

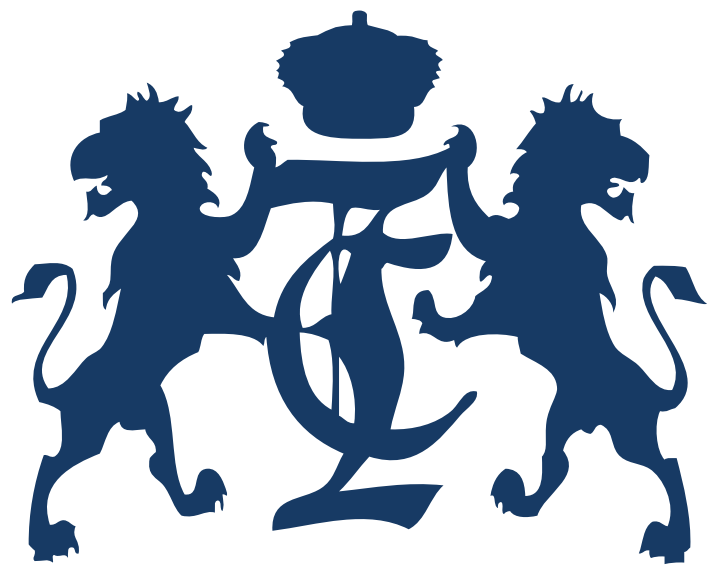


A1.III

Global English

2nd
edition

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



CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE

EDITED BY ISEEC S.A.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be copied, either digitally, electronically or mechanically, nor recorded, scanned, distributed, stored, taped, or otherwise used in any way or form neither privately nor publically without expressed and written consent of the publisher.

First published 2015
2nd edition 2016

© Spain 2014
Cambridge Institute
Plaza de España, 6 local
28008 Madrid



GLOBAL ENGLISH
LEVEL:
A1.III



Unit 1. Describing people

GRAMMAR: HAVE / HAVE GOT

In the United Kingdom **have got** is normally used instead of **have** to talk about possession. In the United States **have** is more commonly used. In other English speaking countries **have got** and **have** are synonyms, but **have got** is more common and informal. We use **any** in plural negatives with **have got**.

She hasn't got any money.

	Pronoun	Verb structure	Contraction (optional)	or	Verb structure	Contraction (optional)	Noun phrase
Positive	I, you, we, they	Have got	've got	/	Have	've	Curly brown hair.
	he, she, it	Has got	's got	/	Has	's	Curly brown hair.
Negative	I, you, we, they	Have not got	- haven't got	/	Do not have	- don't have	Curly brown hair.
	he, she, it	Has not got	-s not got/ hasn't got	/	Does not have	- doesn't have	Curly brown hair.

We've got curly brown hair.

She hasn't got curly brown hair.

It doesn't have curly brown hair.

Questions	Have	I, you, we, they	got	curly brown hair?
	Has	He, she, it	got	curly brown hair?
	Does	He, she, it	have	curly brown hair?
	Do	I, you, we, they	have	curly brown hair?

Have you got curly brown hair? No, I haven't.

Has he got curly brown hair? Yes, he has.

Does he have curly brown hair? Yes, he does.

Replies	Yes	I, you, we, they	have / do
		He, she, it	has / does
	No	I, you, we, they	haven't / have not / do not / don't
		He, she, it	hasn't / has not / doesn't / does not



LISTENING: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS

Conversation 1

Brenda: Hi Dean, how're you doing?

Dean: Pretty good. How about you?

Brenda: Not bad. Listen, Dean, have you seen Victor?

Dean: Victor? I don't think I know him.

Brenda: Yeah, you know him, the new student. He's got long curly brown hair and big brown eyes.

Dean: Is he a tall, well-built guy who wears glasses?

Brenda: Yeah, I think he wears glasses.

Dean: He must be at the cafe across the street. I just saw him there. He was talking to Susan.

Conversation 2

Police: Ok, Could you tell me what happened?

Mrs. Lee: Well, I was standing here waiting for a friend when a guy came, asked me the time and just snatched up my bag out of my hands and ran away.

Police: Did you get to see him well?

Mrs. Lee: Yes, he was kind of short and chubby, but he was quite fast. I think he's got short straight light brown hair and small green eyes.

Police: And what was he wearing?

Mrs. Lee: He was wearing jeans, a yellow t-shirt and a black cap.

Police: Anything else you remember?

Mrs. Lee: Yes, he had a big mole on his left cheek. I would never forget that face.

Police: OK, Thank you very much. We will call you if we need it. Good bye Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Lee: Good bye. I hope you find him.



Conversation 3

Mary: Hey, have you seen the new neighbour?

Emily: Yeah, he's quite handsome! And really strong too! He works out at the gym, I saw him there yesterday.

Mary: I met him this morning. His name is Robert. He's really fit and he's got these beautiful blue eyes and wavy brown hair.

Emily: Yeah, I really liked him... such a friendly smile. Hope he's single.

Mary: Yeah, I hope so too.

Conversation 4

Frank: Hi Victor, how's everything?

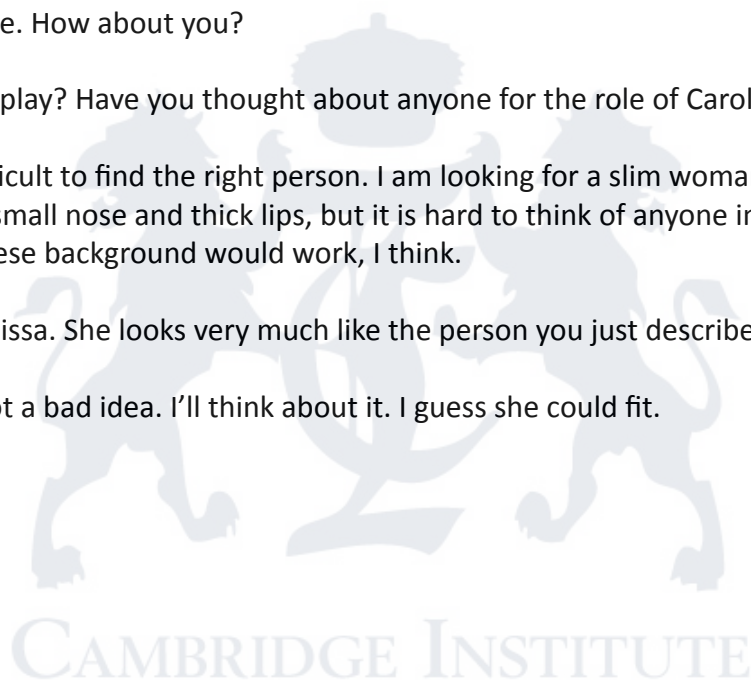
Victor: Everything is fine. How about you?

Frank: I'm OK. And the play? Have you thought about anyone for the role of Carol?

Victor: Yes, but it is difficult to find the right person. I am looking for a slim woman with long straight dark hair, dark eyes, a small nose and thick lips, but it is hard to think of anyone in particular. Someone with a Japanese background would work, I think.

Frank: What about Melissa. She looks very much like the person you just described.

Victor: Great! That's not a bad idea. I'll think about it. I guess she could fit.





VOCABULARY: PEOPLE

Beautiful
Handsome
Ugly
Tall
Short
Chubby
Plump
Fat
Thin
Slim
Young
Old

VOCABULARY: HAIR

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.





READING: WHAT BRITISH PEOPLE ARE ACTUALLY LIKE

People from the USA know the typical stereotypes about the British, but how accurate are they? Let's have a look at what people say about the British and compare that to what they are really like.

Food and drink

People say that English people drink tea from fancy tea sets on silver platters with cucumber sandwiches. While it is true that a lot of people drink tea, a lot of people prefer coffee. When they do drink tea, it is in normal cups, accompanied by crisps, biscuits or sometimes nothing at all. People think that British people only eat fish and chips, and have terrible food. While many British people do enjoy fish and chips, you can find more international cuisines in London than anywhere else in the world. Also, the food isn't fusion or adapted to British tastes, but real food from hundreds of different countries. When British people invite foreigners to their homes for dinner, they are often shocked by how well the average Brit can cook!

Free time activities and interests

Americans think that British people always watch football or rugby. While these games are popular, they also play cricket and tennis a lot. In bars, it is also not unusual to see American sports broadcasted, especially NFL Games (American football) and ice hockey. Some people think that the British love the Royal Family. In fact, only about 60% of people follow the Royal Family.

Work

Many think that the British people work all the time and are very serious. In fact, British people typically work a very normal 40 hours a week. They often work from 8:30 to 4:30 or from 9am to 5 or 6pm, maximum. Only real workaholics work more than that!!! When they do work more than 40 hours per week, they are always paid extra money, called overtime.

Personality

Some people think that Brits are very cold and serious. It is true that they don't greet people with kisses, and that when they talk they do not use a lot of hand gestures. They are very friendly, open, and enjoy meeting new people and talking to them. They are always talking to new people and inviting them to their homes for dinner or drinks.



LISTENING: GIFTING

Diane: Hello Thomas! How are you?

Thomas: Hi Diane! I'm ok. How are you?

Diane: I'm fine... I'm looking for some presents for my parents.

Thomas: Ok, maybe I can help you find something.

Diane: That'd be great! The problem is that I don't know what to buy...

Thomas: Well... Tell me something about your parents so I can help you.

Diane: Ok. My mother is very clever. She loves learning new things. In fact, she is always reading books about mathematics, history, physics, literature... She is also very active and loves to visit museums. She is an intelligent person and likes watching documentaries about the environment.

Thomas: Your mother sounds amazing!

Diane: Yes, she is. There is only one thing she doesn't like. She is not so good with technology.

Thomas: Really? Then, I think a book would be a great present for your mother... And, what kind of person is your father?

Diane: Well... my father is different. He is very sporty. In fact, he is always doing sports. He plays football, tennis, basketball... anything active. He's not the type to be sitting around playing chess.

Thomas: He seems very energetic!

Diane: Yes, he is... and when he is at home, he is always cooking and doing the housework. So, he is also a bit of a home-buddy as well.

Thomas: Well, I think that some sport clothes will be a good choice for your father.

