



A2.1

Global English

2nd
edition

*A2 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:
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LISTENING: PLEASE CALL ME JOE

Jenny: Hi, are you new here?

Joe: No, this is my second year at the university. I'm a sophomore.

Jenny: Great, then you can probably help me. Do you know where room L-2.5 is? I have Linguistics there now.

Joe: It's on the second floor, down the hall, the third door on the right. Oh, are you in the Foreign Language Faculty?

Jenny: Yes I am. I am studying Spanish, but I am new here. I am still not very familiar with the facilities.

Joe: Well, you're welcome. I am studying Spanish too. My name is Joseph, but you can call me Joe.

Jenny: Nice to meet you Joe. I'm Jennifer, but everybody calls me Jenny.

Joe: Nice to meet you too, Jenny.

GRAMMAR REVIEW: SIMPLE PRESENT

	Verb to be		Any other verb
Affirmative:	I am a teacher. She is tired. They are at home.	Affirmative:	I like country music. She studies at night. They do yoga.
Negative:	I am not a doctor. She is not hungry. They are not at work.	Negative:	I don't like rap. She doesn't study in the morning. They don't do yoga.
Interrogative:	Are you a teacher? Is she hungry? Are they at work?	Interrogative:	Do you like country music? Does she study at night? Do they do yoga?

Note:

The **Simple Present** is used in English to express an action that is a habit, a fact, or routine.

If the main verb of the sentence is not (to) "be", you need an auxiliary to express a negative idea or to ask a question.

e.g. **Did** he talk to you? He **did not** talk to you. ~~Did he not be here?~~

The auxiliary for **Simple Present** is **do/does**. **Do** is used for "I", "you", "we" and "they", while **does** is used for "he", "she", "it".



READING: COMMON ENGLISH NAMES

English speaking countries have many typical names. From these names, nicknames are born (which are often shortened versions of the complete first name). Nicknames are commonly used, usually even more than first names. It is normal for family members and your friends to come up with your nickname.

If you are called William, it is likely that your nickname will be Bill, Billy, Will or Willy. Just like if your name is Andrew your nickname might be Andy. Some short names such as Emma and Emily are shortened even more. "Em" would be Emma's and Emily's nickname and have the same pronunciation as saying the letter "M".

Names such as Stuart and Maximilian have nicknames too - Stu and Max. Some names have many possible nicknames. For example, Jessica could turn into Jess, Jessie and Kimberly could become Kim or Kimmy, and Katherine could be Kat, Kate, Katie, Kathy or simply "K".

A man named Michael might also be called Mike, Mick, Mikey, or Mickey. Alison and Ashley could also be referred to as Ali and Ash. A popular name such as Luke, doesn't have a conventional nickname, nor does Sadie - a popular girls name in the UK. Male names like Oliver, Thomas and Louis can all be made shorter. Oliver turns into Ollie, Thomas turns into Tom or Tommy, and Louis turns into Lou or Louie.

As time has gone by, people have gotten more creative with nicknames. A girl named Lucy might also be called Luce or Lulu. It all depends on the level of creativity of the people that surround you!

LISTENING: GETTING TO KNOW YOU

Claire: Hi, I am the new neighbour. My name is Claire. What's your name?

Roger: Hey, I am Roger. Nice to meet you.

Claire: Nice to meet you too Roger. Are you from Sydney?

Roger: No, I was born in Melbourne, but I grew up here in Toronto. And you, where are you from?

Claire: I am from Dallas, Texas. I just moved to the city. I am working near here.

Roger: What do you do for a living, Claire?

Claire: I'm an architect. I am working on the design of a new business centre in downtown Toronto.

How about you, what do you do for a living?

Roger: I work for Bell, Canada. By the way, you look so familiar. Do you have... do you have any siblings?

Claire: No, I am an only child.

Roger: Oh, I thought maybe you were related to a friend of mine.



Claire: Oh... well... I'm not... Ah, let me introduce you to my dog. This is Bacon. (laughs)

Roger: Hey Bacon! How are you? (laughs)

Claire: Do you like animals?

Roger: Yes, I love pets.

Claire: Do you have any pets?

Roger: Yes, I have a dog and a cat. They are great. I missed them when I was in college.

Claire: And where did you go to college?

Roger: Well! I graduated from Carleton University, in Ottawa.

Claire: What a coincidence! Me too. I graduated in 2010. Did you play in the basketball team?

Roger: Yes, I was the Ravens Captain then. Do you like sports?

Claire: Yeah, I love sports. I used to go to every game. Maybe that's why I look familiar to you...

Roger: Maybe. What's your favourite sport?

Claire: Well, I am not very good at any sport in particular, but basketball is my favourite.

Roger: That's great! What about music? What type of music do you like? I like rock.

Claire: Well, to be honest, I am not a big fan of rock. What's your favourite band?

Roger: It is hard to say. I like Metallica, but I think I like them all... Hey, listen Claire, are you busy tonight? We could go out for dinner... What do you think?

Claire: I think it's a great idea!

Roger: What's your favourite food?

Claire: I love Italian food, but I am not very picky.

Roger: OK, I'll meet you right here at about 8 o'clock, and we can go to a nice Italian place alright?

Claire: Sure, see you then. Bye, Roger.

Roger: Bye, Claire. See you tonight.



LISTENING: INTERVIEWING A TRANSLATOR

Journalist: Good morning listeners and welcome to the program 'Professions on air'. Today we are going to speak with a professional interpreter about his challenging job. Good morning, Frank.

Translator: Good morning, Eddie.

Journalist: Frank, please, tell us a bit about your experience.

Translator: Well, I have been working as a professional interpreter for 15 years now. I speak Spanish, French and English and I usually work with top executives who have to negotiate contracts, buy or sell parts of the company or close important deals of thousands or even millions of euros. When I am at a meeting I represent the company that has hired me, so I must be very professional and accurate to make a good impression on everyone.

Journalist: What is the most difficult part of your job?

Translator: Some people think that being an interpreter is for those who are native in two languages, but I have seen some bilingual speakers who turned out to be bad translators. Of course, it is a huge advantage knowing the ins and outs of a language, but you must be constantly alert and have a good memory and, above all, be extremely clear and precise when you speak. You also have to avoid misinterpretations, both in business and social situations.

Journalist: How do you do that?

Translator: Since I'm not native in English I have to study hard every day to learn vocabulary and expressions that you never come across in your own language. Erm, words related to disciplines such as medicine, extreme sports, gastronomy, architecture, botany, even physics depending on the client or the business. And studying all this information or this new vocabulary is quite stressful sometimes.

Journalist: And what is the most rewarding or interesting part of your job?

Translator: Well, sometimes I feel like a referee in a football match. I'm always judging what people say and I'm always having to think on the spot. Ehhh But, the most rewarding part is that, if they speak about business and only business, if they do not mention you, you stayed in the background, and after the meeting they walk out, they shake your hand and you know you have done a good job and you can be really pleased with yourself.

Journalist: Is that the only advantage?

Translator: Well, to be honest, if you work well, you can make good money too.



READING: PROFESSIONALS

Jobs and daily routines

Chef

I wake up very early in the morning to go to the market to buy the best fish, seafood, meat and vegetables for my dishes. After that, I go to the restaurant and check that we have all the drinks and ingredients necessary for lunch. Then I have some free time until 12.00, when we start preparing all the sauces, soups and stews. We must be very clean and careful when we cook because if we make a mistake we could poison our customers, and that would be terrible. After lunch I go home and take a nap for about two hours as I have to be refreshed and ready for the night shift. Then I have to wake up very early the next day, ready to start again.

