's interesting. And ... er ... are you enjoying being in London?

M Yes.

J Well, I've got some work to do before I teach my next class. So, nice to talk to you, Maria! See you around, I'm sure!

M Bye.

2 Maggie and Jean-Jacques

M Hello! My name's Maggie. I'm a teacher here. What's your name?

J Hi, I'm Jean-Jacques. Nice to meet you, Maggie!

M And you. Where are you from, Jean-Jacques?

J I'm French. I live in Paris – Paris as you say in English – but I'm from the south, from Provence. Do you know the south of France?

M Yes, I do. It's beautiful.

J It's true, it is! So Maggie, where are you from?

M I'm from Scotland.

M I'm from Scotland.

J Oh, really! That's interesting! I want to go there while I'm here. Scotland's a beautiful country, too, isn't it?

M Oh, yes, very! Lots of mountains and lakes. And what do you do in France, Jean-Jacques?

J I'm an architect. I design very expensive houses for rich people.

M Wow! That's an interesting job! Are you enjoying being in London – lots of art galleries to look at here!

J Absolutely! I'm having a really good time. There's so much to see here in London – and I want to see more of the UK, too! So what do you do when you're not teaching, Maggie?

M I like going for long walks. There are some lovely ones around here – you should try them.

J I will! What class are you teaching?

M 4F.

J Oh, brilliant! That's my class. You're my teacher!

M Oh, that's nice! Well, it's nearly 9.30. Let's go to class.

J I'll follow you!



2 When you are having a conversation, it helps if you ...

- don't just answer *yes* or *no*
- add a comment
- ask questions
- say things to show you're interested

Underline examples of these in conversation 2 on p130.

Answers

Examples in conversation 2:

Adding comments and not just *yes* or *no* answers

I'm French. I live in Paris – Paris as you say in English – but I'm from the south, from Provence.

It's true, it is!

I'm an architect. I design very expensive houses for rich people. Absolutely! I'm having a really good time. There's so much to see here in London – and I want to see more of the UK, too!

Asking questions

Do you know the south of France?

So Maggie, where are you from?

So what do you do when you're not teaching, Maggie?

What class are you teaching?

Expressing interest

Oh, really! That's interesting! I want to go there while I'm here.

Oh, brilliant! That's my class. You're my teacher!

الأُسبوع الثامن

Answers

2 f 3 h 4g 5 i 6 e 7^a 8 d 9c

3 Match a line in **A** with a reply in **B**. Do you think any of **B**'s replies are too short?

A	B
1 What a lovely day it is today!	<input type="checkbox"/> a No I didn't. I was out.
2 Are you having a good time in Edinburgh?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 b Yes, beautiful, isn't it!
3 Have a good weekend!	<input type="checkbox"/> c Thanks, that's very kind of you. I will.
4 Did you have a nice weekend?	<input type="checkbox"/> d Thank you! They're new!
5 What are you doing tonight?	<input type="checkbox"/> e She's OK, thanks.
6 How's your mother these days?	<input type="checkbox"/> f Yes, I am.
7 Did you watch that new crime drama last night?	<input type="checkbox"/> g Yes, I did – despite the weather!
8 I like your shoes!	<input type="checkbox"/> h Thanks. You too!
9 If you have any problems, just ask.	<input type="checkbox"/> i Nothing special.

🎧 2.13 Keeping a conversation going

- 1 A What a lovely day it is today!
B Yes, beautiful, isn't it! It's certainly a lot nicer than yesterday!
- 2 A Are you having a good time in Edinburgh?
B Yes, I am. It's a really interesting city, and there's so much to do.
I love the shops!
- 3 A Have a good weekend!
B Thanks. You too! Are you doing anything interesting?
- 4 A Did you have a nice weekend?
B Yes, I did – despite the weather! We stayed in and watched nearly all of Netflix! What did you do?
- 5 A What are you doing tonight?
B Nothing special. I'm a bit tired, so I think I'll have an early night.
What about you?



- 6 A How's your mother these days?
B She's OK, thanks. She's feeling a lot better. Thanks for asking.
- 7 A Did you watch that new crime drama last night?
B No I didn't. I was out, but I've recorded it though. Was it good?
- 8 A I like your shoes!
B Thank you! They're new! I got them last week in a sale. I like your skirt, too!
- 9 A If you have any problems, just ask.
B Thanks, that's very kind of you. I will. I'm sure you're very busy though!