Diane: Yes... Could be. Oh Thomas, thank you so much!

Thomas: You are welcome Diane.



VOCABULARY: ADJECTIVES OF PERSONALITY

Clever
Chatty
Funny
Lucky
Neat
Moody
Brave
Lazy
Mean
Quiet
Easygoing
Friendly
Generous
Polite
Hard-working





GRAMMAR: WH QUESTIONS

What

It's used to define something or to obtain more information about something.

What *is your name?*

What *time is it?*

Why

It's used to ask about the motive/reason for something.

Why *are you sad?*

Why *didn't you come to the party?*

Who

It's used to obtain information about a person.

Who *are you?*

Who *gave you this bar of chocolate?*

Where

It's used to ask about a location/place.

Where *do you live?*

Where *is the restaurant?*

When

It's used to ask about a specific moment in time, a day, a week, a month, etc.

When *is your birthday?*

When *can you visit your family?*

How

It's used to ask about the manner/way something happens/is done.

How *are you?*

How *do you prepare tomato sauce?*



VOCABULARY: TALKING ABOUT THE PAST

When we talk about the past, there are many expressions we can use. When we mention how far back in time from the present something happened we use AGO preceded by the number of days, months, years, etc. See the following **examples**:

I finished college two years ago.
His baby was born one month ago.

TIP: Note that in these cases, we usually put the time expression in the end of the sentence.

When we talk about recent time periods, we use LAST + the period of time.

See the following **examples**:

Night: Last night
Last night I went to bed very late.

Day: Yesterday
I went to the cinema with my girlfriend yesterday.

Week: Last week
Daisy went to the gym last week.

Month: Last month
My family visited Paris last month.

Year: Last year
I bought my car last year.

Century: Last century
Last century there was a big war in Europe.

Seasons: summer / autumn / winter / spring
Last summer we went to the seaside.

TIP: Note that we DON'T say **the** last year/month/century/spring, etc.



LISTENING: WHAT DID YOU DO LAST NIGHT?

Edward: Hi Paul!

Paul: Hey, what a coincidence! What are you doing here?

Edward: The same as you, I suppose. I need to improve my Spanish so I've been taking some classes since July.

Paul: That's nice! How are things with you? Did you watch the football last night?

Edward: Oh no, I couldn't. Yesterday it was my wedding anniversary, so I went out for dinner with Patty to a new restaurant. Pete told me the match was amazing!

Paul: Yes, it was great! I was at Michael's and we had a lot of fun. England didn't score until the end, but at last they won!

Edward: I'm glad they did. That's a better result than last year's.





READING: WHERE WERE YOU LAST NIGHT?

“The famous painting, *The Sunflowers*, by Vincent Van Gogh was stolen from the National Gallery last night. The police believe the person responsible for the crime could be Brandon Brindon, a famous thief who tried to steal another work of art by Van Gogh 43 years ago.”

A group of police officers questioned Brandon Brindon at his front door only 30 minutes after the theft. Luckily, one of our reporters could film the scene.

Police officer: Brandon, what are you doing in the street so late at night?

Brandon Brindon: Well, I was just taking out the rubbish.

Police officer: In those clothes?

Brandon Brindon: Yes, it's snowing and I don't want to catch a cold.

Police officer: And why are you carrying that crowbar?

Brandon Brindon: Well, the dog always plays with it and I didn't know where it was. I saw it and I picked it up. That's all.

Police officer: Did you hear about the theft at the National Gallery?

Brandon Brindon: No.

Police officer: What were you doing 20 minutes ago?

Brandon Brindon: Watching TV at home.

Police officer: And how could you possibly not see it, since it is on every TV channel?

Brandon Brindon: Well, I was watching a DVD, to be precise.

CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE



GRAMMAR: Simple Past TO BE

The past forms of the verb to be are **was** and **were**.

Positive

I / He / She / It **was**
We / You / They **were**

TIP: 'You' goes with 'were' both in singular and plural.

*When I **was** a child, I was always playing football.*
*They **were** rich, but they are poor now.*
*We **were** the best band five years ago.*

Negative

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

TIP: 'You' goes with 'weren't' both in singular and plural.

*When I was a child, I **wasn't** very tall.*
*She **wasn't** the best, but she was very clever.*
*You **weren't** in my party last year.*

Interrogative

Was I? / He? / She? / It?
Were We? / You? / They?

TIP: 'You' goes with 'were' both in singular and plural questions.

Were you tall when you were five years old?
Why was he at the meeting?
Were they happy with the results?

Short answers

Positive:

Yes, I/he/she/it **was**.
Yes, we/you/they **were**.

Negative:

No, I/he/she/it **wasn't**.
We/you/they **weren't**.

TIP: 'You' goes with 'were' both in singular and plural questions.

'**Were** you on time?' 'Yes, I **was**.'
'**Was** he at the meeting?' 'No, he **wasn't**.'
'**Were** they at home when the storm started?' 'Yes, they **were**.'



VOCABULARY: PICNIC AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

To go for a picnic / to have a picnic

To ride a bicycle / bike

To have a swim in the river / sea

To sit on/in the grass

To play football / basketball / volleyball / in the water / with the ball

To go hiking / climbing / jogging

To sunbathe / get a tan

To play cards

To take a nap

To go for a walk

Snack

Sandwich

Drinks

Picnic basket

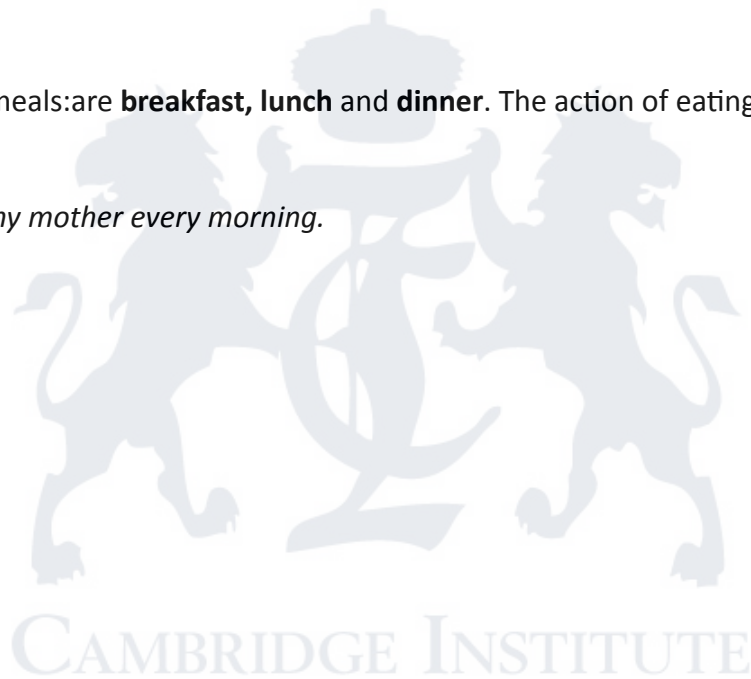
Cool box / bag / Cooler

Meal

Canteen

TIP: The three main meals are **breakfast, lunch** and **dinner**. The action of eating them is written with the verb **have**.

*I **have** breakfast with my mother every morning.*





READING: NEWS

London

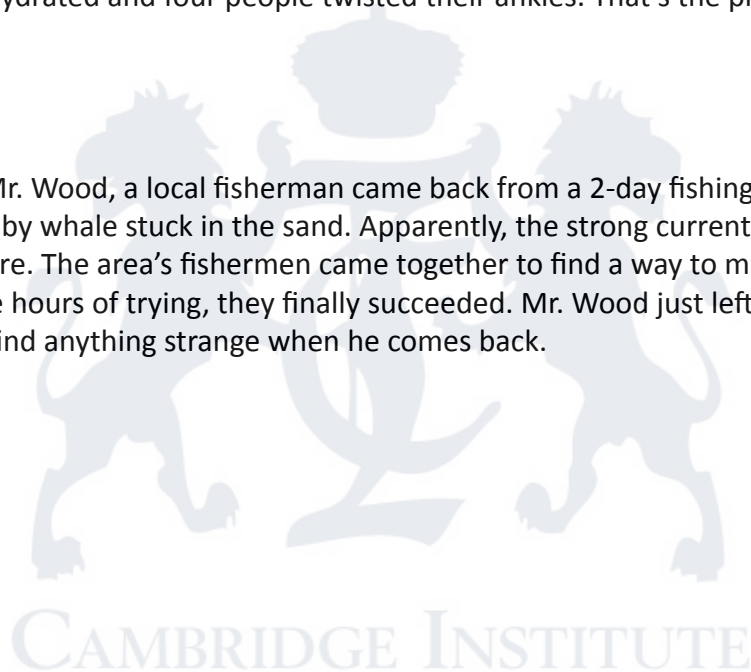
Last night, there was a fire in the centre of London. It was hours before authorities were able to find the source. It was difficult because a huge cloud of smoke covered the sky. The fire began inside the city's main art museum and was put out before it got any further. The firefighters were confused because it looked worse than it actually was. The tragedy happened between 8pm and 9:30pm. The fire was on the second floor between the photography exhibit and the wax exhibit.

Toronto

Toronto celebrated its most important dancing competition this past Saturday night. The event was once again a success, with more than 535 participants. The contestants danced to live disco music in the middle of the street. They stopped after dancing for seven hours straight. Two people fainted because they were dehydrated and four people twisted their ankles. That's the price you pay for dancing for so long!

Sydney

Yesterday morning, Mr. Wood, a local fisherman came back from a 2-day fishing trip. When he got to shore, he found a baby whale stuck in the sand. Apparently, the strong currents and high tide caused it to end up there. The area's fishermen came together to find a way to move the baby whale back to sea. After three hours of trying, they finally succeeded. Mr. Wood just left on another trip, he just hopes he doesn't find anything strange when he comes back.





LISTENING: PHONE CALL

Emily: Hello?

James: Hi Emily, it's James speaking. I received your message asking about what we did in class last Tuesday. Sorry to return your call so late.

Emily: Oh, don't worry. So...what did I miss?

James: Well, we read an article about the Seven Wonders of the World. It was brilliant!

