

Basic Conversation

초급영어회화(1)

Professor Campigotto

Spring 2013

Basic English Conversation

(Spring 2013)

I. Professor Information

Professor: Kevin Campigotto

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Office Hours.

Wednesday

Friday

Other times by request

II. Course Description

This course is designed to improve your speaking skills and familiarity with conversational English you may need in your daily life. It focuses on building your ability to express yourself in English in various practical situations. Most activities will be done in pairs and groups.

III. Course Objectives

- Increase your confidence and improve your ability to communicate in English
- Learn new phrases and expressions and improve pronunciation.
- Improve your ability to communicate in English in various social settings.

IV. Course Requirements

- *Basic Conversation*
- 1 large notebook to take notes and for in-class exercises
- Pen/Pencil / Dictionary / Notebook / A4 Report pad

V. Grading System

March Chat	5%	Attendance	10%
Participation	40%	Midterm exam	20%
Final exam	25%		

* Turn in 5 English Café slips for 1 percent added onto your grade.

March Chat: Coming to my office at some point in March to introduce yourself and have a brief chat is worth 5% of your grade. You can come alone or with a classmate or friend. Chats will last roughly five minutes. My schedule is posted on my office door (Da-san-goan 311). **March 29th will be the last day** for chats; if you have not come for your chat by March 29th you will receive a score of 0%.

VI. Course Outline: This is a rough guide to what we will be looking at each week. Due to holidays and other factors, not every section of the class will follow this schedule exactly.

Week	Topic	Week	Topic
1	Introduction to the course, Self introduction	9	Hobbies
2	Student's introduction, ice breakers	10	Travel
3	Daily Activities	11	Interesting Places
4	Family	12	Giving Directions
5	Shopping	13	Describing People
6	Media	14	Have you ever.....
7	Review	15	Review
8	MIDTERM EXAMINATION	16	FINAL EXAMINATION

VII. Class Policies:

1. Bring **TEXT BOOK, NOTE BOOK AND PEN/PENCIL**, to **EVERY** class.
2. Class attendance is mandatory. You are allowed **4 unexcused absences**. **Five unexcused absences will earn you a failing grade**. Every unexcused absence will result in -1% from attendance. Every late will result in -0.5%. Please be on time and come to every class.
3. Cell phones must be turned off or set on silent mode. **NO TEXTING IN CLASS!** If I see you on your cell phone for ANY reason, your participation grade for that class is zero.
4. This is a speaking class, but it is very important only one person speaks at a time. Please do not speak when I am explaining something or when your classmates are speaking.
5. Cheating during the examination will not be tolerated. The student concerned shall be dealt with accordingly.
6. This is an English Conversation class. Please try to **ONLY** speak English, especially when doing group work. If you speak to each other in Korean, you won't be practicing your English properly.

Participation: By far the most important decider of your grade will be participation. **Being in class does not equate to good participation.** Participation means speaking only English, not needing me to prompt you to speak with your partners/groups, not speaking Korean or stopping speaking when you believe you are finished an activity. Your goal should be to speak English non-stop for two hours a week. Any time you stop speaking (except when I'm speaking) your grade is going down.

I will give each student a weekly participation score out of five. Those weekly grades will determine your overall participation grade (worth 40% of your final grade). Speaking Korean, sleeping, using your cell phone at any time for any reason, not doing activities, or sitting in silence when you should be talking will result in a reduced weekly participation score. **If you are not in class for ANY reason your participation grade is zero.**

Absences: Class attendance is mandatory. You are allowed **4 unexcused absences**. **Five unexcused absences will earn you a failing grade.** Every unexcused absence will result in -1% from attendance. Every late will result in -0.5%. Please be on time and come to every class. If you are going to be absent to a class 1) Notify me **BEFORE** the class that you will be absent either by e-mail or in class in advanced. **If you are absent, your participation grade is zero.** Ask me in class about ways to remedy this.

My schedule

Day Time	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
9:20-10:10				Basic English Conversation and Writing 4112
10:20-11:10	Basic Conversation 2101	Basic Conversation 2108		
11:20-12:10				
12:20-13:10	Office hours	Office hours		Advanced English Conversation 4112
13:20-14:10		English Cafe		
14:20-15:10		English Cafe		Office hours
15:20-16:10		Office hours		Basic English Conversation 2103
16:20-17:10		Basic Conversation 2108	Basic Conversation 2103	
17:20-18:10				
20:50-22:25			Basic Conversation 2108	

Criteria of Students Grades

An 'A' student

- Never misses a class and is never late, always has their textbook
- Speaks **only** English in class
- Always does their homework and does well on tests
- Never uses their smart phone, checks their smart phone, texts, etc.
- Does not need to be told to keep speaking after they complete an assignment, continues speaking English with their partner/group after they are 'done' what I assigned them to do
- Starts doing the assignment as soon as I tell them to begin, does not wait for me to tell the individually
- Is mid-conversation when I come by to check on them and does not stop because I am listening
- Asks questions when they don't understand

A 'B' Student

- Misses some classes and is sometimes late
- Speaks mostly English but also speaks Korean during class
- Usually does their homework and is inconsistent on tests
- Goes through the assigned activity but doesn't usually continue speaking with their group/partner after they are 'done'
- Usually needs prompting to start speaking, but once they begin they do the activity well
- Asks a friend when they don't understand something

A 'C' Student

- Misses more than 3 classes, is often late
- Sleeps in class, does not have a textbook
- Does not regularly do their homework or does it just before class begins and struggles on tests
- Speaks Korean often in class, especially when they are supposed to be speaking English but I am not nearby
- Goes through the assigned speaking activity as quickly as possible and then sits in silence
- Is rarely speaking when I come by, or begins speaking as soon as I come nearby
- Needs to be told individually what to do
- Does not ask questions when they don't understand

(2) Ice Breakers

This week we will be doing various icebreaker activities to get to meet each other and begin being more comfortable in class. The most important thing is to try your hardest, don't be shy, and speak English.

Find someone who ...

For each of the following ask your fellow students the question, and if they say YES write their name. Begin each question with 'do you', 'can you' and 'have you'.

Ask other students

Name(s)

1. ... go to school by bus.

Question: Do you go to school by bus?

2. ... have a pet.

3. ... travelled to 3 or more countries.

4. ... have two sisters.

5. ... live in Gyeonggi-do

6. ... hate shopping.

7. ... lived abroad.

8. ... send more than 50 Kakao messages a day.

9. ... dislike Kimchi.

10. ... play a musical instrument.

11. ... often play basketball.

12. ... been to Jeju more than twice.

13. ... speak Chinese

14. ... never worn a skirt.

15. ... usually eat cereal for breakfast.

16. ... live in Wonju.

17. ... drive to work (or school).

18. ... want to be famous.

19. ... drink more beer than water.

20. ... watch TV every evening.

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Small Talk

→ Simple conversations about common interests, used to break the ice, kill time, etc. not serious talk, or heavy topics

Starting a conversation

These are example conversation starters:

Small Talk about the Weather: Hot enough for you? Beautiful day, isn't it? It looks like it's going to rain. It couldn't possibly be a nicer day, could it?

Small Talk about Current Events: Did you hear about what happened in China? What do you think about the economic crisis? Have you seen the news today? How about those Samsung Lions? (sports-style topics)

Small Talk at a Social Event: This is a nice restaurant, huh? Are you having fun? How do you know the host?

Small Talk in the Office: How's it going? Had a busy week? Looking forward to the weekend? Working hard?

Small Talk Standing in Line - It looks like we're going to be here for a while, doesn't it? Was it this busy the last time you came here?

Friendly Closing ""it's good to have met you; I hope we can talk again soon.""

Speed Dating

Speed Dating is a dating system where you meet many new people in a very short amount of time. Today we will do a speed dating activity to get you to meet as many of your classmates as possible.

Here is a list of sample questions to ask your classmates, you can use these or not use these. You can talk with your classmates about anything you want, but **SPEAK ONLY ENGLISH**

What is your name?

Where are you from? (hometown)

Who is your favorite _____ (singer/actor/movie/ TV show/food/sport/)?

What is your hobby?

What do you do for fun?

What did you do during vacation?

What is your favorite kind of music?

Do you have a boyfriend / girlfriend?

What country would you like to visit?

Other Topics:

Your best friend

The last film you saw

Pets

Music

Sports

Your current job

Food

Finding a job

The last book you read

Your worst holiday

Something you've never done, but would like to do

Parts Of Speech

Term	Korean	Definition	
noun	명사	A person, place or thing.	Minji, Wonju, ball, game,
verb	동사	Action words	run, jump, play, am, is, do
adjective	형용사	Describes Nouns	tall, short, red, beautiful, old, happy
adverb	부사	Describes Verbs	slowly, fast, high, happily
subject	주어	The person or thing doing the action	Minju kicked the ball
object	목적어	The person or thing having the action done to them	Minju kicked the ball

Question Words

Who? What? Where? When? Why? How? Asking for information:

- To ask for information, begin with a **question word**. The rest of the sentence has the same structure as a yes/no question: **Who** is your friend?
- When asking for additional information about a noun, place the noun after the question word. The rest of the sentence is like a yes/no question: How many shoes do you own?
 - Yes/no questions are questions are statements that can be turned into a question:
 - I can scream loudly -> Can I scream loudly?
 - The WH words are adverbs of various forms. (there are exceptions)

Question word	Asking for.....	Example
Who	A person, subject of a verb	Who is that boy?
Whose	A person, the owner of the subject of the verb	Whose money is on the table?
What	A person, subject of a verb	What is on sale today?
Which	A person or thing, one of a few choices for the subject	Which movie did you want to see?
What	A person or thing, to refine the subject of a verb	What color is your backpack?
What kind of	An adjective, to describe the subject of a verb	What kind of food do you want?
Where	A place	Where did you go?
When	A time	When will he finally get married?
Why	A reason	Why did they leave so soon?
How	A way of doing something	How did you lose your hat?
How many	A number	How many friends do you have?

Look at these answers. Then complete the questions.

When

I listen to the radio on my way to work in the morning.

When

I usually watch TV in the evening, from 8:00 until about 11:00.

What

It's definitely K100.3. The DJs play the best music at night.

Do

No, I don't have a favorite. There are a lot of interesting Web sites.

What

It's a game show called Win More Money. I never miss it!

What kind

I like to watch soccer, especially live matches!

(3) Daily Activities

Today we will be talking about what activities you do in your daily lives and what your hobbies are. We will be using **present simple** and many **time expressions**.

Activity 1: Complete the word map by matching the job titles with the locations. Then **add 2 more jobs** for each category

Flight Attendant
Pilot
Computer Programmer
Receptionist

Manager
Producer
Host/Hostess

Dancer
Tour Guide
Temp

Website Designer
Cashier
Emcee

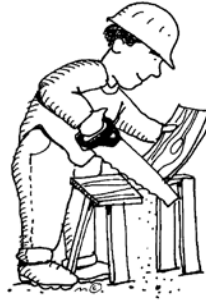
Office Work

Entertainment

Food Service

Travel Industry

Activity 2a: Match the information in columns A, B, and C.



A

A clerk

A masseuse

A carpenter

A butcher

A journalist

B

works with wood

writes articles

gives massages

sells things

cuts meat

C

at a spa.

at a store

in a deli

for newspapers

at a construction site

Activity 2b: Now write out the sentence for four of the new jobs you came up with in Activity 1.

Example: A singer sings songs at a concert.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Grammar Topic: Simple Present

We use the simple present to talk about things in general. We are not thinking only about the present. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general. It is not important whether the action is happening at the time of speaking:

- The earth **goes** around the sun.
- Nurses **take care** of patients in hospitals.
- In Canada, most stores **close** at 6:00 p.m.
- I **work** in a bank. Barry **works** in a department store.

We use **do/does** to make questions and negative sentences:

do I/we/you/they } work? does he/she/it }	I/we/you/they don't } work he/she/it doesn't }
---	--

I/You/ We/They	He/She/It
work	works
take	takes
study	studies
teach	teaches
do	does
go	goes
have	has
like	likes
teach	teaches

- | | |
|--|--|
| What do you do ? | I am a student and I have a part-time job |
| Where do you work ? | I work at a restaurant |
| Where do you go to school? | I go to Sangji University |
| Where does Susan work ? | She works for Korean Air |
| What does she do ? | She is a guide. She takes people on tours. |
| How does she like it? | She loves it. |

Practice: Complete these conversations using **question words, do/does & verbs** from the box above.