Writing An email – linking words

- 1 You receive an email from an old friend you haven't heard from for many years. What will you tell them about your life when you reply? Make some notes.

Date: October 28 20:07:36 + (0100 (BST))
From: Amber Davis <amber231@donmail.com>
To: Grace Turner <gracetn@fsnet.co.uk>
Subject: RE: Do you remember me?!

Hi Grace!

How wonderful to hear from you! How did you find my email address? Of course I remember you, ¹_____ I realize it's nearly seven years now since you were my neighbour. Time flies! You told me quite a lot about you and your family, ²_____. I'd like to know more. And you asked how I am these days, ³_____ here's my news.

First things first, Alan and I are now divorced! I know you never liked him much, ⁴_____ you're probably not too surprised. ⁵_____, I still see a lot of him of course ⁶_____ the twins go and stay with him every week. They're nine now! They're lovely girls, ⁷_____ Jessica is a bit of a handful sometimes! And we don't live in Birmingham any more – we moved ⁸_____ I didn't want them to grow up in the city. We live in a village called Clent. It's lovely, and ⁹_____ it's only ten miles south of Birmingham, it's in the middle of some wonderful countryside. I'm really enjoying village life. We have a huge garden, ¹⁰_____ I'm growing my own vegetables now. I'm thinking of getting some chickens, ¹¹_____ I'm not sure that the neighbours will be happy about that!

Come and see us some time! I'm afraid I can't invite you to stay ¹²_____ the house is small, and we don't have a spare room. ¹³_____, there's a lovely pub in the village with rooms, so you could stay there.

Let's keep in touch. I can't wait to hear more of your news, ¹⁴_____ please write soon.

Love,

Amber x

but, although, however

2 These three sentences all mean the same. How are the linking words used differently?

- 1 I don't like Facebook, **but** I use it to keep in touch with friends.
- 2 **Although** I don't like Facebook, I use it to keep in touch with friends.
- 3 I don't like Facebook. **However**, I use it to keep in touch with friends.

Answers

But, although, and however all express contrast.

Although and *however* are more formal than *but*, and are often used in formal writing.

But joins two clauses. It must go before the second clause and has a comma before it.

Although joins two clauses. It can go at the start of the sentence, in which case a comma separates the clauses, as in the example. (It can also go in the middle of the sentence, in which case it is preceded by a comma.) *I use Facebook to keep in touch with friends, **although** I don't like it.*

Although can express a surprising contrast.

However joins two sentences, and introduces the second sentence. It is preceded by a full stop and followed by a comma.

3 Join these pairs of sentences in different ways using *but*, *although*, and *however*.

- 1 I love ice cream. I try not to eat it too often.
- 2 Alex is a good friend. We don't have a lot in common.
- 3 I live near Zoe. I don't see her very often.
- 4 It rained a lot. We had a really good holiday.

3

I live near Zoe, **but** I don't see her very often.

Although I live near Zoe, I don't see her very often.

I don't see Zoe very often, **although** I live near her.

I live near Zoe. **However**, I don't see her very often.

4

It rained a lot, **but** we had a really good holiday.

Although it rained a lot, we had a really good holiday.

We had a really good holiday, **although** it rained a lot.

It rained a lot. **However**, we had a really good holiday.

Answers

1

I love ice cream, **but** I try not to eat it too often.

Although I love ice cream, I try not to eat it too often.

I try not to eat ice cream too often, **although** I love it.

I love ice cream. **However**, I try not to eat it too often.

2

Alex is a good friend, **but** we don't have a lot in common.

Although Alex is a good friend, we don't have a lot in common.

Alex is a good friend, **although** we don't have a lot in common.

Alex is a good friend. **However**, we don't have a lot in common.

الأُسبوع التاسع

so, because

4 Look at these sentences.

1 John lived in France for many years, **so** he speaks French well.

2 John speaks French well **because** he lived in France for many years.

Answers

Sentence 1 is cause first and then result.

Sentence 2 is result first and then cause.

5 Join these pairs of sentences in different ways using *so* and *because*.

- 1 I don't eat broccoli. I don't like it.
- 2 She went home. She was tired.
- 3 The train was very expensive. We went by bus.
- 4 It started to rain. We had to stop the tennis match.
- 5 My grandmother's ill. I'm going to visit her.
- 6 I enjoy history lessons. I really like the teacher.

