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**English Lecture Notes**

**Sport and Graphic Design Departments**

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**2015- 2016**

**Introductions**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/msblake.gif** | **http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/john.gif** | | **Hi, I am Mary** | ***answer:* Hi Mary, I am John** | | **Hello, my name is Mary** | ***answer:*Hello Mary, I am John** | | **I am Mary. How are you?** | ***answer:*My name is John** | | **Hi, how are you? I am Mary** | ***answer:*Hi, I am John** | | **http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/drsmith.gif** | **http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/petebrown.gif** | | **Hello, I am Dr. Smith** | ***answer:*How do you do** | | **Hello I am John Smith** | ***answer:*Nice to meet you, Peter Brown** | | **Hello, I am John Smith** | ***answer:*Pleased to meet you, Peter Brown** | |

**Introductions cont’d**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | ***Introduction:*  Hi, I am Ann.** | | | | **How do you do?      http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/cross.gif** | **Hi Ann, I am Steve http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/tick.gif** | **Steve                   http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/cross.gif** | | ***Introduction:*  Hello, I am Mr. Smith.** | | | | **How do you do?** | **Hi, I am John.** | **Nice to meet you Smith.** | | ***Introduction:*  Hi, My name is Janet.** | | | | **How do you do?** | **Hello Janet, I am Peter.** | **How are you Ms. Janet?** | | ***Introduction:*  Hi, I am Peter.** | | | | **Hi, I am James.** | **Are you?** | **How do you do?** | | ***Introduction:*  Hello, My name is Dr. Jones.** | | | | **Hi, I am Jake.** | **Hi Jones, I am Anna.** | **How are you Dr. Jones?** | | ***Introduction:*  Hello, I am Jane.** | | | | **Hi Jane, my name is John.** | **How do you do Jane?** | **Hi Ms.** | |

**Introductions cont’d**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *George is introducing Dr. Smith to Peter Brown. What are the right words? If the answer is right, mark* ***Yes****. If not mark* ***No.***  Top of Form   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **George says:** "Peter Brown, this is Dr. Smith." *Yes*     *No*  **George:** "Mr. Brown, you meet Dr. Smith." *Yes*     *No* |  | | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/drsmith.gif | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/george.gif | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners2/graphics/petebrown.gif | | **Dr. Smith says:** **Dr. Smith:** "Hi Peter." *Yes*     *No*  **Dr. Smith:** "How do you do?" *Yes*     *No* |  | **Mr. Brown says:** **Mr. Brown:** "Hello, You are Dr. Smith." *Yes*     *No*  **Mr. Brown:** "It's a pleasure to meet you." *Yes*     *No* |   Bottom of Form |

**Introductions cont’d**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Here are some introductions. What are the right answers? If the answer is right, mark* ***Yes****. If not mark* ***No.***    Top of Form   |  | | --- | | ***Introduction:* Hi, I am Ann.** | | ***Answer:* How do you do?     *Yes*       *No*** | |  | | ***Introduction:* Hi, I am Paul.** | | ***Answer:* How do you?     *Yes*       *No*** | |  | | ***Introduction:* Hello, my name is Mr. Blake.** | | ***Answer:* How do you do?     *Yes*       *No*** | |  | | ***Introduction:* Hello, my name is Jane.** | | ***Answer:* Hi Jane, I am Frank.     *Yes*       *No*** | |  | | ***Introduction:* Hi, I am Steve.** | | ***Answer:* How are you Mr. Steve?     *Yes*       *No*** | |  | | ***Introduction:* Hello, I am Dr. Brown.** | | ***Answer:* How are you, Dr. Brown?     *Yes*       *No*** |   Bottom of Form |

**Verb to be**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | **Full Forms of the verb to be** |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | I | am | a student. | | He | is | a teacher. | | She | is | a journalist. | | It | is | a book. | | We | are | mechanics. | | You | are | pilots. | | They | are | policemen. |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |

**The verb to be - exercise**

**Choose the correct form of the verb to be - am/is/are.**

Top of Form

1. It  cold today.
2. I  at home now.
3. They  Korean.
4. There  a pen on the desk.
5. My name  Nikita.
6. We  from Ukraine.
7. That  right.
8. I  OK, thanks.
9. Clara and Steve  married.
10. She  an English teacher.

**Write the following words in order to make positive sentences with the verb to be.**

1 [am](javascript:insert_word(0,%200)) [twenty-five](javascript:insert_word(0,%201)) [years](javascript:insert_word(0,%202)) [I](javascript:insert_word(0,%203)) [old.](javascript:insert_word(0,%204))

 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

2 [We](javascript:insert_word(1,%200)) [Venezuela.](javascript:insert_word(1,%201)) [are](javascript:insert_word(1,%202)) [from](javascript:insert_word(1,%203))

 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

3 [a](javascript:insert_word(2,%200)) [and](javascript:insert_word(2,%201)) [name](javascript:insert_word(2,%202)) [is](javascript:insert_word(2,%203)) [I'm](javascript:insert_word(2,%204)) [student.](javascript:insert_word(2,%205)) [My](javascript:insert_word(2,%206)) [Anton](javascript:insert_word(2,%207))

 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

4  [is](javascript:insert_word(3,%200)) [my](javascript:insert_word(3,%201)) [This](javascript:insert_word(3,%202)) [book.](javascript:insert_word(3,%203))

 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

5 [a](javascript:insert_word(4,%200)) [nice](javascript:insert_word(4,%201)) [today.](javascript:insert_word(4,%202)) [day](javascript:insert_word(4,%203)) [It's](javascript:insert_word(4,%204))

