

Salahaddin University-Erbil
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Speaking & Listening

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- ❑ **What is your (full) name?**
- ❑ **Can I have your name please?**
- ❑ **Could you tell me your full name please?**
- ❑ **Can you spell it for me?**

- ❑ **Nationality/where candidates live:**
- ❑ **Where do you come from?**
- ❑ **Which country are you from?**
- ❑ **Where is your hometown located?**
- ❑ **How long have you lived here?**

- **Work/study:**
- **What do you do?**
- **Do you work or are you a student?**
- **What are you studying now?**
- **What do you like about your job? / What do you like about studying?**
- **Do you enjoy your work? Why? Why not?**

Phrases about family, work, free time or study

- ❑ Be married
- ❑ Have children
- ❑ Go to school/college/ university
- ❑ Have an interesting job
- ❑ Go to the cinema a lot
- ❑ Be unemployed
- ❑ Have brothers and/or sisters

Phrases about family, work, free time or study

- ❑ **Play video games**
- ❑ **Work for a big/small company**
- ❑ **Chat to friends online**
- ❑ **Have a degree**
- ❑ **Go to concerts**
- ❑ **Work at the weekends**
- ❑ **Study another language**

Asking about jobs

- ❑ **What is your job?**
- ❑ **What do you do?**
- ❑ **What is your occupation?**
- ❑ **What is your career?**
- ❑ **What does he/she do?**
- ❑ **What is her/his job?**

■ I am a/an

■ He is a/ an

■ She is a/ an.....

■ You are a /an

Where do these people work?

- Receptionist
- Doctor
- Teacher
- Waiter
- Secretary
- Farmer
- Driver
- Garbage collector
- Cashier
- Cook or chef

Prepositions for work

In

As

For

with

In (+Places)

A Restaurant

A Department store

An office

London

As (+Jobs)

A journalist

A receptionist

An accountant

An editor

For (+companies)

A newspaper

A multinational company

A charity

Yourself

With (+people)

Children

Old people

Teenagers

Unemployed people

What do you think is the best job?

What do you think is the worst job?

What are some common jobs for men in our country?

What are some common jobs for women in our country?

What do you like most about your job?

What do you dislike about your job?

THE DISCUSSION ON LIFE

- (1) What comes to mind when you hear the word 'life'?
- (2) Do you enjoy life?
- (3) What life-changing moments have you had in your life?
- (4) Have you led an easy or difficult life?
- (5) Do you think there's life after death?
- (6) Do you think there's life on Mars (or on other planets)?
- (7) Do you ever feel you have wasted your life?
- (8) Would you like to live your same life all over again?
- (9) What's your love life like?
- (10) Is life more similar to a pizza or a box of chocolates?

THE DISCUSSION ON LIFE

- (1) What is the meaning of life?
- (2) What's your biggest goal in life?
- (3) Is life complicated?
- (4) What word would you use to sum up your life?
- (5) Do you have a good quality of life?
- (6) If life came with an instruction manual, what would it say?
- (7) Who has been your biggest influence in life?
- (8) What will life be like fifty years from now?
- (9) What does life taste, smell, feel, look and sound like?
- (10) If you could live someone else's life, whose would it be and why?

Make questions with these words

- 1. live/ where /do /you ?
- 2. you/ got/ brothers and sisters/ have/ how many?
- 3. studying/ why/ you/ are/ English?
- 4. which/ you/ other languages/ can/ speak?
- 5. favorite/ 's/ restaurant/ your/ what/ or café?
- 6. going to/ what/ you/ do/ are/ next weekend?
- 7. what/ do/ you/ last new year's eve/ did?

Weekend plans

- ❑ **Who do you like to go out with at the weekend? (What do you do?)**
- ❑ **Do you like going to new places? (Why?/Why not?)**
- ❑ **Which places are good for children to go to?**
- ❑ **What do people in your country like to do in their free time?**

Questions using the word 'Like'

- ❑ What do you like to do on weekends?
- ❑ What does she look like?
- ❑ What would you like to eat?
- ❑ What is it like?
- ❑ What's the weather like?
- ❑ Would you like some coffee?
- ❑ Would you like something to drink?