Emily: Sounds great! Did we get any homework?

James: Yes, you have to choose a world wonder and write a five paragraph essay explaining why it's so unique and why you chose it.

Emily: When is it due?

James: It's for tomorrow's class, of course!

Emily: Oh, no...

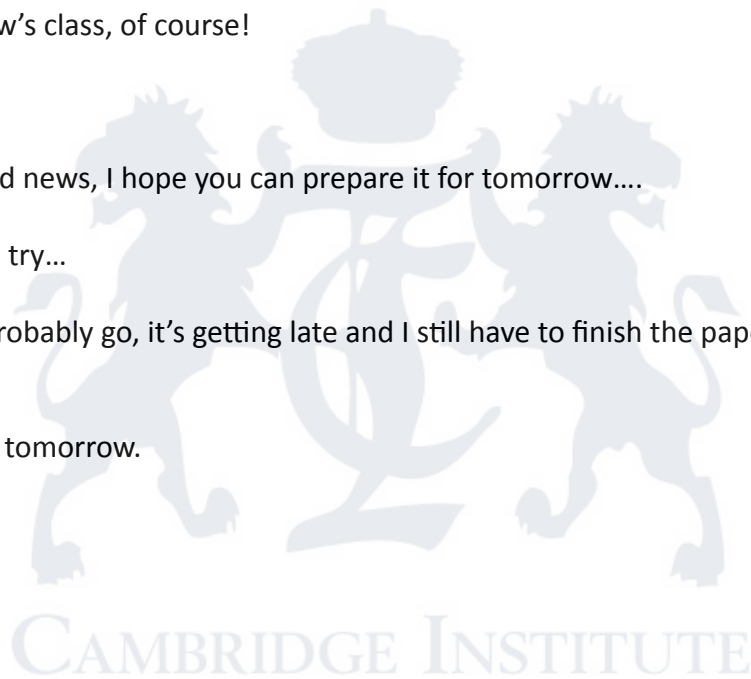
James: Sorry for the bad news, I hope you can prepare it for tomorrow....

Emily: Oh, me too.... I'll try...

James: Well, I should probably go, it's getting late and I still have to finish the paper myself... Good luck!

Emily: Thanks! See you tomorrow.

James: Bye.





GRAMMAR: PAST SIMPLE (REGULAR VERBS)

To put most verbs in the past simple tense, add **'ed'** to the bare infinitive. For example, **talk** (bare infinitive) = **talked** (past simple). Compare these sentences and see how the helping verb **'do'** is used when the sentence is negative, or a question:

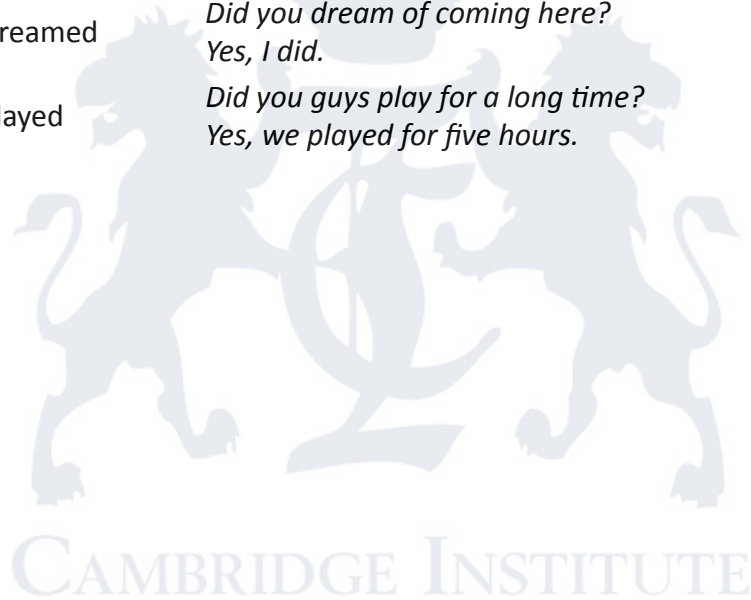
Simple present	<i>I stay at this hotel every summer.</i>	Affirmative
Simple past	<i>I stayed at this hotel last summer.</i>	Affirmative
Simple present	<i>Do you stay at this hotel every summer?</i>	Interrogative
Simple past	<i>Did you stay at this hotel last summer?</i>	Interrogative
Simple present	<i>I don't stay at this hotel every summer.</i>	Negative
Simple past	<i>I didn't stay at this hotel last summer.</i>	Negative

Notice that when **'do'** is used, the bare infinitive of the verb (and not the past simple) is used afterwards. Look at these examples with other common verbs:

Present Tense	Past Simple	Questions/Answers
Ask	Asked	<i>Did you ask him his age? Yes, I asked him. He is 23.</i>
Answer	Answered	<i>Did you answer the phone? No, I did not.</i>
Call	Called	<i>Did she call the doctor? Of course she called him!</i>
Close	Closed	<i>Did we close the door? Yes, we closed it before we left.</i>
Open	Opened	<i>Did you open the box of cereal? No, I did not.</i>
Learn	Learned	<i>Did he learn anything? Yes, he learned how to ride his new bike.</i>
Work	Worked	<i>Did you work yesterday? Yes, I worked until 5pm.</i>
Wait	Waited	<i>Did you guys have to wait long? No, we did not.</i>
Use	Used	<i>Did they use the computers? No, they did not.</i>
Touch	Touched	<i>Did she touch the flowers? Yes, she touched all of them.</i>
Talk	Talked	<i>Did you talk to your mother? Of course, I talked to her for 45 minutes.</i>
Dance	Danced	<i>Did you dance to your favourite song? Yes, I danced all night.</i>
Listen	Listened	<i>Did you guys listen to the radio this morning? No, we did not. We listened to an old CD instead.</i>
Reply	Replied	<i>Did you reply to your teacher? Yes, I replied right away.</i>
Prepare	Prepared	<i>Did she prepare anything? Yes, she prepared something.</i>



Look	Looked	<i>Did you look at the prices? Yes, I looked at them. Everything is so expensive!</i>
Need	Needed	<i>Did you need anything else? Yes, I needed some glue.</i>
Fix	Fixed	<i>Did he fix the washing machine? No, he did not. He said it couldn't be fixed.</i>
Stop	Stopped	<i>Did they stop talking? Yes, they stopped talking after 5 minutes.</i>
Explain	Explained	<i>Did she explain everything? Yes, she explained everything.</i>
Practice	Practiced	<i>Did you practice yesterday? No, I did not. I practiced all of last week.</i>
Kiss	Kissed	<i>Did you kiss your mom before leaving? Yes, I did.</i>
Check	Checked	<i>Did you check twice? Yes, I checked twice.</i>
Decide	Decided	<i>Did they decide what they want to eat? No, they did not.</i>
Dream	Dreamed	<i>Did you dream of coming here? Yes, I did.</i>
Play	Played	<i>Did you guys play for a long time? Yes, we played for five hours.</i>





LISTENING 2: JOB INTERVIEW

Mark: Good Morning. You're Sandra Oliveira, right?

Sandra: Yes. Thank you for this opportunity.

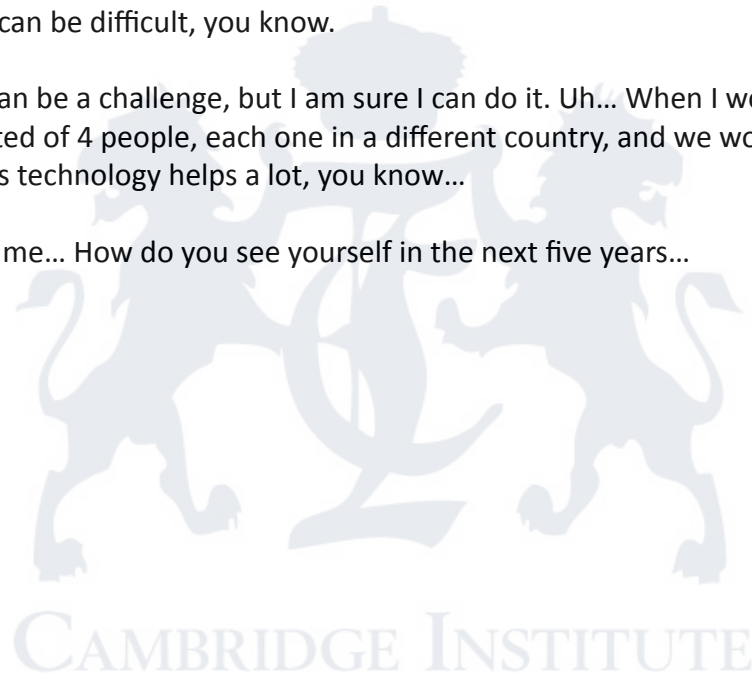
Mark: Thank you for coming. Your CV is quite impressive... So, can you talk a bit about yourself?

Sandra: Of course... I was born in Sao Paulo, Brazil in September 1987. Sao Paulo is a very big city with a large variety of international businesses and lots to do. Uh... Well... Therefore, I was able to start working while studying my Bachelor's degree in Finance and Languages at the University of Sao Paulo. I was an exchange student for one year in Stockholm, and I also studied English, German and Swedish, so I am proud to say that I am fluent in all 3 languages... 4 if I include Portuguese, my mother tongue... My previous work experience includes co-managing the financial department of a major department store in my home country. Some of my duties were related to managing the accounting sector and also organizing sales.

Mark: That's great! Do you think you can manage a team like ours? We have people based in 3 different countries... it can be difficult, you know.

Sandra: Yes, I know it can be a challenge, but I am sure I can do it. Uh... When I worked for Comfort Hotels my team consisted of 4 people, each one in a different country, and we worked very well together. Oh, nowadays technology helps a lot, you know...

Mark: it's true... So tell me... How do you see yourself in the next five years...





LISTENING: YEARS TO REMEMBER

Zach: So, in what year were you born Jasmine?

Jasmine: I was born in nineteen eighty-six. What about you Zach?

Zach: I am child of the '90's. I was born in nineteen ninety-two. Do you know what year your parents were born in?