 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

6 [Her](javascript:insert_word(5,%200)) [brother's](javascript:insert_word(5,%201)) [name](javascript:insert_word(5,%202)) [Paul.](javascript:insert_word(5,%203)) [is](javascript:insert_word(5,%204))

 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

7 [an](javascript:insert_word(6,%200)) [engineer.](javascript:insert_word(6,%201)) [John](javascript:insert_word(6,%202)) [is](javascript:insert_word(6,%203))

 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

8 [is](javascript:insert_word(7,%200)) [Johansson.](javascript:insert_word(7,%201)) [My](javascript:insert_word(7,%202)) [name](javascript:insert_word(7,%203)) [husband's](javascript:insert_word(7,%204))

 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

9 [students](javascript:insert_word(8,%200)) [class.](javascript:insert_word(8,%201)) [my](javascript:insert_word(8,%202)) [twelve](javascript:insert_word(8,%203)) [There](javascript:insert_word(8,%204)) [in](javascript:insert_word(8,%205)) [are](javascript:insert_word(8,%206))

 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

10  [of](javascript:insert_word(9,%200)) [at](javascript:insert_word(9,%201)) [is](javascript:insert_word(9,%202)) [top](javascript:insert_word(9,%203)) [the](javascript:insert_word(9,%204)) [the](javascript:insert_word(9,%205)) [My](javascript:insert_word(9,%206)) [address](javascript:insert_word(9,%207)) [new](javascript:insert_word(9,%208)) [letter.](javascript:insert_word(9,%209))  
 http://www.eclecticenglish.com/grammar/images/none.gif

**Vocabulary of Numbers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Look at these numbers, and mark the number with the same name.*  Top of Form   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **1.    5** five four eight |  |  | **2.    9** five nine six |  | | **3.    2** ten one two |  |  | **4.    6** seven nine six |  | | **5.    7** seven ten nine |  |  | **6.    3** eight three six |  | | **7.    8** five four eight |  |  | **8.    1** one nine seven |  |   Bottom of Form |

**Which number is it?**

*Look at these numbers, and write their names in the space below.*

Top of Form

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.    7** |  | **2.    1** |  |
| **3.    5** |  | **4.    8** |  |
| **5.    9** |  | **6.    3** |  |
| **7.    10** |  | **8.    4** |  |

**Reading**

**Read the passage and answer the questions**

The Evans family at work

Paul Evans is a maths teacher. He is thirty-nine years old. He’s at school now. His address is 34 King Street, Bristol. His wife Penny is at work in her office. She is a bank manager. Her phone number at work is 830 97 71. They have two children; Mark and Jane. Mark is ten and Jane is seven. They are at school.

Q1. What’s Paul’s job?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How old is he?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Where is he now?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. What is his address?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q5. Where is Penny?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q6. What is her job?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q7. What’s her phone number at work?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q8. How old are the children?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Countries and Nationalities**

**The Nationality** is where you are from, and **the Country** is the place that you live there.

**Example - Countries**

*Tom lives in England.  
Mary travelled to Japan last year.  
I'd love to visit Turkey.*

**Example – Languages**

*English is spoken around the world.  
Mark speaks fluent Russian.  
I wonder if she speaks Portuguese.*

**\*Important Note:**All countries and languages are always capitalized in English.

Example - Nationalities

*He drives a German car.  
We went to our favorite Japanese restaurant last week.  
The Swedish prime minister is coming next week.*

**Important Note:**Unlike other adjectives, all nationalities used as adjectives are capitalized in English.

**Important Notes**

* All country names are unique. They are **not** similar to language or nationality names.
* Language and nationality names are often, but not always similar. For example: French - the language, and French the nationality are the same in the case of France. However, English - the language, and American - the nationality are not the same in the case of The United States.
* All countries, languages and nationalities are **always** capitalized in English. This is because country, language and nationality names are [proper names](http://grammar.about.com/od/pq/g/Proper-Name.htm) of countries, languages and nationalities.

The chart below shows the **Country, Language** and **Nationality** of some countries.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Country** | **Language** | **Nationality** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | France | French | French |
|  | Greece | Greek | Greek |
| **ends in '-ish'** |  |  |  |
|  | Britain | English | British |
|  | Denmark | Danish | Danish |
|  | Finland | Finnish | Finnish |
|  | Poland | Polish | Polish |
|  | Spain | Spanish | Spanish |
|  | Sweden | Swedish | Swedish |
|  | Turkey | Turkish | Turkish |
| **ends in '-an'** |  |  |  |
|  | Germany | German | German |
|  | Mexico | Spanish | Mexican |
|  | The United States | English | American |
| **ends in '-ian' or '-ean'** |  |  |  |
|  | Australia | English | Australian |
|  | Brazil | Portuguese | Brazilian |
|  | Egypt | Arabic | Egyptian |
|  | Italy | Italian | Italian |
|  | Hungary | Hungarian | Hungarian |
|  | Korea | Korean | Korean |
|  | Russia | Russian | Russian |
| **ends in '-ese'** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | China | Chinese | Chinese |
|  | Japan | Japanese | Japanese |
|  | Portugal | Portuguese | Portuguese |

**Days of the week**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | *The days of the week in the right order - starting from Monday!*  **Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday**  **\*Days of the week begin with a capital letter, e.g. Monday Not Monday.** |

**Days of the week**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Put the letters for each day of the week in the right space.*  Top of Form   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | | | | | | | | | | | |  |  | |  | | | | | | | |  |  | | |  |  | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | |  | |  |  | | |  |  | | | | | | | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   Bottom of Form |

