



A1.1

Global English

2nd
edition

*A1 level according to the Common European Framework of
Reference for Languages (CEFR)*



CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE

EDITED BY ISEEC S.A.

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**GLOBAL ENGLISH
LEVEL:
A1.I**

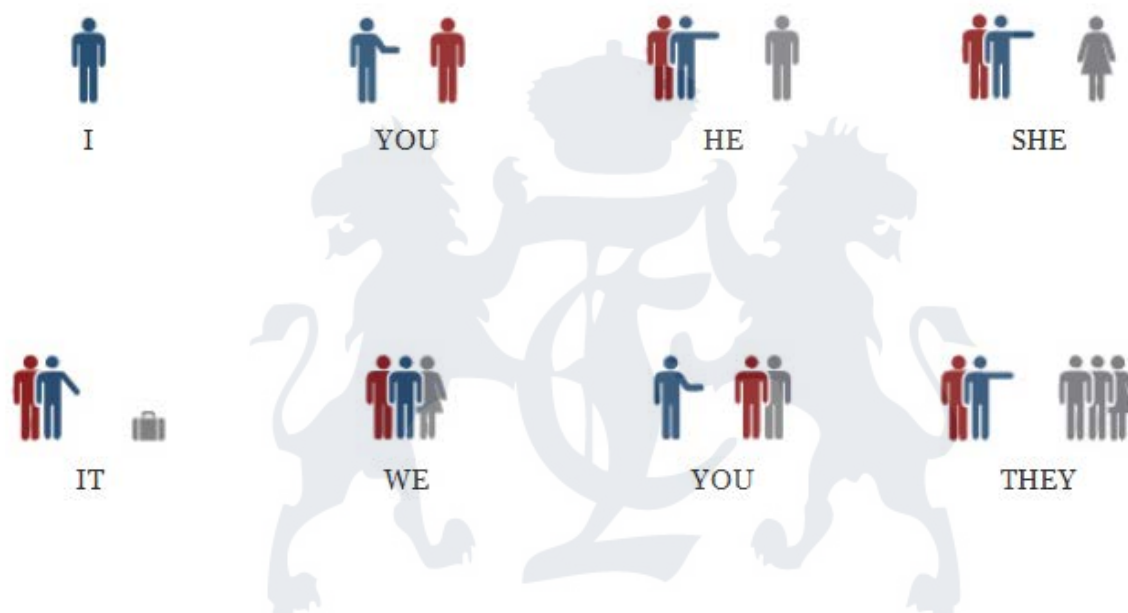


Unit 1. Saying Hello and Goodbye

LISTENING: THE ALPHABET

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

GRAMMAR: SUBJECT PRONOUNS



PHRASES - HOW ARE YOU?

Listening 1

Speaker 1: Hi, how are you?

Speaker 2: I'm fine, thanks.

Listening 2

Speaker 1: How do you do?

Speaker 2: Not bad, and you?

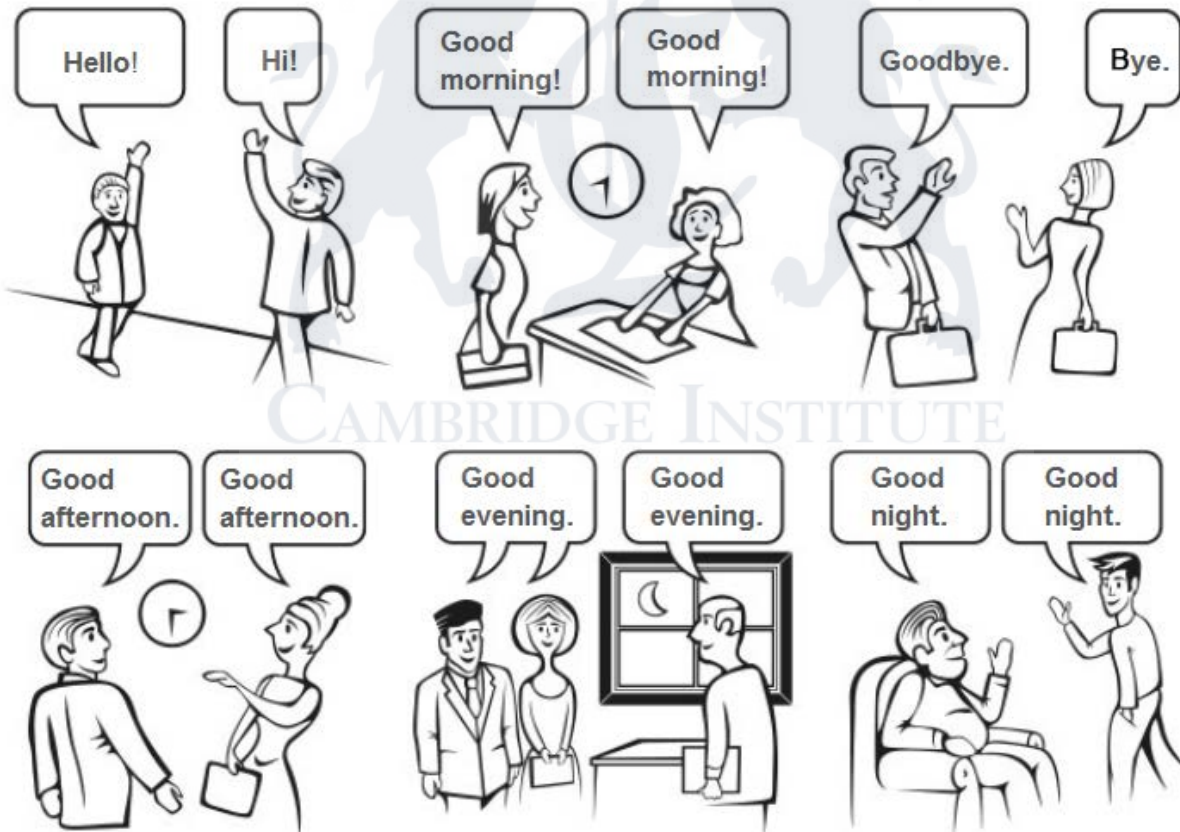
Speaker 1: I'm ok.