Jasmine: No, I don't. Do you know yours?

Zach: Yes, my mom was born in nineteen sixty-three and my dad in nineteen fifty-five.

Jasmine: Oh wow, that seems like so long ago.

Zach: It sure is. I even know when my grandparents were born.

Jasmine: Really? When?

Zach: Well, both my mom's parents were born in nineteen thirty-three and my dad's parents were both born in the 1920's, but I just can't remember exactly what year. Then I can't remember my great grandparents' birthdays, but they were both born in the eighteen hundreds.

Jasmine: Wow, you have a pretty good memory for years, eh Zach?

Zach: I guess I do, I can usually remember the year of special events. For example, I started kinder garden in nineteen ninety-five and started taking piano lessons in nineteen ninety-seven. And I remember all my siblings and cousins birthdays.

Jasmine: Wow, you sure do have a good memory for dates.

CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE



VOCABULARY: SAYING YEARS

In English, the way we say the names of years is special: first we say the first two digits of the year together, and then the next two. For example, we say the year 1835 as eighteen thirty-five (18-35). This is different from the standard way of saying a number which would be: one thousand, eight hundred (and) thirty-five.

Here are some more examples of years and how they are said:

625 BC* six twenty five BC
 1129: eleven twenty-nine
 1427: fourteen twenty-seven
 1797: seventeen ninety-seven
 1908: nineteen oh eight
 1952: nineteen fifty-two
 1997: nineteen ninety-seven

Note

Sometimes BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini, which is Latin and is used for years after Christ's birth) are added to dates to determine whether it happened before or after year 0.

Years between 2000 - 2009 are said the same way as normal numbers (In Great Britain using "and"):

2001: two thousand (and) one
 2008: two thousand (and) eight

Years after the year 2010 are said in the following two ways, both are equally correct:

2011: two thousand (and) eleven OR twenty eleven
 2016: two thousand (and) sixteen OR twenty sixteen

When speaking of **decades** we say:

1920-1929: the twenties
 1980-1989: the eighties

Note

This is used when speaking of decades in the 1900's; it is yet unknown how decades within the 21st century will be said.

When we are speaking of **centuries** we say:

1700: the seventeen hundreds (the eighteenth century)
 1900: the nineteen hundreds (the twentieth century)



READING: THE SECRET POWER OF TIME

A few years ago, a psychologist named Philip Zimbardo researched how people of different cultures understand time. Since he was born in Sicily, he saw there was a strong cultural difference in the viewpoints of northern Italians compared to the people of the south. There was a political push to cut the country in two halves, the north and the south.

The northerners think that they are the ones who do all the work for the country; they believe that all southern Italians want to do is relax, have babies and spend hours and hours eating lunch. However, the southerners say that the northern Italians are not real Italians, they are German-Austrians! They don't believe in the importance of enjoying traditional Italian food – instead they eat a quick lunch at work from a paper bag!

Philip Zimbardo thinks people's different understandings of time are caused by their cultural differences. He says the people in the north mostly think about the future. They learn to work, not play, and to educate themselves for the future instead of focusing on enjoying the present. They view time as very valuable, and if they are not using it well, they feel they are wasting it.

Southerners by contrast, are focused on the present. They view enjoying life's simple pleasures such as eating good food and spending time with family and friends as a better use of time than working hard and studying. Zimbardo says that Sicilian poets don't even use the future tense, they say 'it is' and 'it was', but never 'it will be'.





GRAMMAR: AGO, SINCE, FOR AND DURING

These four words are all used to express different concepts of time.

Ago

Ago is used in the following format: expression of time + ago. It is used in the past tense to show how far away in the past something happened.

*I met her 6 months **ago**.*

*I learned how to write poetry about 8 years **ago**.*

*She arrived here a few minutes **ago**.*

Since

Since is used when we are talking about the beginning of an action or habit. It shows from what specific point in time something has been happening.

*I have roller-skated **since** I was 8 years old.*

*I've liked her **since** December of last year.*

***Since** I moved to Hawaii I've learned how to relax more.*

For

For is used to talk about how long something lasted, in other words the period or duration of time itself.

*I haven't talked to her **for** 2 years.*

*We spoke **for** 20 minutes on the phone.*

Note: other uses of 'for' include:

To indicate something's use.

*The surprise party is **for** my mother.*

As a result of something.

*You found a job! I'm so happy **for** you!*

During

Similar to for, **during** is used to talk about what happens inside a specific time period, but will always be used with a noun or noun phrase.

*I don't drive **during** the winter.*

***During** my lunch break I go walk outside.*

*I got my hair cut **during** my son's guitar lesson.*



VOCABULARY: HEALTH AND ILLNESS

Illnesses and injuries

Bruise
Headache
Stomach ache
Toothache
Cold
Cough
Flu
Heart attack
Pain
Virus
Wound
Earache
Rash
Backache
Fever
Sore throat
Burn
Sunburn
Bee sting
Mosquito bite
Break your leg
Blister
Allergy
Pink eye
Runny nose

People and places

Dentist
Doctor
General Practitioner (GP)
Nurse
Patient
Specialist
Surgeon
Hospital
Surgery
Waiting room
ER (Emergency Room)



Treatment

Bandage
Check-up
Dose
Drugs
Injection
Vaccine
Vitamin
Pill
Plaster / Cast
Tablet
Throat candy
Eye drops
Prescription
Antibiotics
Crutches
Cough syrup
MRI Machine



LISTENING: VISIT TO THE DOCTOR

Doctor: Good morning, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson: Good morning, doctor.

Doctor: OK, so tell me, what's the matter?

Mr. Johnson: Look, doctor, I can't sleep at night.

Doctor: Since when?

Mr. Johnson: Since last Monday.

Doctor: OK, I see... So you have been like that for four days...

Mr. Johnson: Yes, doctor.

Doctor: I am going to ask you some questions, alright?

Mr. Johnson: Of course.

Doctor: Do you often play sports?

Mr. Johnson: Well... not really. I rarely play sports because I don't have enough free time.

Doctor: OK. What do you do when you arrive home after work?

Mr. Johnson: I have lunch and I usually take a nap.

Doctor: OK. And after that?

Mr. Johnson: Mmm I watch TV.

Doctor: Do you drink tea, coffee or Coke?

Mr. Johnson: Yes, every day I drink three cups of coffee and sometimes I drink Coke at night, but I never drink tea.

Doctor: OK... What do you usually have for dinner?

Mr. Johnson: I always have fast food because I don't like cooking. You know, burgers, kebabs, Chinese food... I never eat vegetables. I don't like them.

Doctor: I see... What time do you go to bed?

Mr. Johnson: I usually go to bed at twelve or one in the morning, because I stay on the sofa watching TV. And I am very tired these days because I go to bed late but I can't sleep. What's the treatment for this, doctor? Any medicine?



Doctor: No. That's not necessary. You have to change your lifestyle. You have to eat healthier food, smaller portions before going to bed. Salad or fish would be perfect. And stop drinking coffee and Coke. Ah! And forget the nap.

Mr. Johnson: Uh huh.

Doctor: You have to exercise, that way you'll be tired and you'll be able to sleep better. Do these things and you will be OK.

Mr. Johnson: Mmm. Sports, vegetables, no nap... I'll have nightmares!





GRAMMAR: ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency are used to say **how often** you do something. These are the adverbs from more frequency to less frequency:

Always
Usually
Often
Generally
Sometimes
Occasionally
Rarely
Hardly ever
Never

The position of the adverbs of frequency:

In affirmative sentences:

- After the verb to be.

*I am **always** tired after class.*

- Between the subject and any other verb different from to be.

*I **usually** go to the cinema on Mondays.*

In interrogative sentences:

- Always after the subject:

*Are you **usually** nervous when you act?*

*Do you **often** go to the cinema?*

In negative sentences:

- After the negation:

*I am not **usually** tired after class.*

*I don't **often** go to the cinema.*

Note

Remember that we don't use "**never**" nor "**hardly ever**" in negative sentences.

*We don't play football never. (Incorrect). I **never** play football. (correct)*

*I don't study Maths hardly ever. (Incorrect). I **hardly ever** study Maths. (correct)*

Other frequency expressions:

Every day

Every + day of the week: *Every Thursday*



On + day of the week + S: *On Mondays*

Once + a: *Once a month*

Twice + a: *Twice a week*

Three times + a: *Three times a day*

All these expressions can be at the beginning or at the end of the sentence:

I play football every Thursday.

On Mondays I go to the gym.

I watch a film once a month.

He dances salsa twice a week.

We eat three times a day.

Note

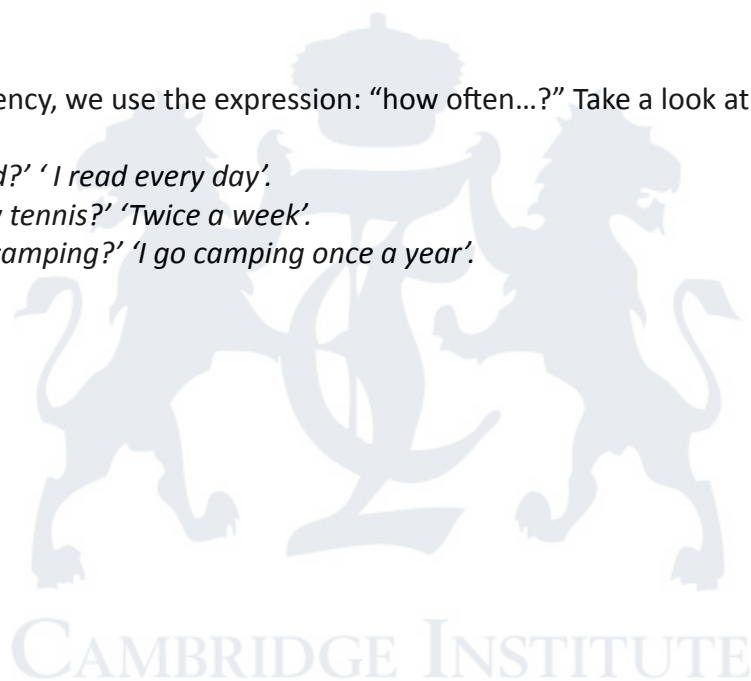
Remember that “**once**” and “**twice**” are irregular. From then onwards we say: three times, four times, five times, and so on.