**Months of the Year**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Month     1     -     **January**  Month     2     -     **February** | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners/graphics/winter.gif | | Month     3     -     **March**  Month     4     -     **April**  Month     5     -     **May** | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners/graphics/spring.gif | | Month     6     -     **June**  Month     7     -     **July**  Month     8     -     **August** | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners/graphics/summer.gif | | Month     9     -     **September**  Month   10     -     **October**  Month   11     -     **November** | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners/graphics/autumn.gif | | Month   12     -     **December** | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners/graphics/winter.gif | |

**Questions**

*You can ask different questions about something that you see. Look at these questions, and look at the kinds of answers that you can get*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/cat.gif | | | | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/arrowDLrd.gif | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/arrowDrd.gif | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/arrowDRrd.gif | | **Do** you like your cat? Yes, I do. | **Is** your cat black? No, he is not. | **Where** is your cat? He is in the house. | | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/clown.gif | | | | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/arrowDLbl.gif | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/arrowDbl.gif | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/arrowDRbl.gif | | **Who** is he? He is a clown. | **Why** do you like him? Because he is funny. | **What** is his name? Mr. Chuckles. | | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/kidog.gif | | | | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/arrowDLrd.gif | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/arrowDrd.gif | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/arrowDRrd.gif | | **Are** both dogs his? No, one dog belongs to Suzy. | **Which** dog is his? The dog with short fur and no tail. | **Can** I play with him? Yes, you can. | |

**Questions cont’d**

*Look at the question words listed below*, *and then look at the sentences underneath. Which word goes at the start of each sentence?*

WHERE

WHO

ARE

WHY

WHAT

IS

HOW

DO

|  |
| --- |
| **1**.   ........... is she happy? |
| **2.**   ........... is the name of this street? |
| **3.**   ........... you OK? |
| **4.**   ........... your brother ill? |
| **5.**   ........... is the bus stop? |
| **6.**   ........... wrote this book? |
| **7.**   ........... tall is your sister? |
| **8.**   ........... you know this person? |

**Questions cont’d**

*What is the* ***best*** *question word to use at the start of each of these sentences? Look at each sentence and select one of the choices underneath* .

Top of Form

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **1. ...... is the name of your father?** | | |  | | *Do* | *What* | *Where* |  | |  |  |  |  | | **2. ...... you want to visit me next week?** | | |  | | *Are* | *Why* | *Do* |  | |  |  |  |  | | **3. ...... that your cat?** | | |  | | *How* | *Is* | *Are* |  | |  |  |  |  | | **4. ...... do you live?** | | |  | | *Is* | *Who* | *Where* |  | |  |  |  |  | | **5. ...... is your neighbour?** | | |  | | *Do* | *Who* | *Why* |  | |  |  |  |  | | **6. ...... are you angry?** | | |  | | *Why* | *Are* | *Is* |  | |  |  |  |  | | **7. ...... they hungry?** | | |  | | *Are* | *Do* | *What* |  | |  |  |  |  | | **8. ...... are you?** | | |  | | *Do* | *Why* | *How* |  | |  |  |  |  | |

Bottom of Form

**Questions cont’d**

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|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Statement :** | **You are tired.** | | **Question :** | **Are you tired?** | | **Answer :** | **Yes, you are**     **OR**    **No, you are not** |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Statement :** | **I am sleepy.** | | **Question :** | **Am I sleepy?** | | **Answer :** | **Yes, I am**     **OR**    **No, I am not** |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Statement :** | **She is slim.** | | **Question :** | **Is she slim?** | | **Answer :** | **Yes, she is**     **OR**    **No, she is not** |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Statement :** | **He is fat.** | | **Question :** | **Is he fat?** | | **Answer :** | **Yes, he is**     **OR**    **No, he is not** |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Statement :** | **We are noisy.** | | **Question :** | **Are we noisy?** | | **Answer :** | **Yes, we are**     **OR**    **No, we are not** |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Statement :** | **They are rude.** | | **Question :** | **Are they rude?** | | **Answer :** | **Yes, they are**     **OR**    **No, they are not** |  |  | | --- | |  | |

**Questions cont’d**

*Look at these questions and the answers. Then decide what the missing question word is. Write it into the space in the sentence.*

Top of Form

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Question:** | **1.** **is your favourite colour?** |  | | **Answer:** | **My favorite colour is blue.** | | |  | | | | **Question:** | **2.** **do they live?** |  | | **Answer:** | **They live in London.** | | |  | | | | **Question:** | **3.** **is she not at school?** |  | | **Answer:** | **Because she is ill.** | | |  | | | | **Question:** | **4.** **you like jazz?** |  | | **Answer:** | **Yes, I do.** | | |  | | | | **Question:** | **5.** **is the President of the United States?** |  | | **Answer:** | **Mr. Bush is the President of the United States.** | | |  | | | |  | | | | **Question:** | **6.** **this your book?** |  | | **Answer:** | **No, it is not.** | | |  | | | | **Question:** | **7.** **they invited to the party?** |  | | **Answer:** | **Yes they are.** | | |  | |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |

Bottom of Form

\*colour British spelling

\*color American spelling

**Reading**

**Read the following dialogue and answer the questions listed below.**

**Peter's Family**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Susie:** Do you live in the red house at the end of the road? **Peter:** Yes, I live in that house with my parents and my sister. **Peter:** We also have a cat and a dog. **Susie:** Do you take your dog for a walk every day? **Peter:** No. My father takes the dog for a walk every Monday, Tuesday and Sunday. **Peter:** And I take the dog for a walk every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. **Susie:** Who takes the dog on Saturday? **Peter:** On Saturday we all go to the park and the dog comes with us. **Susie:** Do you help with the housework? **Peter:** My mum and my sister do the housework and cooking but I clean my room |