GRAMMAR: VERB TO BE

I	am	a doctor
You	are	a good teacher
He	is	my father
She	is	my mother
It	is	a big house
We	are	teachers
You	are	engineers
They	are	new students

VOCABULARY: USEFUL EXPRESSIONS





2. The Colors

VOCABULARY: THE COLORS

Yellow

Blue

Red

Black

White

Green

Brown

Pink

Purple

Grey

Orange





LISTENING: COLORS AND VERB TO BE

Denise: Hi Emily!

Emily: Hello Denise, how are you?

Denise: I'm fine, thanks. And you?

Emily: Oh, I'm OK.

Denise: I have a new house!

Emily: Really? How nice!

Denise: I'm so happy! Now I have a beautiful green garden, a nice white living room and a big yellow garage!

Emily: Congratulations Denise. I'm very happy for you. Is the house in Peterson Street?

Denise: Yes!

Emily: Ah, so it's the orange house with the yellow garage!

Denise: Yes it is. It's so beautiful!

GRAMMAR: VERB TO BE (NEGATIVES)

I	am	not	a doctor
You	are	not	a good teacher
He	is	not	my father
She	is	not	my mother
It	is	not	a big house
We	are	not	teachers
You	are	not	engineers
They	are	not	new students

Observe:

Am not = **'m not**

Are not = **aren't**

Is not = **isn't**



GRAMMAR: VERB TO BE (INTERROGATIVES)

- Am I a doctor?
- Are you a good teacher?
- Is he my father?
- Is she my mother?
- Is it a big house?
- Are we teachers?
- Are you engineers?
- Are they new students?

Observe:

Affirmative

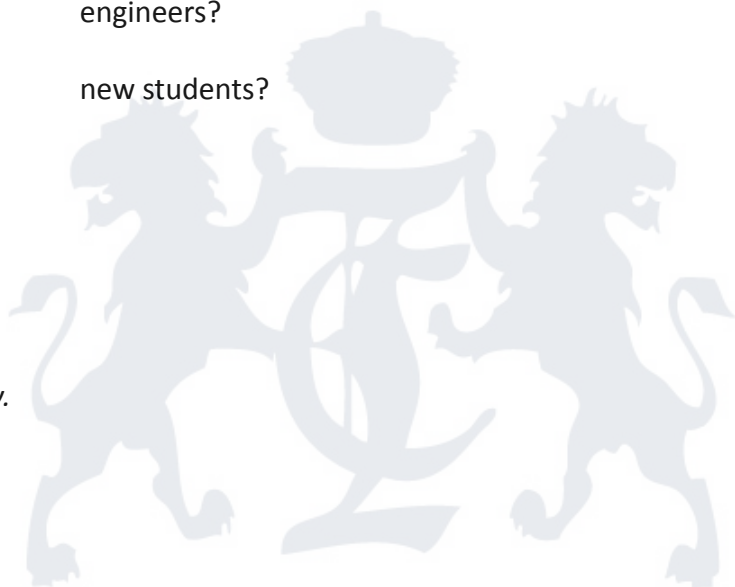
*Your name is Kimberly.
It is Kimberly.*

Negative

*Your name is not Kimberly.
Your name isn't Kimberly.*

Interrogative

*Is your name Kimberly?
What is your name?*



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VOCABULARY: THE NUMBERS

1 One	13 Thirteen	50 Fifty	700 Seven hundred
2 Two	14 Fourteen	60 Sixty	800 Eight hundred
3 Three	15 Fifteen	70 Seventy	900 Nine hundred
4 Four	16 Sixteen	80 Eighty	1000 One thousand
5 Five	17 Seventeen	90 Ninety	2000 Two thousand
6 Six	18 Eighteen	100 One hundred	3000 Three thousand
7 Seven	19 Nineteen	101 One hundred and one	4000 Four thousand
8 Eight	20 Twenty	200 Two hundred	5000 Five thousand
9 Nine	21 Twenty-one	300 Three hundred	6000 Six thousand
10 Ten	22 Twenty-two	400 Four hundred	7000 Seven thousand
11 Eleven	30 Thirty	500 Five hundred	8000 Eight thousand
12 Twelve	40 Forty	600 Six hundred	9000 Nine thousand

LISTENING: HOW OLD ARE YOU?

- Hi, my name's Susan. I'm 27 years old.
- Hello, I'm Peter. I'm 31 years old.
- Hi, I'm George. I'm 42 years old.
- Hello, My name is Kimberly. I'm 19 years old.
- Hi, my name is Derek. I'm 38 years old.



VOCABULARY: DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

LISTENING: DAYS OF THE WEEK

Gabriel: Hello?

Rachel: Hi, Gabriel?

Gabriel: Yes.

Rachel: This is Rachel. How are you?

Gabriel: Not bad. How are you?

Rachel: I'm fine. Listen. When is Nicole's wedding?

Gabriel: It's on Saturday.

Rachel: Oh no!

Gabriel: Why?

Rachel: Because today is Wednesday! I have 3 days to buy a present and a new dress!

