

Crossing the Pacific

ENGLISH FOR BEGINNER

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Lesson 1 Introduction

Dialogue

A: Hello. My name is Jessica Simpson.

B: Hi. I'm Tom Kim. Nice to meet you.

A: Nice to meet you, too. Where are you from?

B: I'm from Korea.

A: Sue. May I have your phone number, please? I want to call you sometime.

Sometimes we eat at McDonalds. Would you like to go there with us sometime?

B: Sure thing. It's 456-7890, and the area code is 123.

A: Thank you. Do you want my number, too?

B: Sure. What is it?

A: It's 987-6543, and the area code is 210.

A: What are your hobbies?

B: My hobbies are eating and sleeping.

A: You need to get a real hobby. Why don't we join a gym? Let's exercise together.

B: I'm not sure. I'll think about it.





Practice

- Introduce yourself to your teacher.
- Ask your teacher questions to find out about his/her hobbies and pastimes.
- Do you have anything in common?

Questions

1. What is your last name?
2. How do you spell your last name?
3. What is your first name?
4. How do you spell your first name?
5. What is your address?
6. What is your phone number?
7. What is your e-mail address?

Questions

Let's pretend you are introducing your friend to your teacher.
How are you going to introduce them to each other?
Create a dialogue.

■ _M.E.M.O._





Lesson 2

Location

Dialogue

- A: Where are you?
B: I'm in the kitchen.
A: What are you doing?
B: I'm cooking dinner for us.
A: Where's my watch?
B: It's on the desk.
A: Where's my bag?
B: It's on the floor, right beside the coffee table.
A: Where's my key?
B: Stop the questions. I'm busy.

Practice

- List 10 objects in your office or room.
- Tell your teacher where each object is in your office or room.
Ex. The telephone is on the desk.
- List the places at home.
- Tell your teacher where you cook, eat, sleep, and watch TV at home.

Questions

1. Where do you live?
2. Where is your office?
3. Where do you park your car?
4. Where do you go when you are sick?
5. Where do you go to deposit or withdraw your money?
6. Where do you go to study?
7. Where do you go to see movies?
8. Where do you go for a walk?
9. Where do you go to mail your letters?
10. Where do you go grocery shopping?

Discussion Topic : Organized and disorganized

Are you an organized person?

Then, tell your teacher how you organize your room, work place, and your work.

How do you feel when everything is disorganized?

If you are a disorganized person, tell your teacher how you are disorganized.

Do you have any difficulties finding things or doing your work?

■ M.E.M.O 





Lesson 3

Everyday activities & On Going Activities

Dialogue

A: What are you doing?

B: I'm watching TV.

A: Do you watch TV every day?

B: Yes, I do.

A: What's your dad doing?

B: He's reading the newspaper.

A: Does he read a newspaper every day?

B: Yes, he does.

A: What's your mom doing?

B: She's cooking.

A: Does she cook every day?

B: Yes, she does.

A: What's your brother doing?

B: He's cutting the grass.

A: Does he mow the lawn every day?

B: No, he doesn't.

A: What...

B: Please. No more questions! I'm watching TV.

A: Are you busy?

B: Not really. I'm just watching TV.

A: Where's your sister?

B: She's in the kitchen, baking some chocolate cookies.

A: Yummy...

B: No. You don't want to try her cookies.

I smell something burning.

Here are some activities we do every day:

sleeping, eating, cooking, cleaning the house (rooms), brushing the teeth, driving, listening to music, watching TV, reading, drinking, feeding, baking, crying, dancing, having dinner, laughing, riding, talking, vacuuming, writing, etc.

Practice

- Tell your teacher what you do every day.
- What do you usually do on the weekend?
- What did you do last Saturday?
- What did you do today?
- What are you going to do tomorrow?

Reading

Every Saturday, I get up late. I usually wake up at 6 am on weekdays, but on Saturdays I get up at 8 am. Then I prepare breakfast for my family. First, I make some coffee, and then, pour some milk and orange juice, toast some bagels, scramble some eggs, and cook some sausages. When everything is done, I wake my husband and two daughters up. They love Saturdays. I'm happy every time I see their smiles.

- What time does he usually get up on weekdays?
- What time does he get up on Saturdays?
- What did he do after he got up?
- When is he happy?
- What are they having for breakfast?

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 4 Describing People/Things

Dialogue

A: How many members are in your family?

B: There are four in my family, including me.

My mother, father, one sister, and me.

A: My dad is **short**. How about your dad? Is he **tall**?

B: Yes, he is tall, and my mom is **short**.

A: Is your sister **younger or older than you**?

B: My sister is **older than** me. She is **tall** and **very beautiful**.

A: My older brother is **fat and homely**. I want him to lose some weight.

B: I met your brother before. He wasn't **fat and homely**.

He seemed like a very **nice** guy.

A: Do you have a car?

B: Yes, but it's a **very old** car. I bought it 30 years ago.

A: Does it still run?

B: Yes, it does. Do you have a car?

A: Yes. I bought a BMU a week ago.

B: Wow. Wasn't it **expensive**?

A: Yes, it was, but I really wanted to buy a BMU.

B: You are **rich**.

Practice

- Describe yourself.
- Are you tall or short, young or old, heavy (fat) or thin, married or single, and handsome (beautiful) or plain?
- Ask your teacher to describe her/himself.



Questions

1. Is your best friend tall?
2. Is your teacher young or old?
3. Is your sister/brother fat?
4. Is your car new?
5. Is your best friend single?
6. Is your best friend handsome/beautiful?
7. Do you live in a big house?
8. Is your neighborhood quiet?
9. Is English easy?
10. Are you rich?
11. Do you usually go to expensive restaurants?

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 5 Weather

Dialogue

(Telephone rings.)

A: Hello.

B: Is John there?

A: This is John speaking. Who's calling?

B: It's me, Amanda.

A: Oh. Hi, Amanda. How's it going?

B: Very good. How are things with you?

A: Couldn't be better. I heard you moved to London.

B: That's right.

A: **How is the weather in London? Is it sunny?**

B: No, it isn't. **It's cloudy.**

A: I see. I heard **it rains** a lot in London.

B: Yeah, that's true. **How's the weather in Port Rowan?**

A: **It's cold.** In fact, **it's snowing** right now.

B: I miss the Canadian weather. I want to go skiing.

Here are some expressions which describe weather conditions.

It's sunny.

It's cloudy.

It's windy.

It's raining.

It's snowing.

It's hot.

It's warm.

It's cool,

It's cold.

It's freezing.

Practice

- How's the weather today?
- How was the weather yesterday?
- Talk about Korean weather and its four seasons.
- Ask your teacher about weather and seasons in his/her country.

Discussion Topic : Different Weather in Different Countries

Have you traveled to other countries? How was the weather?
Tell your teacher about your trips and strange things you experienced.

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 6

Family Members

Dialogue

A: How many members are there in your family?

B: There're only two in my family. My wife and I.

We're going to have another member next month.

We're expecting a baby.

A: Congratulations!

B: Thanks. The baby's grandparents-to-be are really happy.

A: How many are in your family, including close relatives?

B: Hmm... I don't know. Let's see... dad, mom, two sisters, one brother, grandpa, grandma, two uncles, two aunts, five cousins, and one nephew.

A: Wow! You have a big family.

B: I guess. How about you?

A: I have a small family. Only father, mother, and me. My grandparents passed away two years ago, and they only had one son, my dad. Also, my grandparents on mom's side passed away many years ago, and had only one daughter, my mom. I have no uncles or aunts.

B: Do you have any siblings?

A: No. I'm the only child.

Family members:

mother/father (parents), son/daughter (children), sister/brother (siblings)

grandfather/grandmother (grandparents),

grandson/granddaughter (grandchildren),

wife/husband, aunt/uncle, cousin, niece/nephew

Practice

- How many members are there in your family?
- Do you have any close relatives?
- List all your relatives.
- Draw your family tree, and then tell your teacher about it.
- Find out about your teacher's family tree.

Reading

It's one of my many wedding pictures. This is my favourite one, because all of my family, relatives, and friends are in this one photograph. This beautiful lady in the white wedding gown is, of course, my wife. Do you see this handsome man? That's me. My dad is holding a glass of wine, and my mom is talking to my mother-in-law. This is my brother-in-law. He is very athletic. All my wife's and my uncles, aunts, cousins and friends are busy drinking and dancing. The nieces and nephews are not interested in my wedding. They're just playing video games. Isn't it amazing? All of my family members and guests are in this one picture.

In the picture:

- Who are playing video games?
- What's his mother-in-law doing?
- Who are drinking and dancing?
- Who are in the picture?



Lesson 7 locating Places

Dialogue

A: Excuse me, Sir. Do you know where the bank is?

B: I'm sorry. I'm not from here, either.

A: Oh, I see. Thank you anyway.

C: Excuse me, Ma'am. Is there a bank around here?

D: Yes. It's on Main Street, right **next to** the library.

C: Oh, I know where it is. I saw the library building. Thank you very much.

D: You're welcome.

A: Dorothy, do you know where the movie theatre is?

B: It's **around the corner** from the library.

A: Thanks.

B: Are you going to see a movie? Who with?

A: With Sarah. I asked her out.

B: Terrific!

Here is a list of expressions you could use when you give directions.

- The library's **next to** the bank.
- The bank's **across from** the drug store.
- The fire station's **around the corner from** the drug store.
- The drug store's **between** the grocery store and the ice-cream parlor.

Practice

- List places in your town.
- Tell your teacher the location of each place you listed above.
- Create a dialogue, asking and giving directions to a place.

Questions

1. Is there a shopping mall in your city or town?
2. Where is it?
3. Is it your favorite shopping mall? If it is, why? If it's not, what and where is your favorite shopping mall?
4. How do you get to that shopping mall? By bus? By subway? By car? On foot?
5. How often do you go there?
6. What do you usually buy there?
7. Is there another shopping mall you go to besides that one?