Q1. Does Peter live in a house?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What is the color of Peter’s house?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Does Peter have a rabbit?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. How many days a week does Peter take his dog for a walk?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q5. Who is taking peter’s dog for a walk on Friday?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Numbers 11-20**

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|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **11** | **=** | **Eleven** |  | **16** | **=** | **Sixteen** | | **12** | **=** | **Twelve** |  | **17** | **=** | **Seventeen** | | **13** | **=** | **Thirteen** |  | **18** | **=** | **Eighteen** | | **14** | **=** | **Fourteen** |  | **19** | **=** | **Nineteen** | | **15** | **=** | **Fifteen** |  | **20** | **=** | **Twenty** | |

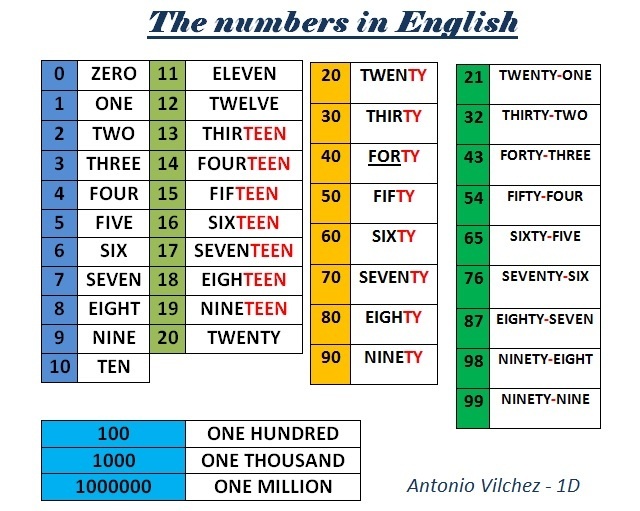
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|  | *Look at these numbers, and mark the number with that name.*  Top of Form   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **1.    12** sixteen twelve nineteen |  |  | **2.    15** fifteen twenty eleven |  | | **3.    11** seventeen eleven sixteen |  |  | **4.    20** twelve thirteen twenty |  | | **5.    18** seventeen eleven eighteen |  |  | **6.    13** nineteen thirteen fifteen |  | | **7.    17** eighteen sixteen seventeen |  |  | **8.    14** nineteen thirteen fourteen |  |   Bottom of Form |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Find the numbers. They go up and down and backwards.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **O** | **S** | **N** | **T** | **S** | **M** | **Y** | **J** | **V** | **S** | | **X** | **S** | **E** | **I** | **G** | **H** | **T** | **E** | **E** | **N** | | **J** | **N** | **V** | **V** | **N** | **G** | **H** | **R** | **U** | **O** | | **N** | **E** | **E** | **T** | **E** | **N** | **I** | **N** | **O** | **T** | | **S** | **E** | **L** | **R** | **T** | **N** | **R** | **P** | **C** | **W** | | **Q** | **T** | **E** | **N** | **E** | **E** | **T** | **X** | **I** | **S** | | **C** | **F** | **O** | **U** | **R** | **T** | **E** | **E** | **N** | **O** | | **Z** | **I** | **Y** | **G** | **Y** | **I** | **E** | **O** | **E** | **V** | | **G** | **F** | **W** | **T** | **W** | **E** | **N** | **T** | **Y** | **N** | | **Y** | **T** | **L** | **H** | **E** | **V** | **L** | **E** | **W** | **T** | |

**Number crossword**

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|  | Look at the numbers and write their **names** in the spaces, putting one letter in each space.  Top of Form   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1 down - **17** | 3 across - **15** | | 2 down -**16** | 5 across - **20** | | 4 down - **12** | 7 across - **19** | | 5 down - **13** | 8 across - **18** | | 6 down - **11** | 9 across - **14** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **1** |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | | | | | | | | **2** |  | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | | **4** |  | | | | | **3** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  | | | | | **6** |  |  |  | |  |  | | |  | |  |  | | **5** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | |  |  |  |  | **7** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | |  | **8** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | | | | |  | | | | | |  |  |  |  | | **9** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | | |  |  |  | |  | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   **Usage definite and**[**indefinite articles**](http://esl.about.com/od/Find-the-Mistake/a/Find-The-Mistake-Definite-Indefinite-Articles_2.htm)  **a/an and the**  We use;   * a = indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with consonants *She has a dog. I work in a factory.* * an = indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) with vowels (a,e,i,o,u) *Can I have an apple? She is an English teacher.* * the = definite article (a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know) *The car over there is fast. The teacher is very good, isn't he?* * The first time you speak of something use "a or an", the next time you repeat that object use "the".  *I live in a house. The house is quite old and has four beDr.ooms. I ate in a Chinese restaurant. The restaurant was very good.* * **DO NOT** use an article with countries, states, counties or provinces, lakes and mountains except when the country is a collection of states such as "The United States". *He lives in Washington near Mount Rainier. They live in northern British Columbia.* * Use an article with bodies of water, oceans and seas -  *My country borders on the Pacific Ocean* * **DO NOT** use an article when you are speaking about things in general  *I like Russian tea. She likes reading books.* * **DO NOT** use an article when you are speaking about meals, places, and transport *He has breakfast at home. I go to university. He comes to work by taxi.*   **Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the English grammar question. Each question has only one correct answer.**  Q: We stayed in \_\_\_ hotel near the city center.   the  a  an  Q: \_\_\_\_ book was written by Jane Anders.   The  A  An  Q: I had \_\_\_\_ exciting vacation in Spain.   the  a  an  Q: He bought \_\_\_\_ new car last weekend.   the  a  an  Q: My father is \_\_\_\_ director of this company.   the  a  an  Q: I live in \_\_\_\_ house in Small city.   the  a  an  Q: \_\_\_\_\_ hotel I'm at is on the other side of town.   The  A  An  Q: Is there \_\_\_\_ hospital near here?   the  a  an  Q: \_\_\_\_\_ students will soon arrive.   The  A  An  Q: I think that is \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent choice.   the  a  an  Bottom of Form |





**Reading**

**Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**A famous family**

Julio Iglesias is from Spain. The world’s Number one Spanish singer in the 70s and 80s, with songs like Begin the Begunie, he is now the father of a famous famil. The three children from his marriage in the 1970 to actress Isabel Preysler- 2 sons and a daughter- are now all famous too.