A: What _____ you do?

B: I'm a full time student and I study the violin.

A: And _____ do you _____ to school?

B: I _____ to the New York School of Music.

A: WOW! _____ do you like your classes?

B: I _____ them a lot.

A: What _____ Janet do?

B: She's a teacher. She _____ an art class at a school in Busan.

A: And what about Brian? Where _____ he work?

B: He _____ for a big computer company in Suwon.

A: _____ does he do exactly?

B: He's a web-site designer. He _____ fantastic websites.

Pair Work: Ask your partner questions like these using the **Simple Present**. Speak **only English** and try to answer in full sentences. Ask **follow-up questions**.

What do you study?

Do you work? Where?

What do your friends and family like to do?

What do you do on weekends?

What's your favorite....?

Where do you live?

What do you hate to do?

Do you have a nickname?

How do you like.....?

Grammar Topic: Time Expressions

I get up	at 7:00	in the morning	on weekdays
I go to bed	around ten	in the evening	on weeknights
I leave work	early	in the afternoon	on weekends
I get home	late	at night	on Fridays
I stay up	until midnight	on Saturdays	
I wake up	before noon	on Sundays	

Practice: Complete these sentences with time expressions.

1. I get up _____ six _____ the morning _____ weekdays.
2. I go to bed _____ midnight _____ weeknights.
3. I start work _____ 11:30 _____ night.
4. I have lunch _____ three _____ the afternoon _____ Fridays.
5. I stay up _____ 1:00 A.M. _____ weekdays.
6. I have a little snack _____ 9:00 _____ the evening.
7. I sleep _____ noon _____ Sundays.

Rewrite these sentences so that they are true for you.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Pair Work: Take turns asking and answering these questions. Speak **only English** and try to answer in full sentences. Ask **follow-up questions**.

1. What days do you get up early? Late?
2. What are two things you do before 11:00 in the morning?
3. What are three things you do on Saturday afternoons?
4. What do you do only on Sundays?

What time do you.....

5. leave for work or school?
6. get home?
7. have dinner?
8. go to bed on weekdays
9. go to bed on weeknights
10. sleep until on Saturdays?

Group Activity: Take turns asking the other members in your group these "**Do you**" time questions. If they say 'yes', write their name and ask them a **follow-up question**. The first one to get 5 names in a row is the winner.

sleep in on weekends _____	get up at 6 in the morning _____	have a part time job in the evening _____	do homework in the morning _____	Get to school before 9 a.m. _____
play computer games until midnight _____	eat breakfast before 8 a.m. _____	meet your boy/girlfriend on weekends _____	have class until 8 in the evening _____	hate class in the morning _____
have class on weekends _____	go to bed around 11 at night _____	exercise on weekdays _____	skip breakfast in the morning _____	study everyday from Monday to Friday _____
surf the internet until 2 a.m. _____	hate classes late at night _____	clean your house on weekends _____	ride a bus from 9 to 9:30 a.m. _____	take a shower in the evening _____
brush your teeth 3 times a day _____	go to church on Sunday mornings _____	go shopping on weekend afternoons _____	hang out around school after class _____	meet friends at lunchtime _____

(4) Family

Today we will be talking about your families, and average lifestyles of people in Korea. We will be using **present continuous** and many **quantifiers**.

Activity 1: Complete the chart below by writing the names of family members

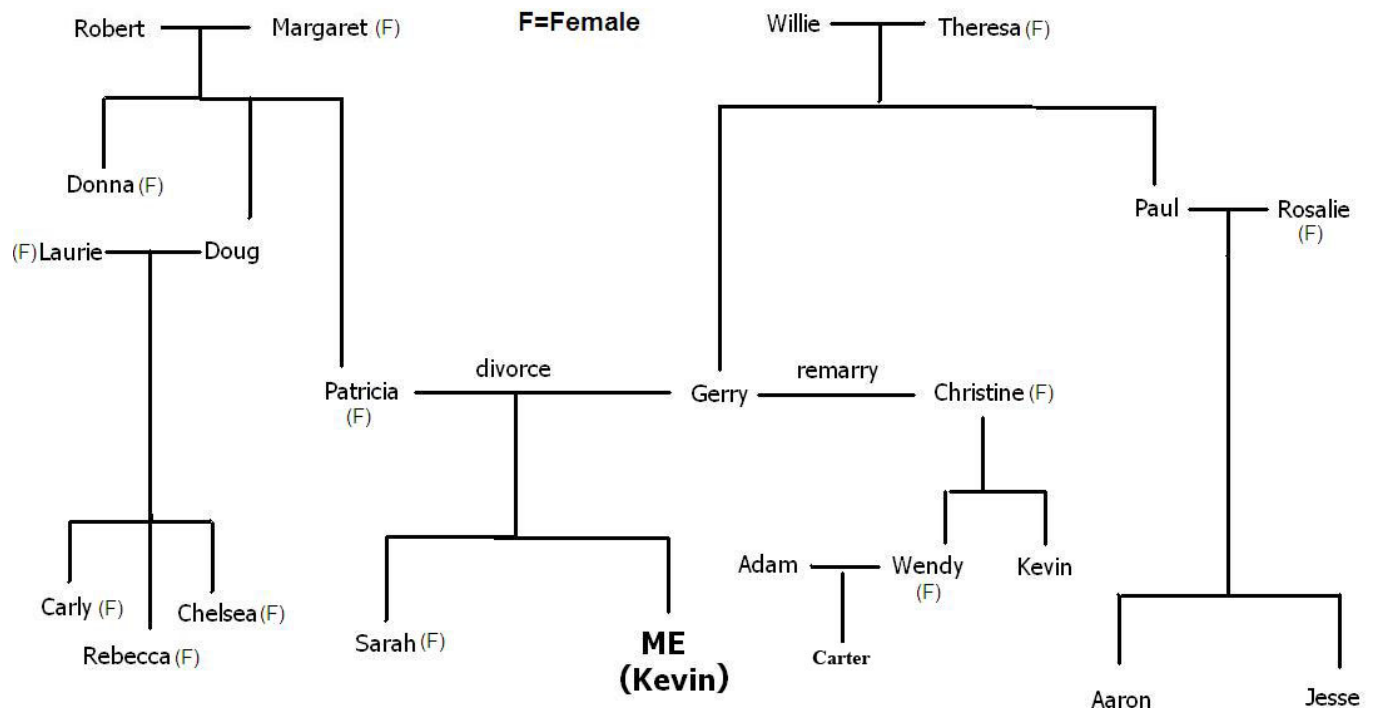
Male	Female
	Grandmother
Father	
	Sister
	Aunt
Nephew	

Male	Female
Grandson	
	Daughter
	Wife
Father in-law	
	Cousin

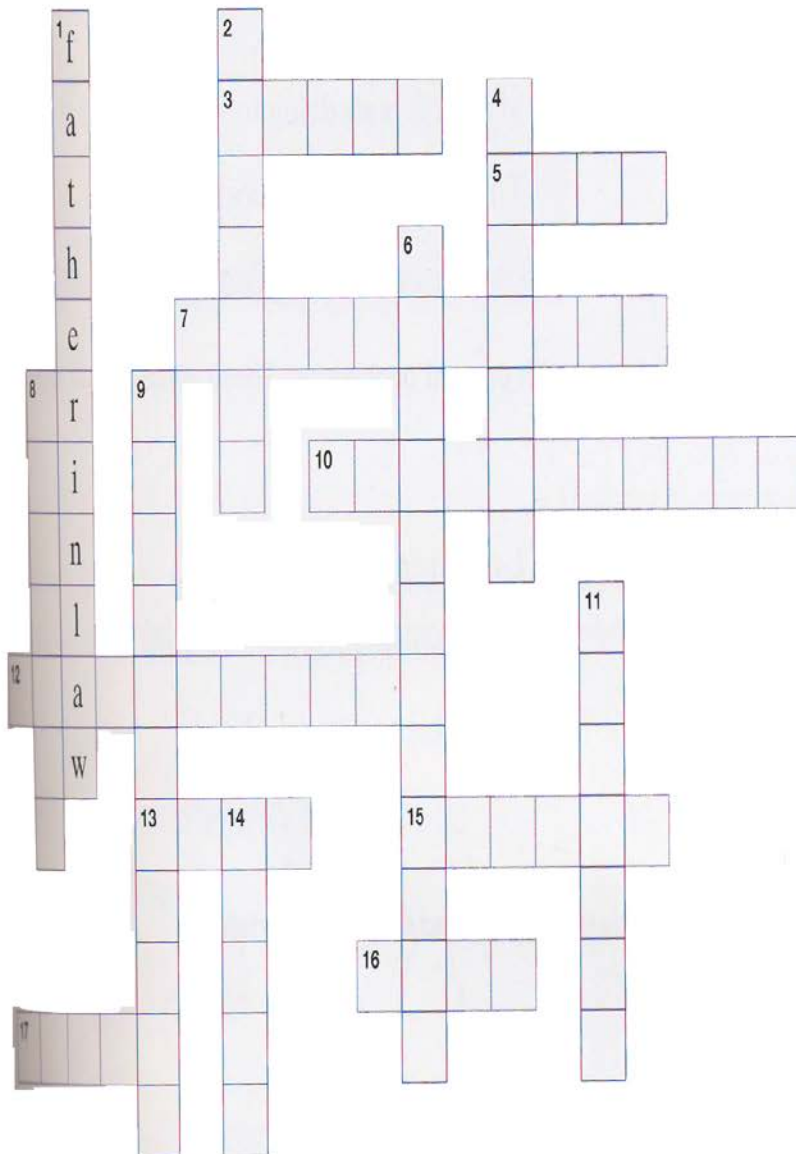
New vocabulary

in-law → mother in-law, father in-law, sister in-law, brother in-law, daughter in-law, son in-law
 step → step mother, step father, step sister, step brother,

Activity 2: Look at my family tree below and answer the questions on the board



2. Fill in the crossword with the correct expressions. Don't put spaces or hyphens (-) between words.



HINT: Remember to use 'in-law' to describe relatives through marriage.

For example, your husband's or wife's parents are your parents-in-law.

Down

1. Your wife's or husband's father
2. Your aunt's or uncle's children
4. Your little brother is also your _____ brother.
6. Your sister's husband
8. Marriages sometimes end in _____.
9. Your father's or mother's father
11. Your mom and dad
14. Your sister's or brother's daughter

Across

3. Your big sister is also your _____ sister.
5. A person who has no siblings is called an _____ child.
7. Your brother's wife
10. Your husband's or wife's mother
12. Your mother's or father's mother
13. Your mother's or father's sister
15. Your brother's or sister's son
16. Your youngest sister is also your _____ sister.
17. Your father's or mother's brother

Pair Work: With a partner, take turns asking questions and talking about your family. Speak **only English** and try to answer in full sentences. Ask **follow-up questions**.

Example : There are four people in my family. I have two sisters. I have three aunts.

Follow up questions:

Who do you live with? Are you the oldest? Middle? Youngest? How many..... do you have?
 Do you have a large family? How old is your sister ? What does your father do?
 Where do your siblings live? Do you have a niece or nephew?

Grammar Topic: Present Continuous

We use the present continuous when we talk about something that is happening at the time of speaking:

- Please don't make so much noise. **I'm studying.**
- "Where is Peggy?" "**She's taking** a bath."
- Let's go out now. It **isn't** raining anymore.
- (at a party) Hello, Ann. **Are you enjoying** the party?

Present Continuous Tense		
I	am	(I'm)
He/She/It	is	(He's, She's, It's)
We/You /They	are	(We're, You're They're)

Are you living at home now? Yes I **am** No I'm **not**
Is your sister working for the government? Yes she **is** No she **isn't**
Are Mina and Soobin going to college this year? Yes they **are** No they **aren't**

Where **are you working** now? **I'm not working.** I need a job.
 What **is your brother doing** these days? He's **travelling** in China.
 Who **are your parents visiting** this weekend? They're **visiting** my grandmother.