Football player

I wake up at 8:30 am and drive to the training ground for our morning session which starts at 10 am. Before warm-up the coach will sometimes talk to us for a while, especially when he wants us to put a new tactic into practice or to tell us something important about our next opponent. I must keep very fit, even on my holidays, and that is one of the most difficult parts of my job. That is the reason why, apart from the three hours of training, I have to go to the gym at least three times a week. We can't be stressed, so we have a very good team of sport psychologists.

Bus driver

My job could be quite stressful for some people because, most of the time, you must stay alert. You usually end up in traffic jams dealing with angry drivers who are permanently in a hurry. However, once you get used to it, the job is pretty simple and you do not have to worry about potential difficulties or changes in your schedule. Of course, the bad thing is that taking the same route and seeing the same places and faces every day can be extremely boring. But I try to be friendly with some of my passengers. When I am driving they must not talk to me for safety reasons but I usually ask them how things are going when they get on the bus.

Journalist

Although nowadays smartphones are much more effective, I always carry a pen and a notebook with me just in case something happens right in front of me or I see something that interests me. When you work for a newspaper or, like some of my colleagues, in TV, you must be able to work under pressure. You have to be able to write or tell the piece of news in no time, and that is, of course, very stressful. I work as a freelance journalist so I must never have my mobile phone off as I am permanently on call. For example they could tell you to write an article about an accident that happened in the middle of the night. However, in this job you learn a lot about culture and, if you are in the right place at the right time, you could experience an important event as it happens.



GRAMMAR: MUST AND MUSTN'T

a) We use **Must** to say that we **feel sure something is true**.

*You have been running for 2 hours. You **must be** exhausted.*

*Mike, the bus driver, does the same route every day. He **must get** very bored in his job.*

For the **past** we use **must have + past participle**

*I phoned them, but they did not answer. They **must have gone** to the theater, like every Friday.*

*Everybody is very excited, wearing red T-shirts and waving flags. The Spanish national team **must have won** the tournament.*

b) We also use **Must** to say that it is **necessary to do something**.

Examples:

*I **must be** careful with the money I spend, because my husband is unemployed.*

*You **must study** hard to pass the exam.*

Must vs. Have to

Some students confuse **must** and **have to**, but the differences are the following:

1) **Must** express obligation imposed by the speaker

2) **Have to** then expresses external obligations.

See the following:

*You **must hand** in the project by Wednesday. - says the teacher*

*vs. I **have to have** it done by then. - I say to myself/others*

Compare:

*I **must be** on time. I don't want to interrupt the class.*

*I **have to be** on time. If I am late, the teacher will not allow me to come in and I have an exam.*

We use **mustn't** (must not) to say that something is prohibited.

Examples:

*You **mustn't throw away** rubbish in this area. It is a protected park.*

*You **mustn't tell** anyone the new company projects. They are secret.*



VOCABULARY: JOB EXPRESSIONS

Here there are some sentences you can use to describe what you do.

*I am **in charge of** the marketing department.*

I **have control** or I **am responsible for** the marketing department.

*I **am responsible for** the sales department.*

I am **in charge of** the sales department.

*I **work as** a lawyer.*

I am a lawyer by profession.

*I work **in** the tourist industry.*

I work in tourism (as a type of work).

*I work **for** a computer company.*

I do a job and get paid by a computer company (but I may do the same with other companies too, if I am a freelance).

*I work **for** Vodafone.*

I do a job and earn money from Vodafone (I don't do the same with other companies and I usually go to their office to work).

*I have a **temporary job**.*

I am employed, but it is not permanent.

*I am **looking for** a **steady job**.*

I am trying to find a permanent job.

I am studying a **degree in** architecture.

I am studying Architecture at university/college.

*An important part of my job is **working in a team**.*

At work it is important to work with other colleagues/co-workers/workmates.

Co-worker / colleague / workmate.

A person who works in the same place as you.

*Peter studied **science**, but his sister chose **the arts** at secondary school.*

Peter studied scientific subjects (such as chemistry, physics, maths, biology) but his sister chose subjects not related to it, like history, languages or philosophy at high school.

*I work / I go to university **from 9 to 5**.*

I start working/university at 9 AM and I finish at 5 PM.

*I work **as a freelance** photographer.*

I do particular pieces of work for different organizations, rather than working all the time for a single organization.



VOCABULARY: BIRTHDAY

Birthday

The day that marks the beginning of a person's life.

Party

A group of people who get together, just to have fun or to celebrate.

Surprise

The feeling when something happens without warning or expectation.

Cake

A dessert. Baked, sweet and similar to bread.

Balloons

A small rubber bag, usually colorful, that can be inflated with air or helium (so that it floats).

Streamers

A long, thin, paper-like material used to decorate.

Celebration

An event to celebrate something.

Guests

People who are invited to an event, like a party.

Invite

Ask people to come to an event.

Invitations

Letters or messages sent to ask people to come to an event.

Ice cream

A frozen dessert made of milk, sugar, and other sweet flavors.

Snacks

A small portion of food that is eaten between meals.

Drinks

Liquid that is swallowed, usually along with food.

Presents

Gifts brought to someone on their birthday or religious celebration.

Wrap

To put paper around an object and completely cover it, often to cover a gift or to cover food going into the refrigerator.



Wrapping paper

The paper used to wrap a gift.

RSVP

Repondez s'il vous plait (French), reply to an invitation to say you are coming to the event.





GRAMMAR: CAN / CAN'T

Rules:

1. We use **can** to talk about **ability**. Negative form: **cannot/can't**
2. **Can** is a modal verb and will come before the main verb in sentences and in questions.

SUBJECT + CAN + MAIN VERB + COMPLEMENT

We + can + go + to the cinema tonight

3. It doesn't change depending on the subject.

- I can
- You can
- She / He / It can
- We can
- You can
- They can

4. Questions are formed by putting can before the subject.

CAN + SUBJECT + MAIN VERB + COMPLEMENT

Can+ we + visit+ Susan today?

5. Answers to questions beginning with can will usually be: "Yes, subject + can" or "No, subject + can't"

Examples:

I can swim.

He can speak German.

They can play chess.

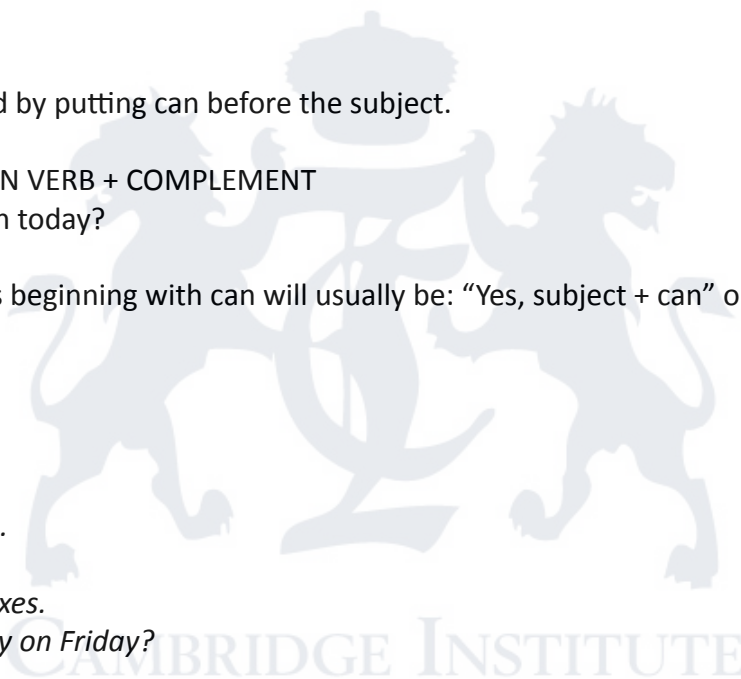
She can't carry the boxes.