Note

In Canada some people still shop "downtown"! For some people, malls are too big, too bright and too far without a car.

▪ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 8 Clothing

Dialogue

(at a clothing store)

A: Hi, may I help you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a **dress shirt**.

A: We have all different kinds of dress shirts. Please come this way. I'll show you.

B: Thanks.

C: Excuse me. I'm looking for a **jacket**. Can you help me?

A: Sure. What kind of jacket are you looking for?

C: I'm looking for a **leather jacket**.

A: We have leather jackets in many different **colors**. How about a **green one**?

Green is in fashion these days.

C: Well... I prefer a **black leather jacket**.

A: Black leather jackets are steady sellers.

D: Excuse me. **Can you show me some pants**?

A: Of course, Sir. Are you looking for **cotton pants**, or **dress pants**?

D: I'm looking for a **pair of jeans**. **Where do you keep your jeans**?

A: Jeans are over there.

D: Thank you.



Articles of clothing:

shirt, tie, jacket, belt, pants, socks, shoes, earrings, necklace, blouse, bracelet, skirt, briefcase, stockings, hat, coat, gloves, purse, dress, glasses, suit, watch, umbrella, sweater, mittens, jeans, boots, scarf... etc.

Some articles of clothing take the plural form when others take the singular form.

Which articles take the plural form? List them.

Ask your teacher for more.

Using the examples of clothing above, create a dialogue with your teacher.

Pretend you are a customer and your teacher is a store clerk.

Now, switch roles, and do a role play again.

Questions

1. What're you wearing now?
2. How do you dress usually?
3. Is there a dress code in your office?
4. What's your favorite color of clothes?
5. Do you wear glasses?

■ _M.E.M.O_ 





Lesson 9

Habitual Actions

Reading

Lauren is very athletic. She exercises every day. On Monday she does aerobics. On Tuesday she takes a Taebo class. On Wednesday she does yoga. On Thursday she does steps. On Friday she swims. On Saturday she goes hiking. And on Sunday she takes a break.

Questions

1. A: What kind of exercises does she do on **Monday**?

B: On **Monday** she does **aerobics**.

Ask and answer questions about her other days of the week.

2. A: Does she take a **Taebo class** on **Tuesday**?

B: Yes, she does.

Ask six more questions with “yes” answers.

3. A: Does she do **aerobics** on **Wednesday**?

B: No, she doesn't. She does **yoga** on **Wednesday**.

Ask six more questions with “no” answers.

Practice

- Tell your teacher what you **usually** do during the week.
- Ask your teacher about her/his week.
- When do we use “do” and “does”?

Basic Grammar Questions : "Do" or "Does"

Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs.

1. What time _____ you usually come home?
2. On what day _____ she swim?
3. _____ they go to the same school?
4. What _____ you think?
5. _____ he speak Korean?

Discussion Topic : Hobbies and Habits

- What're your hobbies?
- Do you have any good or bad habits?
- What are they?
- If you have a good habit, why is it good?
- If you have a bad habit, why is it bad? Did you try to get rid of your bad habit(s)?

▪ M.E.M.O 





Lesson 10 Making Comparisons

Dialogue

A: Is he your brother?

B: Yes, he is. Why?

A: I didn't recognize him. He's **much taller than before**.

B: He's **taller and bigger than me**, now.

A: He is so tall; he could be a basketball player.

B: Actually, he wants to be a professional basketball player.

C: Are you **older than** your sister?

D: No, my sister is **older than** me. I'm sixteen, and my sister is eighteen.

C: I thought you were **older than** your sister, because you're **taller than** her.

D: Yeah. Many people think I'm older than her because of my height.

My sister hates her height.

E: This summer is **hotter than** last summer.

F: I think each summer **gets hotter and hotter**.

E: We need to have a **longer** summer vacation. It's very hard to work in this weather.

F: I agree.

We can compare two things:

*A is **better than** B.*

*A is **softer than** B.*

*A is **cleaner than** B.*

*A is **bigger than** B.*

*A is **smaller than** B.*

*A is **more beautiful than** B.*

*A is **more handsome than** B.*

*A is **more interesting than** B.*

*A is **more intelligent than** B.*

*A is **more talkative than** B.*



Grammar Talk :

Just add “er” to the adjective unless the adjective has 2 or more syllables or it ends in “y”. So we have “clean” and “cleaner”, “interesting” and “more interesting”. For “dry” change the “y” to “i” and add “er” to produce “drier”.

Practice

make a sentence with each comparative listed above.

Questions

1. Which one's softer, wool or silk?
2. Which one's lighter, a rock or a feather?
3. Which one of you is more intelligent, you or your brother (sister, friend)?
4. Which one is more friendly, a cat or a dog?
5. Which one of you is more talkative, you or your teacher?

Discussion Topic : How to Study English

- How did you study English before?
- Do you think Telephone English is helpful?
- Did your English improve?
- Ask your teacher for a method to improve your English.

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 11 Superlatives

Dialogue

A: Tom is very big. He's 190^{cm} tall and weighs about 100kg.

B: Actually, he is **the largest** man I know.

A: Because of his height and weight, he was able to join the football team.

B: I guess he is a great football player.

A: He is **the best** on his team.

B: Wow! Good for him.

C: Susie is **the most polite** person I know.

D: Sadly, her landlord is the **meanest** and **rudest** man on earth.

C: That's terrible.

D: She's looking for a new place to live.

When we want to indicate the best one of all, we use superlatives.

A is **the smartest** _____.

A is **the nicest** _____.

A is **the prettiest** _____.

A is **the laziest** _____.

A is **the meanest** _____.

A is **the most generous** _____.

A is **the most energetic** _____.

A is **the most boring** _____.

A is **the most beautiful** _____.

A is **the most patient** _____.

Grammar Talk :

Put "the" before the adjective and just add "est" to the adjective unless the adjective has 2 or more syllables or it ends in "y." So we have "clean" and "the cleanest", "interesting" and "the most interesting." For "dry" change the "y" to "i" and add "er" to produce "the driest."

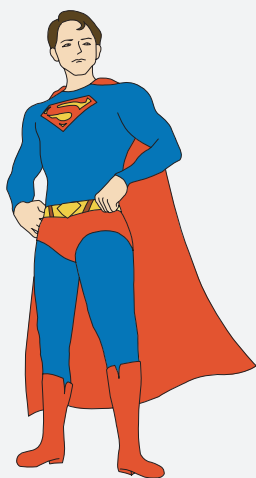


Practice

make a sentence with each superlative listed above.

Questions

1. Who is the smartest person in your class or in your office?
2. Who is the kindest person in your family and in your office (class)?
3. Who is the meanest person in your family and in your office (class)?
4. Who is the most stubborn person in your office?
5. What is the most interesting thing to you these days?



Superman



Batman



Spiderman

Discussion Topic : Superman, Batman, and Spiderman

Do you know Superman, Batman, and Spiderman? Let's talk about them.
What are the differences between them?

Who is your favourite? Why?

Also try to answer the following questions after the talk.

- Who's the strongest?
- Who's the fastest?
- Who's the best-looking?



Lesson 12 Adverbs

Dialogue

(during the math class)

A: Stacey, did you already finish all the questions?

B: Yes, Mrs. Nelson. Would you please check my answers?

A: Sure.

B: How did I do?

A: Wow! You got everything right. You are a fast learner.

B: What is a “fast learner”?

A: It means you learn **fast**.

B: Ah-ha. I learn everything very **quickly**.

C: Scott, did you finish your project yet?

D: No, Ma’am. I’m still working on it.

C: You work too **slowly**.

D: I try not to make any mistakes.

*An **adverb** is a word which describes an action, situation, or event.*

Eg. Fast, quickly, slowly, carefully, carelessly, loudly, softly, well, badly

Practice

Can you think of any more adverbs other than the ones mentioned above?



Questions

1. Jackie is a good dancer.
How does she dance?
2. Cindy is a good singer.
How does she sing?
3. Jonathan is a soft speaker.
How does he speak?
4. Min-Yi is a great cook.
How does she cook?
5. Sophie is a careful driver.
How does she drive?

Reading

Jennifer is a lazy college student. She used to get up early, study hard for the college entrance exam, and do many after school activities in high school. These days she gets up at 11 am and does nothing all day long. Sometimes she doesn't go to school. Actually, she thinks there is no reason for her to go to school because the teachers don't take attendance. She believes that as long as she passes the tests, she can graduate.

What kind of college student is she?

If she is your friend, sister, or daughter, what advice would you give her?

How was your college life?

If you could go back and become a college student again, what would you do differently?



Lesson 13

There is... / There are...

Dialogue

A: I heard you moved to a new place. When did you move?

B: We moved last Saturday

A: Is it a house or an apartment?

B: An apartment.

A: How many bedrooms **are there**?

B: **There are** two bedrooms.

C: **Is there** a washroom around here?

D: It's right at the corner over there.

C: Thanks.

D: You're welcome.

Grammar Talk :

To refer to an object or non-count object, "there is..." is used.

To refer to more than two objects, "there are..." is used.

Complete the sentences with 'there is' or 'there are'.

- _____ two apples.
- _____ an apple and a banana.
- _____ too many problems.
- _____ none.
- _____ nobody.
- _____ too much pressure.
- _____ a couple.

Practice

★ for # 4 question in the practice, 2 answers are possible, depending on whether the noun is singular or plural. We can have "There is none." (referring to coffee), and "There are none." (referring to apples).



Discussion Topic : My House

1. Let's pretend you are house hunting
2. What kind of house would you look for? Why?
3. What will you ask a real estate agent before you buy or rent the place?
4. If you had enough money to buy any house anywhere in Korea, what kind of house and where would you buy? Why?
5. When you buy a house, what kind of house in where in Korea would you avoid? Why?
6. Can you describe your home? (ex. number of bedrooms/bathrooms, condominium/apartment/house.)
7. What do you like about your home?
8. What do you dislike about your home?
9. Do you have any plans to move in the near future?
10. If yes, why?
11. If not, why not?