Gabriel: I can buy the present for you. So you have Thursday and Friday to buy a new dress.

Rachel: Oh, thank you, Gabriel!

Gabriel: You're welcome!



VOCABULARY: PHRASES - ON MONDAY, AT THE WEEKEND

Appointments of the week.

1. Call Cindy **in the afternoon**.
2. Talk to Karl **tomorrow at night**.
3. See the dentist **on Monday at 4pm**.
4. Meet Richard **on Thursday (in the morning)**.
5. Send the report to Mr. Johnson **on Thursday (in the evening)**.
6. Visit grandma some time **at the weekend**.





VOCABULARY: MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January

July

February

August

March

September

April

October

May

November

June

December

VOCABULARY: THE SEASONS

Spring

Summer

Autumn

Winter

GRAMMAR: POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I - My

I am a doctor. My name is Hannah.

You - Your

You have a bicycle. Your bicycle is black.

He - His

He has a sister. His sister is 22 years old.

She - Her

She has a nice house. Her house is big.

It - Its

I have a dog. Its name is Hoover.

We - our

We have the same teacher. Our teacher is very good.

You - your

You and your family are invited to the party.

They - Their

Tim and Kathy will bring their children tomorrow.



LISTENING: WHEN IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?**Conversation 1**

Speaker 1: Hello, what's your name?

Sandra: My name is Sandra.

Speaker 1: How old are you, Sandra?

Sandra: I'm 25 years old.

Speaker 1: And when is your birthday?

Sandra: It's in summer, on August 12th.

Conversation 2

Speaker 1: Hi, what's your name?

Michael: Michael.

Speaker 1: How do you spell it?

Michael: M-I-C-H-A-E-L.

Speaker 1: When's your birthday?

Michael: It's on May 4th.

Conversation 3

Speaker 1: Hi Tanya, what's your last name?

Tanya: Henderson.

Speaker 1: And how do you spell it?

Tanya: H-E-N-D-E-R-S-O-N.

Speaker 1: Tanya, when is your birthday?

Tanya: My birthday is on October 1st.

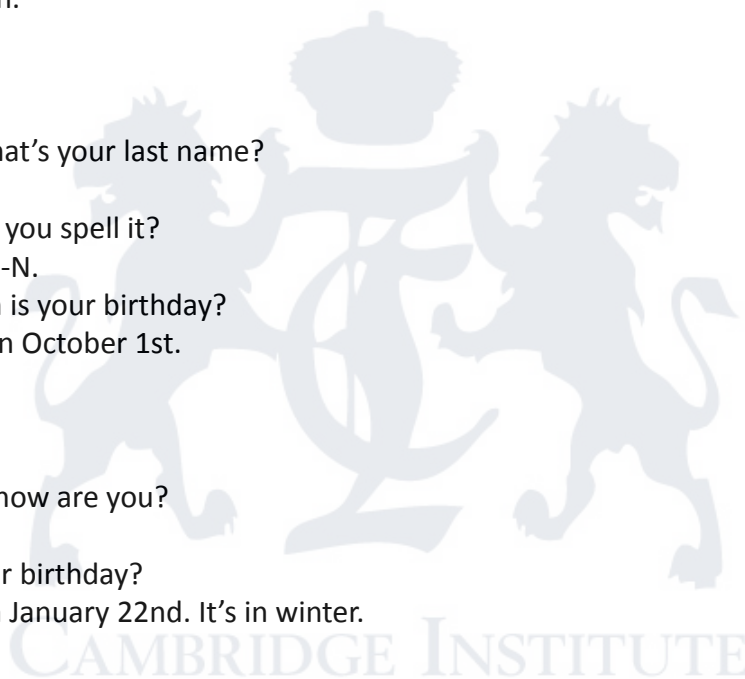
Conversation 4

Speaker 1: Hello Greg, how are you?

Greg: Not bad.

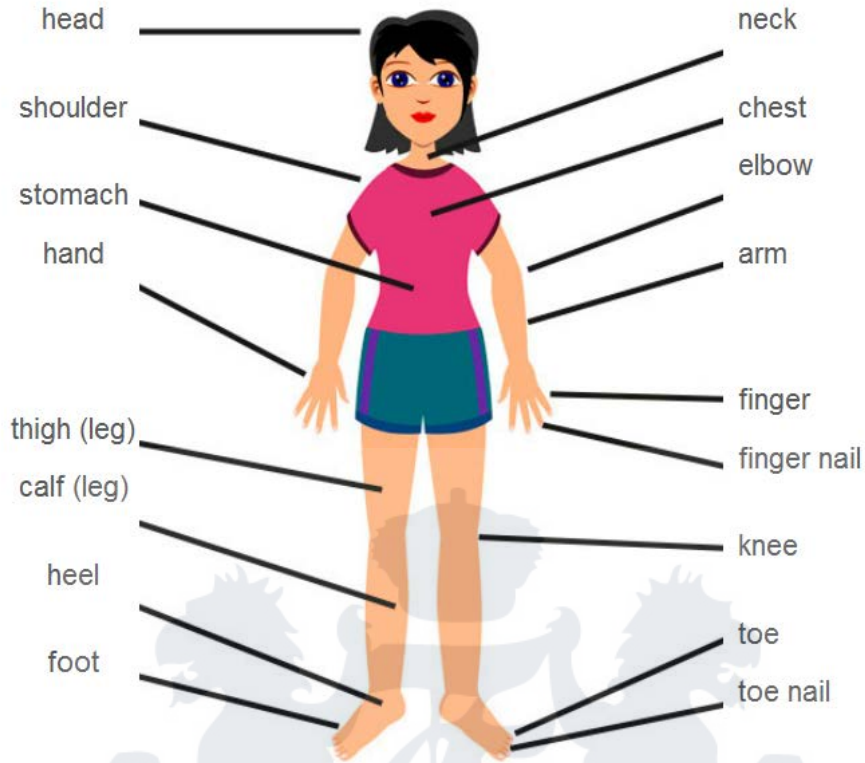
Speaker 1: When is your birthday?