Practice: Complete these sentences using the present continuous.

- A: Hi, Susan what _____ you _____ (do)?
- B: Hey, Tim. I _____ (stand) in an elevator and its stuck.
- A: Oh no! Are you ok?
- B: Yeah. I -- wait! It _____ (move) now. Thank goodness.
- C: Andy, how _____ you and Mark _____ (enjoy) your vacation?
- D: We _____ (have) a lot of fun.
- C: _____ your brother _____ (spend) a lot of money?
- D: No. He _____ (buy) only one or two things. That's all.

Pair Work: Ask your partner if they know anyone who is doing these things now. Speak **only English** and try to answer in full sentences. Ask **follow-up questions**.

Example: Do you know anyone who is going to high school right now?

Example Topics:

travelling

studying a foreign language other than English working a part time

job

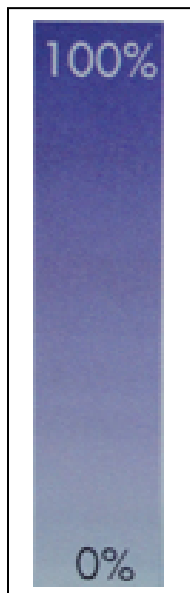
majoring in computer programming

living abroad

serving in the military

Grammar Topic: Quantifiers

- All
- Nearly all
- Most
- Many
- A lot of
- Some
- Not many
- A few
- Few
- None/ no one



- All Korean men must go to the army.
- Nearly all Koreans study English at some point in their life.
- Most Koreans like Kimchi.
- In America, many people have pets.
- A lot of Canadians hate snow.
- In Korea, some families have four children.
- Not many foreigners live in Yeongwol.
- It rains a few days in February.
- Few sports don't involve balls.
- No one gets married before the age of 18.

Practice A: Rewrite these sentences by replacing the percent number (50%) with a quantifier.

1. In Australia, 87% of married couple have children.

2. In the United States, 0% of the people vote before the age of 18.

3. Forty percent of the people in Sweden live alone.

4. Seventy-eight percent of American high school students have part-time jobs.

5. In the U.S. 75% of high school students go to college.

Group Activity: In a group re-create these sentences so they are true for Korea. Ask the other members of your group if they agree, if it is the same in their family. **Speak only in English** and **use quantifiers** to create **full sentences**.

1. In Australia, 87% of married couple have children
2. In the United States, 0% of the people vote before the age of 18.
3. Forty percent of the people in Sweden live alone.
4. Seventy-eight percent of American high school students have part-time jobs.
5. In the U.S., 75% of high school students go to college.
6. In China, 50% of the women get married by the age of 22.
7. Seven-percent of the people in Brazil are age 65 or older.
8. 27% of adults in America live with their parents.
9. In Portugal, 70% of mothers work outside the home.
10. In Ireland, 83% of the adult population own their own house.
11. In the United Arab Emirates 85% of the population live in urban areas.
12. In Japan, 65% of the elderly population live with their children.

Present Continuous

1.1 Put the verb into the correct form.

Examples: Please don't make so much noise. I *am studying*..... (study).
Let's go out now. It *isn't raining*..... (not/rain) anymore.
Listen to those people. What language *are they speaking*.. (they/speak)?

1. Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.
2. Look! It (snow).
3. Why (you/look) at me like that? Did I say something wrong?
4. You (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a little bit quieter?
5. Excuse me, I (look) for a phone booth. Is there one near here?
6. (*at the movies*) It's a good movie, isn't it? (you/enjoy) it?
7. Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They (yell) at each other again.
8. Why (you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
9. I (not/work) this week. I'm on vacation.
10. I want to lose weight. I (not/eat) anything today.

1.2 Complete these sentences using one of these verbs:

get become change rise improve fall increase

You don't have to use all the verbs and you can use some of them more than once.

Example: The population of the world *is rising*..... very fast.

1. The number of people without jobs at the moment.
2. He is still sick, but he better slowly.
3. These days food more and more expensive.
4. The world Things never stay the same.
5. The cost of living Every year things are more expensive.
6. George has gone to work in Spain. At first, his Spanish wasn't very good, but now it
7. The economic situation is already very bad, and it worse.

1.3 Read this conversation between Brian and Steve. Put each verb into the correct form.

Brian and Steve meet in a restaurant.

Brian: Hello, Steve. I haven't seen you for ages. What (1) *are you doing*..... (you/do) these days?

Steve: I (2) (work) in a department store.

Brian: Really? (3) (you/enjoy) it?

Steve: Yeah, it's OK. How about you?

Brian: Well, I (4) (not/work) at the moment, but I'm very busy.

I (5) (build) a house.

Steve: Really? (6) (you/do) it alone?

Brian: No, some friends of mine (7) (help) me.

(5) Shopping

Today we will be talking about shopping and preferences. We will be using **demonstratives** and **comparatives**.

Activity 1: Complete the word map by matching the materials with the things they are used to make. Then **add 2 more jobs** for each category

Cotton
Rubber
Wool
Metal

Gold
Glass
Silk

Leather
Silver
Wood

Plastic
Denim
Down

Clothing

Furniture

Jewellery

Questions for discussion:

Which of these items is worth the most?
Which of these materials do you prefer?
What else makes something valuable?

Pronouncing Prices

\$49 = Forty-nine dollars
\$49.95 = Forty-nine ninety-five
OR Forty-nine dollars and ninety-five cents.

Pair Work:

 Discuss these questions with a partner

What are three things you've bought recently?
Why did you buy them? Where did you buy them from?
What things do you want to buy next? If you could buy three things what would they be?
What do you like about shopping? What don't you like?

Grammar Topic: Demonstratives

	Verb	Close to the Speaker	Close to the listener	Subject
Singular	is	This	that	one
Plural	are	these	those	ones

How much	is	this necklace?	that necklace?	
	is	this one ?	that one ?	It is \$15
How much	are	these earrings?	those earrings?	
	are	these ?	those ?	They are \$20
	are	these red ones ?	those red ones ?	

Practice A: Complete these conversations.

A: Excuse me. How much _____ jeans over there?

B: Which _____? do you mean _____ here?

A: No the light blue _____.

B: Oh, _____ \$59.95.

A: Almost \$60! Are you crazy?

C: I like _____ backpack over there. How much _____ it?

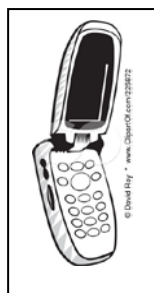
D: Which _____?

C: The red _____.

D: It's \$27.49. But _____ green _____ is only \$22.25

C: Ok. Let me see it, please.

Pair work: Add prices to the items, then ask and answer questions as in the example.



A: How much are these sunglasses?

B: Which ones?

A: The square ones?

B: They're _____

Pair Work: You must sell your partner these 5 things. First, make an asking price. This is how much you want for the item. They will ask how much each item is. Negotiate the price until you agree on a price.

Useful Expressions

That's cheap.

How about \$_____.

What brand is it?

That's reasonable.

I'll give you \$_____.

What condition is it in?






That's expensive.

Can I have a discount?






How old is it?

That's not bad.

Student A:

				
Asking Price	Asking Price	Asking Price	Asking Price	Asking Price
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Sold for	Sold for	Sold for	Sold for	Sold for
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

Student B:

				
Asking Price	Asking Price	Asking Price	Asking Price	Asking Price
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Sold for	Sold for	Sold for	Sold for	Sold for
\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

Grammar Topic: Comparisons with adjectives

We use the comparative form when we want to explain the differences between two things. To express the difference, we have to use the comparative form.

→ Most words add 'er' cheap→cheaper nice→nicer pretty→prettier

→ Words with more than 2 syllables just add 'more' **before** the word
beautiful→ more beautiful amazing→more amazing fantastic→more fantastic

We add 'than' if we state both of the things being compared in the sentence.

The red dress is nicer. ← We only state 1 thing being compared (the red dress) so we don't use 'than'
The red dress is nicer **than** the blue dress ← We say both things being compared so we need to use 'than'

Which ones do you prefer ?	I prefer the blue ones.
That one is cheaper than the wool one.	This one is nicer than that one.
Which one do you like better ?	The leather jacket is prettier .
The cotton one is softer .	It looks bigger than....
It's more stylish than	She is more beautiful than

Practice: Complete these conversations using the comparative form

A: Which dress is _____ (pretty), the yellow one or the green one?

B: Well, the green one is silk and silk is _____ (expensive) polyester.

A: Is this blue T-shirt _____ (large) the red and white one?

B: No, the red and white one is _____ (big). It's a medium.

A: Look at these pants! Which ones do you like _____ (good).

B: I prefer the green cotton ones. They're _____ (stylish) the wool ones.

Pair Work: Take turns asking our partner about their preferences using **comparisons**.

Speak only English and ask follow-up questions. These are some **examples**; make others of your own.

Topics: Sports, tv shows, movies, university classes, travel, music, fashion,

What subject do you think is more difficult, English or Math?

What kind of music do you prefer, rock or kpop?

What movies do you like better, comedy or action?

Which kind of style do you like better?

Group Work:

In groups discuss the advantages and disadvantages of living alone, living with a roommate, and living with your family. Use **comparatives** to fill out the chart and then write 5 sentences expressing the comparisons.

If you live....	Advantages	Disadvantages
With your family	<i>Cheaper</i>	<i>Less private</i>
With a roommate	Less lonely	<i>Messier</i>
Alone	<i>Quieter</i>	<i>More expensive</i>

Example" Living with your family is cheaper than living alone.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Comparisons

97.1 Complete these sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the following adjectives or adverbs:

crowded **early** **easily** **expensive** **interested** ~~**large**~~ **near** **often**
quiet **thin**

1. This jacket is too small. I need a *larger*..... size.
2. You look Have you lost weight?
3. He's not so enthusiastic about his studies. He's in having a good time.
4. You'll find your way around the town if you have a map.
5. You're making too much noise. Can you be a little bit ?
6. There were a lot of people in the cafe. It was than usual.
7. You're late. I expected you to be here
8. You hardly ever write to me. Why don't you write a little ?
9. The hotel was surprisingly cheap. I expected it to be much
10. It's a shame you live so far away. I wish you lived

97.2 Complete these sentences. Use the comparative of the words in parentheses (. . .) + **than**.

Example: Her illness was *more serious than*.... we first thought. (serious)

1. Sorry I'm late. It took me to get here I expected. (long)
2. My toothache is it was yesterday. (painful)
3. She looks about 20, but in fact she's much she looks. (old)
4. The problem is not so complicated. It's you think. (simple)
5. Your English has improved. You speak a lot you did when we last met. (fluently)
6. Health and happiness are money. (important)
7. We always go camping when we go on vacation. It's much staying in a hotel. (cheap)
8. I like the country. It's and living in the city. (healthy/peaceful)

97.3 This exercise is similar, but this time you also need to use **a bit** / **a little** / **much** / **a lot** / **far**. Use **than** where necessary.

Example: Her illness was *much more serious than*.... we first thought. (much / serious)

1. It's today it was yesterday. (a little / warm)
2. You're driving too fast. Can you drive ? (a bit / slowly)
3. A: Did you enjoy your visit to the museum?
B: Yes, I found it I expected. (far / interesting)
4. I prefer this armchair. It's the other one. (much / comfortable)
5. You looked depressed this morning, but you look now. (a little / happy)
6. This apartment is too small. I need something (much / big)
7. It's to learn a foreign language in the country where it is spoken. (a lot / easy)

98.1 Complete these sentences using these words: **better worse further older elder**
 You have to use some of these words more than once. Use **than** where necessary.

Example: Let me ask him. I know him *better than*.... you do.

1. We complained about the food in our hotel. But instead of improving, it got
2. Your work is very good. I'm sure you can do this.
3. Ann's younger sister is still in school. Her sister is a nurse.
4. Our team played really badly this afternoon. We played we have ever played before.
5. You're standing too near the camera. Can you move a little away?
6. "Is Jim younger than Tom?" "No, he's"
7. The damage to our car wasn't so bad. It could have been much
8. If you need any information, please contact our head office.