His daughter, Chaveli, ıs a TV presenter in the United States. His son’s names are Julio Junior and Enrique: Julio Junior is a model, actor and singer. His songs are in English and Spanish.

Enrique Iglesias is also a singer. His home is in Miami, Florida. He’s got two Porche cars at home!!

**Answer with full sentence.**

Q1. Where is Julio Iglesias from?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. How many children has he got?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Who is Isabel?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q4.what was Isabel’s surname?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q5. How many cars has Enrique got?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q6. What are Chaveli and Julio Junior’s job?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q7. Where is Enriqu’s home?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Telling the Time**

There are a number of ways to tell time in English. For example, 8:15 can be expressed as:

* eight fifteen
* a quarter past eight
* fifteen past eight

Learn how to tell time in English by first reading a paragraph with a number of examples. Next, study the rules. Finally, take the follow-up quiz to test your knowledge.

**My Day**

I usually get up at a quarter past seven - that's seven fifteen in the morning. I have breakfast at eight o'clock and then take the bus to work at half past eight. I usually arrive at work at a quarter to nine. Sometimes, the bus is late and I arrive at about nine. My morning is usually pretty busy and I like taking a coffee break at twenty to eleven if possible. I then work to lunchtime at noon. In the afternoon, I usually have another break at three fifteen. I usually finish work at a quarter to five and arrive home around six in the evening. At night, I usually go to bed at eleven o'clock.

**Look at the rules for telling time in English.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use "past" to say times after the hour until half past, or 30 minutes past the hour. | Use "to" to say times before the hour from 31 minutes until the full hour. |
| Use "o'clock" only at the full hour. **Example:** *It's eight o'clock* | To avoid using "past" and "to", say the time by hour and then minutes. **Example:** *It's seven twenty-five.* |
| When speaking about the different times of the day use *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening* | Be careful! Use **at** night NOT in the night |

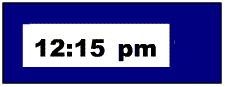
**Top of Form**

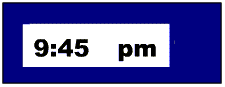
Top of Form

**Telling the Time cont’d**

Practice telling the times in the pictures below, click on the arrow to see the possible answers:

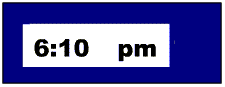
  


**Reading**

**Read the following dialogue and answer the questions listed below.**

**In the Office**

**Peter Jones:** Good Morning Ann.  
**Ann Smith:** Good Morning Mr. Jones.  
**Peter Jones:** How about a cup of coffee?  
**Ann Smith:** I will make it now.  
**Peter Jones:** And can you tell me what meetings I have this week?  
**Ann Smith:** I will bring the diary.  
**Ann Smith:** Okay, this afternoon you have a meeting with your accountant at 5 pm.  
**Ann Smith:** On Wednesday, you are going to London. Don't forget your train leaves at 9.30 am.  
**Peter Jones:** Okay, what time is my meeting in London?  
**Ann Smith:** At 11.30. And on Thursday Ms. Vonn wants to talk to you.  
**Peter Jones:** Who is Ms. Vonn?  
**Ann Smith:** She is our new project manager. She starts next week.

Q1. Did Peter ask for a cup of tea or coffee?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What is Peter asking from Ann?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Who is peter meeting this afternoon?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. What time will Peter’s meeting start in London?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q5. Who is Ms. Vonn?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Possessive Adjectives**

**My, Your, His, Her, (Its), Our, Your, Their**

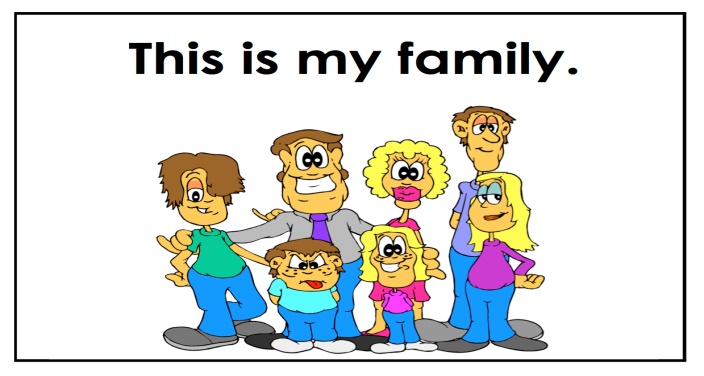
Possessive adjectives are used to show possession. For example:

*Tom is a dog lover. He takes his dog Spike everywhere!*

In this case, it is clear that 'his' refers to Tom because of the context. Possessive adjectives are always placed [in front of](http://esl.about.com/od/intermediate-confusing-words/a/In-Front-Of-Opposite.htm) the noun they modify. Here is a list of possessive [adjectives](http://esl.about.com/od/grammarforbeginners/a/adjective_use.htm):

I - my dog  
You - your cat  
He - his book  
She - her car  
It - its color (NOT it's!)  
We - our dog  
You - your house  
They - their farm

**Read the passage and, then write about your family**



My name is kate. I’m from Ohio in the United States. My father’s name is Marty, and my mother’s name is Amy. I have a brother and a sister. Their names are Brett and Karen. We have a dog. Its name is Brandy.