Greg: My birthday is on January 22nd. It's in winter.

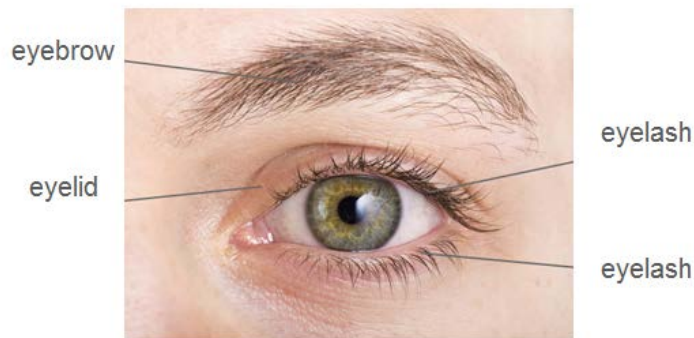
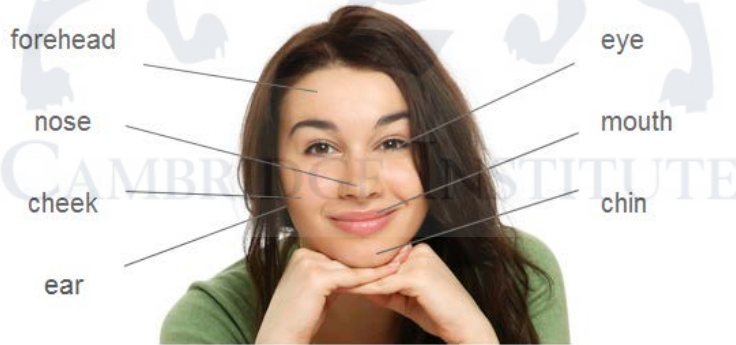




VOCABULARY: PARTS OF THE BODY



VOCABULARY: THE FACE







She has red hair.
She is redheaded.
She has long hair.
Her hair is curly.



She has dark hair.
Her hair is straight.
She has long hair.
She has long straight hair.



She has blond hair.
She is blond.
She has short hair.
She has short blond hair.



She has brown hair.
She is brunette.
She has long hair.
Her hair is wavy.
She has long wavy hair.



GRAMMAR: VERB TO HAVE

Have / Has

We use the verb TO HAVE to talk about things we possess.

Look at these examples:

We **have** a big house (we use HAVE for I, YOU, WE, THEY)

She **has** a black cat (we use HAS for HE, SHE, IT)

Conjugation:

*I **have** a blue bicycle.*

*You **have** two sisters.*

*He **has** a red car.*

*She **has** a big family.*

*It **has** big teeth.*

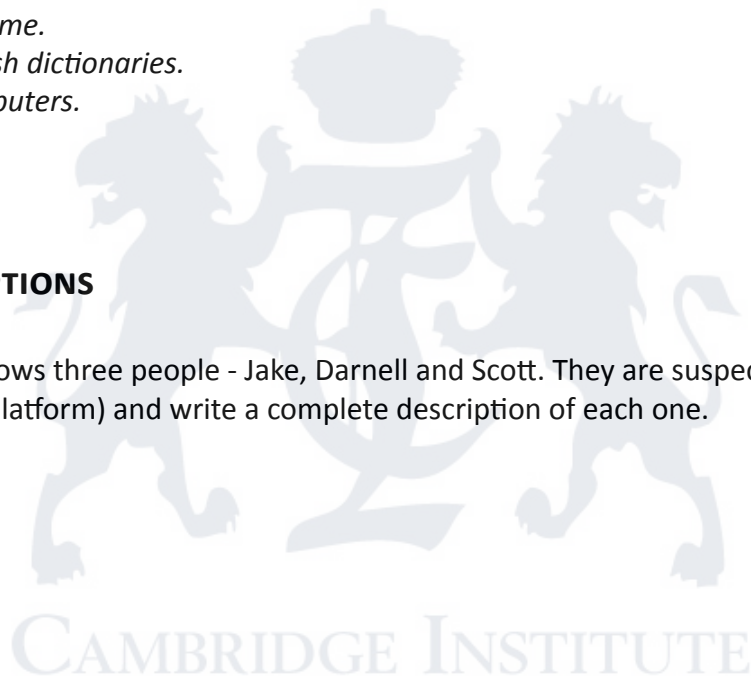
*We **have** some free time.*

*You **have** many English dictionaries.*

*They **have** good computers.*

WRITING: DESCRIPTIONS

The picture below shows three people - Jake, Darnell and Scott. They are suspects of a crime. Look at the picture (on the platform) and write a complete description of each one.