98.2 Use the structure ... **and** ... (see section c).

Examples: It's becoming *harder and harder*... to find a job. (hard)
 It's becoming *more and more difficult*... to find a job. (difficult)

1. As I waited for my interview, I became (nervous)
2. That hole in your sweater is getting (big)
3. The suitcase seemed to get as I carried it along the road. (heavy)
4. As the day wore on, the weather got (bad)
5. As the conversation continued, he became (talkative)
6. Traveling is becoming (expensive)
7. Since she has been in the U.S., her English has gotten (good)

98.3 Write sentences with **the ... the ...**. Choose a half sentence from box A to go with a half sentence from box B.

<p>A the earlier we leave the longer he waited the more I got to know him the more you practice your English the longer the telephone call the more goods you sell</p>	<p>B the faster you'll learn the more you have to pay the sooner we'll arrive the more profit you'll make the more impatient he became the more I liked him</p>
---	--

1. The earlier we leave, *the sooner we'll arrive*.....
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

(6) Media

Today we will be talking about movies, music and television shows. We will be using **yes/no questions with 'do'** and many **questions with 'would'**.

Activity 1A: Complete the word map by matching the genres with the media. Then **add 2 more jobs** for each category

action
horror
salsa
gospel
variety show

electronic
musical
science fiction
western
romantic comedy

game show
reality show
soap opera
news

heavy metal
reggae
talk show
country

Movies

TV Programs

Music

Activity 1B: Number the genres in each list from 1 (your favorite) to 7 (your least favorite). Then compare your rankings with a partner. Speak **only English** and try to answer in full sentences. Ask **follow-up questions**.

Pair Work: Discuss these questions with a partner

What kinds of TV shows do you like? What kinds do you dislike?

What are your favorite TV shows?

What were your favorite TV shows when you were a child?

What channel do you watch the most? Why?

Grammar Topic: Yes/No and Wh-questions with 'do'

Do you like gospel music?

Yes I **do**. I like it a lot.

No I **don't** like it very much.

Does she play the piano?

Yes, she **does**. She plays very well.

No, she **doesn't**. She doesn't play an instrument.

Do they like Green Day?

Yes, they **do**. They like them a lot.

No, they **don't**. They don't like **them** at all.

What kind of music do you like?

I really like hip-hop.

What does she play?

She plays the guitar.

Who do they like?

They like Coldplay.

Object Pronouns

me

you

him

her

it

us

them

Practice : Complete these conversations.

A: _____ you like science fiction movies?

B: No, I _____. I don't like _____ very much.

A: _____ Jack and Lisa like soap operas?

B: I think Jake _____ but I don't know about Lisa. Why don't you ask _____.

A: Do your parents like reality shows?

B: My mother loves _____ but my father _____. He _____.

A: What _____ of music _____ Mike and Susan like?

B: They love classical music. Especially Yo-Yo Ma.

A: _____ he play?

B: The cello. I have his new CD. Let's listen to _____.

A: I like kings of Leon a lot. _____ you know _____?

B: Yes I _____. I love this song too. Let's download _____.

A: I know! This band is great too. I love _____.

Group Work: Entertainment Survey:

Answer the following questions for yourself, and then ask the other members of your group the questions. See if you have any of the same likes and dislikes. **Speak only in English and ask follow-up questions.**

What's your favorite kind of...?
music _____
movie _____
TV program _____

Who's your favorite...?
singer _____
actor _____
athlete _____

What's your favorite...?
song _____
movie _____
video game _____

What song are you sick of? _____
What movie is the most overrated? _____
What TV program do you find boring? _____

Grammar Topic: Would you like to _____

Accepting

Would you like to go out on Friday?
Yes **I would**
Yes **I'd love to**. Thanks.

Declining with an excuse

Would you like to go to a soccer mater?
I'd like to, but **I have to work** late.
I wish I could but **I need to save** money.
I'd love to, but **I want to visit** my parents.

Respond to these invitations and write the invitations for the given responses. Decline to **at least** one.

1. I have tickets to the baseball game on Saturday. Would you like to go?

2. Would you like to come over tomorrow for dinner?

3. Would you like to go to a pop concert with me this weekend?

4. _____
Well, I'd like to but I have to study.

5. _____
Yes, I'd love to. I've been dying to see that movie.

6. _____
Yes, I would. They're my favorite band.

Group work Discuss these questions. Can you agree on three answers for each one? Then compare with another group.

	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3
What TV shows are popular right now? What is everybody watching?			
What bands are "hot"? Who are you and your friends listening to these days?			
What movies are playing this month? What movie stars are people talking about?			
What sports stars are in the news? Why? What are they doing?			
Where are all the cool people "hanging out" on weekends?			
What's happening in the news? What are people talking about?			

- A I think everybody is watching reality shows.
- B Yes, reality shows are very popular.
- C And people are also watching . . .

Pair Work: Think of three things you would like to do. Invite your partner to do them with you. Your partner will respond and ask follow up questions like:

- When is it? Where is it? What time does it start? When does it end? How much will it cost?
- How will we get there? Who will we go with?

Text English

What does this text message say? Like 2 C a movie 2night?

Some text message abbreviations

M=am U=you R=are C=see 4=for 2=to/too
 l8=late w8=wait GR8=great THX=thanks LUV=love NITE=night

Other Abbreviations

Practice: Right a text message to a partner, give it to them and then write a response to their message.

A Write two things you need to do this weekend. Include the times.

Saturday	Sunday
.....
.....

B Read the events page from your city's website. Choose three things you'd like to do.

On The Town
RESTAURANTS LATE NIGHT MUSIC THEATER MUSEUMS OUTDOORS KIDS MOVIES CALENDAR

HOME
Log In
Register
Contact Us

Search the Calendar
What do you want to do?
GO

TOP PICKS What's on this weekend

Saturday, May 21

Community Art Fair
See the work of local artists at the Community Art Fair! More than 200 artists, plus food, drinks, and music. Fun for the whole family!
11:00–5:00

Play Tennis!
Free tennis lessons for all ages. Central Park Tennis Courts. Bring a partner!
2:00–4:00

Bike Now's Ride Around the City
Once a year, this group organizes a bike ride around the city. Free food and drinks for cyclists from local restaurants.
Ride starts at 4:30.

Movies at Green Park
This Saturday's movie: *Avatar*. Bring your dinner, sit on the grass, and enjoy a movie under the stars.
Movie starts at 8:30. [MORE](#)

Sunday, May 22

Concerts on the River
Come hear your favorite music next to the White River. A different kind of music from a different country every week.
Concert starts at 1:00.

Chess in the Park
Bring a partner or find a partner at the city's biggest chess-a-thon. All levels and ages welcome. City Park, next to Park Café.
2:00–7:00

Free Tango Lessons
Learn to dance the tango! Live music and dancing. All levels. Beginners welcome. Center Street Activity Center.
5:30–7:00

City Baseball League
Green Park Team vs. the Lions. Come cheer for your favorite team! Come early to win prizes for the biggest fans!
Game at 7:30. [MORE](#)

Take turns inviting your classmates to the events. Say yes to one invitation and no to two invitations using the things you need to do this weekend as your excuse.

Example: A: Would you like to play tennis on Saturday? We can play from 2:00-4:00.

B: I'd like to but I can't. I have to clean my room on Saturday afternoon.

A: Well are you free in the morning?

Movie Riddles

Make three movie riddles using the clues in the boxes. Read your movie riddles to the class (or your group) and they will try to guess your movies. Wait until all five clues have been read before guessing.

Movie #1

(Movie Title: Keep this a secret)

Clue #1 It's a _____ . (Genre)

Clue #2 It takes place in _____ in _____ . (Setting)

Clue #3 It stars _____ (Actor)

Clue #4 It's about a _____ (Plot)

Movie #2

(Movie Title: Keep this a secret)

Clue #1 It's a _____ . (Genre)

Clue #2 It takes place in _____ in _____ . (Setting)

Clue #3 It stars _____ (Actor)

Clue #4 It's about a _____ (Plot)

Movie #3

(Movie Title: Keep this a secret)

Clue #1 It's a _____ . (Genre)

Clue #2 It takes place in _____ in _____ . (Setting)

Clue #3 It stars _____ (Actor)

Clue #4 It's about a _____ (Plot)

A Pair work Imagine you are managing a TV station. What shows will interest your audience? Create a schedule.

Time	Type of show	Name of show
5 p.m. - 6 p.m.	_____	_____
6 p.m. - 7 p.m.	_____	_____
7 p.m. - 8 p.m.	_____	_____
8 p.m. - 9 p.m.	_____	_____
9 p.m. - 10 p.m.	_____	_____
10 p.m. - 11 p.m.	_____	_____
11 p.m. - midnight	_____	_____

Review

Complete this conversation with the correct words:

Tom: What _____ (do/does) your husband _____ (do/does) exactly?

Liz: He _____ (work/works) for a department store.

Tom: How _____ (do/does) he _____ (like/likes) it?

Liz: He _____ (like/likes) it very much. But he _____ (work/works) long hours. What do you do?

Tom : I'm a student. I _____ (study/studies) architecture.

Liz: Where _____ (do/does) you _____ (go/goes) to school?

Tom: I _____ (go/goes) to Sangji University. My girlfriend _____ (go/goes) there too.

Fill in the blanks using time expressions (at, on, in, from, until, before, after)

Everyone knows Pat _____ the hospital. Pat is a part time nurse. He works _____ night _____ weekends. _____ Saturdays and Sundays Pat sleeps most of the day and wakes up _____ nine _____ the evening. He works _____ 10pm _____ 5am. Pat has to be at work _____ the other nurse leaves. Pat doesn't work _____ Mondays so he can sleep _____ noon.

Make comparisons using the words given. Add 'than' if necessary

1. A) These cotton clothes are nice.

B) Yes, but the leather ones are _____. (nice)

A) That's true but they're also _____ (expensive).

2) A) Those silk jackets look _____ the wool ones. (attractive)

B) Yes, but the wool ones are _____. (warm)

3. A) This purple shirt is an interesting color.

B) Yes, the color is _____ the design. (pretty)

A) I think the pattern on that red shirt is _____ the pattern on the purple one (good).

A) Hey look! This gold ring is _____ that silver one. (cheap)

B) That's because its _____ (small)

A) You're right. The silver one is _____ the gold one. (big)

Choose the correct words to complete the conversations.



1. Clerk: Good afternoon.

Luis: Oh, hi. How much is this watch?
(this / these)

Clerk: _____ \$195.
(It's / They're)

Luis: And how much is that _____ ?
(one / ones)

Clerk: _____ \$255.
(It's / They're)

Luis: Oh, really? Well, thanks, anyway.

2. Kim: Excuse me. How much are _____ jeans?
(that / those)

Clerk: _____ only \$59.
(It's / They're)

Kim: And how much is _____ sweater?
(this / these)

Clerk: Which _____ ? They're all different.
(one / ones)

Kim: I like this green _____ .
(one / ones)

Clerk: _____ \$34.
(It's / They're)

Kim: Well, that's not bad.



3. Sonia: I like _____ sunglasses over there.
(that / those)

Clerk: Which _____ ?
(one / ones)

Sonia: The small brown _____ .
(one / ones)

Clerk: _____ \$199.
(It's / They're)

Sonia: Oh, they're expensive!



Complete these conversations.

1. Ed: Do you like country music, Sarah?
Sarah: Yes, I _____ it a lot. I'm a real fan of Garth Brooks.
Ed: Oh, _____ he play the guitar?
Sarah: Yes, he _____. He's my favorite musician.
2. Anne: _____ kind of music _____
your parents _____, Jason?
Jason: They _____ classical music.
Anne: Who _____ they _____? Mozart?
Jason: No, they _____ like him very much. They prefer Beethoven.
3. Scott: Teresa, _____ you _____ Christina Aguilera?
Teresa: No, I _____. I can't stand her. I like Pink.
Scott: I don't know her. What kind of music _____ she sing?
Teresa: She _____ pop songs. She's really great!

Init 4

1. Which films are funnier, horror films or comedies?
Comedies are funnier than horror films.
2. Which movies are more interesting, musicals or science fiction films?

3. Which films are scarier, horror films or thrillers?

4. Which films are more exciting, westerns or crime thrillers?

Complete this conversation. Use present continuous of the verbs given.