**Now write about your family.**

**------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

Bottom of Form

**Describing Your Family**

**Read the following description of a family.**

Jack is married to Alice. She is his wife and he is her husband. They have a daughter and son. The son's name is Henry and the daughter's name is Lisa. They live next to Alice's parents, Harry and Marjorie. Harry is Alice's father and Marjorie is her mother. Harry is Jack's father-in-law and Marjorie is his mother-in-law. Henry is Harry's grandson and Lisa is Marjorie's granddaughter. Alice has a sister and a brother. Her sister's name is Mary and her brother's name is Frank. Frank has two children, David and Sherrie. Sherrie is Alice's niece and David is Alice's nephew. Alice is their aunt and Jack is their uncle.

Top of Form

**Look at the possessive chart. Complete the story above using the correct possessives (my, your, son's, Jack's etc.).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I | my |
| You | your |
| He | his |
| She | her |
| It | its |
| We | our |
| You | your |
| They | their |
| Jack | Jack's |

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

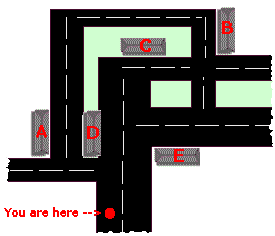
Jack is married to Alice. She is **his** wife and he is   husband. They have a daughter and son. The   name is Henry and the   name is Lisa. They live next to Alice's parents, Harry and Marjorie. Harry is Alice's father and Marjorie is   mother. Harry is Jack's father-in-law and Marjorie is   mother-in-law. Henry is   grandson and Lisa is Marjorie's granddaughter. Alice has a sister a brother.   sister's name is Mary and her  name is Frank. Frank has two children, David and Sherrie. Sherrie is Alice's niece and David is Alice's nephew. Alice is   aunt and Jack is   uncle.

**Directions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Description of the directions shown on the map.** | | | | street map | **1.** **Take the first right.**  **2.** **Take the second right.**  **3.** **Go straight**  **4.** **Turn at the first left... then**  **5.** **... take the next right.** |   http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners4/graphics/dushline.gif   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Next to and opposite | | | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners4/graphics/park.gif | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners4/graphics/houses.gif | | | |
| The seat is next to the tree. | The yellow house is opposite the grey house. | | |
|  | | |
| Types of junctions | | |
| http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners4/graphics/crossroad.gif | | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners4/graphics/t-junction.gif |
| **Crossroad** | | **T-junction** |

**Directions**

Top of Form

*Look at the map, and then read the directions below. When you know where you can find the* *buildings (****A-E****) write them into the directions.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **A**   **- Hospital**  **B**   **- Post Office** **C**   **- Bank** **D**   **- Supermarket** **E**   **- House**  **1.** Take the first left. The building on the corner on your right is the .        **2.** The building opposite the supermarket is the .        **3.** Take the first right. The building on your right is a .        **4.** Take the second right. The building on your left is the .        **5.** Take the second right. Turn left at the next crossroad. The building on your right is the |

**Reading**

**Read the following dialogue and answer the questions listed below.**

**Birthdays**

**Peter:** Hello Janet.  
**Janet:** Good morning Peter.  
**Peter:** And what is this?  
**Janet:** Ah, this is my daughter's birthday present. Her birthday is next week.  
**Peter:** And when is your son's birthday?  
**Janet:** That is not for a while. His birthday is only in August.  
**Janet:** But Mark's birthday is in April so I need to think about his present soon.  
**Peter:** And when is your birthday?  
**Janet:** Oh, my birthday is in December just before Xmas so of course nobody remembers.  
**Peter:** My birthday is in June, when we are always on holiday. So my family often forgets my birthday too.

Q1. Is today peter’s birthday?

Q2. Did he buy a present?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. When is mark’s birthday?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. When is Janet son’s birthday?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q5. When is Janet’s birthday?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Weather**

Look at the pictures for clues and put these weather words into the correct gaps: hot, raining, windy, sun, sunny, blowing, cloud, rain, wind, cloudy, rainy, shining, and cold.



The sun is  today.

|  |
| --- |
| Top of Form   * It is   today. * The earth needs the  . * The weather is great today. It's nice and  .   Wind  Bottom of Form |
| * The wind is    today. * It will be        tomorrow. * The strong      will come from the south.   Snow |
| * It will    tomorrow. * The weather will be   next week. * The   will come from the north. * The temperature will be very    - 5 below freezing.   Rain |
| * It is   hard today. * It will  tomorrow. * It will probably be   for the whole day tomorrow.   Cloudy |
| * I hope it won't be   tomorrow. * Look at that |

**Demonstratives**

**This - That - These - Those - Here - There**

Demonstrative adjectives indicate which thing or group of things you are talking about. In English, there are four forms according to the number of items and where they are located in relation to the speaker.

It's important to learn **this** and **these** for objects that are close at hand. **This** is used for singular objects, and ‘**these’** is used for plural objects. **This** and **these** are often used with the 'here' to indicate that the object is near. For example:

*This is my bag here.  
These are my friends in this room.*

**That** is used for singular objects, and ‘**those’** is used for plural objects that are located away from the speaker. **That** and **those** are often used with the 'there' to indicate that the object is away from the speaker. For example:

*That is my car parked over there.  
Those are my apple trees at the back of the garden.*

Here is a chart to give a quick overview of the use of these important words:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Close or Far?** | **Singular** | **Example** | **Plural** | **Example** |
| Close = here | This | *This is my car here in my Driveway.* | These | *These are my friends sitting at the table here.* |
| Far = there | That | *That is Tom's house over there.* | Those | *Those are my classmates sitting over there.* |

***Exercise***

*Complete the sentences using this, that, these, those, here and there.*

1. Could you bring me that chair over \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Here are \_\_\_\_\_ pictures.
3. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_ building next to the bank?
4. Is \_\_\_\_\_ piece of pie over there for me?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are three boys sitting on the bench.
6. I would like some of \_\_\_\_\_ cookies on that shelf.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles over there are expensive.
8. These dolls on the table \_\_\_\_\_ are very old.