To ask about the frequency, we use the expression: “how often...?” Take a look at the examples:

‘How often do you read?’ *‘I read every day.’*

‘How often do you play tennis?’ *‘Twice a week.’*

‘How often do you go camping?’ *‘I go camping once a year.’*





READING: TEN TIPS TO HAVE A GOOD NIGHT SLEEP

Currently, there has been an increase in people with sleeping problems. Many people look for sleeping pills to help with their problem, but it isn't healthy. Below, are ten ways to get a good night sleep in a natural way. Give some of these a try and have a good night's rest!

1. Try to have the same schedule every day. Fixed timetables are important because they help your body to have a consistent rhythm. For example, if you go to bed at 11 o'clock every day, your body will be tired by that time and you will go to sleep. Your body is clever!
2. Sleep only at night. Don't take a nap after lunch or your body will not be tired to sleep at night.
3. Exercise. Exercise helps you to sleep better, but do it in the morning or in the afternoon; if you do it at night, it's more difficult to fall asleep because it stimulates your body.
4. Take a hot shower to relax your muscles. It allows you to fall asleep easier and relax.
5. Don't eat before going to bed. Eat at least a couple of hours before going to bed, so you can sleep better because the digestion process starts while you are awake.
6. Don't drink coffee, tea or any drinks with caffeine because it keeps you awake.
7. Read a boring book. It makes you feel relaxed and your eyes get more tired with every page you read. It really helps because you aren't interested in what's happening in the book.
8. When your room is too hot, try opening the windows before going to bed. If the room is very hot, it will be difficult to sleep.
9. Turn off the TV or the radio. Some people like this, but you don't rest completely because your brain is working when you listen to something.
10. Don't smoke before going to bed because it actually puts a stimulant into your blood. It is similar to caffeine.

CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE



READING: 3 DIFFERENT LIFESTYLES

Jamie

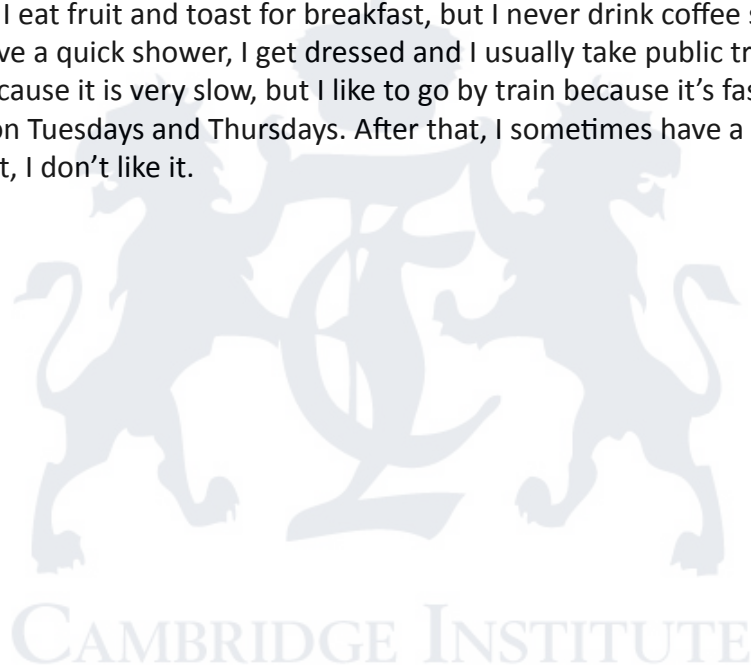
I'm really healthy and try to be as productive as possible. I get up every day at 7 o'clock in the morning. Then I have a cold shower; it helps me to wake up! I always have cereal and orange juice for breakfast. I usually go to university on foot, but if I'm late, I sometimes go by bike. I go to the gym three times a week, and I go swimming on Sundays. I love sports!

Mark

I have a great lifestyle! I am 80 years old, but I am very fit and healthy! I always get up at half past six in the morning. I eat fruit and toast for breakfast and I never drink coffee since it's not good for my heart. After that, I get dressed and I walk my dog on the beach. We always walk for more than 2 hours! I usually stop and read the newspaper while I listen to the waves. It's the life!

Christine

I think I am quite healthy. I wake up at 8 o'clock in the morning most days. I never have bakery products for breakfast. I eat fruit and toast for breakfast, but I never drink coffee since it's not good for my heart. Then I have a quick shower, I get dressed and I usually take public transport to work. I rarely take the bus because it is very slow, but I like to go by train because it's faster. I go to salsa lessons twice a week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. After that, I sometimes have a salad or fish for dinner. I never eat meat, I don't like it.





READING: A TYPICAL WEEKEND AT THE JOHNSON'S

The Johnson family live a very busy life. Both John and Karen work full-time during the week. From Monday to Friday they don't get much of a chance to do activities with their kids. Once the weekend arrives, they try to plan a few fun activities to make the most of their free time.

Usually on Friday nights they order pizza, and sit in front of the television with the kids to watch movies. The kids often go to bed early, while John and Karen take the rest of the evening to relax. Then everyone wakes up early on Saturday morning to clean the house. Once they are done, their mom and dad take them to a milk bar for ice cream. On Saturday afternoons, they usually go for walks to the lake or the park. If it's raining, they play games inside.

On Sunday, each family member does their own activity. Jenna and Kyla usually go meet their friends to practice their ballet and the younger boys just play outside in the sun. Their mom and dad like to spend their free time calling their friends, working out or doing their own hobbies. Usually the grandparents come over for a Sunday-night dinner with the family.





Things to do on evenings and weekends

Go out
Eat out
Stay in
Go to the cinema
Go out for a drink
Go to a concert
Go shopping
Go for a walk
Call friends/family
Meet someone for coffee
Watch TV/a movie
Sleep in
Visit friends/family
Meet friends
Work out
Play games
Play outside
Clean the house
Bake a cake
Enjoy/have a hobby
Do the groceries





GRAMMAR: INTRODUCTION TO AUXILIARY VERBS

In English, there are special verbs that are used to help other verbs, called helping or auxiliary verbs. The three most common helping verbs are: **be**, **do** and **have**. Helping verbs are meaningless on their own; they have to be used with a main verb to give extra meaning and grammatical information that the main verb cannot give alone. Helping verbs are needed for many things, such as forming the continuous tense, the perfect tense, questions and the passive voice.

In this unit, these verbs will simply be introduced. For now, you can just focus on recognizing the helping verbs.

TO BE

At times we use **to be** as a main verb and to form the continuous tense and the passive voice.

Present tense	I	am
Present tense	you/we/they	are
Present tense	she/he/it	is
Past simple tense	I/she/he/it	was
Past simple tense	you/we/they	were

*I **am** eating breakfast.* (be is a **helping verb** in the continuous tense)

Is he twelve years old? (be is the **main verb** in the present tense)

*I **was** going home, when I saw him.* (be is a **helping verb** in the continuous tense)

*The people **are** given food.* (be is a **helping verb** in the passive voice)

*How tall **were** you?* (be is the **main verb** in the past tense)

TO DO

Do is often used to make questions or negatives, and to show emphasis. Note that **do** is always followed by the bare infinitive.

Past simple tense	I/you/we/they	do
Present tense	she/he/it	does
Past simple tense	I/you/we/they/she/he/it	did

Do you know her? (**helping verb**, question, present tense)

*She **does** not love me.* (**helping verb** negative, present tense)

Did you see that new Brad Pitt movie? (**helping verb** question, past tense)

*I **did** not see what she was wearing.* (**helping verb** negative, past tense)

*But I **do** love her!* (**helping verb** emphasis, present tense)

*Yes, I **did** go to university!* (**helping verb** emphasis, past tense)

*I **did** my homework yesterday.* (**main verb**, past tense)

*I like to **do** the cleaning.* (**main verb**, present tense)



TO HAVE

As an auxiliary verb, have is used to make the perfect tenses.

Present tense	I/you/we/they	have
Present tense	she/he/it	has
Past simple tense	I/you/we/they/she/he/it	had

*I **have** got two Ferraris at home. (helping verb, present perfect tense)*

***Has** she come home yet? (helping verb, present perfect tense)*

*I **have** a cat (main verb, present tense)*

*She **has** three puppies (main verb, present tense)*





LISTENING: THIS WEEKEND I MIGHT...

Marianne: So Jonathan, what are your plans for this weekend?

Jonathan: Well Marianne, I'm not really sure yet. I think tonight I will go out and meet my friends at a restaurant in the center. It's a good friend of mine's birthday, and I am sure they will want to go out and celebrate it. Then on Saturday I'm not really sure what I'll do in the daytime, but at night I'm going to see a concert of a band I really love. On Sundays I usually like to just relax and stay in. I might study a bit, read a new book I just got, or clean my room. What about you, what do you have planned?

Marianne: Not much. I have got a lot of homework to do, so I'm not sure if I'll have time to do anything else. Well, except for Sunday, I often meet my friends for lunch on Sundays, and then we usually go to the beach or for a walk in the mountains near the city.

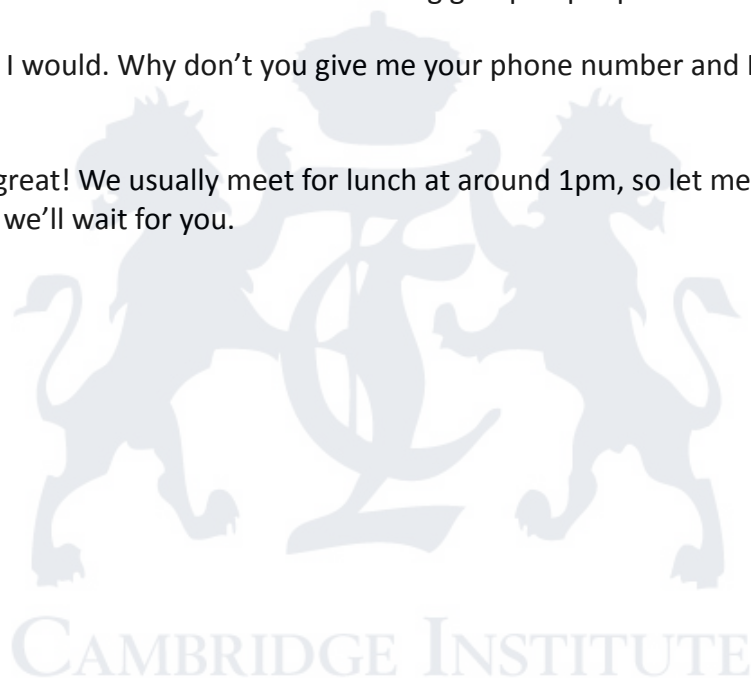
Jonathan: Oh, that sounds fun!