VOCABULARY: A HOUSE



VOCABULARY: PARTS OF THE HOUSE - THE LIVING ROOM



Couch / sofa

TV

Armchair

Remote control

Bookcase

Wall unit / Shelves

Lamp

Fireplace

Coffee table

Carpet

Cushion

Drapes - Curtains

End table

Stereo - Radio



VOCABULARY: PARTS OF THE HOUSE - THE BEDROOM

Bed	Chest of drawers
Sheet	Nightstand / Bedside table
Pillow	Lamp
Mattress	Telephone
Blanket	Alarm clock
Headboard	Closet / Wardrobe
Footboard	Hanger

VOCABULARY: PARTS OF THE HOUSE - THE BATHROOM

Toilet	Towel
Toilet paper	Toothbrush
Bathtub	Toothpaste
Shower	Hairbrush
Shower curtain	Comb
Soap	Shampoo
Bath mat	Mirror
Wastepaper basket	Medicine chest / Cabinet

VOCABULARY: PARTS OF THE HOUSE - THE KITCHEN

Refrigerator / fridge	Counter
Stove + burner	Cabinet
Oven	Dish towel / Tea towel
Microwave oven	Pot holder, Oven glove / Oven mitt
Dish drainer	Toaster
Sink	Blender
Dishwasher	



VOCABULARY: PARTS OF THE HOUSE - THE DINING ROOM

Dining table

Pepper shaker / Pepper mill

Chair

Salt shaker

Dining cabinet

Candle

Silverware / Cutlery

Candlestick

China

Rug

VOCABULARY: THIS, THESE, THAT, THOSE

The notebook The books The tape

This t-shirt This pen These letters These glasses

That birthday card

That tourist

Those cds



GRAMMAR: THERE IS, THERE ARE

There + to be means “to exist”. We use **there is** for singular sentences and **there are** for plural sentences.

Look at the examples:

- **There is** a beautiful house in the countryside.
- **There are** two trees beside the house.
- **There is** a bird on the house.
- **There is** a big frog near the house.
- **There are** flowers in front of the house.
- **There isn't** a dog in the house.
- **There aren't** people in the house now.
- **Is there** a car in front of the house?
- **Are there** animals near the house?





GRAMMAR: THE ARTICLES

Indefinite Articles - A AN

We use **a** or **an** before **non-specific** things in **singular**.

*She is **a** doctor.*

*He has **a** cat.*

*We have **a** dictionary.*

*I eat **an** apple in the morning.*

Use **a** before **consonant sounds**

A house

A university

A Canadian man

A book

A unicorn

Use **an** before **vowel sounds**

An hour

An umbrella

An English teacher

An honest man

An engineer

Definite Article - THE

We use **the** before specific things in **singular** or **plural**.

*They are **the** new English teachers.*

***The** books are in the library.*

*She lives in **the** white house.*





VOCABULARY: THE FAMILY

I will introduce my family, the Simmons. First my parents. This is my mother, Janet. She is 55 years old. She is a high school English Teacher. And this is my father, Craig. He is 59 years old. He is a doctor, a pediatrician. My mother's parents, my grandparents, also live with us. This is my grandmother, Ruth. She is a housewife. She is 76 years old. My grandfather is 78 years old. His name is Michael. He is a lawyer, but he is retired now. Oh, and this is my father's brother, James. He is 56 years old. He is an engineer. He, his wife Melinda, and my cousin Josh live two blocks from my house. They are great people! Ah, these are my brother Daniel, and his wife Carol. My brother is 32 years old, and Carol is 29. This is their daughter, Jacqueline. Oh, my niece is so beautiful! She is 4 years old. Well.... And this is me, Denise. I'm 27 years old. I'm a veterinarian. Nice to meet you!

GRAMMAR: POSSESSIVE 'S

'S is used to indicate possessions, that is that you HAVE something.

Look at the examples:

Elisabeth has a bedroom.	It's Elisabeth's bedroom.
The dog has toys.	These are the dog's toys.
The woman has a baby.	This is the woman's baby.
Matthew has books.	Those are Matthew's books.
George and Linda have a big house.	That's George and Linda's big house.
Thomas has a blue bike.	Thomas' bike is blue.

Note 1

We use 's for animals and people.

We don't usually use the possessive 's with things: the shop window (not: the window's shop).

It's wrong to say: These are the books of Matthew.

Note 2

When we have more than one person, we use 's after the last name mentioned.

For example: George and Linda's big house.

Note 3

When the name ends in S we only use the apostrophe (').

For example: Thomas' bike.



GRAMMAR: PRESENT SIMPLE - I, YOU, WE, THEY

We use present simple to describe **routines**, **facts** and **permanent states**.

*I **cook** dinner every day. (routine)*

*You **study** English. (fact)*

*We **play** tennis in the club every Monday. (routine)*

*They **listen** to rock n' roll. (fact)*

We need the auxiliary do with the pronouns I, you, we, they to make questions.

*Do you **cook** pasta on Sundays?*

*Do they **dance** samba?*

*Do we **have** money?*

*Do you **watch** soap operas?*

For **negatives**, we need the auxiliary **don't**, for the pronouns **I, you, we, they**.