Joel: You look tired, Don. Are you studying (study) late at night these days?

Don: No I'm not. My brother and sister _____ (stay) with me right now.

Joel: Really? What _____ (do) this summer? _____ (take) classes, too?

Don: No, they aren't. My brother _____ (look) for a job.

Joel: What about your sister? _____ (work) now?

Don: Yes she is. What about you? Are you in school this summer?

Joel: Yes, I am. I _____ (study) two languages.

Don: Oh, _____ (take) French and Spanish again?

Joel: I'm taking Spanish again, but I _____ (start) to study Japanese.

Rewrite the sentence using a different term for the family member

1) My father's brother is a doctor.

2) John's sister's husband is a teacher.

3) My uncle's son is a writer

4) My father's new wife is nice.

5) My sister's son is cute.

Complete these sentences about your country. Use the words in the box.

all nearly all most a lot of some few no

1. _____ young people go to the university.

2. _____ people study English.

3. _____ married couples have more than five children.

4. _____ elderly people have part-time jobs.

5. _____ students have full-time jobs.

6. _____ children go to school on Saturdays.

(9) Hobbies

Today we will be talking about what your hobbies are. We will be using **adverbs of frequency** and **frequency questions with 'how'**.

Health and Fitness Quiz

How healthy and fit do you think you are? Skim the questions below. Then guess your health and fitness score from 0 (very unhealthy) to 50 (very healthy).



Your Food and Nutrition

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. How many meals do you eat each day? | Points |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Four or five small meals | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Three meals | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One or two big meals | 0 |
| 2. How often do you eat at regular times during the day? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Almost always | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Usually | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hardly ever | 0 |
| 3. How many servings of fruits or vegetables do you eat each day? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Five or more | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One to four | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | 0 |
| 4. How much junk food do you eat? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very little | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> About average | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A lot | 0 |
| 5. Do you take vitamins? | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, every day | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | 0 |

- 7. Which best describes your exercise program?** **Points**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Both weight training and aerobic exercise | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Either weight training or aerobic exercise | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | 0 |

- 8. How important is your fitness program to you?**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very important | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fairly important | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not very important | 0 |



Your Health

- 9. How often do you get a physical exam?** **Points**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Once a year | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Every two or three years | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely | 0 |

- 10. How often do you sleep well?**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Always | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Usually or sometimes | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hardly ever or never | 0 |



Your Fitness

- 6. How often do you exercise or play a sport?** **Points**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Three or more days a week | 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One or two days a week | 3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Never | 0 |

Rate yourself

TOTAL POINTS

- 42 to 50:** Excellent job! Keep up the good work!
28 to 41: Good! Your health and fitness are above average.
15 to 27: Your health and fitness are a little below average.
14 or below: You can improve your health and fitness.

A) Take the quiz, add up your score. Do you agree with the quiz score? Why or why not?

Grammar Topic: Do / Go / Play

We use either 'do' 'play' or 'go' depending on what activity we are doing.

Play → used with sports (especially ball sports) and competitive games (baseball, Sudden A0ttack)

Go → used with activities that end in 'ing' (swimming, bowling, jogging)

Do → used with activities you can do alone (mostly non-competitive) & martial arts (Tae Kwan Do, yoga)

A Which of these activities are popular with the following age groups? Check (✓) the activities. Then compare with a partner.

	Children	Teens	Young adults	Middle-aged people	Older people
aerobics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
bicycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
bowling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
karate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
volleyball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
yoga	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B PAIR WORK Which activities in part A are used with *do*, *go*, or *play*?

do aerobics..... *go* bicycling..... *play* golf.....

.....

.....

Grammar Topic: Adverbs of Frequency



How often do you exercise?

I lift weights **every day**.

I go jogging **once a week**.

I play soccer **twice a month**.

I swim about **three times a year**.

I don't exercise very **often/much**

Do you **ever** watch TV in the evening?

Yes, I **often** watch TV after dinner.

I **usually** exercise before work.

I **sometimes** watch TV before bed.

I **hardly ever** watch TV.

No, I **never** watch TV.

Practice: Put the adverbs in the correct place.

A: Do you play sports? (ever)

B: Sure, I play soccer. (twice a week)

A: What do you do on Saturday mornings (usually) **B:** Nothing much. I sleep until noon. (almost always)

A: Do you do aerobics at the gym? (often)

B: No, I do aerobics. (hardly ever)

A: Do you exercise on Sundays? (always)

B: No, I exercise on Sundays. (never)

A: What do you do after class? (usually)

B: I go out with my classmates. (about three times a week)

Pair work: Take turns asking and answering the questions above. Give **your own information** when answering. **Speak only in English** and ask **follow-up questions**.

Pair Work: Take turns asking your partner the following questions, from the results, who has the healthier lifestyle? **Speak only English, ask additional follow-up questions**

Do you have a regular fitness program? How often do you exercise?

Do you ever go to a gym? How often do you go? What do you do there?

Do you play any sports? Which ones? How often do you play them?

Do you ever take long walks? How often? Where do you go?

How often do you eat samgyeopsal?

Do you ever eat fast food? How often?

What else do you do to keep fit?

Now we'll see who is the most and least healthy in the class

Group Work: Take turns asking and answering these questions. **Speak only English, ask follow-up questions**

Who's your favorite male athlete? Why?

Who is your favorite female athlete? Why?

Who are the three most famous athletes in your country? Why?

What's your favorite sports team? Why?

Do you ever watch sports on TV? Which ones?

Do you ever watch sports live? Which ones?

What are two sports you don't like?

What sport or activity do you want to try?

Grammar Topic: Questions with 'how' and short answers

How often do you work out?

Every day.

Twice a week.

Not very often.

How well do you play tennis?

Pretty well.

About average.

Not very well.

How long do you spend at the gym?

Thirty minutes a day.

Two hours a week.

About an hour on weekends.

How good are you at sports?

Pretty good.

OK.

Not so good.

Practice: Complete these questions. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: _____ at volleyball?

B: I guess I'm pretty good. I often play on weekends.

2. A: How well do you type?

B: _____

3. A: _____ spend online?

B: About an hour after dinner. I like to chat with my friends.

4. A: _____ play chess?

B: Once or twice a month. It's a good way to relax.

5. A: How good are you at playing cards?

_____.

6. A: _____ swim?

B: Not very well. I need to take swimming lessons.

Take turns asking a partner the questions above. Change the answers so that they are true for you.

How Often

Use these sentences to make questions. Begin your questions with the word(s) in parentheses (...).

Examples: Tom plays tennis. (How often?) *How often does Tom play tennis?.....*
I jog in the morning. (What time / usually?) *What time do you usually jog?..*

1. Ann watches television. (How often?) How often
2. I write to my parents. (How often?)
3. I have dinner in the evening. (What time / usually?)
4. Tom works. (Where?)
5. I go to the movies. (How often?)
6. People do stupid things. (Why?)
7. The car breaks down. (How often?)

Now say how often something happens. Use **every** with these periods of time:

four years ten minutes four hours six months ~~five minutes~~

Example: There's good bus service to the city center. The buses run *every five minutes.*

1. Tom is sick in bed. He has some medicine. He has to take it.....
2. The Olympic Games take place.....
3. Everyone should have a checkup with the dentist
4. We live near a busy airport. A plane flies over the house.....

Use these sentences to make questions. Begin your questions with the word(s) in parentheses (...).

Examples: Tom plays tennis. (How often?) *How often does Tom play tennis?.....*
I jog in the morning. (What time / usually?) *What time do you usually jog?..*

1. Ann watches television. (How often?) How often
2. I write to my parents. (How often?)
3. I have dinner in the evening. (What time / usually?)
4. Tom works. (Where?)
5. I go to the movies. (How often?)
6. People do stupid things. (Why?)
7. The car breaks down. (How often?)

(10)

Today we will be talking about travel. We will be using **the simple past** and **the past of 'be'**

The Top Eight Leisure-Time Activities in the United States

 <input type="checkbox"/> read	 <input type="checkbox"/> watch TV	 <input type="checkbox"/> spend time with family	 <input type="checkbox"/> play sports
 <input type="checkbox"/> go to the gym	 <input type="checkbox"/> use the computer	 <input type="checkbox"/> go fishing	 <input type="checkbox"/> go to the movies

Check (✓) the activities you do in your free time and **write 3 others.**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

C Pair work Add three more ideas to the survey. Then ask your partner the questions. Use these numbers to show your partner's answers:

1 = Yes, very much. 2 = Yes, sometimes. 3 = No, not so much. 4 = No, not at all.

Do you like to ... on vacation?

travel with a group	<input type="checkbox"/>	visit historical sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	go to theme parks	<input type="checkbox"/>
stay in one place	<input type="checkbox"/>	do a lot of walking	<input type="checkbox"/>	take local tours	<input type="checkbox"/>
stay in nice hotels	<input type="checkbox"/>	catch up on reading	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
try local foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	go to clubs at night	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
sleep late	<input type="checkbox"/>	visit local festivals	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you like to go to ...?

the beach the country the mountains a city a lake an island

Activity 1: match the following activities with 'do' 'go' 'have' 'make' and 'take.' Add 2 more to each

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| a lot of fun | dancing | a vacation | the dishes | a trip |
| a good time | shopping | the bed | the laundry | a video |
| a day off | a phone call | online | a party | my homework |

Do	GO	Have	Make	Take

Grammar Topic: Simple Past

Did you **work** on Saturday?

Yes, I **did**. I **worked** all day.

No, I **didn't**. I **didn't work** at all.

What **did** Rick **do** on Saturday?

He **stayed** home and **studied** for a test.

How **did** Meg **spend** her weekend?

She **went** to a singing room and **sang** with some friends.

Did you **go** anywhere last weekend?

Yes, I **did**. I **went** to the movies.

No, I **didn't**. I **didn't go** anywhere.

Regular Verbs

work → worked

invite → invited

study → studied

stop → stopped

Irregular Verbs

do → did

see → saw

drive → drove

spent → spent

have → had

sing → sang

go → went

Practice: Complete these conversations.

1. A: _____ you _____ (stay) home on Saturday?

B: No, I _____ (call) my friend. We _____ (drive) to a café for lunch.

2. A: How _____ you _____ (spend) your last birthday?

B: I _____ (have) a party. Everyone _____ (enjoy) it but the neighbors
_____ (not like) the noise.

3. A: What _____ you _____ (do) last night?

B: I _____ (see) a 3-D movie at Lotte Cinema and I _____ (love) it.

4. A: _____ you _____ (do) anything special over the weekend?

B: Yes I _____. I _____ (go) shopping. Unfortunately, I
_____ (spend) all my money. Now I'm broke.

5. A: _____ you _____ (go) out on Friday night?

B: No, I _____. I _____ (invite) friends over, and I
_____ (cook) dinner for them.

Pair Work: Take turns asking the questions above to a partner. Answer the question with your own information. **Speak only English and ask follow-up questions.**

Group Work: One student says what they did this past weekend, the other members of the group ask questions. Each student should answer at least 3 questions. **Speak only English**

Example: A: I went dancing on Saturday night.
B: **Where** did you go?
A: I went to Monkey Beach.
C: **Who** did you go with?
A: I went with my friends.
D: **What time** did you go?
A: We went around 10:00.

Grammar Topic: Past of 'be'

Were you in Hawaii?	Yes, I was .
Was the weather ok?	No, it wasn't .
Were you and your cousin on vacation?	Yes, we were .
Were your parents there?	No, they weren't .
How long were you away?	I was away for a week.
How was your vacation?	It was excellent!

You/	I/He/She/It
We/They	
were	was
weren't	wasn't

Complete these conversations.

- A: _____ you in Los Angeles last weekend?
B: No, I _____. I _____ in San Francisco.
A: How _____ it?
B: It _____ great! But it _____ foggy and cool as usual.
- A: How long _____ your parents in Europe?
B: They _____ there for two weeks.
A: _____ they in London the whole time?
B: No, they _____. They also _____ (go) to Paris.
- A: _____ you away last week?
B: Yes, I _____ in Istanbul.
A: Really? How long _____ you there?
B: For almost a week. I _____ there on business.