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 14 Present, Past, and Future

Dialogue

A: Hey, John. What're you doing?

B: I'm vacuuming the house.

A: How often do you vacuum your house?

B: I vacuum my house every day.

A: Did you vacuum the house yesterday?

B: Of course, I vacuumed the house yesterday, too.

A: Are you going to vacuum the house tomorrow?

B: I'm going to vacuum the house tomorrow, too.

A: Why do you vacuum every day?

B: I have two cats and they shed a lot, so I have to vacuum every day.

C: Hello, Sophie. What're you doing?

D: I'm studying English right now.

C: Do you study English every day?

D: Yes, I study English every day.

C: Did you study English yesterday?

D: Yes. I studied English yesterday, too.

C: Are you going to study English tomorrow?

D: Yes. I'm going to study English tomorrow, too.

C: Why do you study English every day?

D: I want to be able to speak fluent English, so I have to study English every day.

*Using the correct tense is very important in referring to past, present, and future time.
What are the past, present, and future tense of the following verbs?*

	Past	Present	Future
1. like	_____	_____	_____
2. play	_____	_____	_____
3. swim	_____	_____	_____
4. write	_____	_____	_____
5. sing	_____	_____	_____



Practice

Using the dialogue above as a model, create new dialogues with the verbs given above.

Discussion Topic : Everyday Activities

Do you have an activity which you try to do every day?

Do you do it every day? If not every day, how often?

Did you do it yesterday?

Will you do it tomorrow?

Why do you try to do it every day, or very often?

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 15 Food

Dialogue

A: Where's the **ketchup**?

B: **It's** in the fridge.

A: Where are the **cookies**?

B: **They're** in the cookie jar.

A: Where's the **cookie jar**?

B: **It's** in the cupboard.

A: Where're the **apples**?

B: **They're** on the counter.

A: Where's the **butter**?

B: **It's** in the fridge.

A: Where's the **ice cream**?

B: **It's** in the freezer.

There are count and non-count nouns.

In the dialogue, ketchup, cookies, cookie jar, apples, butter, and ice cream were mentioned.

Which ones are count nouns?

Which ones are non-count nouns?

Practice

1. Who does the grocery shopping in your family?
2. If you do, did you go grocery shopping lately?
3. What did you buy?
4. Where did you put them in your kitchen?
5. If other person did the grocery shopping, what did he/she buy?
6. Where did he/she put them in the kitchen?



Questions

1. Where do you keep the cookies?
2. Where do you store the milk?
3. Where do you put the frozen yogurt?
4. Where do you keep the bananas?
5. Where do you store the apples?
6. Where do you put the coke?
7. Where's the cheese?
8. Where're the cucumbers?
9. Where's the coffee?
10. Where's the cereal?

Discussion Topic : Your Favourite Food

1. What's your favourite food?
2. Do you also like Western food?
3. If yes, what's your favorite Western food?
4. If not, why don't you like Western food?
5. Are you a good cook?
6. If yes, what's your best dish?
7. If not, who's the good cook in your family? What's his/her best dish?

▪ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 16 Adjectives

Dialogue

A: We have a **new math** teacher, Mom.

B: What's he like?

A: He's a very **nice** man.

B: Yeah?

A: He didn't give us any homework today.

B: Is that why you think he's a **nice** man?

A: Um... He's also a **good** teacher, because he makes things very easy to understand.

B: That's good. I guess you'll like math from now on.

C: Jessica has a **loud** voice.

I wish she'd speak a little more softly.

D: Her younger sister has a **soft** voice. Sometimes I cannot hear what she says.

I wish she'd speak a little more loudly.

C: How can sisters be so different?

D: I don't know.

Adjectives are words which describe things, events, or people. They give additional information about things, events, or people.

Practice

Does an adjective come before or after a noun?

Can you think of ten adjectives?

Using these, make ten sentences.

Change the ten adjectives into ten adverbs. Make ten different sentences with these ten adverbs.

What is the difference between an adjective and an adverb?



Questions

1. What kind of person are you? Describe yourself with adjectives.
2. What do you think about your teacher? What kind of person do you think he/she is?
3. Describe your teacher with adjectives.
4. Are you a fast or slow driver?
5. Are you a reckless or careful driver?
6. Are you a fast or slow learner?
7. Are you a good or bad dancer?

Reading

Min-Jung walks very slowly. Her Husband, Scott, walks very fast. He thinks time is money and does everything really fast. Every time Scott goes shopping with her, he gets very upset. He thinks Min-Jung wastes time. However, Min-Jung thinks differently. She thinks, by doing things slowly, she can enjoy every moment in her life. Min Jung and Scott's points of view are different, but they love this difference.

Fill in the blanks:

Min-Jung is a _____ walker. (adjective)

Scott is a _____ walker. (adjective)

They have two _____ viewpoints. (adjective)

Min-Jung likes to do things _____. (adverb)

Scott likes to do things _____. (adverb)



Lesson 17 Days of the Week / Months of the Year

Dialogue

A: What **day** is it?

B: It's **Wednesday**.

C: Do you know **today's date**?

D: It's **the third of July**.

E: When is your birthday?

F: My birthday is **on December 29**.

G: When is your summer vacation?

H: It's **in July**.

I: What day is it?

J: It's **Friday**.

I: I'm in big trouble.

J: Why?

I: I forgot to hand in my assignment. It was **due this Wednesday**.



Don't be confused between day and date.

If someone asks the day, he/she wants to know whether it is Monday, Tuesday, etc.

*Eg. What **day** is it? / It's **Wednesday**.*

If someone asks the certain day's date, he/she wants to know the date of the month.

*Eg. What is today's **date**? / It's **the 19th** (of August).*

If you tell the exact date of an event, you need to put "on" before the date.

*Eg. When is your wedding? / It's **on July 3** (= on the third of July).*

If you just want to tell the month of an event, you put "in" before the month.

*Eg. When are you going to get married? / I'll have my wedding **in July**.*



Practice

1. What day is it?
2. What's the date today?
3. If you are married: When did you get married? When is your wedding anniversary?
4. When did your parents get married? When is their anniversary?
5. When's your birthday?
6. If the day before yesterday was Tuesday, what do you call it?
 - a) this Tuesday
 - b) last Tuesday
 - c) next Tuesday
7. If the day before yesterday was Tuesday, what is today?
8. If today is Monday, what day is the day after tomorrow?
9. How many days are there in a week? Can you name and spell all of them in order?
10. How many months are there in a year? Can you name and spell all of them in order?
11. What's the difference between "on March 1 (=the first of March)" and "in March"?

▪ _M.E.M.O._





Lesson 18 Numbers

Dialogue

A: Did you buy a new car?

B: Yes, I did.

A: How much did you pay for it?

B: It was \$30,000 CND (Canadian Dollars).

A: Wow, that's expensive.

B: Yes. It was over my budget, but I really like it.

C: What was your salary when you worked for ABC Company?

D: It was 25,000,000 KRW (Korean Won).

C: Do you make more than that now?

D: Since I started my own business, I make a whole lot more than that.

C: I also want to open my own business, but I don't know how.

Let's learn how to read numbers in English.

1 = one

10 = ten

100 = one hundred

1,000 = one thousand

10,000 = ten thousand

100,000 = one hundred thousand

1,000,000 = one million

10,000,000 = ten million

100,000,000 = one hundred million

1,000,000,000 = one billion

10,000,000,000 = ten billion

100,000,000,000 = one hundred billion

1,000,000,000,000 = one trillion

10,000,000,000,000 = ten trillion

100,000,000,000,000 = one hundred trillion



Practice

- Practice reading high numbers with your teacher.

Questions

1. Can you read 999,999,999 in English?
2. Can you read 300,000?
3. What is 1,000,000,000,000 – 1,000?
4. What year is this? (eg. year 2006)
5. Do you know how to read these years? 1990, 1999, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2222

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 19 Reflexive Pronouns

Dialogue

A: What did you do yesterday?

B: I went to the movies.

A: Who did you go with?

B: I went there **by myself**.

A: Do you like going to the movies alone?

B: Why not? It's better to go alone, because you don't have to ask another person what he/she wants to see.

C: What did you do last weekend?

D: I went to an amusement park alone.

C: Huh? You went there **by yourself?!!**

D: Yes, I did. It was fun.

C: How can you go places **by yourself?**

D: Why not? It's better to go alone, because you don't have to worry about what someone else wants to ride.

A reflexive pronoun refers to the subject.

If "by" comes before a reflexive pronoun, it means "the subject alone."

Eg. I went there by myself = I went there alone.

Practice

Match each pronoun with the correct reflexive pronoun.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. I | • | • a. themselves |
| 2. you(singular) | • | • b. itself |
| 3. he | • | • c. yourself |
| 4. she | • | • d. myself |
| 5. it | • | • e. yourselves |
| 6. we | • | • f. ourselves |
| 7. you(plural) | • | • g. himself |
| 8. they | • | • h. herself |



- Use the dialogue as a model and create eight new dialogues with these eight reflexive pronouns.
- Here's some examples.
 - I am going by myself.
 - John and I are going by ourselves.
 - You are going to watch TV by yourself.
 - He is going to watch the other TV by himself.
 - She is going to see the movie by herself.
 - It stands by itself in the corner.
 - We are not going with six other people; we are going by ourselves.
 - I hear the two of you are going to the movie by yourselves?
 - It stands alone, by itself, on the corner.
 - They said that they are going by themselves, not with the other six of us.