Can we go to the party on Friday?

Yes, we can.

No, he can't.

When can we go on vacation?





LISTENING: SURPRISE PARTY

Frank: Hey Jeff, I just remembered that it's Janet's birthday this weekend!

Jeff: Oh no! Frank, how could we forget? We have to plan a surprise party quickly!

Frank: Ok, so, should we have it at our place?

Jeff: Sure, sounds good. Who are we inviting?

Frank: Well, her family and all our friends I guess. Aaaand, can you tell them about it?

Jeff: Yeah, I'll call them this afternoon. What should we do about food?

Frank: Well we can't bake, so we can get a cake from the supermarket, and we can ask the guests to bring snacks and drinks as well.

Jeff: Yeah, that's fine. I can choose the music too. My music taste is better than yours...

Frank: Hey that's not true, but I'll let you choose the music. We'll go to the supermarket tonight for the cake, and you can do the rest of the hard work!

READING: BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Birthday celebrations in English speaking countries

In the English speaking world, we like to have birthday parties at our homes. We usually ask our friends and family to come to our house or apartment with gifts. The guests can bring a wrapped gift for the person celebrating their birthday. They can also just bring a card, and maybe put some money in the card so they can buy their own gift. Children like to play games with their guests such as "Pin the tail on the donkey" and hitting a piñata (which has a lot of candy in it) blindfolded.

We also have a birthday cake with candles. We light the candles (a candle for each year of the birthday boy or girl's age) on top of the cake and the birthday boy or girl must blow them out. They will blow out the candles after all of the guests sing "Happy Birthday to You".



LISTENING: LISTEN AND MATCH**Conversation 1**

Jeff: Hey Allison. What are you doing this weekend?

Allison: This weekend, ha. I don't have any plans. Why?

Jeff: Great. Would you like to come to the surprise birthday party we are having for Janet?

Allison: Oh wow! That sounds like a lot of fun! What should I bring?

Jeff: Any kind of snack or drink should be fine.

Allison: Ok, I will bring some potato chips or something. I think I will just get her a card because I don't really know what she likes...

Conversation 2

Jeff: Hey Ron, it's Janet's birthday this weekend.

Ron: Yeah I know. I wanted to take her out to dinner.

Jeff: What?! Did you already ask her?

Ron: No... why?

Jeff: We want to have a surprise party for her! Can you help?

Ron: Oh, well ok. Sure. I guess I will need to take her out some other time...

Conversation 3

Jeff: Lauren, did you know that it is Janet's birthday this weekend?

Lauren: Of course. I've already got her a gift.

Jeff: Well can you come to the surprise party we are having for her?

Lauren: This weekend? I am travelling out of town. I already gave Janet her present. Sorry, Jeff.

Jeff: That's ok, I understand.

Conversation 4

Jeff: Hey Anne, what are you doing this weekend?

Anne: Well, I thought I would ask Janet to come to the movies with me. It's her birthday, you know.

Jeff: Yes of course I know! I am trying to plan a surprise party for her!

Anne: Oh, really? Can I come?

Jeff: Of course - that's why I'm calling. Can you help by bringing snacks or drinks?

Anne: Ok, sure. I'll bring some drinks. I know exactly what kind of gift to bring as well!



READING: CITY LIFE VS COUNTRY LIFE

There are many advantages and disadvantages to living in the countryside or the city. Both places have different things to offer. If you like a quiet lifestyle you should live in the countryside. The countryside does not have traffic, loud streets and crowded places. However, you may not be close to museums, theatres or other cultural places if you choose to live in the country. What the city offers is a wide range of activities. The city is a great place to meet new people and find new places to go. If you live in the city you can see an opera one night and then a concert in the park the following day. However, there are disadvantages to living in the city as well. In the city there is more crime and poverty, and pollution is an important issue. In the end, a person must consider the advantages and disadvantages that exist between life in the countryside and life in the city and then make their own choice.

GRAMMAR: WH QUESTIONS

Wh- questions are widely used and help us get information about numerous things. Many questions start with Wh- words:

Who

We use who to find out information about people.

Who do you think is the best guitarist nowadays?

Where

We use where to ask about the location of a person, place or thing.

Where is the nearest book store?

How

We use how to know the way something is done.

How do you make paella?

What

We use what to find out information about things.

What kind of watch is that?

When

We use when to find out information about time.

When are you going to correct my essay?

Whose

We use whose to find out information about the possession of something.

Whose book is this?



Question word	Asking for / about	Example
What?	information, type	What's your nickname? What is a bush – a tree or a plant?
When?	time, day, year, etc.	When were they born? When are you coming – today or next Thursday?
Why?	reason	Why are you so moody? Why don't you go to bed earlier?
Which?	choice	We have coffee and green tea – which would you like?
Who?	a person, a name	Who wrote War and Peace – was it Orwell?
How?	method, quality, condition	How do you commute – by bus? How was the Gazpacho? How are you after last night?
Whose?	possession, owner	Whose is this? Is it yours or his?
Whom? (formal)	a person, name	Whom did you see? (formal, less common) Who did you have to bribe? (more common)

LISTENING: WHERE ARE YOU FROM?

Mitchell: Hi my name is Mitchell, what's your name?

Emma: I'm Emma.

Mitchell: Nice to meet you. Where are you from Emma?

Emma: Well, originally I am from a place called Orange, it's in Orange County. I just moved to Tampa.

Mitchell: Great. How far is it from here?

Emma: Well, if you travel by plane it's about 5 hours.

Mitchell: Sounds like a long trip. What's the weather like over there?

Emma: Well, there's a lot of sunshine, it doesn't rain much and it never gets too cold. It's usually around 23 degrees all year.

Mitchell: That sounds really nice. What kinds of entertainments are there?

Emma: There are a lot of things to do, but they can be expensive. There are lots of bars and clubs that people like to go to and since Hollywood is near you might even see some celebrities. You can also go to the beach or mountains if you prefer, they're both very close.

Mitchell: That sounds like fun, I wouldn't mind going there.

Emma: It's not too bad, but I like it here where our school is as well.



VOCABULARY: MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Car

Boat

Bicycle / Bike

Plane

Taxi

Bus

Train

Foot

Subway / Underground

Tram / Cablecar

Helicopter

We travel **by**: car, train, plane, helicopter, bicycle, bus, tram, subway, foot.

We travel **on**: foot.

We get **in/out**: the car, the taxi, the helicopter.

We get **on/off**: the bus, the train, the plane, bicycle, tram, subway.



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VOCABULARY: HEALTH AND ILLNESS

Chills	Sore throat
Headache	Wart / mole
Stomachache	Cramp
Toothache	Backache
Shortness of breath	Stiff neck
Cough	Nosebleed
Flu	Insect bite
Diarrhea / diarrhoea	Sunburn
Runny nose	Hiccups
Earache	Chest pain

LISTENING: I'M COMING DOWN WITH THE FLU

Boss: Hi John. How are you today?

John: (nasal and sniffing) I'm afraid I don't feel well today, Mr. Smith.