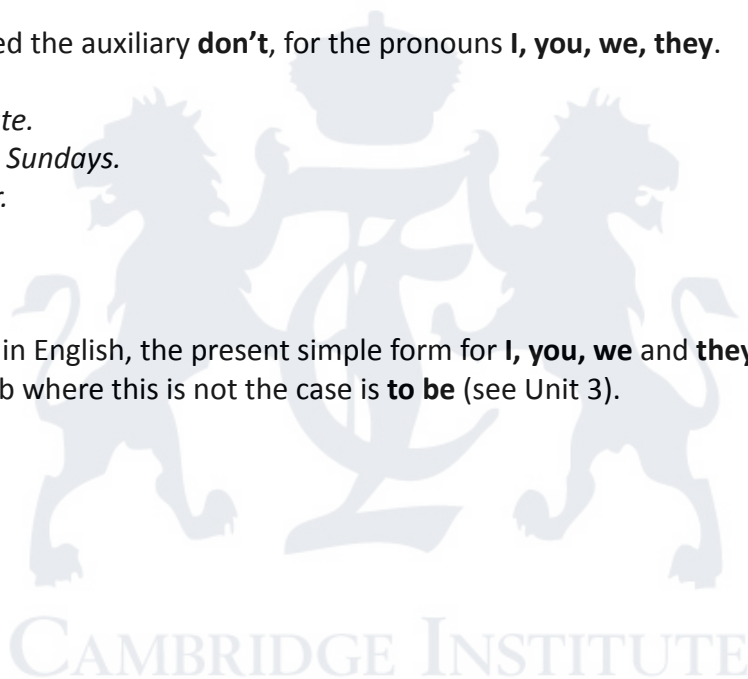
*We **don't like** chocolate.*

*I **don't play** soccer on Sundays.*

*They **don't have** a car.*

*You **don't work**.*

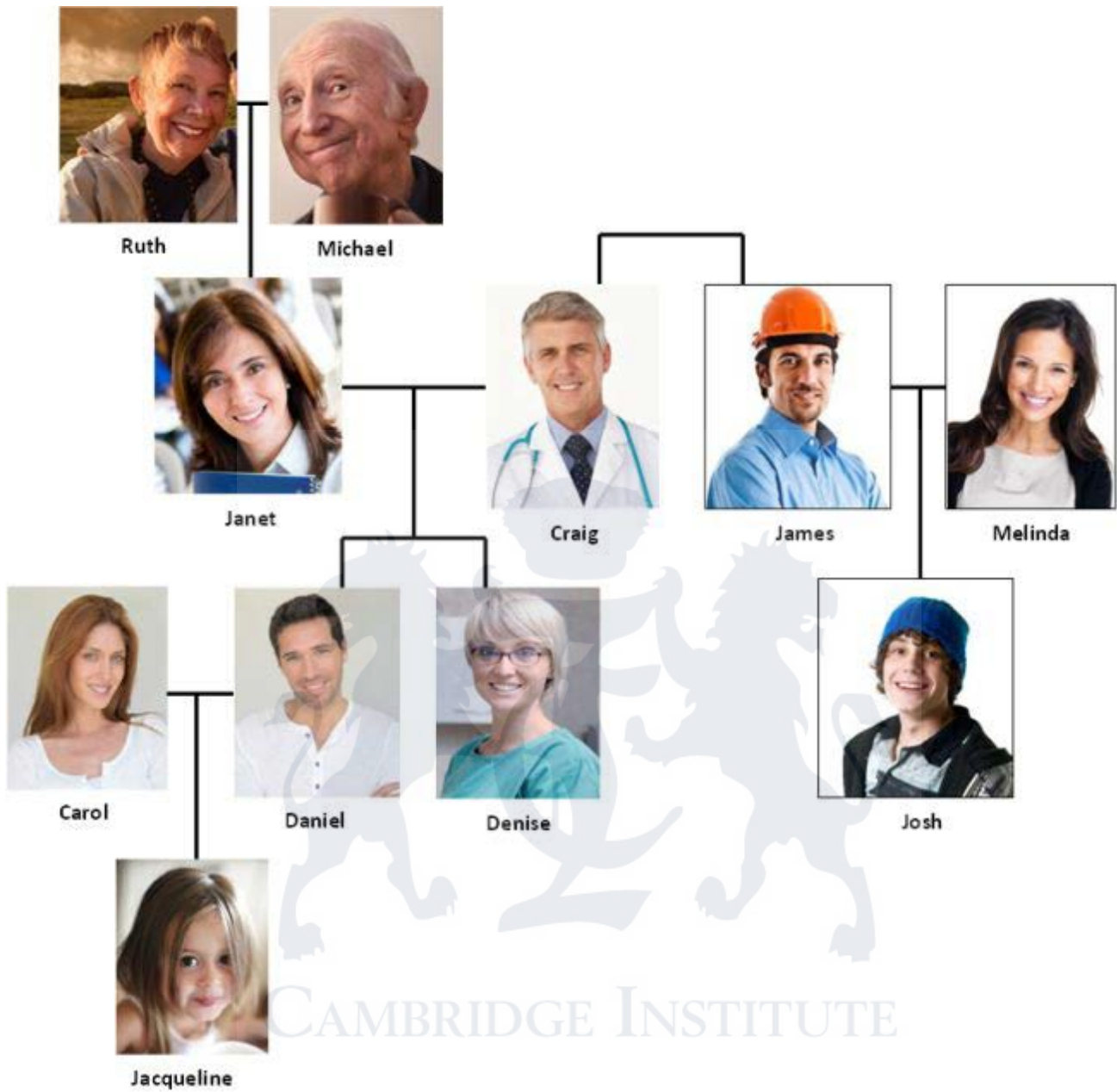
With almost all verbs in English, the present simple form for **I, you, we** and **they** is the same as the **infinitive**. The only verb where this is not the case is **to be** (see Unit 3).





VOCABULARY: FAMILY TREE

Look at the Simmons' family tree below and complete the sentences according to what you see.