Questions

1. What do you like to do alone?
2. Why do you like to do it alone?
3. Have you ever gone to a restaurant by yourself?
4. What are the advantages of eating alone?
5. What are the disadvantages of eating alone?
6. Have you ever gone to the movies by yourself?
7. If the answer is 'Yes': What are the good and bad things about going to the movies alone?
8. If the answer is 'No': Why haven't you gone alone?



Lesson 20 Making Telephone Calls

Dialogue

A: Hello.

B: Hi. This is Ted. *May I speak to Kathleen?*

A: *Speaking.*

Hi, Ted. How are you?

B: Fantastic. How about you?

C: Hello.

D: Hi. *This is Melissa. May I speak to John?*

C: *Hold on, please.*

D: Thank you.

E: Hello.

F: Hi. This is Sue. *Is Joshua there?*

E: He's not home right now. *May I take a message?*

F: *Would you please tell him that Sue Smith called?*

E: Sure.

F: Thanks a lot. Good-bye.

- Let's pretend you are making a phone call to your teacher.

Make a conversation according to the following different situations:

- The teacher answers the phone.
- He/she is home, but someone else answers the phone.
- He/she is not home, and someone else answers the phone.
- You dialed the wrong number, and someone whom you don't know answers the phone.
- Nobody is home, and you reach the answering machine.

Practice



Questions

1. Let's pretend you are a telemarketer, and you call many people to sell digital cameras. Your teacher is the person you called. Try to sell a camera to him/her over the telephone.
2. What are some of the products that telemarketers have tried to sell you?
3. In North America, there are many phone calls asking people to make donations. How about in Korea?
4. If an aggressive telemarketer calls, what do you say to end the conversation?

■ _M.E.M.O_





Quiz



What's the simple past tense of each verb?

1. go _____
2. make _____
3. break _____
4. swim _____
5. teach _____
6. write _____
7. sing _____
8. meet _____
9. ride _____
10. drive _____
11. hurt _____
12. stop _____
13. fall _____
14. cut _____
15. eat _____
16. lose _____
17. speak _____
18. run _____
19. take _____
20. catch _____

How did you do?

If your score is 15/20 or higher, you're doing fine.

If you get below 15/20, study harder!!

To Do List Lesson 21



This is Sarah's To Do List for Today:

- _ call Mom
- _ do laundry
- _ go to bank
- _ pay bills
- _ do grocery shopping
- _ vacuum the house

So far she has...

- ✓ called her mom
- ✓ done the laundry
- ✓ paid the bill

What're the things she still hasn't done?

Make your own To Do List of the things you usually do at work, home, or school.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

Practice

After you finish making the list, put a check mark beside the things you've already done.

Do you make a list of the things to do each day?

If so, why do you make it every day?

If not, do you think it would be useful to make a list?



Lesson 22 Some / Any

Dialogue

A: Do you have **any** change?

B: Yes, I do. Why? Do you need **some**?

A: Yes. I have to call my co-worker, and I don't have change for the payphone.

B: Don't you have a cell phone?

A: I did before, but I lost it yesterday.

B: Oh, no.

C: I didn't know Susan was married.

D: Really? Do you know Jason? He's her husband.

C: Jason? He's my English teacher!

D: Susan is your math teacher, right?

C: Both of them are my teachers. Do they have **any** children?

D: No, they don't have **any** children.

Do you know when to use 'any' and 'some'?

- *any*-in a negative sentence or a question

- *some*-in a positive sentence or (sometimes) in a question

Practice

- Ask your teacher whether he/she has the following:

- scissors
- glue
- paper
- paper clips
- Post-it notes

- Answer these questions:

- Do you have any close friends?
- Do you have anything to eat?
- Do you have any English books at home?
- Do you have any chopsticks?
- Do you know any good movies?



Questions

Joanne has some chocolate and flowers.

Dwain has some ribbon and wrapping paper.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Joanne has some _____ and _____, but she _____ have _____ ribbons or wrapping paper.
2. Dwain has some _____ and _____, but he _____ have _____ chocolate or flowers.

Note

These are some commonly mispronounced words.

Practice the pronunciation.

1. thirteen & thirty
2. fourteen & forty
3. fifteen & fifty
4. sixteen & sixty
5. seventeen & seventy
6. eighteen & eighty
7. nineteen & ninety
8. twelve

▪ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 23 Transportation

Dialogue

A: Where're you going?

B: I'm going to the library.

A: How're you getting there?

B: I'm walking to the library.

C: Where's Dwain going?

D: He's going to Pusan for his summer vacation.

C: How's he getting there?

D: He's taking a KTX to Pusan.

C: How's he getting to the train station?

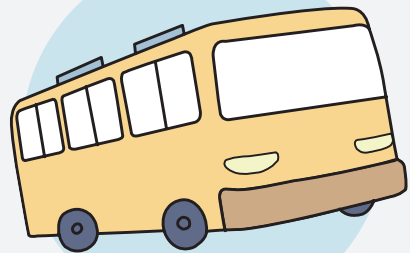
D: He's taking a taxi.

E: Where are you going?

F: We're going to the grocery store.

E: How're you getting there?

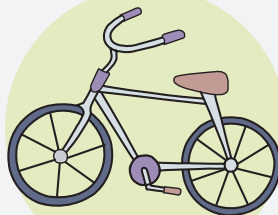
F: My dad's driving us.



Bus



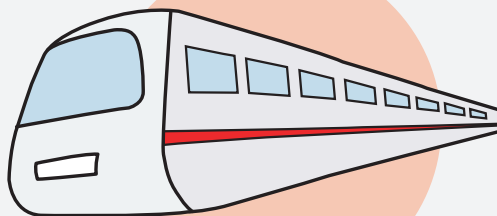
Taxi



Bicycle



Car



Train



When you go somewhere, you can:

walk, run, drive, ride a bicycle, take the train, take the subway, take the bus, or take a taxi.

Practice

1. Where do you go every day?
2. How do you get there?
3. How long does it take you to get there?

Questions

Circle the right word to complete the sentence.

1. Julie (takes her car / drives her car / runs her car) to her office every day.
2. Stephanie (takes her bicycle / drives her bicycle / rides her bicycle) to her school.
3. Do you (take / drive / get) the subway to work?
4. I'm (walking/ walk / to walk) to the park.
5. Mr. Smith always (walk / walks / walking) to his office.

Note

These are some commonly mispronounced words. Practice the pronunciation.

1. walk & work
2. want & won't

Read these sentences.

1. I'm walking to my office.
2. I'm working late today.
3. I want to do that.
4. I won't do that.



Lesson 24 Jobs

Dialogue

A: What do you do?

B: I bake bread and cookies.

A: Are you a baker?

B: Yes, I am. How about you? What do you do?

A: I work in a bank.

B: Are you a banker?

A: No, I'm not. I'm a teller.

C: What do you do?

D: I fix people's teeth.

C: Are you a dentist?

D: Yes, I am. If you need your teeth fixed, come to my clinic.

C: O.K. I will.

D: How about you? What do you do?

C: I fix cars.

D: Are you a mechanic?

C: Yes, I am. If your car has a problem, come to my garage.

D: O.K.

Practice

1. What do you do for a living?
2. What's your job title?
3. Where do you work?
4. List the occupations of 5 people and explain what they do and where they work.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____



Questions

1. What does a florist do?
2. Where does a florist work?
3. What does a baker do?
4. Where does a baker work?
5. What does a banker do?
6. Where does a banker work?
7. What does a bank teller do?
8. Where does a bank teller work?
9. What does a fisherman do?
10. Where does a fisherman work?
11. What does a secretary do?
12. Where does a secretary work?
13. What does a cook do?
14. Where does a cook work?

■ _M.E.M.O._





Lesson 25 Ordinal Number

Dialogue

- A: Did you watch the marathon on TV last night?
B: Yes. Did you?
A: No, I fell asleep while I was watching it. Who was **first**?
B: Tim Hunter was **first**, and Timothy Green was **second**.
A: What about Ed Goodman from our town?
B: He was **third**.

C: When is your birthday?
D: It's on December **29th**. What about you?
C: My birthday's on April **14th**. It was last Wednesday.
D: Did you have a birthday party?
C: My wife and I went out for a nice dinner.
D: Great!

*Ordinal numbers are used for order or ranking, and also for specific dates.
Change the cardinal numbers from 1 to 31 listed below to ordinal numbers:*

one	eleven	twenty-one	thirty one
two	twelve	twenty-two	
three	thirteen	twenty-three	
four	fourteen	twenty-four	
five	fifteen	twenty-five	
six	sixteen	twenty-six	
seven	seventeen	twenty-seven	
eight	eighteen	twenty-eight	
nine	nineteen	twenty-nine	
ten	twenty	thirty	



Practice

What's the date today?

What was the date yesterday?

What's the date tomorrow?

When is your birthday?

What's the first thing you do when you come back home from your office?

What's the last thing you do before you go to bed?

Note

These are some commonly mispronounced words. Practice the pronunciation.

1. super
2. supermarket
3. superman
4. suit
5. suite
6. shoes

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 26 Ailment

Dialogue

A: What's wrong?

B: I have a cold.

A: Are you going to stay home?

B: Yes, I have to. I'm too sick to go to work.

C: Are you okay?

D: No, I'm not. I have a stomachache.

C: Why? Did you eat something wrong?

D: I always get a stomachache if I drink milk.

C: Did you drink milk?

D: Yes, I did. I don't know why I drank it.

An ailment is a sickness which is not so serious.

Cold, stomachache, headache, toothache, earache, fever, runny nose, sore throat, cough, etc. are ailments.

Questions

1. I have a cold because _____.
2. I have a stomachache because _____.
3. I have a headache because _____.
4. I have a toothache because _____.
5. I have an earache because _____.
6. I have a fever because _____.
7. I have a runny nose because _____.
8. I have a sore throat because _____.
9. I have a cough because _____.



Practice

- Explain what you do when you have each ailment above.
Eg. I eat chicken noodle soup when I have a cold.