Boss: What's the matter? I hope it's nothing serious.

John: Me too. You see, my wife and I had lunch at our daughter's last Sunday. At lunch we went for a walk in the woods near her house and we ended up walking more than we had planned when, all of a sudden, we had this severe storm out of nowhere and it began raining cats and dogs. (cough) Of course, we couldn't make it to the house before we got soaked in the rain. We dried off and put on warm clothes as soon as we got to the house, but I guess it didn't help much in my case. My wife is quite all right, but I think I've got a temperature and I've got this terrible headache.

Boss: Well John, I think you are coming down with the flu. You know what? You should go home now, have a nice hot tea with lemon and honey, take a couple of aspirins for that headache and go see your doctor first thing in the morning tomorrow.

John: OK, Mr. Smith. That's very considerate of you. I'll do as you say. Thank you very much.

Boss: No problem. Get better.



READING: THE COMMON COLD

Why do so many people get a cold and how should you deal with it?

That is a question many people ask. The reasons are many, but I would say the weather conditions and the kind of clothes people wear are some of the main causes of colds today. You wake up in the morning, it is sunny outside and you end up wearing something light because you are sure it is going to get warmer later in the day and you don't want to carry a sweater. It seems you are doing nothing wrong, but your body suffers the consequences. Hygiene is also a real problem. People spend a long time on the street and they actually don't wash their hands as often as they should. Consequently, they are in contact with lots of viruses and bacteria and end up catching colds and the flu, which is a more serious version of the common cold.

So, if you want to avoid colds follow these simple rules:

- Check the weather forecast and wear proper clothes.
- Drink a lot of water.
- Don't go to places that are crowded.
- Avoid shaking hands with people unnecessarily.
- Wash your hands often.

Colds are not serious medical conditions. You don't have to stay in bed if you have a cold, but they are annoying, they make you feel tired and sleepy all the time. Try to avoid them. Follow my advice and you won't have to worry about getting a cold. However, if you already have a cold, take an aspirin, drink a lot of water and just rest. It will probably last for about a week. If you don't get better, then you have to see a doctor.

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GRAMMAR REVIEW: OBLIGATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Must

Must is used when we really need to do something.

My bedroom is a mess! I must clean it up this weekend.

Mustn't

Mustn't is used for prohibitions.

You mustn't smoke on this floor.

Have to

Have to is used for general obligations.

I have to wake up at 7am on Mondays.

Don't/Doesn't have to

Don't/Doesn't have to is used to indicate that something is not necessary. You can do it if you want, but it's optional.

I don't have to wake up early on Sundays.

She doesn't need to cook dinner for us.

VOCABULARY: HUMAN BODY PARTS

Head

Waist

Hair

Chin

Face

Hand

Eye

Arm

Neck

Leg

Ear

Fingers

Shoulders

Foot

Nose

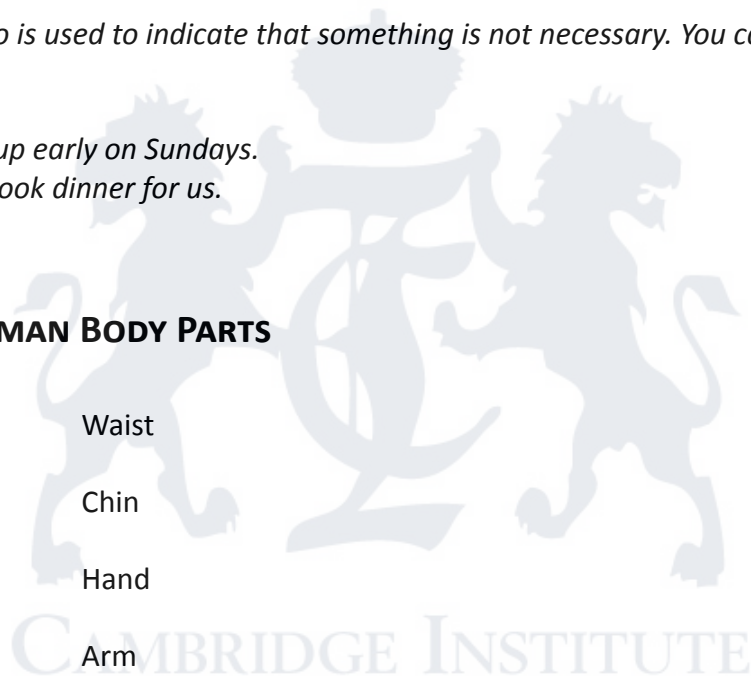
Thumb

Elbow

Toes

Mouth

Knee





READING: THE 90s

It feels like it was yesterday... but it was a long time ago! Now I'm 26, but when I think about the past, I don't feel that young anymore. I remember when I was a child, almost nobody had a mobile phone because of its price. They were quite big and heavy, with an enormous antenna! And they were really simple to use. There was no Facebook, no Whatsapp, no Twitter... People used them just to call someone. I also remember that for my 15th birthday my mother gave me a compact disc player. It was in the 90s when it was invented, and it was absolutely wonderful! Before that, I listened to music on my Walkman but with the CD everything was better. Although it was big, I really liked it.

Talking about music, there were many teen groups. I was crazy about the Spice Girls. They were British and they played pop music. They became so famous! Every girl wanted to be like them. We all pretended we were them. We chose a singer and we performed. It was so much fun! Apart from the Spice Girls, I also liked Backstreet Boys and Christina Aguilera. Ah! Those were good times.





GRAMMAR: SIMPLE PAST

The simple past is used to talk about an action that happened at a specific time in the past and it is over in the present.

*I **was** at the cinema yesterday.* - a finished action in the past, today I'm not there
*I **studied** in Manchester three years ago.* - I'm no longer in Manchester

Review of the verb 'To be' in simple past

Affirmative		Negative		Affirmative		Negative	
I	Was	I	Wasn't	You	Were	You	Weren't
He		He		We		We	
She		She		You		You	
It		It		They		They	

Interrogative					
Was	I	?	Were	you	?
Wasn't	he		Weren't	we	
	she			you	
	it			they	

Affirmative: Was

I was hungry when we arrived.
He was very happy at the party.
She was blonde when she was young.

Negative: Wasn't / Was not

I wasn't late last weekend.
He wasn't at the concert last night.
She wasn't good at English when she was twelve.

Interrogative: Was / Wasn't

Was she on holidays last month?
Wasn't he married when you met him?
Was it very cold when you arrived?

Affirmative: Were

We were in New York last year.
You were in class yesterday morning.
They were tired after the match.

Negative: Weren't / Were not

We weren't in Mexico last year.
You weren't in the gym yesterday afternoon.
They weren't sad after the defeat.

Interrogative: Were / Weren't

Weren't you at Rachel's birthday?
Were they at home yesterday at 10 o'clock?
Were we together when the accident happened?

Remember that the verb "to be" is an **irregular verb**. That's why it has a different structure. With the rest of the verbs in simple past, we have two options: they can be either **regular** or **irregular**.



Regular verbs

The simple past in regular verbs is formed by adding **-ed** at the end of the verb.

Work - worked - *I worked in San Francisco last year.*

Jump - jumped - *He jumped from a helicopter last month.*

Finish - finished - *Susan finished her homework this morning.*

Call - called - *John called his mother last night.*

Visit - visited - *We visited Barcelona in 1992.*

Play - played - *I played the flute when I was a child.*

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are those which change, depending on the tense you are using. Remember that they appear in a list with three columns: infinitive / simple past / participle.