VOCABULARY: COUNTRIES

Country name	Adjectives	Official language
Afghanistan	Afghan	Afghan
Albania	Albanian	Albanian
Angola	Angolan	Portuguese
Argentina	Argentine or Argentinian	Spanish
Armenia	Armenian	Armenian
Australia	Australian	English
The Bahamas	Bahamian	English
Belgium	Belgian	French, Dutch and German
Bolivia	Bolivian	Spanish
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnian	Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Bulgarian
Cambodia	Cambodian	Khmer
Cameroon	Cameroonian	French and English
Canada	Canadian	French and English
Chile	Chilean	Spanish
China	Chinese	Chinese
Colombia	Colombian	Spanish
Croatia	Croat, Croatian	Croatian
Denmark	Danish	Danish
Dominican Republic	Dominican	Spanish
Ecuador	Ecuadorean	Spanish
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
El Salvador	Salvadorean	Spanish
England	English	English
Estonia	Estonian	Estonian
Finland	Finn, Finnish	Finnish
France	French	French
Georgia	Georgian	Georgian
Germany	German	German
Greece	Greek	Greek
Honduras	Honduran	Spanish
Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian
Iceland	Icelander	Icelandic
India	Indian	Hindi and English
Iran	Iranian	Persian
Iraq	Iraqi	Arabic and Kurdish



Ireland	Irish	English
Israel	Israeli	Hebrew
Italy	Italian	Italian
Jamaica	Jamaican	English
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
Korea, South	Korean	Korean
Latvia	Latvian	Latvian
Lebanon	Lebanese	Arabic
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
Macedonia	Macedonian	Macedonian
Mexico	Mexican	Spanish
Morocco	Moroccan	Arabic and Berber
Netherlands	Dutch	Dutch
New Zealand	New Zealander	English
Nigeria	Nigerian	English
Norway	Norwegian	Norwegian
Paraguay	Paraguayan	Spanish
Peru	Peruvian	Spanish
Philippines	Filipino	Filipino
Poland	Pole, Polish	Polish
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rican	Spanish and English
Romania	Romanian	Romanian
Russia	Russian	Russian
Serbia	Serbian	Serbian
Singapore	Singaporean	English, Malay and Chinese
Slovakia	Slovak	Slovak
Slovenia	Slovenian	Slovene
South Africa	South African	Afrikaans and English
Spain	Spanish	Spanish
Sweden	Swedish, Swedes	Swedish
Switzerland	Swiss	German, French and Italian
Taiwan	Taiwanese	Chinese
Thailand	Thai	Thai
Turkey	Turkish	Turkish
Ukraine	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
Uruguay	Uruguayan	Spanish
United States	American	English
Venezuela	Venezuelan	Spanish
Vietnam	Vietnamese	Vietnamese



GRAMMAR: WH - QUESTIONS WORDS

What

Used to ask information specifying something.

What is your name?

What is your email address?

What time does the film start?

Who

Used to ask about a person or people.

Who is that man?

Who are those girls?

Where

Used to ask about a place or a position.

Where is the book?

Where do you work?

When

Used to ask about time.

When is the party?

How

Used to ask in what way or to what extent.

How are you?

How do you go to school?

How much does it cost?

How old are you?





LISTENING: WHERE ARE THEY FROM?

John: Hey, James, where are you from?

James: Hi, John! I'm from Ireland. It's not very big, but the people are very friendly. What do you do?

John: I work as a computer engineer, what about you?

James: I work as a computer analyst. Are you from the United States?

John: Yes, I am. It's a big country with a range of different traditions. Oh, hello! You are Robert, right?

Robert: Yes, Robert Olden. How do you do?

Everybody: How do you do?

John: We are talking about our professions, and our nationalities. Where are you from?

Roberto: I'm from England. It rains a lot, but we have a lot of history. Oh, and this is my friend Vanessa. She is from Canada.

Vanessa: Hello everyone! What do you do?

John: I'm a computer engineer, and I help update technology.

James: I'm a computer analyst. I usually work with numbers.

Vanessa: Oh, well, I test videogames. Robert, what is your profession?

Robert: I work in tech-support where I help people fix their problems.

Vanessa: It is very nice meeting everyone.

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GRAMMAR: PRESENT SIMPLE - HE, SHE, IT

Compare these sentences:

*I **read** two books per week.*

*She **reads** three books per week.*

In the Present Simple we add an **-s** for the **3rd person singular** pronouns **he, she** and **it**.

*He **plays** the piano very well.*

*She **dances** in the theater every Saturday night.*

*It **rains** a lot in the Amazon.*

Note

Verbs ending in **-y** : the third person changes the **-y** to **-ies**

Fly - **flies**

Cry - **cries**

Exception - If there is a vowel before the **-y**.

Play - **plays**

Pray - **prays**

Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch** and **-o** (do/go)

*He **passes** his exams.*

*She **catches** the bus every morning.*

*He **fixes** computers.*

*It **pushes** the door.*

*She **does** her homework.*

*She **goes** to school.*

For questions, we use the auxiliary **DO**, with **I, you, we, they**; and the auxiliary **DOES**, with **he, she, it**.

***Do** you **cook** pasta on Sundays?*

***Do** they **study** Spanish in Madrid?*

***Does** she **work** in the market?*

***Does** he **visit** his family on Christmas?*

For negatives, we use the auxiliary **DON'T**, with **I, you, we, they**; and **DOESN'T**, for the with **he, she, it**. We don't add **-s** to the verbs in **negatives** or **questions** because we already have **DOES**.

*We **don't like** rock n'roll.*

*I **don't play** soccer on Sundays.*

*He **doesn't watch** TV.*

*She **doesn't help** her family.*



VOCABULARY: TELLING THE TIME



It's two o'clock



It's two oh five

It's five past two



It's two fifteen



It's two twenty-five

It's a quarter past two

It's twenty-five past two





It's two thirty



It's two forty

It's a half past two

It's twenty to three



It's two forty-five



It's two fifty-five

It's a quarter to three

It's five to three



It's midday



It's midnight

It's noon



LISTENING: WHAT TIME IS IT?