Pair Work: Ask your partner about their last vacation and the last trip they took. Ask these questions **and** your own. **Speak only English, ask follow up questions.**

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Where did you spend your last vacation? | What did you do? |
| Where did you go on your last trip? | What did you do? |
| How long was your vacation? | How long was your trip? |
| How was the weather? | Who were you with? |
| What would you like to do on your next vacation? On your next trip? | |
| What kind of traveler are you? One who will pay for comfort or one that wants to travel cheaply? | |
| What type of accommodations do you usually use? | |
| Do you like to try local foods when you travel? What was your favorite? | |

Group Work: Each person in your group should choose a famous city or country and imagine you went there. **Don't tell your group the place, its secret.** Think of answers to these questions.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ■ How did you get there? Did you fly?
Did you take a train or bus? Did
you drive? | ■ What was the weather like? |
| ■ How long did the trip take? | ■ What did you do there? |
| ■ What time of year was it? | ■ What kind of food did you eat? |
| ■ What language did they speak there? | ■ What kinds of clothes did you wear? |
| | ■ What kinds of souvenirs did you buy? |

2 Group work Try to guess where each person went on vacation. Ask questions like the ones above (but don't ask *Where did you go?*). How many questions do you need to ask before you guess the city or country?

A *So, how did you get there? Did you fly?*

B *No, I took a bus.*

C *How long . . . ?*

Group Work: Imagining your group had the **worst possible** vacation and the **worst possible** things happened. Brainstorm ideas and then come up with the one you think would be the worst for each category. **Speak only English and use past tense.**

Weather→

Flight→

Hotel→

Tour guide→

Other people→

Other things→

B) Choose 1 person in the group to present your group's horrible vacation.

Group Work: Play this game with your group, answer whatever question you land on in a **full sentence**. Your group should ask you **at least 2** follow-up questions. If you land on “free question” another person asks you any question.

START

What did you do last night?

What did you have for lunch yesterday?

Did you do anything special last week?

Free question

What did you do last summer?

How did you spend your weekend?

Did you go out Friday night?

When did you last go online?

Where did you go on your last vacation?

interchange 1

Did you study this morning?

Free question

Did you visit any interesting places last month?

Free question

What did you do yesterday afternoon?

Did you have a party on your last birthday?

Free question

Who did you last talk to on the phone?

What did you think of this game?

FINISH

1. Dave's T-shirt is ... in ...

you come to the front

Simple Past

Read a sentence about the present and then write a sentence about the past.

Example: Carol usually gets up at 7:30. Yesterday *she got up at 7:30.*

1. Carol usually wakes up early. Yesterday morning
2. Carol usually walks to work. Yesterday
3. Carol is usually late for work. Yesterday
4. Carol usually has a sandwich for lunch. Yesterday
5. Carol usually goes out in the evening. Yesterday evening
6. Carol usually sleeps very well. Last night

Put one of these verbs in each sentence:

hurt teach spend sell throw fall catch buy cost

Example: I was hungry, so I *bought*.....something to eat at the store.

1. Tom's fatherhim how to drive when he was 17.
2. Don.....down the stairs this morning andhis leg.
3. We needed some money, so we our car.
4. Ann a lot of money yesterday. She a dress that \$80.
5. Jim the ball to Sue, who it.

Write questions. A friend has just come back from vacation and you are asking about it.

Examples: where / go? *Where did you go?*
food / good? *Was the food good?*

1. how long / stay there?
2. stay in a hotel?
3. go alone?
4. how / travel?
5. the weather / nice?
6. what / do in the evenings?
7. meet any interesting people?

Put the verb into the correct form. Use the simple past.

Example: I *didn't go*... (not/go) to work yesterday because I *wasn't*... (not/be) well.

1. Tom (not/shave) this morning because he (not/have) time.
2. We (not/eat) anything because we (not/be) hungry.
3. I (not/rush) because I (not/be) in a hurry.
4. She (not/be) interested in the book because she (not/understand) it.

(11) Interesting Places

Today we will be talking about interesting places. We will be using **adverbs before adjectives, conjunctions, ‘can’, and ‘should.’**

Activity 1: Match each adjective in column A with its opposite in column B. **Add 2 more to the list.**

- | A | B |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Beautiful..... | a. boring |
| 2. Cheap..... | b. crowded |
| 3. Clean..... | c. dangerous |
| 4. Interesting..... | d. expensive |
| 5. Quiet..... | e. noisy |
| 6. Relaxing..... | f. polluted |
| 7. Safe..... | g. stressful |
| 8. Spacious..... | h. ugly |
| 9. _____..... | i. |
| 10. _____..... | j. |

Pair work: With a partner talk about places in Korea that can be described using the adjectives above. Which place in Korea is the most beautiful? Which is the most polluted? The Ugliest? Etc. **Speak only English**

Pair work: Fill out the chart below. Choose different countries for each.

<i>Where can you . . .</i>	<i>Name of country or city</i>
<i>ride an elephant or a camel?</i>	Thailand, Egypt
<i>climb a very high mountain?</i>	
<i>go snorkeling on a coral reef?</i>	
<i>go on a safari?</i>	
<i>visit several islands?</i>	
<i>take photos of amazing landscapes?</i>	
<i>see buildings over 500 years old?</i>	
<i>see a pyramid?</i>	
<i>go on a tour of a palace or a castle?</i>	
<i>take a cable car ride?</i>	
<i>hear traditional music?</i>	
<i>see traditional dance?</i>	
<i>eat very spicy food?</i>	

Grammar Topic: Adverbs before adjectives

Busan is **really** nice. It's a **really** nice city. It's **fairly** big. It's a **fairly** big city.
It's not **very** expensive. It's not a **very** expensive place.
Seoul is **too** noisy and it's **too** crowded for me.

Practice: Match the questions with the answers:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What's Seoul like? Is it an interesting place?..... | a. Oh really? Its beautiful and really clean. It has a great harbor and beautiful beaches. |
| 2. Do you like your hometown? Why or why not?..... | b. Yes I have. It's an extremely large and crowded place. It has excellent restaurants. |
| 3. What's Sydney like? I've never been there..... | c. It's really nice in the summer, but its too cold in the winter for me. |
| 4. Have you ever been to Brazil?..... | d. Not really. It's too small and its really boring. |
| 5. What's the weather like in Chicago?..... | e. Yes. It has amazing shopping and the people are pretty friendly. |

Other useful adverbs: Extremely, very, really, pretty, fairly, somewhat, too

Grammar Topic: Conjunctions

It's a big city, **and** the weather is nice. It's a big city. It's not too big, **though**.
It's a big city **but** it's not too big. It's a big city. It's not too big, **however**.

Practice: Re-write the sentences below. Combine them into one sentence using a conjunction.

1. Taipei is very nice. Everyone is extremely friendly. (and/but)

2. The streets are crowded. It's easy to get around. (and/though)

3. The weather is nice. Summers get pretty hot. (and/however)

4. Shopping is great. You have to bargain in the markets. (and/but)

5. Its an amazing city. I love to go there. (and/however)

Practice: write three sentences for cities or towns in Korea. State two positive features and one negative.

1.

2.

3.

The screenshot shows a travel website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: "Vacation Spots" (highlighted in yellow), "Flights", "Hotels", "Tours", "Cruises", "Cars", "Rail", and a green "Search" button. Below the tabs is a blue header with the text "popular cities and some sights and events there". The main content area is a grid of six items, each with a photo, a title, a location, and a checkbox:

- Disney World**, Orlando, Florida
- The Tour de France**, Paris, France
- The Forbidden City**, Beijing, China
- The Gold Market**, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- Carnaval**, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- Java Jazz Festival**, Jakarta, Indonesia

On the right side of the screenshot, there are two vertical panels:

- Hollywood Walk of Fame**, Los Angeles, California
- Ginza Shopping District**, Tokyo, Japan

Pair Work: In groups take turns asking and answering the following questions:

Which places would you like to visit? Why? Which place sounds the most boring?

What three places in the world would you like to visit? Why?

What three places would you take someone who came to visit Korea?

Grammar Topic: modal verbs 'can' and 'should'

What **can** I do in Mexico city?

You **can** go to outdoor markets.

You **can't** visit some museums on Monday.

What **should** I see there?

You **should** visit the Palace of Fine Arts.

You **shouldn't** miss the Museum of Modern Art.

Practice: fill in the blanks with 'can', 'can't', 'should' and 'shouldn't'

1. A: I _____ decide where to go on my vacation.

B: You _____ go to India. It's my favorite place to visit.

2. A: I'm planning to go to Spain next year. When do you think I _____ go?

B: You _____ go anytime. The weather is nice almost all year.

3. A: _____ I rent a car when I arrive in Cairo? What do you recommend?

B: No, you _____ definitely use the subway. It's fast and efficient.

4. A: Where _____ I get some nice jewelry in Bangkok?

B: You _____ miss the weekend market. It's the best place for bargains.

5. A: What _____ I see from the Eiffel tower?

B: You _____ see all of Paris, but in bad weather, you _____ see anything.

Group Work: In groups write answers to these questions about your country.

What time of year should you go there?

What can you do for free?

What are three things you can do there?

What shouldn't a visitor miss?

What festival should you go to?

What city should you skip?

Group work: Has anyone in your group visited another country? Tell your group the most interesting place you have been either abroad or in Korea. Start like the example and then take turns asking and answering these questions. **Speak only English and ask follow up questions.**

Example: A. I visited Beijing once.

B. Really? What's the best time of year to visit?

Questions: What's the best time of year to visit?

What should tourists see and do there?

What's the shopping like?

What else can visitors do there?

What's the weather like then?

What special foods can you eat?

What things should people buy?

Would you go again? Why? Why not?

Choose two words (one from each box) to complete each sentence.

absolutely	reasonably	badly
completely	seriously	fully
extremely	unusually	slightly

cheap	enormous	planned
changed	ill	quiet
damaged	insured	sorry

1. I thought the restaurant would be expensive, but it was *reasonably cheap*.....
 2. George's mother is in the hospital.
 3. The fire destroyed our house, but luckily we were
 4. What a big house! It's
 5. It wasn't a serious accident. The car was only
 6. A lot of things went wrong during our vacation because it was
 7. The children are normally very lively but they're today.
 8. When I returned home after 20 years, everything had
 9. I'm about losing your book. I'll buy you another one.
-

interchange 11 CITY GUIDE

A Where can you get information about a city? buy souvenirs? see historical sights? Complete the city guide with information about a city of your choice.

City Guide

Guide to the city of:

 City Information <input type="text"/>	 Live Music Clubs <input type="text"/>
 Souvenir Stores <input type="text"/>	 Bargain Clothing Stores <input type="text"/>
 Inexpensive Restaurants <input type="text"/>	 Free Fun Attractions <input type="text"/>
 Historical Sights <input type="text"/>	 Local Meeting Places <input type="text"/>

B GROUP WORK Compare your city guide in groups. Ask these questions and questions of your own. Add any additional or interesting information to your guide.

- Where can you get information about your city?
- Where's a good place to buy souvenirs?
- Where's an inexpensive place to eat?
- What historical sights should you visit?
- Where's the best place to hear live music?
- Where's a cheap place to shop for clothes?
- What fun things can you do for free?
- Where's a popular place to meet?

You are giving advice to a friend. Use **should** or **shouldn't**.

Example: Your friend is always coughing because he smokes too much. Advise him to stop smoking. - *You should stop smoking.*

1. Your friend has a bad toothache. Advise her to go to the dentist. You
2. Your friend rides his bicycle at night without lights. You think this is dangerous. Advise him not to do it.
3. Your friend is going to visit Greece. Advise her to learn a few words of Greek before she goes.

This time give your opinion about something. Use **I think** / **I don't think**

Example: Tom has just been offered a job. You think it would be a good idea for him to accept it. *I think Tom should accept the job.*

1. You think it would be a good idea for all drivers to wear seat belts.
I think
2. You don't think it would be a good idea for Jill and Sam to get married.
I
3. Your friend has a bad cold. Tell him that you think it would be a good idea for him to stay home tonight.

Read the situations and write sentences with **should (have)** and **shouldn't (have)**. Sometimes you have to use the present, sometimes the past.