Write - wrote - *I wrote many letters to my friends when I was a teenager.*

Spend - spent - *George spent all his money in Las Vegas.*

Go - went - *We went to Paris last summer with our French teacher.*

Throw - threw - *Michael threw the ball to James.*

Catch - caught - *James caught the ball that Michael threw.*

Auxiliary 'Did'

What regular and irregular verbs have in common is the use of the auxiliary verb 'did' in the simple past.

When do we use 'did'?

1. In questions.

2. In negative sentences.

3. As a short answer to questions in past simple.

Structure

(Question word) + **did** + subject + infinitive...?

Subject + **didn't / did not** + infinitive

Yes, I **did**.

No, I **didn't / did not**.

NOTE: Remember that the question words are the following: who, where, when, what, how, how much, how many and which.

Did you go to the cinema with Sam? No, I didn't. I stayed at home.

Did she win the match? Yes, she did. She played very well.

Mark didn't go on holidays because he had to work.

We didn't swim in the sea because it was raining.

What did you buy Sarah?



Musical instruments

Drums	Violin	Accordion
Bass	Flute	Harp
Cymbals	Piano	Cello
Drumsticks	Guitar	

Music styles

Disco	Rap	Rock
Heavy metal	Country	Salsa
Dance	Jazz	Pop

LISTENING: MEMORIES

Jack: Wow! Look what we have here, Jen! My old CDs! This Nirvana one was my favorite!

Jenny: Oh my god! Do you remember when we went to their concert in Washington?

Jack: Yeah! They were legends! And the concert was amazing!

Jenny: Yes, I had a great time. Although their appearance was a little bit... mmm

Jack: Come on! I loved their style, though. Long hair, those T-shirts... They ruled!

Jenny: Yes, that's why you copied their hair style (laughs).

Jack: Yes, and I'll remind you that you were deeply in love with Kurt Cobain! (laughs)

Jenny: (laughs) He was my platonic love! It's a pity that they had so many problems during their career...

Jack: You're right, but I think that's why Kurt Cobain became a legend!

Jenny: Maybe... Why don't we play the CD to remember those crazy times?

Jack: Let's do it!



READING: CALVIN KLEIN

Calvin Klein is an American fashion designer. He was born in 1942 in New York City to Hungarian immigrant parents. He attended the High School of Fashion and Design in New York. After he graduated, he attended New York’s Fashion Institute of Technology. He started his career in 1962. He designed suits for a few New York shops. In 1968, he started his own company, Calvin Klein Inc. Klein was immediately respected as a talented designer when he showed his first line of jeans at New York’s “Fashion Week”. Klein decided to design more than just clothes. He also designs jewellery, perfumes, and watches. Today he is one of the biggest names in the fashion industry.

VOCABULARY: MY FAVORITE OUTFIT

T-shirt	Long sleeved shirt	Jeans
Fur coat	Blouse	Dress
Sweater/Jumper	Sneakers/trainers	Flats
High heels	Wool scarf	Gloves
Silk scarf	Pantyhose/tights	Shorts
Flannel shirt	Hoodie	Long skirt
Polo shirt	Mini skirt	

These are some **adjectives** used to describe fashion:

- Elegant** – graceful and superior style
- Smart** – neat and impressive in appearance
- Tacky** – Looks cheap, not fashionable, ugly
- Dressy** – stylish and good for a formal occasion
- Fashionable** – popular to wear at the current time
- Laid back** – relaxed and comfortable
- Stylish** – smart and current fashion
- Formal** – designed to wear at official occasions or ceremonies
- Casual** - informal
- Trendy** – current fashion
- Modern** – happening at the current time
- Vintage** – something fashionable from long ago
- Old-fashioned** – an out-of-date fashion trend
- Cute** – charming and pretty



GRAMMAR: PRONUNCIATION HINT

Here are the **regular** past tense verbs from the reading section:

Attended
 Graduated
 Started
 Designed
 Respected
 Showed
 Decided

The **-ed** in a regular past tense verb could be pronounced three ways:

/d/, /ɪd/or /t/

Here are the rules:

1. If the **base verb** ends with a /t/ or a /d/, the regular past tense **-ed** will be pronounced /ɪd/. This adds an extra syllable to the word.

Examples:

Attend → attended /ə'tend ɪd/

Respect → respected /rɪ'spekt ɪd/

2. If the base word ends with /p/, /f/, /s/, /k/, /tʃ/, /ʃ/, the regular past tense **-ed** will be pronounced /t/. It doesn't have an extra syllable.

Examples:

Stop → stopped /stop t/

Kick → kicked /kɪk t/

Kiss → kissed /kɪs t/

3. If the base verb ends in any other sound, the **-ed** ending will sound like /d/

Examples:

Show → showed /ʃoʊ d/

Play → played /pleɪ d/



LISTENING: DO YOU LIKE FASHION?

Speaker A: Honestly, I don't care about fashion at all. It actually really gets on my nerves. People can waste so much time shopping and worrying about how they look. Guh. I wonder if they really feel comfortable in their clothes or if they just feel happy because they are following trends! If I need new clothes, I shop quickly for things that feel comfortable, and that I actually like – not what fashion trends people like!

Speaker B: I love fashion! I think fashion is my favorite hobby. I've a lot of fashion magazines, I watch all the fashion shows, and I go shopping every weekend! I always wanna know what is in style. I don't want to look tacky, so I make sure I buy the newest trends. I think that you looking good is really important.

Speaker C: Well I don't know if fashion is very important. I don't read fashion magazines or watch fashion shows. When I want to know what's fashionable, I just look at the people on the street. If I like a new trend that I see, I might buy it. I think it's important to feel comfortable in my clothes, and I think following fashion trends can be fun. I only follow the trends if I believe it looks good on me, though.





VOCABULARY: SLEEP - VERBS, COLLOCATIONS AND IDIOMS

Go to bed

When you lie down in your bed to sleep.

I try to go to bed at 11pm every night.

Fall asleep

The moment that you start sleeping.

I usually fall asleep about 15 minutes after I go to bed.

Have a dream

Thoughts or visions that you have while you are sleeping.

Last night I had a dream about living in an ice castle in the Arctic.

Wake up

When you stop sleeping, and become conscious.

My sister usually wakes up to the sound of my alarm clock.

Get up

When you wake up and then get out of bed.

My mom gets up very early to make the whole family breakfast.

(to) get back to sleep

To fall asleep again after waking up / being woken up.

On Saturdays, Peter tries to get back to sleep when he wakes up early.

(to) snore

to breathe during sleep with harsh, snorting noises caused by vibration of the soft palate.

My husband snores so loudly at night that I have to go and sleep in the living room.

(to be) fast asleep

To be asleep deeply and peacefully.

Within 5 minutes of lying in bed, Samantha is usually fast asleep.

(to be) wide-awake

To be completely awake.

On nights before exams, I am usually wide awake all night thinking about the exam.



Have insomnia

To have repeated difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep.

My uncle has insomnia, he hardly ever sleeps.

(to) not sleep a wink

Spend the whole night without sleeping.

New mothers don't sleep a wink because they are so worried about their new baby.

Have nightmares

To have scary dreams while sleeping.

My little brother often has nightmares about the boogeyman.

A light sleeper

Someone who is easily woken from their sleep.

Katie is a very light sleeper, she wakes up even if it is windy outside.

A heavy sleeper

Someone who doesn't wake up easily while sleeping.