Conversation 1

Speaker 1: Excuse me, the bus leaves at quarter past seven, what time is it now?

Speaker 2: Right now it is seven o'clock.

Conversation 2

Speaker 1: The game starts in ten minutes!

Speaker 2: What time is it?

Speaker 1: It's half past eight.

Conversation 3

Speaker 1: Oh boy, we are running late. What time is it?

Speaker 2: It's ten past three. What time do we have to be there?

Speaker 1: Ten minutes ago!

Conversation 4

Speaker 1: I can't believe I am awake right now, it is too early.

Speaker 2: I know, a quarter to six is crazy time to start the day!

Conversation 5

Speaker 1: If we leave right now and it takes two hours, we will arrive on time.

Speaker 2: What time is it now?

Speaker 1: It's quarter past six.

GRAMMAR: PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

We use the preposition **AT** for a **time of the day**:

At 6:00 o'clock.

At noon.

At lunchtime.

At sunset.

We use the preposition **ON** for **days and dates**:

On Sunday.

On your birthday.

On September 14th.

On Children's Day.

We use the preposition **IN** for **periods of time**:

In 1938 / in THE '50s.

In the 16th century.

In November.

In the Summer.

In the past.

Note - We use **AT** with the following expressions:

At the moment / At present.

At any time.

At the weekend. / On the weekend. (AmE)



LISTENING: A TIMETABLE

Ok, everyone. Please listen carefully. The first assignment is exercise 17, on page 25. This is due tomorrow, the 4th of February, at 10 a.m. The next assignment is the oral presentation. Everyone will speak next Thursday, the 12th of February, starting at 10.30. Each presentation is 3 minutes. The last item for homework is to study for the exam. The exam is in two weeks, on the 17th of February, that is a Tuesday. Are there any questions?

LISTENING: A PHONE CALL

Stacy: Stacy's flowers, how can I help you?

Client: Hello, I need to know which days of the week the store is open.

Stacy: We are open Monday through Friday, we are closed on weekends.

Client: During the week, what are the opening hours?

Stacy: We are open each day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening.

Client: Thank you very much. Are there any special promotions this month?

Stacy: This month, if you buy 12 roses, you will receive 6 roses for free. Also, each bouquet of flowers comes with a greeting card.

Client: That sounds great. Where are you located?

Stacy: Our address is 720, 28th street, zip code 70457. Anything else?

Client: No, that will be all. Thank you for your help.

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VOCABULARY: HOLIDAYS AND SPECIAL DAYS

Christmas

December 25th

New Year's Day

January 1st

Valentine's Day

February 14th

St. Patrick's Day

March 17th

Easter

March - April

April Fool's Day

April 1st

Mothers' Day

2nd Sunday of May (USA, Australia)

4th Sunday in Lent (UK)

Fathers' Day

3rd Sunday of June (UK and USA)

1st Sunday of September (Australia)

Halloween

October 31st

Thanksgiving

4th Thursday of November (USA)

2nd Monday of October (Canada)

Birthday





GRAMMAR: PRONUNCIATION - SILENT LETTERS

In English, many words have letters that are written, but have no sound.

There are some common patterns and rules for when they are not pronounced, but there are many exceptions as well. The best way to learn is to listen to the spoken language a lot (through the TV, radio, podcasts, audio recordings, conversation with native speakers), in order to get your ear used to how the words should truly sound.

Below is a list of common rules to help you learn when letters are not pronounced.

Silent letter	Rule	Example
B	B is silent after an M and before a T	climb crumb dumb plumber debt doubt
C	C is sometimes silent after an S	muscles scissors scene scent
E	E is not pronounced at the end of words when it follows a vowel and a consonant	drive write Mike polite
G	G is not pronounced before an N	foreign sign champagne gnome
GH	GH is silent	daughter through right night weigh
GU	U is often silent when it comes after a G	guess guidance guitar guest



H	H is <i>occasionally</i> silent at the beginning of words, and <i>often</i> in CH combinations	hour honest school psychic echo ache choir character chemistry
KN	K is silent when followed by an N at the beginning of a word	knife knowledge knee knock
L	L is sometimes silent when it comes before M, K, D or F	calm salmon talk would could should half calf
S	S is sometimes silent when it comes before an L	island aisle
W	W is not pronounced at the beginning of words when followed by R	wrap write wrong wrist
	Also in these words:	who whose whom sword answer two whole



LISTENING: ODD HOLIDAYS

Tim: Hey Angela, guess what? It's "World Chocolate Day" tomorrow!

Angela: Really? What does that mean?

Tim: It means it is a day to celebrate how much we all love chocolate. If you look at this year's calendar there is a huge list of all the holidays we can celebrate, nationally and internationally.

Angela: What other kind of holidays are there?

Tim: Well, in March we have "World Sleep Day". On April 7th it's "No Housework Day". In August there's a "Left Handers Day", but my favourite is "World Smile Day" on October 4th.

Angela: Cool, I remember now. I believe my birthday falls on "International Youth Day". Also, every year we take our dog, Baxter, out for an extra-long walk on August the 26th, "National Dog Day".

Tim: Well done! I'm sure he likes that. Let's see what types of holidays we have for this week. Ok, let's see... Well, in a few days time it's "Beatles' Day", and the day after that is "World Population Day". Oh but wait, here's a good one; in a few weeks it's "Ice Cream Day". Let's celebrate with an ice cream together on that day!

Angela: That sounds like a great idea! What day is it on?

Tim: Friday 21st.

Angela: Mmm! I am looking forward to my large strawberry ice cream already.

Tim: With lots of chocolate sauce!

Angela: Yeah, yeah, yeah.