Answers

- 1 I don't like broccoli, **so** I don't eat it.
I don't eat broccoli **because** I don't like it.
- 2 She was tired, **so** she went home.
She went home **because** she was tired.
- 3 The train was very expensive, **so** we went by bus.
We went by bus **because** the train was very expensive.
- 4 It started to rain **so** we had to stop the tennis match.
We had to stop the tennis match **because** it started to rain.
- 5 My grandmother's ill **so** I'm going to visit her.
I'm going to visit my grandmother **because** she's ill.
- 6 I really like the teacher **so** I enjoy history lessons.
I enjoy history lessons **because** I really like the teacher.

6 Read the email. Who is writing to who? Why? What news does she give? Complete the email with the linking words.

but although however so because

1 although

2 but

3 so

4 so

5 However

6 because

7 although

8 because

9 although

10 so

11 but

12 because

13 However

14 so

Date: October 28 20:07:36 + (0100 (BST))
From: Amber Davis <amber231@donmail.com>
To: Grace Turner <gracetrn@fsnet.co.uk>
Subject: RE: Do you remember me?!

Hi Grace!

How wonderful to hear from you! How did you find my email address? Of course I remember you, ¹_____ I realize it's nearly seven years now since you were my neighbour. Time flies!

You told me quite a lot about you and your family, ²_____. I'd like to know more. And you asked how I am these days, ³_____ here's my news.

First things first, Alan and I are now divorced! I know you never liked him much, ⁴_____ you're probably not too surprised. ⁵_____, I still see a lot of him of course ⁶_____

the twins go and stay with him every week. They're nine now! They're lovely girls, ⁷_____

Jessica is a bit of a handful sometimes! And we don't live in Birmingham any more - we moved ⁸_____ I didn't want them to grow up in the city. We live in a village called Clent. It's

lovely, and ⁹_____ it's only ten miles south of Birmingham, it's in the middle of some wonderful countryside. I'm really enjoying village life. We have a huge garden, ¹⁰_____

I'm growing my own vegetables now. I'm thinking of getting some chickens, ¹¹_____

I'm not sure that the neighbours will be happy about that!

Come and see us some time! I'm afraid I can't invite you to stay ¹²_____ the house is small, and we don't have a spare room. ¹³_____, there's a lovely pub in the village with rooms, so you could stay there.

Let's keep in touch. I can't wait to hear more of your news, ¹⁴_____ please write soon.

Love,

Amber x

Answers

Amber is writing to Grace. She is replying to Grace's email. Grace has recently written to Amber after nearly seven years. Amber tells Grace about her marriage and divorce, her two children, her farmhouse in Clent, and her life in the country.

الأُسبوع العاشر

Good news, bad news!

3

- **Grammar** Narrative tenses
- **Vocabulary** Adverbs
- **Everyday English** Saying when

- **Reading** A spy story
- **Listening** James Bond – *The Man with the Golden Gun*
- **Writing** Picture stories – narrative writing



- 1 Who are these people?
- 2 Think of as many reasons as possible why they are taking photographs.
- 3 Which of the reasons are 'good news' stories? Which are 'bad news'?

Suggested answers

- 1 Photographers and journalists.
- 2 a celebrity could be arriving somewhere, a press conference, a politician could be speaking
- 3 Students' own answers.



Grammar Narrative tenses – Past Simple and Past Continuous

- 1 What is the **Past Simple** of these verbs?
Which are regular? Which are irregular?

become clean die feed feel find give go
grow hope hear pass stay take try want



Answers

Regular verbs

clean	cleaned
die	died
hope	hoped
pass	passed
stay	stayed
try	tried
want	wanted

Irregular verbs

become	became
feed	fed
feel	felt
find	found
give	gave
go	went
grow	grew
hear	heard
take	took



Grammar Narrative tenses – Past Simple and Past Continuous

PENGUIN SWIMS 5,000 MILES EVERY YEAR

TO VISIT THE MAN WHO SAVED HIS LIFE!

João says, 'I love the penguin like he's my own child, and I believe the penguin loves me.'

João Pereira de Souza, 71, lives on an island near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He is a retired bricklayer but still works as a part-time fisherman. One day, about five years ago, ❖ he ¹ **found** a tiny, sick penguin on the beach near his home. The penguin's feathers were covered in oil, ❖. João ² **felt** sorry for the sick, little bird, and so he ³ **took** him back to his home. He cleaned him and ⁴ **fed** him sardines, and he ⁵ **gave** him the name **Dindim**. The penguin soon ⁶ **became** strong and healthy again.

healthy again.