Examples: The speed limit is 55 miles an hour, but Tom is doing 70.
He shouldn't be driving so fast.
When we got to the restaurant there were no empty tables. We hadn't reserved one. *We should have reserved a table.*

1. It's very cold. Mrs. Taylor, who has been sick lately, is standing at the bus stop without a coat. She
 2. We went for a walk. While we were walking we got hungry, but we hadn't brought anything with us to eat. We said: We
 3. I went to Paris. Marcel lives in Paris, but I didn't go to see him while I was there. When I saw him later, he said: You
 4. The notice says that the store opens every day at 8:30. It is now 9:00, but the store isn't open.
 5. The driver in front of me stopped suddenly without warning, and I drove into the back of her car. It wasn't my fault.
 6. The children normally go to bed at 9:00. It is now 9:30. They are not in bed; they are watching television. (*two sentences*)
 7. The accident happened because Tom was driving on the wrong side of the road.
-

(12) Giving Directions

Today we will be giving directions. We will be using “there is/are”, one, any, some and ‘how many/much’

Activity 1: Match the word and the definitions.

What is a.....?

1. barbershop
2. grocery store
3. laundromat
4. library
5. stationary store
6. theatre
7. travel agency

It's a place where you.....

- a. wash and dry clothes.
- b. buy food.
- c. buy cards and paper.
- d. get a haircut.
- e. see a movie or play
- f. make reservations for a trip
- g. borrow books

Fill in the definitions for the places.

What is a.....?

clothing store

pharmacy

internet café

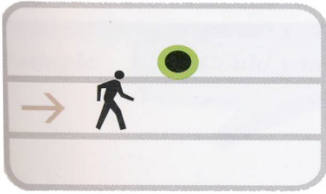
music store

post office

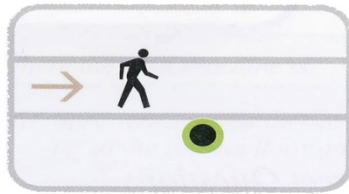
It's a place where you.....

Pair work: Think up 5 more places and definitions. Read the definitions to a partner and have them guess what place you are describing.

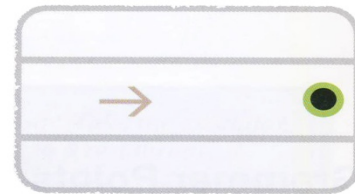
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



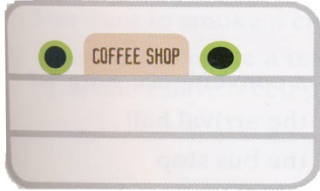
It's **on your left**.



It's **on your right**.



It's **straight ahead**.



It's **next to** the coffee shop.



It's **just past** the coffee shop.



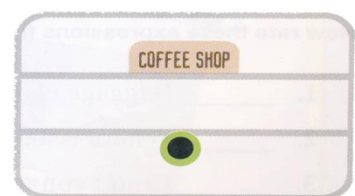
It's **just before** the coffee shop.



It's **on the corner**.



It's **kitty corner to** the coffee shop.



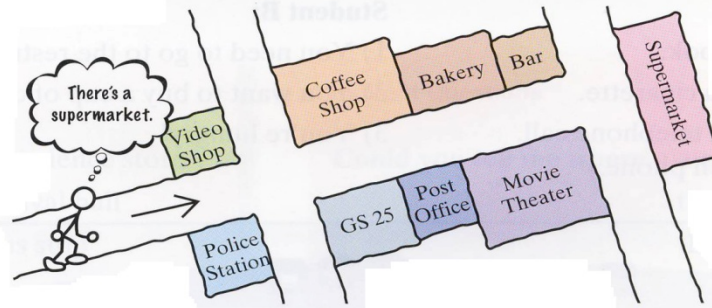
It's **across from** the coffee shop.

Look at the map with a partner and complete the sentences.

just before
just past

straight ahead
kitty-corner to

at the end of the block
in the middle of the next/second block



1. There's a supermarket _____.
2. There's a movie theater _____ the post office.
3. There's a coffee shop _____ the police station.
4. There's a convenience store _____ the post office.
5. There's a bakery _____.
6. There's a video shop _____.

Grammar Topic: there is, there are, one, any, some

Is there a laundromat near here?

Yes, **there is**. There's **one** across from the shopping center.

No, **there isn't**, but there's **one** next to the library.

Are there any grocery stores around here?

Yes, **there are**. There are **some** nice stores on Pine Street.

No, **there aren't**, but there are **some** on Third Avenue.

No, **there aren't any** around here.

Prepositions

on	in front of
next to	behind
near / close to	between
across from / opposite	
on the corner of _____ and _____	

Practice: look at the map below. Write 5 questions and answers about these places:

a bank

an electronics store

grocery stores

hotels

a post office

a gym

a department store

gas stations

restaurants

a pay phone



Pair work: Ask a partner the questions you wrote above, answer their questions. Then make up new questions and ask those.

Pair Work: Take turns asking and answering questions about places like these in your neighborhoods. **Speak only English** and **ask follow-up questions**.

A bookstore	an internet café	coffee shops	a singing room	dance clubs
drugstores	movie theatres	a park	a gym	restaurants
electronics stores	a bank	a post office	grocery stores	pharmacies

Example: A: Is there a good bookstore in your neighborhood?
B: Yes, there's an excellent **one across from** the park.

Group Work

Common Complaints About Neighbors

Noise



- "My neighbor's dog barks all night."
- "My neighbor always listens to loud music."

Cleanliness



- "My neighbor puts his garbage in the hall."
- "There are always shoes outside my door."

Pets



- "My neighbor's cats go everywhere."
- "My neighbor has six dogs. It's like a zoo!"

Privacy



- "My neighbor's kids visit every day. It's too much!"
- "My neighbor always asks me for things."

In your groups discuss these problems and answer the questions below. **Speak only English**

Which of these problems do you have? Which ones?

What would you do if you had these problems?

What other problems do you have in your neighborhoods?

What do you do when you have these problems?

Grammar Topic: Quantifiers; how many / how much

Countable nouns

Are there **many** restaurants?

Yes, there are **a lot**.

Yes, there are **a few**.

No, there aren't **many**.

No, there aren't **any**.

No, there are **none**.

How many restaurants are there?

There are ten or twelve.

Non-countable nouns

Is there much crime?

Yes, there's **a lot**.

Yes, there's **a little**.

No, there isn't **much**.

No, there isn't **any**.

No, there's **none**.

How much crime is there?

There's a lot of street crime.

Practice: Answer the following questions about your neighborhood in full sentences with quantifiers.

1. Are there many apartment buildings? _____

2. How much traffic is there? _____

3. How many dance clubs are there? _____

4. Is there much noise? _____

5. Are there many pay phones? _____

6. Is there much pollution? _____

7. How many swimming pools are there? _____

8. Is there much parking? _____

Pair Work: Ask your partner the questions above, and make questions with the places below.

Answer in full sentences with quantifiers. **Speak only English and ask follow-up questions.**

traffic lights

cafes

crime

parks

pollution

public transportation

schools

Group Work

A How important are these recreational facilities for your community? Check (✓) your opinions.

Recreational facility	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important
a public library	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a youth center	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a botanical garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a video arcade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
an amusement park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
an ice-skating rink	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
an in-line skating path	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a zoo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a skateboard park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a swimming pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
an Internet café	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B Group work Imagine you are on a neighborhood planning committee. Your community currently has no recreational facilities. Agree on the three most important facilities.

- A: A youth center is very important because young people need a place to go.
B: I don't agree. I think that . . . is more important because . . .
C: I agree with Marta. A youth center should be one of our choices.

Group Work: Choose a location but don't tell anyone. Give clues to your group using "there is/ are" plus a quantifier. The rest of your group members will try to guess where you are. Whoever guesses it goes next.

Example: A: There isn't any food in this place. There is a lot of coffee. There are a few computers.

B: Are you in a coffee shop?

A: No.

C: Are you in an internet café?

A: Correct! Ok your turn.



Put in **a/an** or **some**, or leave a space (without a word).

Examples: I've seen **some**... good movies recently. Do you have**a**..... headache?
Are most of your friends students?

1. Do you have camera?
2. Would you like to be actor?
3. Bill has big feet.
4. Do you collect stamps?
5. Tom always gives Ann flowers on her birthday.
6. Those are really nice slacks. Where did you get them?
7. What beautiful garden!
8. What nice children!
9. birds, for example the penguin, cannot fly.
10. Jack has very long legs, so he's fast runner.
11. You need visa to visit foreign countries, but not all of them.
12. I'm going shopping. I'm going to get new clothes.
13. Jane is teacher. Her parents were teachers too.
14. When we got downtown, stores were still open, but most of them were already closed.
15. Do you enjoy going to concerts?
16. When I was child, I used to be very shy.

Complete these sentences with **some/any/someone/anyone/somebody/anybody/something/anything/somewhere/anywhere**.

Examples: Ann bought ..**some**..... new shoes.
The boy refused to tell us **anything**.....

1. Doesmind if I smoke?
2. Would you like to eat?
3. Do you live near Jim?
4. The prisoners refused to eat
5. There's at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
6. We slept in the park because we didn't have to stay. We didn't know we could stay with, and we didn't have money for a hotel.
7. Can I have milk in my coffee, please?
8. Sue is very secretive. She never tells (two words).
9. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost ?
10. You can cash these travelers checks at bank.
11. I haven't read of these books, but Tom has read of them.
12. He left the house without saying to
13. Would you like more coffee?
14. The film is really great. You can ask who has seen it.
15. This is a No Parking area. who parks here will have to pay a fine.
16. Can you give me information about places to see in the town?
17. With this special tourist bus ticket you can go you like on bus you like.

(13) Describing People

Today we will be describing people. We will be using **modifiers with participles and prepositions**

Hair

long
brown hair

short
blond hair

straight
black hair

curly
red hair

bald

a mustache
and beard

Age

young

middle-aged

elderly

Looks

handsome

good-looking

pretty

Height

short

fairly short

medium height

pretty tall

very tall

Other Terms

B PAIR WORK Choose at least four expressions to describe yourself and your partner. Then compare. Do you agree?

A: You have curly black hair. You're young and good-looking.

B: I don't agree. My hair isn't very curly.

Pair work: Write 4 sentences to describe yourself, and 4 to describe your partner. Read the sentences to your partner. Does your partner agree? Do you agree with what they say about you?

You

Partner

_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.
_____.	_____.

Grammar Topic: Describing people

General appearance

What does she look like?

She's tall, with red hair.

She's gorgeous.

Age

How old is she?

She's about 32.

She's in her thirties.

Height

How tall is she?

She's 1 meter 88

She's 6 feet 2.

hair

How long is her hair?

It's medium length.

Does he wear glasses?

Yes, and he has a beard.

How old is he?

He's in his twenties.

How tall is he?

He's pretty short.

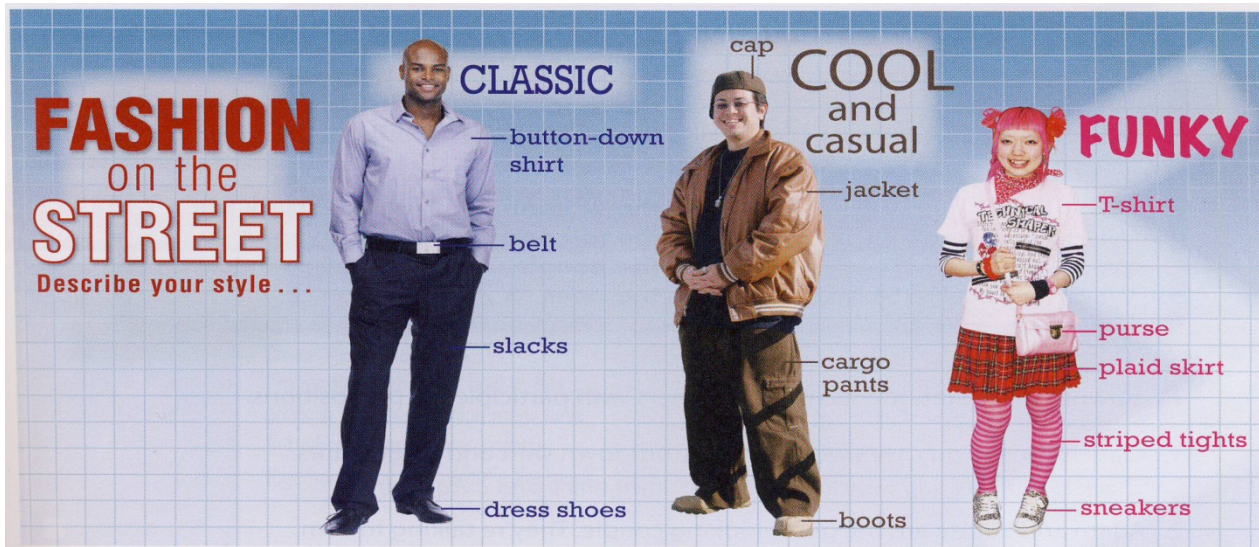
What color is his hair?