Questions

1. A cold is a common ailment. What are good ways to prevent a cold?
2. What do you usually do to stay in good health?
3. Do you have any bad habit which harms your health?
4. If so, how do you try to kick your bad habit?

▪ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 27 Prepositions

Dialogue

A: Michelle, what happened to you? Why are your clothes so dirty?

B: I went for a bike ride this morning.

A: So?

B: I rode my bike **up** a hill and **through** some puddles.

A: Through some puddles?! You should go **around** puddles!

B: But that's not fun!

C: Did you find your calculator?

D: Yes, I did.

C: Where was it?

D: It was **under** the desk.

Prepositions

Use these prepositions and make sentences.

- up
- down
- around
- through
- over
- under
- into
- out of





Questions

Fill in the blanks.

1. Susan walked _____ the store to buy a chocolate bar.
2. Timothy walked _____ the house through the front door, and walked _____ the house through the back door.
3. A: Where did you go for a walk?
B: I went to the park and walked _____ the pond.
4. Timmy! Don't ride your bike _____ puddles!
5. You need to walk _____ the bridge to cross the river.
6. You have to pay a toll when you drive _____ the tunnel.
7. I found a 5 dollar bill _____ the sofa.
8. He jumped _____ the ocean.
9. She climbed _____ the mountain.

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 28 Appearance

Dialogue

(at a train station):

A: What are you doing here?

B: I'm waiting for my cousin. The train has just arrived and I can't find him.

A: *What does he look like?*

B: *He has dark brown hair and dark brown eyes.*

A: Is that him over there?

B: Yes! That's him!

C: Do you have any brothers or sisters?

D: Yes, I have one younger brother.

C: What does he look like?

D: *He has blond hair and blue eyes.*

C: Just like you!

D: Yes.

Hair color: blond, red, dark brown, light brown, black, white, gray, for examples.

Hair style: long, short, straight, curly, bald, brush cut, pony tail or wavy, for example.

Can you name some more?

Eye color: dark brown, blue, green, brown, hazel(a mixture of green and brown), for example.

Practice

- What do you look like?
- Ask your teacher what he/she looks like.
- What does your (father, mother, wife/husband, brother/sister, child(ren)) look like?
- (It's O.K. to ask someone you know really well these following 2 questions.)
- Do you dye your hair?
- Do you wear contacts?



Questions

Let's say you're looking at your friend's family photo. Your friend has a big family.

Each family member wears the following clothes:

Family member

father •
mother •
grandfather •
grandmother •
uncle •
sister •

Clothes

• blue jeans and blue shirt
• summer dress
• white T-shirt and shorts
• white blouse and skirt
• gray T-shirt and jeans
• polka dot dress

Complete the following dialogue:

A: Which one is your father?

B: My father is the man in jeans and a blue shirt

A: Which one is your mother?

B: My mother is the woman in _____

A: Which one is your grandfather?

B: My grandfather is _____

A: Which one is your grandmother?

B: My grandmother is _____

A: Which one is your uncle?

B: My uncle is _____

A: _____

B: My sister is _____



Lesson 29 Activities and Equipment

Dialogue

A: What are you going to do this afternoon?

B: I'm going to **play basketball**. Do you want to play?

A: Yeah, sure, but I'm wearing dress shoes.

B: Don't worry. I have an extra pair of **running shoes**.

A: Great! Do you have a basketball?

B: David will bring one.

C: What are you going to do this weekend?

D: I want to **have a picnic**, but I have no one to go with.

C: Do you want me to go with you?

D: Sure!

C: What do I need to bring?

D: You don't have to bring anything. I'll supply everything.

C: Let's do it together. What do we need to bring?

D: We need a **picnic basket and some sandwiches**.

C: Let's make sandwiches together!

Practice

What do we need to play baseball?

What do we need to go hiking?

What do we need to go to the beach?

What do we need to go swimming?



Questions

1. Judy's going to go hiking. Will she need a picnic basket?
2. Paul's going to go swimming. Will he need hiking boots?
3. Carol's going to cook dinner. Will she need pots and pans?
4. Joanne's going to bake some cookies. Will she need a lifejacket?
5. Anna's going to study math. Will she need a DJ?

Questions

Match the activities with the needed equipment

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) picnic | 1) a bathing suit |
| b) baseball | 2) pots and pans |
| c) basketball | 3) a basketball |
| d) cooking | 4) a bat |
| e) swimming | 5) a cooler |

▪ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 30 Seasons

Dialogue

A: How many seasons are there in your country?

B: Only one season. It's summer all year round.

A: Isn't it boring to have only one season?

B: Why? How many seasons do you have?

A: We have 4 seasons: spring, summer, fall, and winter.

B: Then you need 4 different types of clothes. Isn't it too much trouble to shop for clothes every season?

A: No way! It's always fun to shop for new clothes.

I think it's boring to have only one type of clothes. In my wardrobe there're all kinds of clothes from summer dresses to winter coats.

B: I guess you love shopping.

C: Which season do you like best?

D: Winter.

C: Why do you like winter best?

D: Because I like skiing. How about you? Which season do you like best?

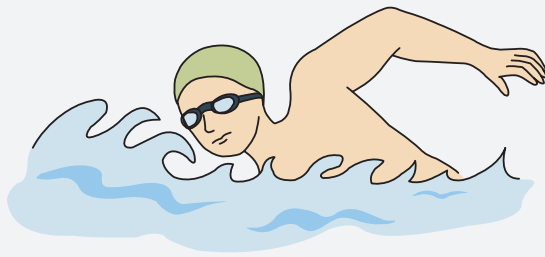
C: I like spring best.

D: Why do you like spring best?

C: Because I like planting flowers.



spring



summer



fall



winter

spring = planting flowers, warm breeze, melting ice

summer = swimming, waterskiing, beach, ice cream, summer camp

fall = changing leaves, thanksgiving, pumpkins, cool breeze

winter = snow, cold, fireplace, Christmas, skiing

Practice

- Which season do you like best?
- Why do you like that season best?
- Which season do you dislike?
- Why do you dislike that season?

Questions

1. What countries have fewer than four seasons?
2. Is there a country with more than four seasons?
3. Have you ever been to a country with fewer than four seasons?
4. Would you prefer to live in a four season country or a two or one season country? Why?
5. What're the good things about living in a country with four seasons like Korea?
6. What makes each season so special?



Lesson 31 Before or After

Reading

This is what Susan did this morning:

7:00 am – got up

7:00 am – woke up her two sons and got them ready for school

7:30 am – had breakfast

8:00 am – sent kids to school

9:00 am – did dishes and watched some TV

11:00 am – called Katherine and chatted for an hour

12:00 pm – had lunch

Answer the questions about Susan's morning. Give two answers like the example below.

Eg. Did she have breakfast before or after she sent her kids to school?

- She had breakfast before she sent her kids to school.*
- She sent her kids to school after she had breakfast.*

- 1. Did she do dishes and watch some TV before or after she woke up her two sons?*
- 2. Did she call Katherine before or after she had lunch?*
- 3. Did she wake up her two sons to get them ready for school before or after she got up?*

Practice

What do you do after you get up?

What do you do after you have breakfast?

What do you do after you get to work?

What do you do before lunch?

What do you do before you leave work?

What do you do before you go to bed?



Count and Non-count Food Items

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1. What' _____ in the picnic basket?
2. There _____ some cheese and there _____ some cookies.
3. _____ there some orange juice?
4. Yes, there _____. Do you want some?
5. How much pop _____ there?
6. How many bananas _____ there?
7. How much milk _____ there?
8. How much coke _____ there?
9. There _____ a little juice.
10. There _____ a lot of apples.
11. There _____ a little salad.
12. There _____ a lot of sandwiches.
13. There _____ a few cookies.
14. There _____ a few candies.
15. There _____ a little water.

When do you say 'there is' and 'there are'?



Lesson 32 The Five Senses

Reading

The senses are the physical abilities of sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste.

Because of the senses, we can see, hear, smell, feel, and taste.

You can see things with your eyes, hear sound with your ears, smell scents with your nose, feel things with your hands, and taste food with your tongue.

Dialogue

Use left dialogue as a model and create new dialogue

A: What do you see?

B: I see a flower.

A: How does it look?

B: It looks beautiful.



C: _____

D: _____

C: _____

D: _____

A: What do you smell?

B: I smell something burning.

A: How does it smell?

B: It smells terrible.



C: _____

D: _____

C: _____

D: _____

A: What do you hear?

B: I hear a bird.

A: How does it sound?

B: It sounds wonderful.



C: _____

D: _____

C: _____

D: _____

A: What are you touching?

B: I'm touching water.

A: How does it feel?

B: It feels cold.



C: _____

D: _____

C: _____

D: _____

A: What are you drinking?

B: I'm drinking lemonade.

A: How does it taste?

B: It tastes sour.



C: _____

D: _____

C: _____

D: _____



Questions

Put 'O' or 'X' if the sentence is correct or incorrect respectively.

1. It looks great. ()
2. It sees wonderful. ()
3. She looks TV. ()
4. I see you. ()
5. I look you. ()
6. It sounds wonderful. ()
7. It hears terrible. ()
8. Don't Touch. ()

Correct the wrong sentences.

Questions

What's the difference between these two sentences?

- a) I smell something terrible.
- b) I smell terrible.

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 33

Expressing One's Feelings

Dialogue

A: Do you have any plans for this weekend?

B: Yes. I'm going to an amusement park.

A: Wow.

B: Yes. *It'll be exciting.*

A: Are you excited?

B: Yes, *I'm excited.*

C: Do you want to go to the movies?

D: Sure. What do you want to see?

C: How about "The Nightmare"?

D: No... I can't watch horror movies.

C: Why not?

D: If I watch a horror movie, I have nightmares that night. *Horror movies are too scary.*

I'm scared to watch "The Nightmare."