After a week or two, João ⁷ **went** down to the seashore and ⁸ **tried** to put Dindim back into the water. The penguin didn't want to go. He stayed with João, getting bigger and bigger – beautiful new feathers ⁹ **grew** on his back. Eight months passed. João was very happy ❖. Then suddenly, one day in February, Dindim disappeared. João was sad to lose him, but hoped that the bird just wanted to return to his penguin family. Four more months passed, ❖ when suddenly he ¹⁰ **heard** a familiar 'honking' sound – Dindim was back.



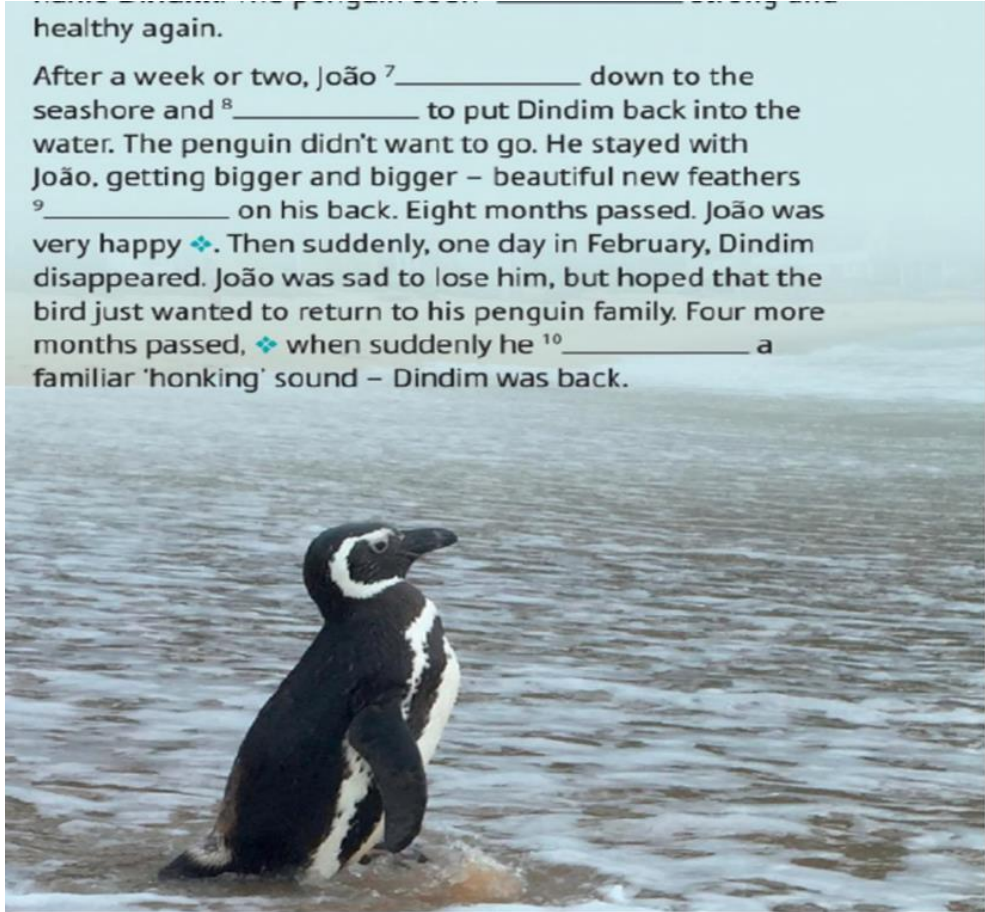
الأُسبوع الحادي عشر

Grammar Narrative tenses – Past Simple and Past Continuous



healthy again.

After a week or two, João ⁷_____ down to the seashore and ⁸_____ to put Dindim back into the water. The penguin didn't want to go. He stayed with João, getting bigger and bigger – beautiful new feathers ⁹_____ on his back. Eight months passed. João was very happy ❖. Then suddenly, one day in February, Dindim disappeared. João was sad to lose him, but hoped that the bird just wanted to return to his penguin family. Four more months passed, ❖ when suddenly he ¹⁰_____ a familiar 'honking' sound – Dindim was back.



João and Dindim

So it was, and so it is!

Every year since then, Dindim spends eight months with João and then disappears for four months. Where does he go? It is thought that he swims 2,500 miles to the coast of Argentina or Chile to start a penguin family and then swims 2,500 miles back to João. That's 5,000 miles a year to be with the man who saved his life.