Paul is a heavy sleeper, his wife has to nudge him in the morning to wake him up.

(to) sleep like a log

to sleep very soundly - similar to being a "heavy sleeper"

Everyone in our family sleeps like a log, so no one heard the thunderstorm in the middle of the night.

Take a nap

A short sleep taken during the day. Similar to the Spanish "siesta"

Erin's grandfather takes a nap every afternoon.

Doze off

To sleep lightly for a short amount of time.

When I don't sleep at night, the next day I usually doze off a few times.

Sleeptalk / Sleepwalk

When someone talks or walks in their sleep.

It scares Irene when her son sleepwalks; she doesn't want him to leave the house.

Toss and turn

To be unable to sleep, usually because of worry, heat or an uncomfortable sleeping position.

Starting a new job makes me so nervous that I toss and turn all night.



to hit the hay / sack
to go to bed.

Well guys, I think I am going to hit the hay. I will see you all in the morning.

Set your alarm (clock)

Put your alarm (clock) at the time you need to wake up in the morning. The “clock” is optional.

I set my alarm (clock) every morning at 6:35am, even on weekends.

Sleep in

Wake up later than usual.

Janice likes to sleep in until 10am when she's on holiday.





GRAMMAR: PAST SIMPLE IRREGULAR VERBS

For regular verbs the past simple is created by simply adding –ed to the end of the verb.

Verb	Past Simple
To start	started
To love	loved
To listen	listened

Unfortunately the list of irregular verbs for the past simple is quite large and there is no one rule for these irregularities, they must simply be learnt.

The conjugation pattern is the same for all verbs that are formed by adding a prefix to another verb.

Observe:

come - came
become - became

Also: understand (stand), withdraw (draw), arise (rise), and broadcast (cast).

Use the three lists below to learn the irregular verbs:

be	was/were	been
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
build	built	built
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lead	led	led
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain



lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sit	sat	sat
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
understand	understood	understood
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

This list of verbs can be regular or irregular, depending on whether British or American English is being used. The **-t** ending is used in British English, and the **-ed** ending is more common in North American English.

Verb	Past Simple
burn	burned OR burnt
dream	dreamed OR dreamt
learn	learned OR learnt
smell	smelled OR smelt

The verbs in this final list stay the same in both the present, and the past simple.

Verb	Past Simple
beat	beat
bet	bet
cast	cast
cost	cost
cut	cut
hit	hit
hurt	hurt
let	let
put	put
quit	quit
set	set
shut	shut
spread	spread



LISTENING: NIGHTMARES

Jessica: You will never guess what I dreamt about last night, Eric. It was the weirdest dream ever!

Eric: What was it?

Jessica: I dreamt that you and I were walking in the woods, and a bear came up and started talking to us. The weirdest thing is that the bear spoke Russian and when he spoke, subtitles showed beneath him. I think he was trying to tell us to follow him, but I wasn't really sure.

Eric: That's really weird Jessica, a Russian speaking bear with subtitles. Did the dream wake you up?

Jessica: No, I'm a pretty heavy sleeper, I never wake up. I once slept through an earthquake.

Eric: Haha! I'm the opposite; I wake up all the time. I woke up last night because of a nightmare. It was horrible. I couldn't get back to sleep. I tossed and turned until morning.

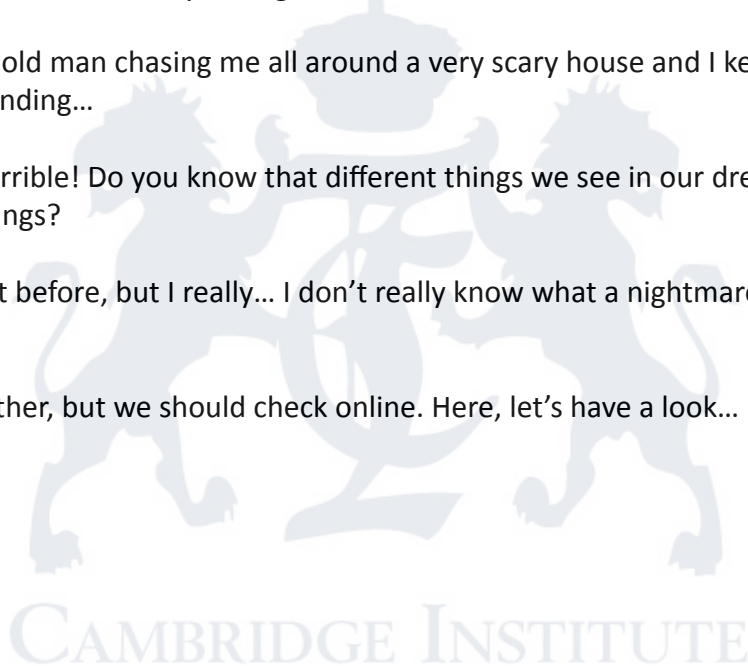
Jessica: Oh that's horrible! What was your nightmare about?

Eric: Well there was an old man chasing me all around a very scary house and I kept running up stairs. The stairs were never ending...

Jessica: That sounds horrible! Do you know that different things we see in our dreams are supposed to have different meanings?

Eric: Yes, I've heard that before, but I really... I don't really know what a nightmare like that could mean.

Jessica: I don't know either, but we should check online. Here, let's have a look...





READING: THE IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP

The amount of sleep that is absolutely necessary for a grown adult to get is between 7-8 hours of sleep per night. Even though babies, children and young people need much more sleep than adults, most adults still don't get the amount of rest they need. With everyone trying to fit so many things into one day, much too often people put other tasks higher on their priority list. Doing so is a big mistake and can have very negative effects on your health and your ability to complete tasks.

There are many problems a person can have from not sleeping enough: being in a bad mood, weight gain, feelings of worry and being easily stressed out, the inability to pay attention, forgetfulness, depression and unfortunately, some people even die in car accidents after falling asleep at the wheel.

Some people say they do not sleep enough simply because falling asleep at night is difficult for them. Here are a few bed-time tips that everyone can do to make sleeping easier:

1. Go to bed at the same time every night in order to get your mind used to a sleep schedule.
2. Create a relaxing bed time routine. For example; taking a bath then reading for half an hour before putting your pyjamas on and getting into bed.
3. Exercise regularly - "Those who can't find time for exercise will have to make time for illness."
4. Make sure your bedroom is set up to induce sleep easily. It should be a calming atmosphere, dark with no noise, and at a good temperature.
5. A simple '4-7-8' deep-breathing trick can induce sleep in 60 seconds.

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GRAMMAR: WILL/BE GOING TO

We use **will** and **be going to** when we talk about something in the future. **Will** is used when we decide something spontaneously **at the time of speaking**. We use **be going to** when talking about **plans**.

Affirmative: will = 'll

Affirmative: am / is / are going to

Negative: will not = won't

Negative: am not / isn't / aren't going to

Examples:

Jane - "Have you heard Helen is in hospital?"

Tom - "No, I'll **visit** her tomorrow." (Tom has just decided to visit her).

"James and I **are going to travel** to China next week." (It's a plan, we already have the tickets).

"I'm **going to buy** new clothes this weekend." (It's a plan, a decision made previously).

"It's really cold in here, isn't it? I'll **turn** the heating on." (It's a decision made at the moment of speaking).

We use **will** and **be going to** when we make a **prediction** about something in the future too. However, we use **be going to** when the prediction is **based on a present fact**.