Marianne: Would you like to come? I'm sure there'll a big group of people.

Jonathan: Yeah, maybe I would. Why don't you give me your phone number and I'll call you if I can come?

Marianne: Ok, sounds great! We usually meet for lunch at around 1pm, so let me know if you can come before then, and we'll wait for you.

Jonathan: Ok, perfect!





Unit 8. My personal information

LISTENING: GETTING A LIBRARY CARD

Kelly Paterson: Hi!

Librarian: Good afternoon, how may I help you?

Kelly Paterson: Well, I'm interested in getting a library card.

Librarian: Great. To do that we'll just need to fill out a short form together.

Kelly Paterson: Ok, that's no problem. I have time to do that right now.

Librarian: Great. Let me grab the form right here. What is your first and last name?

Kelly Paterson: My first name's Kelly, and my last name is Paterson. One T and one S in KELLY PATERSON.

Librarian: Ok, and which title do you use: Mrs, Miss?

Kelly Paterson: Well I'm a doctor, so Dr. is good.

Librarian: Oh great! Sex? Woman, obviously. Ok and Dr. Paterson what is your home address?

Kelly Paterson: Oh no need to call me doctor here, I am not working. Please call me Kelly. My home address is 414 Riverside Lane.

Librarian: Ok. City? Province?

Kelly Paterson: Ottawa, Ontario and the postal code is K3F5G. K as in Kangaroo, three, F for food, five, G for glitter, nine.

Librarian: Great. Home phone number?

Kelly Paterson: 824-9872

Librarian: Is that in the 613 area code?

Kelly Paterson: Yes.

Librarian: Ok. Cell phone number?

Kelly Paterson: 819-791-5540

Librarian: Birthday?

Kelly Paterson: August 31st, 1974.

Librarian: Oh really? That's just one day after my father's birthday.



Kelly Paterson: Oh that's a funny coincidence.

Librarian: Sure is. Now, we're almost done. Marital status?

Kelly Paterson: Oh, I've never been married. My job keeps me too busy.

Librarian: Being a doctor I am sure it does. Do you have an email address Kelly?

Kelly Paterson: Of course! `dr_kelly_paterson@yahoo.ca`.

Librarian: Great! That's all for the personal information. So here is your new library card.





VOCABULARY: PERSONAL DETAILS

Below, are some words that you will find in official documents and forms. If you need to get an ID card or a bank account, you will need to write the following information on a form:

Titles

Mr.- For adult males.

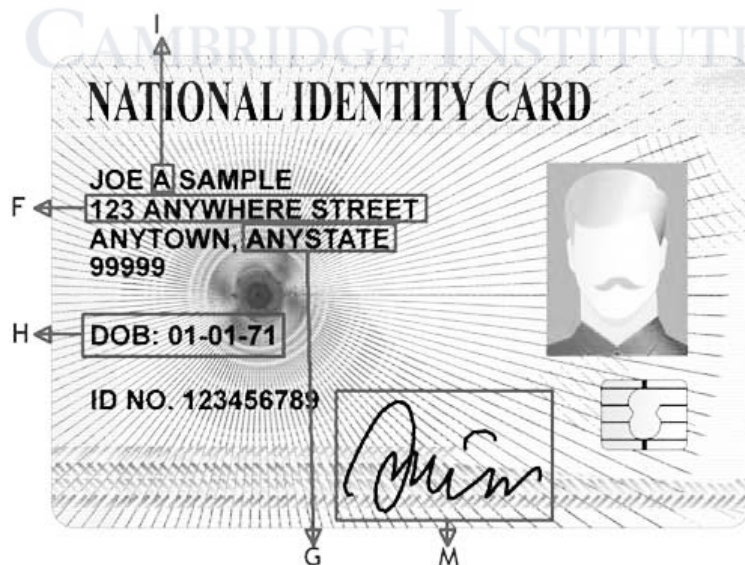
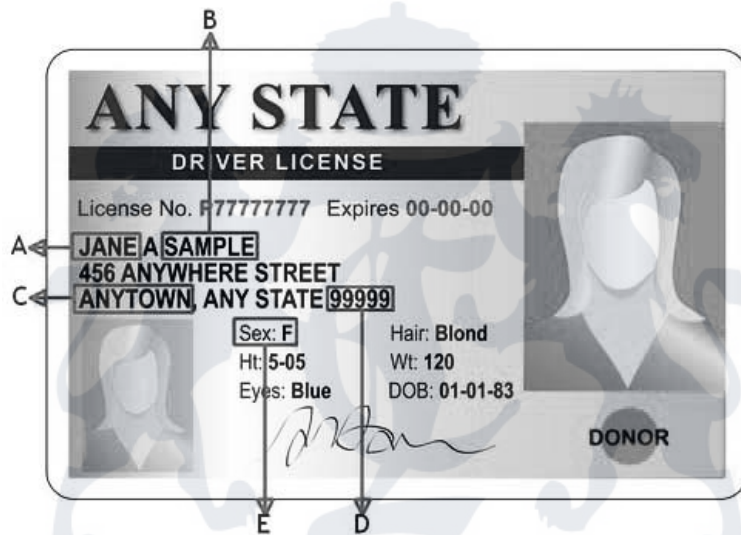
Mrs.- Adult females who are married and are using their husband's last name.

Ms.- Adult females.

Miss - Formal title for unmarried females or for female children

Dr.- Doctor.

Prof.- Professor







Look at the identity cards to find:

First Name = A
 Middle (Name) Initial = I *Often only the middle initial shows up on official documents.*
 Last Name/Surname = B

Titles	First Name	Middle Name (if applicable)	Surname
Mr.	Gregory	Leon	Mackenzie
Miss	Janet	K.	Ferny

Sex: = E

Male(M)
 Female(F)

Address: = F

Street Number	Street name	Street, road, lane, avenue, drive
184	London	Road

City: = C	Province/State: = G	Country:
London	Middlesex	England, UK

Postal code/Zip code: = D
 SW1 8BP

Sunny Palms Lodge	(Address)
Fernis Drive, California, 90034	(City, province/state, postal/zip code)
United States	(Country)



Note

Phone number: Home, work and mobile phone numbers can be requested.

Area code: Numbers that go before the phone number to dial a certain area within a country.

(Area Code)	Phone Number
(905)	934-5958

Marital Status:

Single - Not married and never has been

Married - Is currently married

Divorced - Has been married but is now divorced

Widowed - Has been married but their spouse has died

Email: When saying your email address use the following terms

@ = at

_ = underscore

. = dot

- = dash

/ = slash

\ = backslash

Birthday: H

Different countries write dates in different ways. Pay attention to what format the form asks you to use.

DD/MM/YYYYY - 31/03/1955

YYYY/MM/DD - 1984/05/09

DD-MMM-YYYY - 05-FEB-1975

MM-DD-YY - 11-06-2012

Signature: M

This is the area on the form that you will have to sign.

Date of issue: K

This is generally the date from which the ID card or document can be used.

Date of expiry: L

This is the date that the document or card stops working and you have to get a new one.

ID/card/document/license number: J The set of numbers that identifies your document



GRAMMAR: PRESENT VS PAST SIMPLE

As we have already learned about the present and the simple past we will now review both of these verb tenses.

PRESENT

Used when speaking of routine and habitual activities in the present moment.

PAST SIMPLE

Used to describe a completed action (or several actions) in the past. Also used to describe past habits or generalizations about the past.

POSITIVE SENTENCES

Regular Structure * there are also many irregular verbs

Subject pronoun + bare infinitive

I	bare infinitive
You	bare infinitive
She/he/it	bare infinitive + s
We	bare infinitive
They	bare infinitive

Subject pronoun + bare infinitive

I	bare infinitive + ed
You	bare infinitive + ed
She/he/it	bare infinitive + ed
We	bare infinitive + ed
They	bare infinitive + ed

EXAMPLES

I **walk** through the woods every morning.

Last night I **walked** through the woods.

I **am** usually pretty shy.

I **was** a shy child.

She **talks** to her mom on the phone once per week when she **lives** abroad.

She **spoke** to her father on Skype every Sunday during the year she **lived** in France.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Regular Structure

Subject pronoun + do (present tense) + not + bare infinitive

I	don't + bare infinitive
You	don't + bare infinitive
She/he/it	doesn't + bare infinitive
We	don't + bare infinitive
They	don't + bare infinitive

Subject pronoun + didn't + bare infinitive

I	didn't + bare infinitive
You	didn't + bare infinitive
She/he/it	didn't + bare infinitive
We	didn't + bare infinitive
They	didn't + bare infinitive

EXAMPLES

I **am not** very good at sports.

I **wasn't** very good at sports before I joined the football team.

She **doesn't like** going to the mall.

She **didn't go** to the mall with her friends yesterday.

They **don't watch** very much television.

They **didn't watch** very much television while on vacation.



QUESTION SENTENCES

Structure

Do + subject pronoun + bare infinitive

Do + I	+ bare infinitive
Do + You	+ bare infinitive
Does + She/he/it	+ bare infinitive
Do + We	+ bare infinitive
Do + You	+ bare infinitive
Do + They	+ bare infinitive

Did + subject pronoun + bare infinitive

Did + I	+ bare infinitive
Did + You	+ bare infinitive
Did + She/he/it	+ bare infinitive
Did + We	+ bare infinitive
Did + You	+ bare infinitive
Did + They	+ bare infinitive

EXAMPLES

Do you see Jamie over by that huge tree?