**Demonstratives cont’d**

We use **this** (singular) and **these** (plural) to refer to something that is **here / near**.

**Examples:**

* **This** is my car. (singular)
* **These** are our children. (plural)

We use **that** (singular) and **those** (plural) to refer to something that is **there / far**.

**Examples:**

* **That** is our house. (singular)
* **Those** are my shoes. (plural)

Note that the verb changes (i.e. singular / plural) depending on the pronoun that you use.

You can also use Demonstrative Pronouns by themselves:

* Did you do **that**?
* I'd like to buy **these**?
* Which of **those** would you like?

**\***It's important to learn **this** and **these** for objects that are close at hand. **This** is used for singular objects, and ‘**these’** is used for plural objects. **This** and **these** are often used with the 'here' to indicate that the object is near. For example:

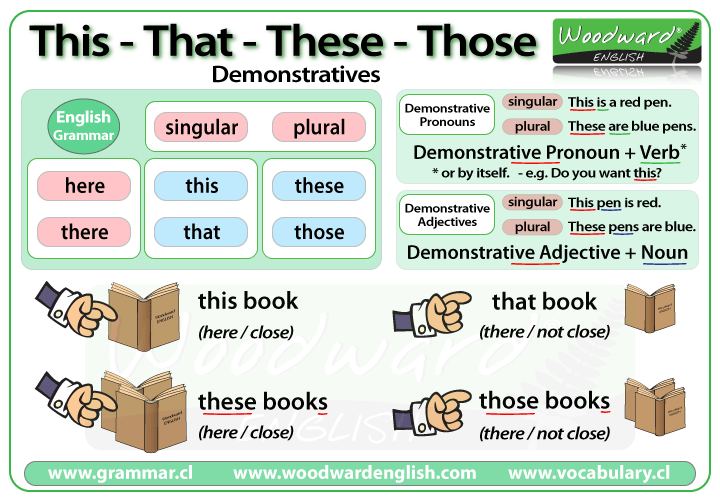
*This is my bag here.  
These are my friends in this room.*

**\*That** is used for singular objects, and ‘**those’** is used for plural objects that are located away from the speaker. **That** and **those** are often used with the 'there' to indicate that the object is away from the speaker. For example:

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**Present Simple**

1. **Let's start with how verbs are made.**

Verbs are made from two parts. There is an **auxiliary**, and a **main part**.  
Together the **auxiliary** and the **main part** make the **tense** of the verb.  
*For example:*  
“I am thinking” . Am is the **auxiliary**, thinking is the **main part** of the verb. Together they make the **tense**. Here, the **tense** they make is the **present continuous**.

(Remember auxiliaries do not have any meaning as words. They just tell us more about the verb. There is a verb do, but gramatically it is different from the auxiliary do.)

Once the auxiliary and the main part have made a verb, the verb has a **time**, and it has an **aspect**. We usually describe verbs by their **time**, **aspect** and **voice**.

**The present simple**

In this part of the course we are going to look at verbs with the **present time**, using the **simple** form. That is, the **present simple active**.  
*For example:*  
(i) I speak English  
(ii) I do not speak Albanian.

**The Voice**

Like all verbs, the present simple has two parts – an **auxiliary** and a **main part**. The auxiliary is do and the main part is the infinitive form of the verb speak. But if you look at example (i) you will see that the auxiliary do is not there. But it is there in example (ii).

This is because the. When we use the 'simple form', we do not use do with *positive statements*.  
*For example:*  
I like ice cream.  
Even though we don’t use the auxiliary do in *positive statement*s, we use it in *negative statements*  
I do not like ice cream

We also use the auxiliary do with *questions*:  
Do you like ice cream?  
And with *affirmations*  
Yes, I do like ice cream.

\*so that is the important thing to remember about the present simple. When you make a positive statement (*I Dr.ink beer in summer*) you don’t use the auxiliary. Any other time you use the simple, and it is not a positive statement, you use do. (I don’t like winter. Do you like winter?)

**Present Simple cont’d**

Remember, the present simple is in two parts. We have looked at some of the things to remember about it. Now we must look at the **time** part, which is the present.

The main thing to remember about the **present time** in English is the **third person singular**. In English the third person singular pronoun is he, she or it.  
When we use a verb with the **present time** and she, he or it as the subject, the auxiliary finishes with s.  
*For examples:*  
Doe**s** he like ice cream? It doe**s** not look easy. Yes, she doe**s** speak English.  
Also with any noun that is singular:  
That car doe**s** not go very fast. Doe**s** that cake taste good?

But with the present simple there is a problem. I have told you that -   
(i) **Auxiliaries** must end with **s** for the **third person singular**.  
(ii) Positive statements using the **simple voice** do not have **auxiliaries**.

So what happens when you need to use rules (i) and (ii) together? The auxiliary must have **s**, but you don’t use it? In fact, that’s almost right. A positive sentence in the simple voice doesn’t use an auxiliary, but it does use **s**, and because we have to put the **s** somewhere, we put it on the **end** of the **main part** of the verb.  
*For example:*  
He doe**s** not live in Oxford. (see where the **s** is on the end of the auxiliary?)  
He live**s** in London. (no auxiliary, but the **s** has moved.)