It's dark brown.

Practice: Write questions to match these statements. Compare with a partner.

1. _____? My brother is 26.
2. _____? I'm 173cm
3. _____? My mother has brown hair.
4. _____? No, she wears contact lenses.
5. _____? He's tall and very good-looking.
6. _____? My sister's hair is medium length.
7. _____? I have dark brown eyes.

Pair Work: Choose 1 person in the class and describe them to your partner. Your partner will try to guess who it is. **Speak only English**, when you finish choose a different person and continue.



Grammar Topic: Modifiers with Participles and Prepositions

Modifiers

Who is Raoul?
Which one is Raoul?

He's **the man**
He's **the one**

Who is Liz?
Which one is Julia?
Who are the Smiths?
Which ones are the Smiths?

She's **the woman**
She's **the tall one**
They're **the people**
They're **the ones**

Participles

wearing a green jacket.
talking to Liz.

Prepositions

with short black hair.
in jeans.
next to the window.
on the couch.

Practice: Rewrite these statements using modifiers with participles or prepositions.

1. Clark is the tall guy. He's wearing a button-down shirt and cargo pants.
Clark is the tall guy wearing button-down shirt and cargo pants.

2. Adam and Louise are the good-looking couple. They're talking to Tom.

3. Lynn is the tounge girl. She's in a striped T-shirt and blue jeans.

4. Jessica is an attractive woman. She's sitting to the left of Antonio.

5. A.J. is the serious-looking boy. He's playing a video game.

Pair work: Look at the picture below. Make questions about the people in the picture using participles and prepositions. Ask your partner those questions. Use full sentences to ask and answer questions. **Speak only English**

Example: Who is the man sitting next to _____?
Who are the women sitting on the couch?
Who is the man wearing glasses?



Group Work: Draw a picture of an imaginary person below. Draw both their head and body. Give them lots of detail. **DO NOT SHOW THE PICTURE TO ANYONE AROUND YOU.** After everyone in your group is finished take turns describing the person you have drawn. **Do not show them your picture.** The other people in your group will try to draw the same person only from your description. Once you are done describing the person see which group member's drawing is the closest.

Your person	Group member 1's person	Group member 2's person
Group member 3's person	Group member 4's person	Group member 5's person

(14) Have You Ever?

Today we will be discussing things you have done in the past. We will be using **present perfect**, 'already', 'yet', 'for' and 'since'.

Activity 1: match the following words with 'climb' 'drink' 'drive' 'lose' 'miss' & 'ride.' **Add 2 more to each**

An appointment a camel herbal tea iced coffee a sports car your car keys
 a bicycle a class a hill a mountain a truck your cell phone

Climb	Drink	Drive	Lose	Miss	Ride

Grammar Topic: Present Perfect, already, yet

The present perfect is formed with the verb 'have' + the past participle

Have you ever **been** to a jazz club?

Yes I've **been** to several.

No, I **haven't been** to one.

Has he **called** home lately?

Yes, he's **called** twice this week.

No, he **hasn't called** in months.

Have they **eaten** dinner yet?

Yes, they've already **eaten**.

No, they **haven't eaten** yet.

Activity 1: How many times have you done these things this past week? Write your answers.

1. clean the house 2. do laundry 3. make your bed 4. wash the dishes 5. cook dinner
 6. go grocery shopping.

Example: I've studied four times this week. I haven't studied this week.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Regular Past Participles	
call → called	jog → jogged
hike → hiked	try → tried

Irregular Past Participles	
be → been	eat → eaten
do → done	go → gone
have → had	make → made
ride → ridden	see → seen

Practice: complete the conversations using present perfect.

1. A: _____ you _____ much exercise this week? (do)
 B: Yes, I _____ already _____ to aerobics class four times. (be)
2. A: _____ you _____ any sports this month? (play)
 B: No, I _____ the time. (have)
3. A: How many movies _____ you _____ to this month? (be)
 B: Actually, I _____ any yet. (see)
4. A: _____ you _____ to any interesting parties recently? (be)
 B: No I _____ to any parties in quite a while.
5. A: _____ you _____ any friends today? (call)
 B: Yes, I _____ already _____ three called. (make)
6. A: How many times _____ you _____ out this week? (go)
 B: I _____ at fast food restaurants a couple of times.

Pair Work: Take turns asking and answering the questions above. Give **your own information** when answering. **Speak only in English** and ask **follow-up questions**. Then ask the questions below

How many times have you . . . ?	Number of times	How many times have you . . . ?	Number of times
1. watched TV or played a video game in the last week	6. eaten a take-out meal in the last week
2. slept past 10:00 in the last several weeks	7. gotten home late at night in the last two weeks
3. read a book or magazine in the last month	8. played sports or exercised in the last month
4. been to a movie in the last two months	9. worked late or studied past midnight in the last month
5. surfed the Internet in the last six months	10. been to a party in the last six months

Pair work: Ask your partner these questions, and assign them a point total. Then tell them what kind of lifestyle they have.

never = 1 point

1-3 times = 2 points

4-7 times = 3 points

8 or more times = 4 points

How many times have you . . . ?	Points
1. eaten a meal at your desk in the last two weeks	_____
2. run to get somewhere on time in the last month	_____
3. stayed inside all weekend to work or study in the last six months	_____
4. checked your email in the last 12 hours	_____
5. worked late or studied past midnight in the last month	_____
6. had trouble sleeping in the last three weeks	_____
7. lost something important in the last year	_____
8. missed a party in the last six months	_____
9. worked or studied during a holiday or vacation in the last year	_____
10. skipped or forgotten to eat a meal in the last month	_____

10-19 = You are a well-balanced person who knows how to relax, breathe deeply, and stop and smell the roses. Keep it up!

20-29 = You're doing OK, but you need to be careful. Continue to take time to do the things that are important to you.

30-40 = You are overdoing it! Your life is too busy and fast-paced. You need to slow down and relax more.

Grammar Topic: Present Perfect vs. Simple Past

Use present perfect for an indefinite period in the past. When you don't know exactly when it happened.
Use simple past for a specific event in the past. When you know exactly when it happened.

Have you ever **eaten** Moroccan food?

Yes, I **have eaten** it. I **ate** it once in Paris.
No, I **haven't**. I've never **eaten** it.

Have you ever **had** green curry?

Yes, I **have had** it. I **tried** it several years ago.
No, I **haven't**. I've never **had** it.

Practice: Fill in the blanks in the conversation below using present perfect and simple past.

1. A: _____ you ever _____ in a singing room? (sing)

B: Yes I _____. I _____ in one on my birthday.

2. A: _____ you ever _____ something valuable? (lose)

B: No, I _____. But my brother _____ his camera on a trip once.

3. A: _____ you ever _____ a traffic ticket? (get)

B: Yes, I _____. Once I _____ a ticket and had to pay \$50

4. A: _____ you ever _____ a live concert? (see)

B: Yes, I _____. I _____ the Black Eyed Peas in Seoul last year.

5. A: _____ you ever _____ late for an appointment? (be)

B: No, I _____. But my sister _____ 30 minutes late for her wedding.

Pair Work: Take turns asking and answering the questions above. Give **your own information** when answering. **Speak only in English** and ask **follow-up questions**.

Grammar Topic: For and Since

How long **did** you **live** in Thailand?

I **lived** there **for** two years. It was wonderful.

How long **have** you **lived** in Miami?

I **'ve lived** here **for** six months. I love it here.

I **'ve lived** here **since** last year. I'm really happy here.

Practice: Fill in the blanks in the conversation below using for and since.

1. Pam was in Central America _____ a month last year.
2. I've been a college student _____ almost four years.
3. John has been at work _____ 6:00am.
4. I haven't gone to a party _____ a long time
5. Josh lived in Korea _____ two years as a child.
6. My parents have been on vacation _____ Monday.
7. Tiffany was engaged to Dan _____ six months.
8. Brandon and Sara have been best friends _____ high school.

Expressions with 'for'

Two weeks	a few months
several years	a long time

Expressions with 'since'

6:45	last weekend
1997	elementary school

Group work: Never have I ever

In your group take turns saying something you have never done. For example, "Never have I ever been to Canada." The other group members who have done that thing get one point. The first person in the group to reach 10 points is the winner. Try to think of interesting things to say so you can learn strange things about your group members. **Speak only in English and ask follow-up questions** if you're curious about something.

You are writing a letter to a friend and giving news about people you both know. Use the words given to make sentences and put the verb into the correct form.

Example: Phil / find a new job *Phil has found a new job.*.....

Dear Chris,

Lots of things have happened since I last wrote to you.

1. Fred / go / Brazil Fred.....
2. Jack and Jill / decide / to get married
3. Suzanne / have / a baby
4. Liz / give up / smoking
5. George / pass / his driving test

Read the situation and then write an appropriate sentence. Use the verb given.

Example: Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it. (lose) *He has lost his key.*.....

1. Sue's hair was dirty. Now it is clean. (wash) She.....
2. Tom weighed 190 pounds. Now he weighs 170. (lose weight)
3. The car has just stopped because there isn't any more gas in the tank. (run out of gas)
.....
4. This morning Bill was playing football. Now he can't walk and his leg is in a cast.
(break)

Use **just**. Answer the questions using the words given.

Example: Would you like something to eat? (no thank you / I / just / have / dinner)
No thank you. I've just had dinner......

1. Have you seen John anywhere? (yes / I / just / see / him) Yes,.....
2. Has Ann called yet? (yes / she / just / call)
3. Would you like a cigarette? (no thanks / I / just / put / one out)

Write sentences with **already**.

Example: Don't forget to mail that letter. *I've already mailed it.*.....

1. Don't forget to call Eric. I
 2. Why don't you read the paper?
 3. Shall I pay the waiter? No, I
-

You are asking someone about things she has done in her life. Use the words in parentheses (...) to make your questions.

Example: (you ever / be / to China?) *Have you ever been to China?*.....

1. (you ever / be / to South America?)
2. (you / read / any English novels?)
3. (you / live / in this town all your life?)
4. (how many times / you / be / in love?)
5. (what's the most beautiful country you / ever / visit?)
6. (you ever / speak / to a famous person?)

Answer these questions using the words in parentheses.

Example: When did you last smoke? (for two years) *I haven't smoked for two years.*

1. When did it last rain? (for ages) It for ages.
2. When did they last visit you? (since June) They
3. When did you last play tennis? (for a long time)
4. When did you last eat caviar? (never)
5. When did you last drive? (for six months)
6. When did you last go to Puerto Rico? (never)
7. When did she last write to you? (since last summer)

Put in **since** or **for**.

Example: Tom and I have known each other ... **for** six months.

1. It's been raining I got up this morning.
2. Randy's father has been a policeman 20 years.
3. Have you been studying English a long time?
4. Christmas, the weather has been quite mild.
5. Janet has been on vacation three days.
6. That's a very old car. I've had it ages.

Make a new sentence beginning in the way shown.

Examples: I know Liz. I first met her six months ago. I have *known her for six months.*
It's been raining since 2:00. It started *raining at 2:00.*.....

1. Maria's sick. She got sick three days ago. She has
2. We have been married for five years. We got
3. Jim has a beard. He grew it ten years ago. He has
4. She has been in France for three weeks. She went
5. He has had his new car since February. He bought