Grammar Talk :

It's exciting = your opinion

I'm excited = your feeling

It's boring = your opinion

I'm bored = your feeling



Practice

- What do you think is exciting?
- What do you think is scary?
- What do you think is boring?
- What do you think is tiring?
- What makes you excited?
- What makes you scared?
- What makes you bored?
- What makes you tired?

Questions

Express your opinion about each activity and how you feel after you do the activity.

1. Knitting a sweater
2. Washing dishes
3. Watching TV
4. Shopping for new clothes
5. Going to a dentist's office
6. Going to a dance party
7. Getting a promotion
8. Making a speech in front of a huge crowd
9. Giving a dog a bath



Lesson 34 Infinitives

Dialogue

A: Hi. My name's John.

B: Hello. I'm Carol. *Are you enjoying the party?*

A: Yes, I am. How about you?

B: Not really. The music is too loud, and it gives me a headache.

A: Do you want to go home?

B: Yes. I'd rather be at home.

A: What do you usually do when you're alone at home?

B: *I like to read books and listen to quiet music.*

A: Oh, I *enjoy reading books and listening to quiet music*, too. But I also *enjoy partying and meeting* new people.

B: I *like to party and meet new people*, too, but not tonight.

Grammar Talk :

'To + infinitive' and 'gerund' are used to form verbs to uncount nouns referring to activities.

to party	partying
to dance	dancing
to run	running

After 'like', both of 'to + infinitive' and 'gerund' can be used.

Ex. I like to dance. (O)

I like dancing. (O)

After 'enjoy', only 'gerund' can be used.

Ex. I enjoy dancing. (O)

I enjoy to dance. (X)



Create dialogues.

Ex. Do you like to dance?

Yes, I do. I enjoy dancing. Dancing is my hobby.

Practice

1. watch TV
2. listen to music
3. read newspaper
4. talk on the phone
5. swim
6. draw pictures

Questions

1. What do you enjoy doing?
2. What do you like to do for a hobby?

■ _M.E.M.O._





Lesson 35 Would you...?

Dialogue

A: Would you like some cake?

B: Yes, I would. Thank you!

C: Would you like to study with me tomorrow?

D: I'm sorry. I have to work tomorrow.

E: If I bought a cat, would you be angry?

F: Of course I would.

G: If I bake some cookies, would you have some?

H: Of course I wouldn't.

Grammar Talk :

'Would' is the past tense of 'will,' but to give a polite offer, 'would' is used with 'like.'

Ex. A: Would you like some coffee?

B: Yes, I would. Thank you. / No, thank you.

'Would' is also used to refer to a result or effort of a possible situation.

Ex. A: If I paid for the tickets, would you go to the movies with me?

B: Of course, I would. / No, I wouldn't.

Use the list of things below to make dialogues like the example below.

Pancakes, fruits, chess, basketball, wine, cheese, baseball

Ex. A: Would you like more butter on your toast?

B: Yes, I would. Thank you.

Ex. A: Would you like to play cards?

B: No, I don't think I could concentrate well enough tonight.

Practice 1

1. _____
2. _____

3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Practice 2

Use the list of activities below to make dialogues like the example below.

Bake a cake, cut my hair, tell a joke, sing a song, buy a computer

Ex. A: If I wrote a book, would you read it?

B: Of course I would. / No, thanks.

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

Discussion Topic :

If you won \$1,000,000, what would you do?

Would you still keep your job?



Lesson 36 Associates

Dialogue

- A: Something must be wrong.
Why isn't there any **beer** in beer stores?
- B: There's a strike at the **brewery**.
- A: Why is there a strike?
- B: The workers want to get a raise.
-
- C: Something must be wrong.
Why isn't there any **milk**?
- D: There's a strike at the **dairy plant**.
- C: Why is there a strike?
- D: I don't know.

Fill in the blanks. (hint: newspapers bakery classes factory refinery)

1. A: Why isn't there any bread?
B: There's a strike at the _____
2. A: Why aren't there any _____
B: There's a strike at the printer's.
3. A: Why isn't there any gas?
B: There's a strike at the _____
4. A: Why aren't there any _____
B: There's a strike at the school.
5. A: Why aren't there any TVs?
B: There's a strike at the _____

Practice



Questions

Think of something that fits the description.

Ex. A: Can you think of anything that's brown and dirty?

B: Yes. There's mud.

1. Can you think of anything that's black and dirty?
2. Can you think of anything that's white and cold?
3. Can you think of anything that's white and sweet?
4. Can you think of anything that's cold and sweet?
5. Can you think of anything that's black and sweet?
6. Can you think of anything that's yellow and sour?

Questions

Fill in the blanks. (hint: bottle sugar bowl box salt shaker)

Eg. A: Is there any orange juice?

B: Yes, there's some in that bottle.

1. A: Is there any sugar?
B: Yes, there's some in that _____
2. A: Is there any salt?
B: Yes, there's some in that _____
3. A: Is there any milk?
B: Yes, there's some in that _____
4. A: Is there any cereal?
B: Yes, there's some in that _____

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 37 Feminine and Masculine Nouns

Dialogue

A: Who's that **actor** on TV?

B: She's an **actress**. She's only dressed like a man.

A: I see. I thought the man was a little bit girlish.

B: Now you know why.

A: Are you going to have a **bachelor** party?

B: No, I'm not. My fiancé doesn't want me to have that kind of party.

A: I heard she's going to have a **bachelorette** party.

B: No. That's not true. She was angry at me because I wanted to have a bachelor party, so she decided to have a bachelorette party, too. But, since I won't be having that party, she won't either.

Grammar Talk :

There are some words which take the form of feminine and masculine. These words are called feminine and masculine nouns.

Masculine

actor
bachelor
waiter
host
prince
heir

Feminine

actress
bachelorette
waitress
hostess
princess
heiress

Can you think of any more feminine and masculine nouns?



Fill in the blanks with the words listed above.

Ex. Peter Laritzza is the main actor of that movie.

Practice

1. Where is our _____? I need to ask her for ketchup.
2. She became an _____ when her uncle passed away.
3. This is the party's _____, Mrs. Nicholl.
4. He's going to have a _____ party.
5. Diana, _____ of Wales, was killed in a mysterious car accident.

Note

In the old days, we called police officers, "policemen." These days there are many female police officers, so the word, "policemen," is no longer an appropriate word. They are "police officers."

■ M.E.M.O.





Lesson 38

What is kept where?

Dialogue

A: There are so many bees in your house!

B: There's a hornet's nest in the back yard.

A: Why don't you get rid of it?

B: I want to, but I'm too scared to go near it.

A: You've got to do something about it. Why do they keep coming into the house?

B: As you know, I love baking cookies. They probably smell the sugar and chocolate in my cupboard.

A: You should keep **sugar and chocolate** in **air-tight containers**. So they can't smell them.

B: Oh, I've been keeping it in a paper bag. I need to buy some good containers.

A: Yes, you should. **Wasps** should be **outdoors**, not in your house.

Vocabulary Talk:

Let's study what's kept where.

Canned or dried food is kept in the cupboard.

Books are kept on bookshelves.

Books are kept in a bookcase.

Money is kept in the bank.

Can you think of more examples of which things are kept where?



Practice

Match the items with the right containers or places they are kept.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1) clothes | a) freezer |
| 2) cows | b) sugar bowl |
| 3) files | c) closet |
| 4) fish | d) fish tank |
| 5) garbage | e) wall safe |
| 6) sugar | f) barn |
| 7) jewelry | g) album |
| 8) ice cream | h) cookie jar |
| 9) photos | i) garbage can |
| 10) cookies | j) filing cabinet |

Small Talk:

Weather vs. Climate

Do you know the difference between weather and climate?

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere in a certain area at a particular time.

Climate is the average weather condition in an area.

Ex. Today's weather is perfect for fishing.

Ex. It has a tropical climate.

Weather is a collective noun, so is always used in the singular form.

However, climate is not a collective noun, so it takes the plural form by adding "s" at the end.

Ex. Weather in different countries

Ex. Different climates in different countries

Explain this difference to your teacher. 😊

Can you think of more collective nouns?



Lesson 39 Quantifiers

Dialogue

A: Would you like **a glass of milk**?

B: Just **half a glass**, please.

A: How about you, Mr. Adams?

C: May I have **a glass of ice water**?

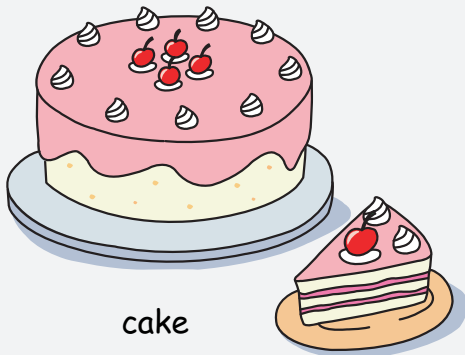
A: Certainly.

D: Would you like **a piece of cake**?

E: Oh, I love cake. May I have **two pieces**? I want to give a piece to Jessica.

D: Of course you can.

E: Thanks.





Grammar Talk :

As we studied in Lesson 15, some food and other items are uncountable. These items need special quantifiers to measure the amount. In this chapter, we will study the units to measure the uncountable items.

Uncountable Items

Quantifiers

milk	----->	a glass
bread	----->	a slice
cake	----->	a piece
coffee	----->	a cup
paper	----->	a piece / a sheet
chalk	----->	a piece

Practice

Fill in the blanks with the correct quantifiers.

- A: Would you like a _____ of coffee?
B: Yes, please.
- A: What are you looking for?
B: I'm looking for a _____ of paper to do my homework.
- There's a blackboard in the classroom, but no chalk.
We need to get a _____ of chalk from the next room.
- I need a _____ of blue paint to paint my room.
- We need to buy a _____ of soap.
- Do you have a _____ of matches?
- Did you see a _____ of scissors?
- The cat is playing with a _____ of string.