Examples:

"Let's have the picnic on Sunday, because I think **it will rain** on Saturday" (There is no indication of rain, only a prediction that it will rain on Saturday).

"It's cloudy and windy today. **It's going to rain** soon." (The present fact is that it's cloudy and windy, so it's really likely to rain).

I'm not feeling very well today. I think I'm **going to be** sick very soon. (Not I think I will be sick).

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Will is used when there is no connection to the present.

Going to is used when there is a connection to the present.

Will is used with future facts or things we believe to be true.

Going to is not used with future facts or things we believe to be true.

Will is used at the moment of a taking a decision.

Going to is used to a talk about a planned activity.

Will is used to make a prediction in the far off future.

Going to is used to express a prediction based on evidence in the present.

Will is used to indicate promises, offers, requests or invitations.

Going to is not used to indicate such things.



LISTENING: PHONE CALL

Receptionist: Good morning, may I help you?

Peter Moore: Hi, er... yes. I'd like to speak to the Marketing Director, Timothy Marshall, please.

Receptionist: Right, hold on a minute. I'll check to see if Mr. Marshall is available.

Peter Moore: Thank you.

Receptionist: Ummm... I'm afraid Mr. Marshall is busy at the moment. Would you like to leave him a message?

Peter Moore: Oh...OK. Could you please tell him that Peter Moore called? I need to know if he will attend the conference next week. We need to see how many people will be there to have everything planned with all the details as much as possible. Ahhh Please, could you ask him to call me back as soon as he gets the message.

Receptionist: Ok, I'll give him the message. Ahh ... Anything else?

Peter Moore: No, thank you very much.

Receptionist: Glad that I could help you. Have a nice day.

Peter Moore: You too.

LISTENING: ANSWERING MACHINE

Message 1

Hi. Daniel here. Er, I'm just ringing to know if you're going to come to my party on Saturday or not. If so, you'll need to dress up because we are going to choose a theme for the party. Will you call me back later? I will be waiting for your call anyway. Thanks!

Message 2

Mum, it's Jamie. I think I'm going to arrive late home tonight, because Susan is going to throw a party as it is her birthday. Er, don't leave any dinner for me because she said she is going to prepare some special dishes for all of us. Don't worry, I'll be OK. I'll call you as soon as I can. Thanks, mommy. Love you!

Message 3

Hey John! Rachel here. How's everything? Are you going to the concert tonight? I'm gonna bring some snacks because we are definitely going to need it. After all we're gonna be up all night. So... Also, I'll be wearing that Coldplay T-shirt, I know you like it! I'll call you again at 2. Hopefully, you'll pick up the phone. Bye.

Message 4

Hey sis! It's Mandy. I've been calling you all day! Where have you been? Mum and dad are going to sleep at the Johnson's house tonight so... What do you think about watching a film together at home? What do you reckon? No worries, I'll take some snacks and drinks because the night is going to be so long! By the way, Sally said she is going to come over too! I'll call her now to let her know about everything. Call me and let me know if you're coming over later! Ok? Talk to you soon! Bye.



VOCABULARY: TALKING ON THE PHONE

- Can / may / could I talk / speak to...?
- May / can I help you?
- Hold on / Wait a minute.
- I'm afraid he / she is not here at the moment / right now.
- Would you like to leave him / her a message?
- Hello. I'm ringing to ask about ...
- I'd like to speak to (someone).
- Can you put me through to extension 223 please?

VOCABULARY: RELATED TO THE OFFICE



First aid kit	Chair
Calculator	Photocopier
Rubber / Eraser	Briefcase
Scotch tape	Cutter
Hole punch	Scissors
Light switch	Table lamp
Pins / Tacks	Safe
Staples	Fire alarm / smoke detector
Stapler	Paper clips
Sharpener	File folder
Wastebasket / dustbin	Desk
Bulletin board	Filing cabinet
Water cooler	Plant



Unit 10. I love New York

READING: VISITING NEW YORK

New York is America's largest and greatest city. I love living here and I never want to leave. It can be very noisy and busy, but we all love it because it has so much entertainment and so many interesting places! Some of the greatest artists, musicians, actors and athletes come from New York such as Jennifer Lopez, The Ramones, Edward Hopper, Kareem Abdul Jabbar, and Robert De Niro. New York is divided into five boroughs, but most visitors enjoy Manhattan the most.

Make your way from the south up to the north. You should start your visit like so many immigrants did, and visit the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. Explore the immigrant neighborhoods Little Italy and Chinatown for great shopping, bars, and food. Other landmarks include Wall Street and the World Trade Center site. In Midtown, see the Empire State Building and the Chrysler Building before taking a photo of the famous Times Square. Relax in Central Park, and don't miss my favorite art museum, the Guggenheim.





VOCABULARY: TRAVEL PHRASES

There are some important phrases you will probably need when you are traveling in a new place

1. **Where is...** the bus stop / the gas station / Linden street?

Is it near here?

Is it far from here?

Can I go by foot?

2. **Go straight ahead** ↑

Turn left ←

Turn right →

3. **The** (pharmacy/chemist/drugstore) / bakery / bus stop is **on the corner**.

It's opposite the...

It's across the street from...

4. **When** is the next bus / train to London / Paris / Brooklyn?

Which bus / train goes to...?

5. **We would like a room for two.**

How much is a room?

Smoking, **non** smoking?

Does it include breakfast? / Is breakfast included?

What is the hotel's address?

6. **What are today's specials?**

What is in the... Waldorf salad / Caesar salad / Beef Bourguignon?

I'm allergic to... shellfish / dairy / peanuts.

I don't eat... meat/pork. I am

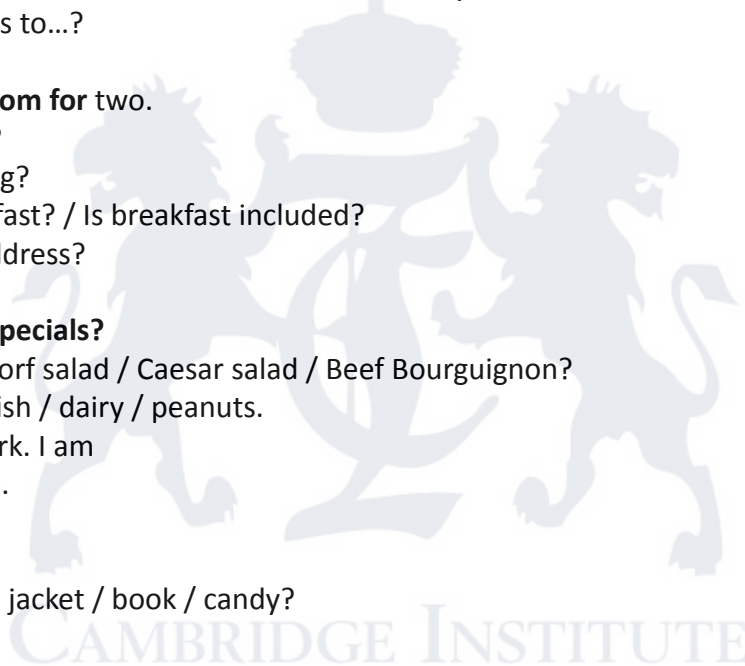
The check/bill, please.

Excuse me, waiter.

7. **How much is this...** jacket / book / candy?

That's too expensive.

That's quite pricey.





GRAMMAR: GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

When we use two verbs in a sentence, sometimes the main verb is followed by the infinitive (**to + verb**), and sometimes it's followed by the gerund (**verb + ing**).