Does Rachele take dance classes?

Do they always **wear** their hair like that?

Do you like popcorn?

Did you see Jamie at the party last night?

Did Rachele ever **take** dance classes?

Did they always **wear** their hair like that in high school?

Was I really that weird back then?





WRITING: CREATE YOUR OWN CARD

Create your own business card using your own personal information. Focus on using the information correctly.

STUDENT ID:

FIRST NAME:

MIDDLE INITIAL:

SURNAME:

SEX:

BIRTHDAY:

MARITAL STATUS:

ADDRESS:

CITY:

PROVINCE:

POSTAL CODE:

HOME PHONE:

MOBILE PHONE:





VOCABULARY: NEWSSTAND VOCABULARY

- Battery
- Chocolate bar
- Gum
- Cigarettes
- Lighter
- Bottle of Water
- Map
- Postcard
- Magazine / Celebrity Gossip
- Newspaper
- Receipt
- Soda

GRAMMAR: SURVIVAL PHRASES

Although we always try to understand each other, there are times when this gets difficult, uncomfortable, and even embarrassing. Below is a list of natural phrases for when you get caught in a tricky situation and you don't understand someone.

Very Informal	Polite	Formal
What did you say?	Sorry?	Pardon?
What was that?	I don't see what you mean.	Excuse me? I beg your pardon. (extremely formal)
Come again?	Sorry, I didn't understand what you said.	I'm not quite sure I understood what you said.
I didn't get that	Sorry, I didn't quite hear what you said. Could you say that again?	I'm not quite sure I know what you mean.
What?	I didn't understand, could you say that again slowly? How is that spelt? How do you say _____ in English?	Please, could you repeat that for me?
What?	Sorry, I don't understand what _____ means. What does _____ mean?	Could you please spell that for me?



VOCABULARY: SENTENCES USED AT A NEWSSTAND

How much is it or how much does it cost?

To find out the price of something

Is this today's paper?

To confirm that it is today's newspaper which they are selling

Do you have cold water bottles?

Can you please give me two/three/four....?

Do you have...?

Do you have change for a 20 dollar bill?

To get smaller bills or coins

Excuse me, can you help me find....?

Do you accept cash/credit card?

A few different types of magazines:

Woman's Interest

Men's Interest

Health and nutrition

Cars

Sports

Political

Gardening

Entertainment

News and current events

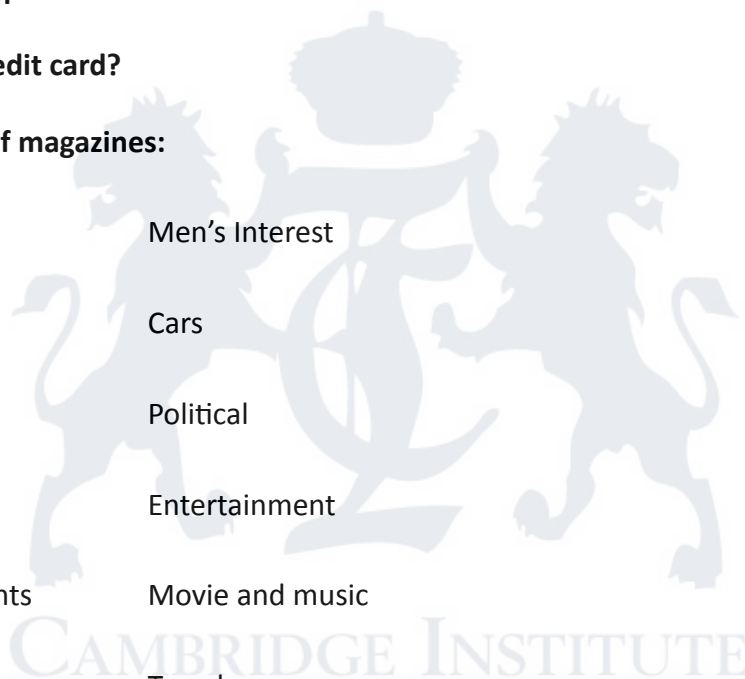
Movie and music

Housing

Travel

Fashion

Photography





LISTENING: CONVERSATION AT A NEWSSTAND

Customer: Hello good morning! Do you have the new Woman's Health magazine?

Vendor: No, we haven't received that one yet. I do have the March 2014 one.

Customer: Oh, well I've already read that one, but while I'm here I'd like a chocolate bar... What kinds do you have?

Vendor: I have Snickers, Mars, Kit Kat, M&Ms and I have this Caramel too. They're all one dollar each.

Customer: Hmmm.... Give me a Kit Kat and a cold Coca Cola please.

Vendor: That'll be two dollars and thirty cents.

Customer: Ok, here is five dollars.

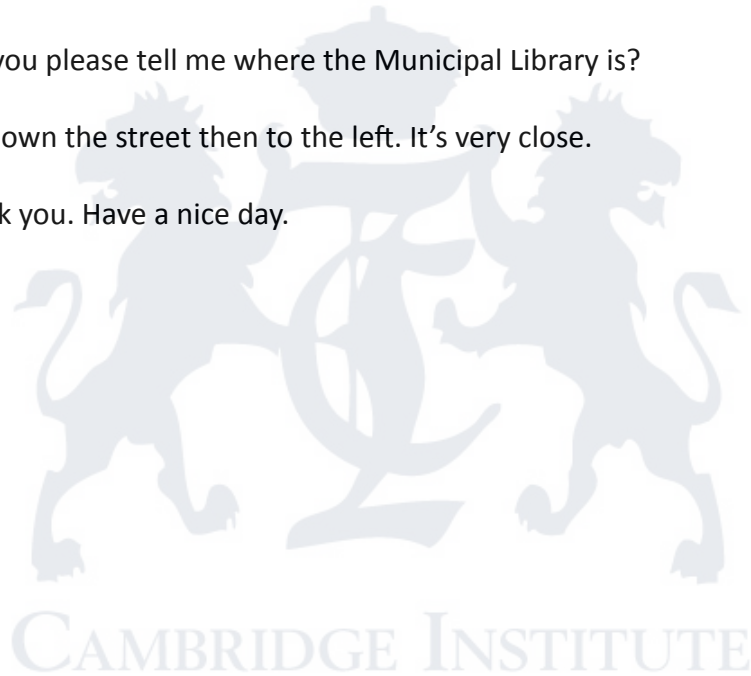
Vendor: Here is your change.

Customer: Also, could you please tell me where the Municipal Library is?

Vendor: Sure. It's just down the street then to the left. It's very close.

Customer: Great! Thank you. Have a nice day.

Vendor: You too!





READING: GEORGE'S DAILY ROUTINE

Every morning I wake up and do the same thing. This is how I start my day:

7:00am - The alarm clock rings and I wake up.

7:05am - I stay in bed for five minutes planning my day.

7:10am - I get up, go to the bathroom and shave.

7:15am - I take a shower which takes me exactly ten minutes.

7:25am - I choose a suit to wear and I get dressed.

7:35am - I go to the kitchen and make myself breakfast.

7:40am - I eat breakfast with a glass of orange juice.

7:50am - I go back to the bathroom to brush my teeth.

7:55am - I go walk my dog for fifteen minutes.

8:10am - I get back home, say goodbye to the dog and leave for work.

8:15am - I go to the bus stop and get the newspaper on the way.

8:22am - I get on the bus. It takes me twenty-five minutes to get to work on the bus. During the ride I read the paper and check my emails on my phone.

8:47am - I get off the bus.

8:55am - I arrive at work and have five minutes to prepare my morning coffee and talk with my co-workers.

9:00am - I start to work.



VOCABULARY: ORDINAL NUMBERS

Ordinal numbers are used when you are indicating in what position or order something or someone is. For example: Mary finished 5th in the race.

Here is a list of ordinal numbers and how they are spelled:

1	st	first	21	st	twenty-first
2	nd	second	22	nd	twenty-second
3	rd	third	23	rd	twenty-third
4	th	fourth	24	th	twenty-fourth
5	th	fifth	25	th	twenty-fifth
6	th	sixth	26	th	twenty-sixth
7	th	seventh	27	th	twenty-seventh
8	th	eighth	28	th	twenty-eighth
9	th	ninth	29	th	twenty-ninth
10	th	tenth	30	th	thirtieth
11	th	eleventh	31	st	thirty-first
12	th	twelfth	40	th	fortieth
13	th	thirteenth	50	th	fiftieth
14	th	fourteenth	60	th	sixtieth
15	th	fifteenth	70	th	seventieth
16	th	sixteenth	80	th	eightieth
17	th	seventeenth	90	th	ninetieth
18	th	eighteenth	100	th	one-hundredth
19	th	nineteenth	1000	th	one-thousandth
20	th	twentieth	1000000	th	one-millionth

Rules about writing ordinal numbers:

1. All numbers that finish in 1 use the 'st' (21st, 501st, 1001st)

Exception:

Numbers that finish with -11th (511th)

2. All numbers that finish in 2 use the 'nd' (52nd, 102nd)

Exception:

Numbers that finish with 12th (112th)

3. All numbers that finish in 3 use the 'rd' (33rd, 73rd, 543rd)

Exception:

Numbers that finish with 13th (1113th)

4. All numbers that finish in 4 -5-6 -7 -8- 9 or 0 use 'th' (110th, 47th, 1105th)



Writing out ordinal numbers

1. With all numbers from 21 to 99 a hyphen (-) is used between the tens and the units.

Forty-fifth (45th)
 Seventy-third (73rd)
 Eighty-sixth (86th)

2. An 'and' can be used to link the hundreds with the tens and units.

One hundred and sixty-third (163rd)
 One thousand seven hundred and twenty-seventh (1,727th)

Roman numerals

When a King or Queen has a number in their name, it is an ordinal numbers written with Roman numerals

Exception:

Queen Elizabeth II is said **Queen Elizabeth the second**

Henry VIII is said **Henry the eighth**

Louis XIV is said **Louis the fourteenth**





VOCABULARY: VERBS FOR ROUTINE

Wake up
Read a book
Have breakfast
Make breakfast
Clean up
Make lunch/dinner
Have a coffee
Do the dishes
Shave
Watch television
Play videogames
Make a mess
Wait in line
Study
Take a nap
Go for a walk
Make the bed
Surf the web
Take a shower
Do homework
Do the laundry
Brush your teeth
Brush your hair
Sleep/Go to bed





LISTENING: DIFFERENT ROUTINES

Kerri: So you wake up at the same time every day?