Practice these quantifiers with your teacher.



Lesson 40 House Chores

Dialogue

A: Look at these dirty clothes! Don't you ever **do the laundry**?

B: Of course, I do. I washed the clothes just last month!

A: What? Are you kidding me? You mean you do the laundry every month?

B: Yes, once a month is enough. I have lots of clothes in my closet.

A: Oh, no. No wonder your apartment is so stinky.

B: Really? I don't smell anything bad.

C: Look at these wrinkled dress shirts! Don't you ever **iron your dress shirts**?

D: No, I don't.

C: Why not?

D: I think they look more natural that way.

C: You mean you wear your dress shirts like this?

D: Yes. I like being natural.

C: No, you like being lazy.

Vocabulary Talk:

House chores are things you must do around your house. These tasks may be boring or unpleasant, but must be done.

Making beds, ironing clothes, and doing the laundry are good examples of house chores.



Practice

1. Who does the laundry at home?
2. Who makes the beds?
3. Who irons the clothes?
4. Who sweeps the floor?
5. Who empties the garbage?
6. Who waters the garden or plants?
7. Who feeds the dog or cat (if you have any)?

Questions

1. Can you think of more house chores?
2. What kind of house chores do you do at home?

Small Talk:

See a movie vs. Watch a movie

If you say, "Let's see a movie tonight," you want to go to a movie theatre.

If you say, "Let's watch a movie tonight," you want to rent a movie and watch it at home.

Don't be confused with "watch" and "see" when it comes to a movie. 😊

■ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 41 Compound Words as Adjectives

Dialogue

A: Where's Tim?

B: He's sleeping now.

A: But... It's only eight o'clock.

B: He worked a **twelve-hour** day.

A: Tim worked **twelve hours** today?

B: Yes. He had a project to finish by today.

C: How old is Jessie?

D: She's **seven years old**.

C: Wow! The last time I saw her, she was a baby. Now, she's a **seven-year-old** girl.

D: I know. Time flies.

Grammar Talk :

Compound Adjectives are made up of two or more word to modify nouns.

Eg. He's a **ten-year-old** boy.

Here, a boy is the noun and ten-year-old is the compound adjective which gives additional information about that boy.



Practice

Change the following sentences, using compound adjectives.

Eg. Tom is ten years old.

Tom is a ten-year-old boy.

1. The apartment has three bedrooms.

2. Caroline works five days a week.

3. Steve found five dollars.

4. I took a trip for one month.

5. My dad worked ten hours today.

Practice

Answer the questions in the negative, using compound adjectives.

Eg. A: Is Dorothy twenty?

B: No, she's a nineteen-year-old lady.

1. A: Do you have an apartment with five bedrooms?

B: _____

2. A: Did Caroline work seven days a week?

B: _____

3. A: Did Steve find ten dollars?

B: _____

4. A: Did you take a trip for two weeks?

B: _____

5. A: Did your dad work eight hours today?

B: _____



Lesson 42 The Human Body

Dialogue

(in a doctor's office)

A: What seems to be the problem?

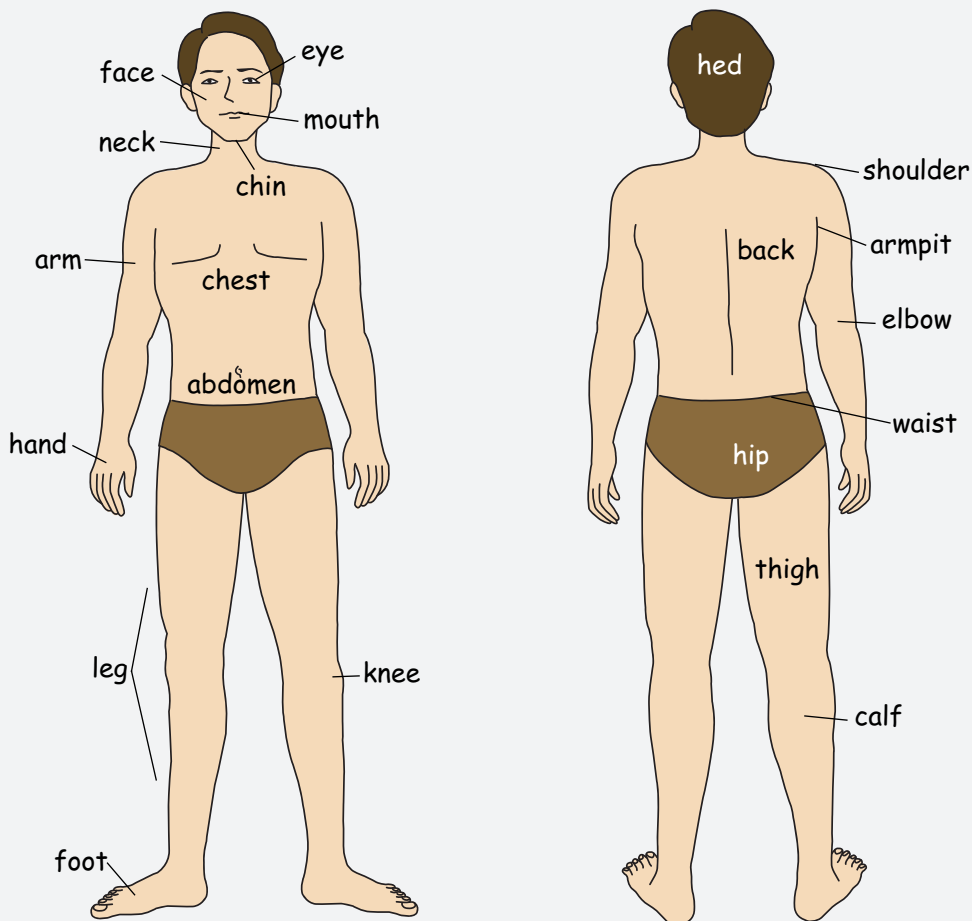
B: My **back** hurts. The day before yesterday, I moved a heavy machine.
I think I pulled a muscle.

A: Let's see... Hmm...

B: Is it serious, Doctor?

A: No. You just pulled a **muscle**. Just relax and try not to lift any heavy things for a while.

B: Thank you.





Vocabulary Talk:

face	arm	back	hip
mouth	upper arm	chest	leg
chin	elbow	waist	thigh
neck	forearm	abdomen	knee
shoulder	armpit	buttocks	calf

Do you know all these words?

Do you know where they're located in your body?

Fill in the blanks.

1. She's wearing a big hat. I can't see her _____.
2. Giraffes have long _____ and legs.
3. Gina carried a knapsack on her _____.
4. Speed skaters have to have strong legs.
You'll notice they have big thighs and _____.
5. Swimmers usually have square _____.
6. Mary has weak _____, so she needs a cane when she walks.
7. I hate my double _____.
8. You wouldn't be here now, if she'd kept her _____ shut.
9. He has broad _____ and narrow hips.
10. These are the areas under your arms where your arms join your shoulders.
11. Look at his _____ and upper arm! I bet he's going to be this year's arm wrestling champion.
12. Don't talk with food in your _____.

Practice

Questions

How are hips and buttocks different?



Lesson 43 The Hand

Dialogue

A: Wow! Look at that rock! Where did you get that?

B: Brian proposed to me last night. I said, "Yes."

A: Congratulations!

B: Thanks.

A: Why did you put it on your **index finger**?

B: It's a little bit big for my **ring finger**. We're going to the jewellery shop to have it sized.

C: Have you ever been to a **palm** reader?

D: No. Have you?

C: Actually, I have. It's amazing how they can tell you about your life by merely looking at your palm.

D: Do you really believe what they say?

Vocabulary Talk:

wrist

(index) finger

palm

knuckle

middle finger

fingernail

ring finger

thumb

little finger

Do you know all these words?

Do you know where they're located on your hand?



Practice

Fill in the blanks.

1. I found your _____ watch in the bathroom sink.
2. Great! Two _____ up!
3. When she clenched her fist, her _____ turned white.
4. He wiped his sweaty _____.
5. _____ and forefingers are the same fingers
6. _____ is the smallest finger on your hand.
7. The fourth finger of your right and left hand is called _____.
8. She always files her _____.

Note

Usual Spoken Forms

"It's," "she's," "he's," "I'm," "what's," "where's," are all usual spoken forms. However, "who are" is never spoken as "who're," because "who're" has the same sound as the word "whore" which is a very negative word.

▪ M.E.M.O





Lesson 44 The Genitive (Possessive Nouns)

Dialogue

A: What's this?

B: We bought a bike for you.

A: But... It's pink. I don't want to ride a **girl's bike**.

B: Pink is not only for girls. Besides, pink bicycles were on sale.

A: Pink is a **girl's color**. You know that!

B: Okay, okay. We'll exchange it for a blue one tomorrow.

A: Whose bike is this?

B: It's **Mike's**.

A: I thought it was for Freda, since it's pink.

B: Yeah, we're going to exchange it for a blue one for Mike. He doesn't want to ride the bike because of the colour.

Grammar Talk :

The Genitive

1. When the noun is singular, the genitive is formed by adding 's to it.

Eg. Mike's bike

Eg. the girl's bike

2. When the noun is plural and does not end in s, the genitive is formed by adding 's to it.

Eg. the women's colour

Eg. the children's toys

3. When the noun is plural and ends in s, the genitive is formed by adding ' to it.

Eg. girls' bikes

Eg. the boys' washroom



Practice

Change the sentences, using the genitive.

Eg. These are books for teenagers.

They're teenagers' books.

1. These are shoes for men.

2. These are clothes for women.

3. These are school uniforms for girls.

4. These are movies for children.

Practice

Change the sentences, using the genitive.

Eg. This is a perfume for women.

It's a women's perfume.