Example

Infinitives - *I need **to shop** this weekend.*

Gerunds - *I enjoy **shopping** on the weekends.*

Verbs followed by the gerund

Avoid
Deny
Detest
Delay
Can't stand
Enjoy
Face
Fancy
Feel like
Finish
Give up
Imagine
Keep
Love
Like
Mind
Miss
Postpone
Practice
Put off

Verbs followed by the infinitive

Agree
Choose
Dare
Decide
Expect
Fail
Happen
Hope
Manage
Mean
Offer
Prepare
Pretend
Promise
Refuse
Seem
Want
Wish





LISTENING: GUIDED TOUR

John: Hello everyone. Welcome to Washington, D.C. Travels. I hope you have a great time on your trip to the US Capital. I would like to give you some helpful advice before you get going. First of all, make sure to keep your money and your valuable things in a safe place. Keep your bags closed and keep your things, like your wallet, mp3 player and camera, at the bottom of the bag. In case you get lost, take a map with you, write down the address of your hotel, and plan a time and a place to meet your friends or family. Learn the important phrases in English like directions and “Where is the bathroom?” “How much is it?” And of course “Please” and “Thank you”. Americans are friendly and they’ll love to help if you smile and say thank you.

Be sure to pack warm and cool clothes, a hat, and an umbrella, you never know what the weather will be like. Try to plan to see sites that are close to each other, and that way you will be able to see a lot. For example, visit a couple museums on the Mall in one day, they are free and they are very interesting. Check the rules before going into museums and make sure you don’t take pictures if it’s not allowed. Have a safe trip everyone.

VOCABULARY: LANDMARKS IN THE CITY

Town Hall

Statue

Tower Bridge

Museum

Theater

Monument

Stadium

Mosque

Square

Lake

Skyscraper

Fountain

Ruins

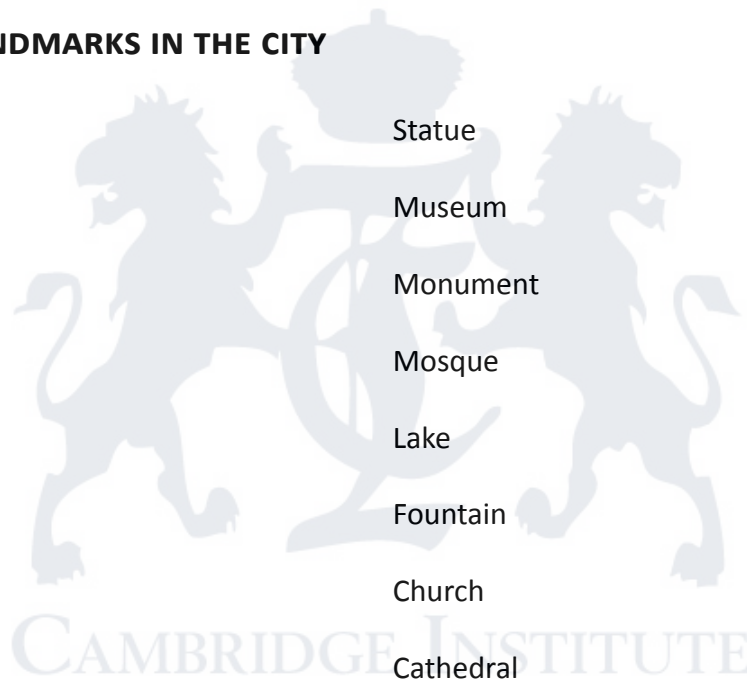
Church

Park

Cathedral

Palace

Castle





READING: BOOK OR MOVIE

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows pt. 2

This movie is great, but it's not the best one of the series. It's based on the seventh book from the Harry Potter series, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, and it tells the final part of the story. Part two is exciting, violent, and very dramatic, but the plot in this film was not very interesting. I think the book *The Deathly Hallows* could be one film instead of two. The second film didn't have enough of a plot, so it needed to be more thrilling and action-packed than the book was.

The actors all do a great job as always. Daniel Radcliff as the main character, Harry Potter, is wonderful. His character is angry, emotional, and clever. Harry's enemy, the crazy and evil Lord Voldemort is played fantastically by Ralph Fiennes.





GRAMMAR: ADJECTIVES / ADVERBS

Adjectives

1. Rule: Adjectives qualify, quantify, specify nouns. Because adjectives describe how something **is**, we usually use adjectives with the verb **to be**.

Examples:

She is beautiful.

He is happy.

The movie is interesting.

She is a good doctor / qualified doctor.

2. Rule: We do not make adjectives plural.

Examples:

Delicious potatoes **NOT** ~~*deliciouses potatoes*~~

Exciting stories **NOT** ~~*excitings stories*~~

3. Rule: Adjectives come before the noun.

Examples:

Yummy pizza.

Smart people.

Angry boy.

Exception: postpositive adjective, which are more poetic or official in nature.

e.g. accounts payable, attorney general, body politic, court martial, God almighty, heir apparent, notary public, poet laureate, postmaster general, time immemorial, words unspoken

Also: "I'm here to find the people responsible."



Adverbs

1. Rule: Adverbs qualify, specify and classify **verbs**, **adjectives** and other **adverbs**. They tell us how something is done.

Examples:

*She talks **loudly**.*
*He plays guitar **quickly**.*
*They run **slowly**.*

2. Rule: Adverbs are usually formed by adding “ly” to an adjective.

Examples:

Loud – loudly
Quick – quickly
Slow – slowly
Nice – nicely
Evil – evilly

3. Rule: exceptions to the adverb formation. Some adjectives don't change when they become adverbs.

Examples:

Hard, fast.
*We drove **fast**. ~~fastly~~*
*She works **hard**. ~~hardly~~*

4. Rule: Good and Well.

Good is an adjective and **well** is an adverb.

We use **good** when describing a **noun** (someone or something).

We use **well** when describing **how something was done** (a verb).

Examples:

*She did **well** on the test. She did good on the test.*
*He plays basketball **very well**.*
*She is **good** at science.*
*He is **good** at basketball.*

5. Rule: adverbs can describe an adjective. In this case, the adverb will come before the adjective.

Examples:

*I am **incredibly** nervous.*
*She is **usually** unhappy.*



LISTENING: BOOKSTORE

Lisa: Hey John, did you go to the bookstore yesterday?

John: Yeah, Kim and I went. You've met Kim, Haven't you? Well, they had a good sale and we both got some new books.

Lisa: Great! What books did you get?

Kim: Well, I think historical non-fiction is very interesting so I got a historical novel about the Civil War.

John: *sighs* Kim reads such boring books!

Lisa: Well I think that sounds kind of interesting, but I usually prefer fiction.

John: Yeah, me too. I decided to get the Lord of the Rings series since I love the movies.

Kim: Those movies are too dramatic and violent!

John: No way. The author is J.R.R. Tolkein, he is really intelligent, and a lot of people think he is really creative after they read his books.

Lisa: I think Lord of the Rings is boring. I think I'll go to the bookstore to look for some thrilling murder mysteries.

VOCABULARY: ADJECTIVES / OPPOSITES

Small - Big

Bored - Excited

Dark - Light

Dirty - Clean

Fast - Slow

Fat - Skinny

Bad - Good

Evil - Good

Sad - Happy

Active - Lazy

Light - Heavy

Nice - Mean

Short - Long

Smart - Dumb

Tall - Short

Ugly - Pretty

Dry - Wet

Narrow - Wide

Young - Old