**Remember**: if there is an auxiliary, the **s** goes on the auxiliary (e.g. doe**s**). If there is no auxiliary the **s** goes on the end of the main part (e.g. live**s**). You only need the live**s** in a **third person present singular** verb.

\* that is the theory. The good news is that all the other verbs are easier. Only the present simple is so complicated. But now we know *how* to form the present simple, the next question is *when* do you use it?

2. **Ok, when do we use it?**

First, we must look at when you do not use it. You do not use the present simple for talking about things at this moment. For that we use the **present continuous**.   
*For example:*  
I am studying English”, I am surfing the internet.

We use the present simple for things that are true *for a long time, or always*  
*For example:*  
I live in England; I read a lot of books; coffee tastes good”.

Because we often use the present simple *to describe things*, one of the most important uses of the present simple is with **adjectives**.  
*For example:*  
I am English; That book is interesting: The coffee is good.

Because we use the verb to be so much in the present simple, it is very, very irregular. (Words that are used a lot are often irregular). It does not use an auxiliary, even in negatives, questions and affirmations. And it changes:  
I **am**. He/she/it **is**. We **are**. You **are**. They **are**.  
(But you will notice that even the verb to be keeps to the rule that third person present singular ends in **s** – i**s**).

So to finish let’s look at some present simple verbs in a short paragraph. Look at how the present simple is used.

**“My name is Tara. I live in London which is the capital of England. We eat eggs for breakfast every day. My sister doesn’t like eggs. Do you like them? I do. We go to the local school. It rains a lot, so we often take an umbrella to school. The students at my school speak English, but we study German and French too. They are difficult. I don’t like science, but I do like history. What do you like?”**

**Invitations, suggestions, offers**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Invitations:** | | | Do you want to come to my party tomorrow? Can you come to my party tomorrow? I would like to invite you to my party tomorrow. | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/party.png | | Thank you, I would like to come **OR**       Thank you, but I cannot come. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Suggestions:** | | | Why don't we go to the cinema? How about going to the cinema? Shall we go to the cinema? | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/cinema.png | | Yes, let's go **OR**       No, how about the pub instead? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Offers:** | | | Would you like some tea? Can I pour you some tea? May I offer you some tea? | http://www.english-online.org.uk/beginners5/graphics/tea.png | | Yes, thank you. **OR**       No, thank you. |  |  | | --- | |  | |

Bottom of Form

**[Food and Drink Vocabulary List](http://englishvocabularylists.blogspot.com.cy/2008/10/food-and-drink-vocabulary-list.html)**



Eating and enjoying a meal together gives you the opportunity to speak English and enjoy yourself. The relaxing atmosphere of sharing a meal together helps the conversation flow. Cooking and shopping for the food to prepare the meal is English is almost as much fun. There are many words you need to learn in order to speak about food, purchase food, cook food and more. This guide to food vocabulary will help you express not only different types of food, but also how you prepare and cook them, and what sort of food containers there are when you go shopping.

Food and Drink vocabulary list: food items and Drinks.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Beverages / Drinks** | soda | coffee | water | tea | wine |
| **Dairy** | milk | cheese | butter | cream | yoghurt |
| **Dessert** | cake | cookies | chocolate | ice-cream | brownies |
| **Fruit** | apple | orange | banana | grapes | pineapple |
| **Grains / Starches** | wheat | rye | cereal | toast | bread |
| **Meat / Fish** | beef | chicken | lamb | salmon | Trout |
| **Vegetables** | beans | lettuce | carrots | broccoli | egg plan | |

**Adjectives used to describe Food**

acidic  
bland  
creamy  
fatty  
fruity  
healthy  
nutty  
oily  
raw  
salty  
sharp  
sour  
spicy  
sweet  
tender  
tough

**Vocabulary for the Supermarket**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Preparing Food** | **Cooking Food** | **Utensils** |
| chop | Bake | blender |
| peel | Fry | frying pan |
| mix | Steam | colander |
| slice | Boil | kettle |
| measure | Simmer | Pot |
|  |  |  |
| **Departments** | **Staff** | **Nouns** | **Verbs** |
| dairy | stock clerk | aisle | push a cart |
| produce | Manager | counter | reach for something |
| dairy | Butcher | cart | compare products |
| frozen food | fishmonger | display | scan items |

**Containers for Food**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **bag** | sugar | Flour |
| **box** | cereal | crackers |
| **carton** | eggs | Milk |
| **can** | soup | Beans |
| **jar** | jam | mustard |
| **package** | hamburgers | noodles |
| **piece** | toast | Fish |
| **bottle** | wine | Beer |
| **bar** | soap | chocolate |

**Reading**

**Read the passage:**

I live in the country and there is a large garden round my house. I have got a lot of bees in this garden and they make honey for me. It is very good honey because there are a lot of flowers in my garden and the bees make their honey from these flowers. I collect the honey on Sundays. I wear a net over my face and cover my hands because the bees can sting me. On Mondays, I put the honey in the jars and take it to the market. I put a small table at the side of the street and put my jars of honey on it. Then I shout “Honey! Beautiful honey!”. People buy honey from me because it is not expensive. I can sell all my honey in a short time.

**Are these True or False? Correct the false ones:**

* 1. I sell my honey on Sundays. ( )

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* 1. My honey is cheap.( )

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* 1. I sell my honey in pots.( )

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

* 1. The bees make their honey from the flowers in the park.( )

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* 1. I cover my hands with a net.( )

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* 1. I sell my honey in a shop in the town.( )

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

* 1. My honey has a very good taste. ( )

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