1. This is a school for boys.

2. This is a shop for ladies.

3. This is a toy store for children.



Lesson 45 Nouns as Adjectives

Dialogue

A: Nice coat! Did you buy a new winter coat?

B: Yes, I did.

A: It looks great. What's the coat made of?

B: Fake fur.

A: Are you sure it's made of fake fur?

B: Yes, I'm sure. It's a good fake fur coat.

A: How can you be so sure?

B: I never buy anything with real fur.

Grammar Talk :

When a noun is used to express material or quality, it comes before the noun it modifies.

Eg. a fake fur coat

a gold ring

a silver plate





Practice

Complete the dialogues like the example below.

Eg. A: What's the coat made of?

B: Fur.

A: Are you sure it's made of fur?

B: Yes, I'm sure. It's a real fur coat.

1. A: What's the ring made of?

B: Gold.

A: Are you sure it's made of gold?

B: Yes, I'm sure. It's a fine _____.

2. A: What's the jacket made of?

B: Leather.

A: Are you sure it's made of leather?

B: Yes, I'm sure. It's a genuine _____.

3. A: What's the blouse made of?

B: Silk.

A: Are you sure it's made of silk?

B: Yes, I'm sure. It's a pure _____.

4. A: What's the shirt made of?

B: Cotton.

A: Are you sure it's made of cotton?

B: Yes, I'm sure. It's a 100 per cent _____.

Questions

Can you think of more nouns used as adjectives?



Lesson 46 Definite Articles

Dialogue

A: Where are you going on your vacation?

B: I hope I'll be able to go to Niagara Falls.

A: Niagara Falls! It's in Canada, right?

B: Niagara Falls is right on the border of Canada and U.S.A.

So you can go to Niagara Falls in both of those countries.

C: Do you think you'll get both of **these** video games for your birthday?

D: Well, I'll be happy to get at least one of them.

C: Did you see **the** new video game section at Mall Mart?

D: Yes, I did. They have all kinds of video games there.

C: Why don't we go there to take a look?

D: I'm afraid I might want to get all of **the** games they have.

Grammar Talk :

1. Definite articles are used when you indicate specific things.

Eg. the chair you're sitting on.
the magazine

2. Definite articles are sometimes used with the names of seas, oceans, and rivers.

Eg. the Alps, the Himalayas, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, the Arctic, the Canary Islands, the Sahara, the Philippines, the Amazon (River), but Antarctica without "the."

We always use "the" in front of the U.S.A., the Netherlands, the Philippines, the British Isles, the North American continent, but not with Africa, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Spain, India, Korea, North America, Vancouver, London, Niagara Falls

3. Definite articles are used with *all* and sometimes with *both*.

Eg. Would you like all of the watermelon?
Do you want to get both (the) toys?



Practice

Put definite articles in the right places.

1. I want to go to _____ Mexico for the Christmas holidays.
2. A: Which country will you visit if you win the lottery?
B: I'll go to _____ Canada or _____ Spain.
3. I'd like to take a cruise on _____ Mediterranean.
4. _____ Canary Islands are in _____ Atlantic Ocean.
5. Where's _____ Mississippi River?
6. There are many strange fish living in _____ Amazon River.
7. Have you ever been to _____ Egypt?
8. A: I would go to _____ London if I could afford it.
B: Why would you like to be in _____ London?
A: Because It's so beautiful on _____ Thames.
9. A: Do you want to get both of _____ T shirts?
B: Well, I'll just get one of them.
10. A: Would you like all of _____ butter?
B: No, but I'd like half of it, please.

▪ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 47

Indefinite Articles

Dialogue

A: Why can't Mark come with us?

B: He said he had **a** cold.

A: He was perfectly fine last time I talked to him.

B: I think he got **a** cold last night.

C: How much does a delivery boy earn?

D: About six dollars **an** hour, I'd guess.

C: How about a cashier?

D: About the same, I think. Why?

C: I'm looking for a summer job. I want to work and save some money to buy a stereo system for my car.

D: Why don't you get a job at a tobacco farm? I heard they pay fifteen dollars **an** hour. The work is hard but the pay is very good.

Grammar Talk :

1. Indefinite articles are used to refer to only one person or thing.
Eg. a bag
a boy
2. Indefinite articles are used with the names of some ailments.
Eg. He said he had a cold.
3. Indefinite articles can also be used in place of the word *per*.
Eg. A delivery boy earns about six dollars **an** hour.



Practice

Make sentences with the following ailments.

1. a cough
2. a headache
3. a fever
4. a broken ankle
5. an upset stomach
6. a sore throat

Practice

Create dialogues, using the example below as a model.

Eg. A: How much does a delivery boy earn?

B: About six dollars an hour, I'd guess.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. cashier | \$ 7/hour |
| 2. computer programmer | \$ 50,000/year |
| 3. secretary | \$ 25,000/year |
| 4. dentist | \$ 100,000/year |
| 5. teacher | \$ 3,000/month |
| 6. pop singer | \$ 50,000/show |
| 7. construction worker | \$ 100/day |

▪ _M.E.M.O_





Lesson 48 Stress (Syllabication)

Dialogue

A: Dad, people say I mumble when I talk.

B: Well, sometimes I also wish you would speak more clearly.

A: But, I don't know what the problem is with my pronunciation.

B: If you speak with intonation, it can help others to understand what you're saying.

And, you need to learn about syllables and which syllables need to be stressed in a word.

A: Huh? What are syllables?

Pronunciation Talk :

1. Syllables are the sound parts of a word. In words of two or more syllables, one of the syllables will be pronounced with more stress (force) than the other(s).

Eg. **sen** tence (two syllables)

in no cent (three syllables)

in **tel** li gent (four syllables)

par **ti** cu lar ly (five syllables)

re **sent** (two syllables)

em **ploy** ment (three syllables)

du pli **ca** tion (four syllables)

2. Stress changes the meaning of a sentence, too.

Eg. A: Are **you** learning Chinese?

B: No, my **brother's** learning Chinese.



Practice

How many syllables do these words have? Which syllable needs to be stressed in each word?

1. people
2. human
3. beauty
4. computer
5. telephone
6. Canada
7. intonation
8. hamburger
9. sufficiently
10. appropriately

Note

In Canada we often spell “favorite” with a “u”, so we often use “favourite,” although we don’t always do it. They are both included in the Gage Canadian Dictionary and are both acceptable. It refers on the one hand to our British heritage and on the other hand to our proximity to the U.S.A. The Americans shorten spelling when they can if it still lets their words sound right, so they always use “favorite”. The same applies to “armour”, “flavour”, “favour”, “harbour”, honour”, “humour”, “labour”, “neighbour”, “saviour”, and a few others. So basically, we have a choice.

TEST 1 (Lessons 1~10)

1. Introduce yourself briefly.
2. Where do you live?
3. Where are you now?
4. Tell your teacher what you do every day.
5. What do you look like? Describe your appearance.
6. How's the weather today?
7. How many members are there in your family?
8. Do you have any close relatives?
9. List all your relatives.
10. Is there a shopping mall near your home? Give directions to that shopping mall.
11. What're you wearing now?
12. How do you usually dress?
13. Tell your teacher what you usually do during the week.
14. Which one of you is more talkative, you or your teacher?

TEST 2 (Lessons 11~20)

1. Who is the smartest person in your class or in your office?
2. Who is the kindest person in your family and in your office (class)?
3. What's an adverb? Give an example.
4. When do we use "there is...", and "there are"?
5. What are the past, present, and future tenses of the following verbs?

	Past	Present	Future
like	_____	_____	_____
play	_____	_____	_____
swim	_____	_____	_____
write	_____	_____	_____
sing	_____	_____	_____

6. Who does the grocery shopping in your family?
7. Where do you keep the cookies?
8. Where do you store the milk?
9. Does an adjective come before or after a noun?
10. Can you think of ten adjectives?
11. Using these, make ten sentences.
12. What day is it?
13. What's the date today?
14. Read \$ 354,973,162 in English.
15. Match each pronoun with the correct reflexive pronoun.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| a. I | • | • i. themselves |
| b. you(singular) | • | • ii. itself |
| c. he | • | • iii. yourself |
| d. she | • | • iv. myself |
| e. it | • | • v. yourselves |
| f. we | • | • vi. ourselves |
| g. you(plural) | • | • vii. himself |
| h. they | • | • viii. herself |

TEST 3 (Lessons 21~30)

1. Make your own To Do List of the things you usually do at work, home, or school.

—
—
—
—
—

After you finish making the list, put a check mark beside the things you've already done.

2. Do you know when to use “any” and “some”?
3. Where do you go every day?
4. How do you get there?
5. How long does it take you to get there?
6. List the occupations of 5 people and explain what they do and where they work.
7. What's the date today?
8. What was the date yesterday?
9. What's the date tomorrow?

TEST 4 (Lessons 31~40)

1. What do you do after you get to your office?
2. What do you do before lunch?
3. List our five senses.
4. What do you think is exciting?
5. What do you think is scary?
6. What makes you bored?
7. What makes you tired?
8. Create dialogues like the example below.
Eg. A: Do you like to dance?
B: Yes, I do. I enjoy dancing. Dancing is my hobby.
 - watch TV
 - listen to music
 - read the newspaper
9. List some feminine and masculine nouns.
10. What are quantifiers? Give some examples of quantifiers.
11. List some house chores.

TEST 5 (Lessons 41~48)

1. Explain what compound words are and how they're used in a sentence.
2. Give some examples of compound words.
3. List some human body parts.
4. List some parts of the hand.
5. Change the sentences, using the genitive.
Eg. These are books for teenagers.
 These are teenagers' books.
a) These are shoes for men.

b) This is a school for girls.

6. A gold ring is a _____ which is made of _____.
7. Give some examples of nouns which are used as adjectives.
8. What are the differences between the definite article and the indefinite article?