Grammar Narrative tenses – Past Simple and Past Continuous

5 Make the questions. Then ask and answer them with your partner.

1 What / João find?

What did João find?

2 What / João doing when / found it?

A tiny, sick penguin.

3 Where / take / the penguin?

4 What / feed it?

5 How long / Dindim stay?

6 Why / João happy?

7 Which month / Dindim disappear?

8 Which month / return?

 3.3 Listen and check.

3.3 Questions and answers

1 Q What **did** João find?

A **A tiny, sick penguin.**

2 Q What **was** he doing when **he** found it?

A **He was fishing.**

3 Q Where **did he** take the penguin?

A **He took it home.**

4 Q What **did** he feed it?

A **Sardines.**

5 Q How long **did** Dindim stay?

A **Eight months.**

6 Q Why **was** João happy?

A **Because he was enjoying the penguin's company.**

7 Q Which month **did** Dindim disappear?

A **February.**

8 Q Which month **did** he return?

A **June.**

● GRAMMAR SPOT

1 The **Past Simple** expresses a completed **action** in the past.

Five years ago, João **found** a sick penguin on the beach.
He **cleaned** him and **fed** him sardines.

2 Complete the question and negative.

Where _____ he take the penguin?
The penguin _____ want to go.

3 The **Past Continuous** expresses an activity in progress in the past.

He **was fishing** when he found the penguin.

Compare these sentences.

I **had** a bath last night. (= completed action)

I **was having** a bath when my phone rang. (= interrupted action)

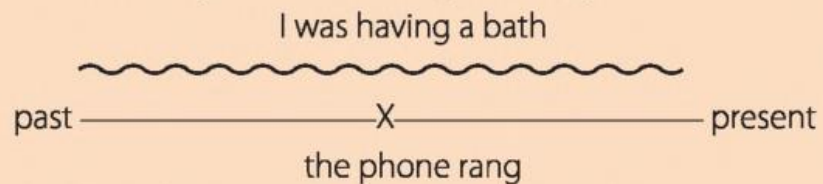
Answers

did, didn't

3 Students now focus on Past Continuous. Ask them to circle the Past Continuous form in the example sentence. Check together. Elicit how the sentence would be different with third person plural pronoun at the start: **They were** ...

Read through the notes with the whole class. Draw a timeline on the board to highlight the interrupted activity use of the two past tenses:

I was having a bath when the phone rang.



Elicit the formation of questions and negatives:

Question: *was/were* + subject + infinitive + *-ing*:
Was he fishing when he found the penguin?

Negative: subject + *wasn't/weren't* + infinitive + *-ing*:
He wasn't having a shower when he found the penguin.

الأُسبوع الثاني عشر

Spelling

6 Write the Past Simple of these regular verbs, then answer the questions.

a work _____ stay _____ want _____	c arrive _____ live _____ hope _____
b try _____ study _____	d stop _____ plan _____

- 1 How is the regular past tense formed?
- 2 How is the past tense formed when the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*?
- 3 When do we double the final consonant? Think of more examples.

a) worked, stayed, wanted

b) tried, studied

c) arrived, lived, hoped

d) stopped, planned

- 1 by adding *-ed*
- 2 drop the *y* and add *-ied*
- 3 when there is a short vowel sound, followed by a single consonant, e.g. *stop, stopped*

Pronunciation

7 Say the past of these regular verbs to a partner. How do you pronounce the *-ed* ending? Write them on the correct line.

~~look~~ ~~visit~~ ~~stay~~ work clean play
pass phone want hope answer enjoy

/t/ looked,

/d/ stayed,

/ɪd/ visited,


Answers and audioscript

3.4 Pronunciation – Past Simple /t/, /d/, /ɪd/

/t/ – looked, worked, passed, hoped

/d/ – stayed, cleaned, played, phoned, answered, enjoyed

/ɪd/ – visited, wanted

- 8  3.5 Look at the pronunciation of *was* and *were*. Listen and practise the sentences.

Notice stressed and unstressed words.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | /wəz/ | /wəz/ |
| | He was <u>walking</u> <u>home</u> . | <u>What</u> was he <u>doing</u> ? |
| 2 | /wə/ | /wə/ |
| | They were <u>playing</u> <u>football</u> . | <u>What</u> were they <u>doing</u> ? |
| 3 | /wɒznt/ | /wɜ:nt/ |
| | He <u>wasn't</u> <u>listening</u> . | They <u>weren't</u> <u>enjoying</u> the <u>party</u> . |