Alice: Yes, I wake up every morning at 7:30am. Usually the kids wake up first, I wake up second and Jake wakes up last. Then I leave for work at 8:30am so that I can arrive at the office at 9am. Most days I leave the office around 5:30pm and I'm back home by 6.

Kerri: Then what do you do in the evenings?

Alice: Well on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays I make dinner for the family and we usually eat around 6:30pm, but on Tuesdays Jake makes dinner so that I can go to the gym after work.

Kerri: And what happens if you want to go to the gym on a Wednesday?

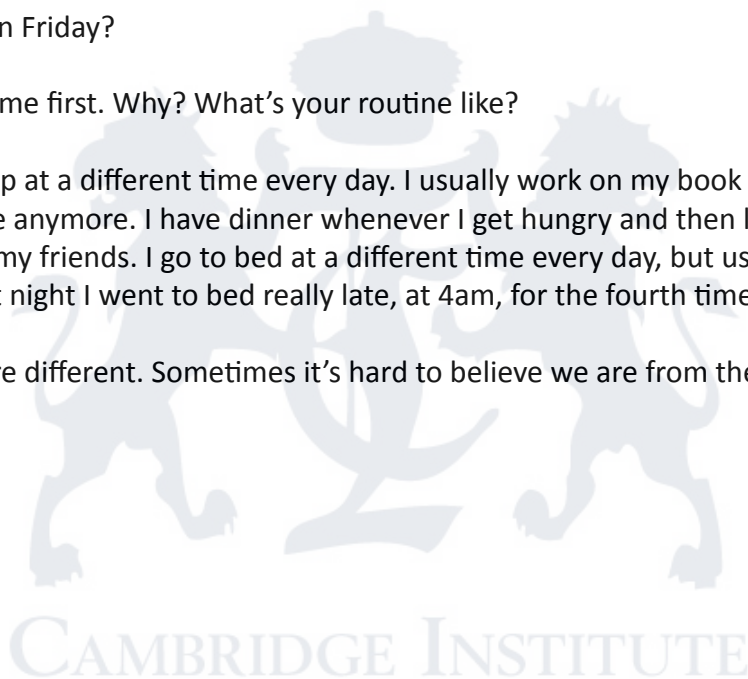
Alice: Well, I can't because Jake goes to play tennis on Wednesdays. He actually played in a tournament last weekend, he was in tenth place.

Kerri: And who cooks on Friday?

Alice: Whoever gets home first. Why? What's your routine like?

Kerri: Well sis', I wake up at a different time every day. I usually work on my book in the afternoon until I can't concentrate anymore. I have dinner whenever I get hungry and then later in the evening I usually meet up with my friends. I go to bed at a different time every day, but usually between midnight and 3am. Last night I went to bed really late, at 4am, for the fourth time this month.

Alice: Wow! We sure are different. Sometimes it's hard to believe we are from the same parents.





VOCABULARY: BOOK VOCABULARY

BOOKS

Non-fiction

Books about science, facts or true stories.

Fiction/novel

Untrue/imaginary story.

MAGAZINES

Newspaper

Diary

A journal with personal thoughts.

Bookstore

Where you buy books.

e-Book

Books in electronic machines e.g. computers, tablets...

Library

Where you borrow books.

Author

Writer

Bookshelf/Bookcase

Note

As movies and books often have the same types or genres, the movie examples below are there to help you understand the types of book categories.

Science fiction/fantasy

Story with imaginary worlds or technology.

Romance

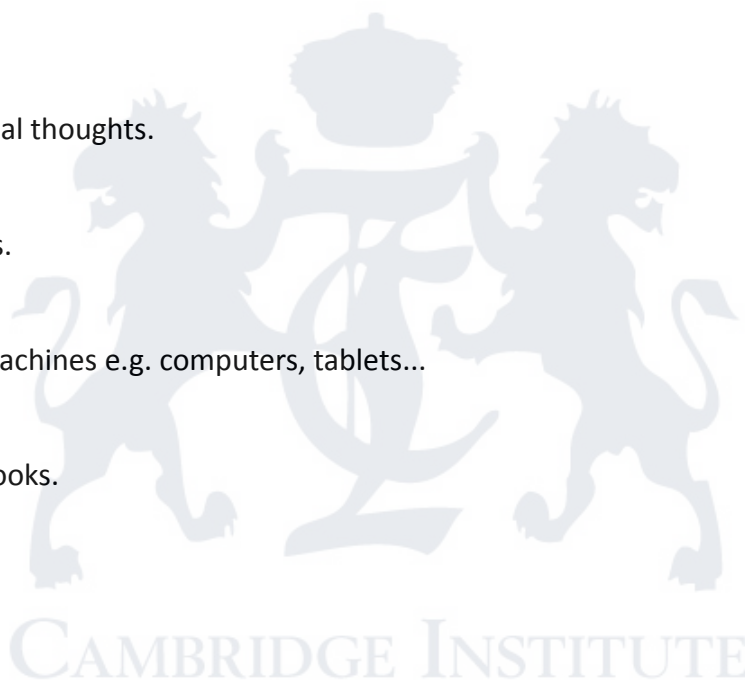
Love stories.

Comedy

Funny.

Mystery

A story with secrets that need to be solved.





Horror

Scary.

Young adult

For teenagers.

Children's

For children, usually with cartoons and simple stories.

Adventure

With a lot of action.

Comic book

Story is told with drawings instead of words and characters speak in speech bubbles.





READING: MOST LOVED ENGLISH BOOKS

Pride and Prejudice

This is a love story written by Jane Austen. It's about five sisters: Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Kitty and Lydia. Their mother is determined to find rich husbands for her daughters, so they can take care of the family. The story gets really interesting when some rich men move into town for the summer.

1984

It is futuristic novel about a state called Oceania in the year 1984. Oceania is completely controlled by "Big Brother", a government power that watches and monitors everything its citizens do. The main character, Winston, wants to escape the government control, feel free and stay with Julia, the woman he loves. "Big Brother", however, has other plans for him.

To Kill a Mockingbird

This novel, written by Harper Lee, takes place in the 1930's in the southern United States, where racism is very present. The narrator of the story is Scout Finch, a six year old girl. She tells the story of some summers she spent playing with Jem (her older brother) and their friend Dill. The three children spend a lot of time trying to see Boo Radley, a man who never leaves his house. Meantime, the lawyer Atticus Finch (Scout and Jem's father), agrees to defend a black man who is falsely accused of a crime. The case becomes the reason for a lot of drama and tragedy for both the characters and the small town.





LISTENING: WHAT'S YOUR FAVOURITE BOOK?

Kim: Hey Greg, what are you reading?

Greg: I'm reading the second book of the Lord of the Rings series, "The Two Towers". It's really interesting. I am enjoying this series a lot. Do you like Lord of the Rings too?

Kim: Well, I read the first book two years ago, but I didn't like it. I like fantasy, but I don't like the way the author writes.

Greg: What books do you like?

Kim: Well, I just finished reading the first Harry Potter books. I liked all the films, so now I'm reading the books with my son every night. He loves his Harry Potter bedtime stories, and it's really fun to read them to him.

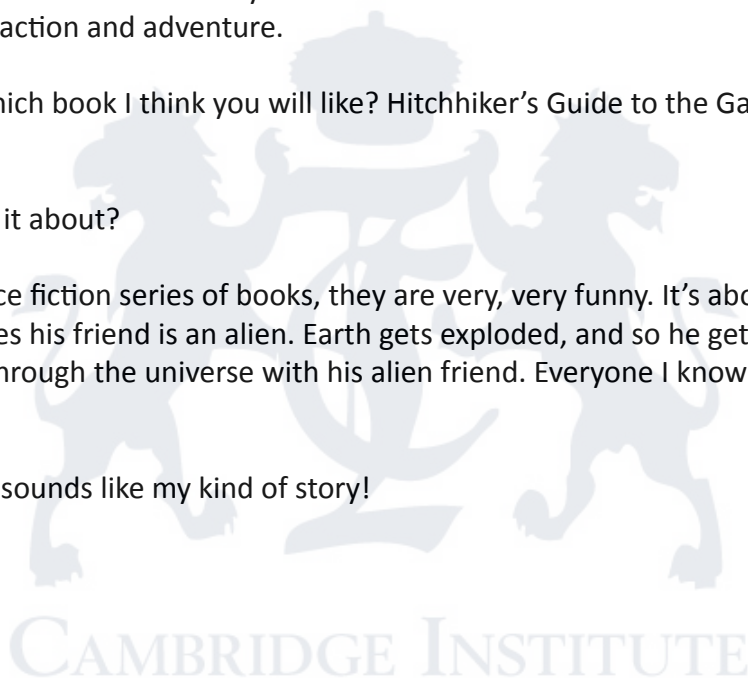
Greg: Ah, I know those books too. I mean, I loved them when I was fifteen years old, but please, haha, don't tell anyone. My little sister likes Harry Potter. I like more serious books. Harry Potter is about school kids, I like more action and adventure.

Kim: Ooh, you know which book I think you will like? Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. It is my favorite book of all time.

Greg: Oh yeah? What's it about?

Kim: It's part of a science fiction series of books, they are very, very funny. It's about a person called Arthur Dent who realizes his friend is an alien. Earth gets exploded, and so he gets to go on an alien spaceship and travels through the universe with his alien friend. Everyone I know who reads it loves it, it's really funny.

Greg: You're right, that sounds like my kind of story!





WRITING: AUTOBIOGRAPHY

An autobiography is a book an author writes about his or her own life. Examples of very popular autobiographies are *The Diary of Anne Frank* and *A Long Walk to Freedom*, Nelson Mandela's autobiography.

Write a short autobiography about your own life. Use vocabulary and grammar that you have learned in A1.