When do we use;

do, play, go, go to with Free
time activities



Do

Things you do in a gym or
health club



Play

Sports with a ball and other
games

 **Go** Words that end in -ing



 **Go to**

 Places and events



- **Volleyball, judo, exercise, cards, basketball, running, Gymnastics**
- **Yoga, concerts, jogging, museum, Skateboarding**
- **Chess, pilates, mountain biking, sports, festivals, aerobics,**
- **Table tennis, cycling, the theatre, the gym, Art galleries**

Do	Play	Go	Go to
Judo Exercise Yoga Aerobics Sport Gymnastics pilates	Volleyball Cards Basketball Chess Table tennis	Cycling Running Skateboarding Jogging Mountain biking	Concerts The theatre Art galleries The gym Museum Festivals

■ **Free time activities:**

■ Do you have any hobbies?

■ What are some of your hobbies?

■ What do you enjoy doing in your free time?

Vocabulary

- (Classmate, teacher, friend, neighbor, relative, colleague, boss, stranger)
- 1- a person you work with is a.....
- 2- someone you don't know at all is a.....
- 3- someone who lives near you is a.....
- 4- one of the people you study with is a.....
- 5-the person who tells you what to do at your job is your.....
- 6- the person who helps you learn in class is your.....
- 7- person such as your mother's mother is a
- 8-someone you like to spend time with is a.....

- ❑ **What's your favorite movie?**
- ❑ **How about actors and actresses? Who's your favorite actress?**
- ❑ **What's your favorite music type? What's your favorite song?**
- ❑ **What's your favorite book? Can you tell us something about it?**
- ❑ **What's your favorite food?**
- ❑ **What's your favorite sports?**

Shopping questions

- ❑ How can I help you?
- ❑ May I help you?
- ❑ Yes. I'm looking for a sweater.
- ❑ No thanks, I am just looking around.
- ❑ I'm just browsing, thanks.
- ❑ Can I try it on?
- ❑ Have you got something bigger?

SHQs

- ❑ **How much does it cost? How much is it?**
- ❑ **How would you like to pay?**
- ❑ **Can I pay by credit card?**
- ❑ **what times are you open?**
- ❑ **what time do you close?**
- ❑ **Is there somewhere I can try this on, please?**

- **Does it suit me?**
- **Do you have this in a (larger/smaller size) (different color), please?**

Returns and complaints

- ❑ I'd like to return this
- ❑ I'd like to change this for a different size
- ❑ it doesn't work
- ❑ it doesn't fit
- ❑ could I have a refund?
- ❑ sorry, we don't have any left
- ❑ Sorry, we don't sell them

- ❑ **Who can I speak to about making a complaint?**
- ❑ **Could I have a refund please?**
- ❑ **Can I speak to the manager please?**
- ❑ **I'd like to return this please.**
- ❑ **I'd like to make a complaint.**
- ❑ **I'd like to change this for a different size please.**

- I love your.....
- I like your.....
- That's a nice.....
- What a cool.....
- What a pretty.....(ring)

Clothes

- ❑ What are you wearing now?
- ❑ What is your classmate wearing now?
- ❑ What kinds of clothes do you like to wear?
- ❑ What do you usually wear for Eid?
- ❑ What do you usually wear when you go out?

- ❑ **Do you ever wear uniform?**
- ❑ **Do you like wearing a hat?**
- ❑ **What do you usually wear in winter?**
- ❑ **What do you like to wear on weekends?**
- ❑ **What can you do?**
- ❑ **What can't you do?**

Exercise

- ❑ **Jackets, jeans, shirts, t-shirts, shorts, skirts, sweaters, dresses, watches, bracelets, rings, belts**
- ❑ **-people wearand.....when it's cold.**
- ❑ **-people wearand.....when it's hot.**
- ❑ **-People wear.....so they know what time it is.**
- ❑ **-people often wear when they are married.**
- ❑ **-people often wear..... To keep their jeans up.**
- ❑ **-Usually only women wear.....and.....**

Questions

- ❑ 1- Do you read fashion magazines?
- ❑ 2- Do you read about popular fashion designer?
- ❑ 3-Do you think working in fashion is an interesting career?
- ❑ 4- Do you like to wear the newest fashion?
- ❑ 5-How many pairs of sunglasses do you have?

- 6- I wear clothes because I like them, not because they're popular.(agree or disagree/why)**
- 7-What's your favorite place to shop?**
- 8-What's your favorite shopping area or store?**
- 9-How much time did you spend the last time you went shopping?**
- 10-How often do you go shopping?**

Money

- ❑ **If someone gave you a lot of money, what would you do with it?**
- ❑ **Some people say that "money makes the world go around." Do you agree? Why or why not?**
- ❑ **What do you spend most of your money on?**
- ❑ **What do you spend the most money on each month?**
- ❑ **What do you want to buy next?**

Money

- ❑ What is the most expensive thing you've ever bought?
- ❑ How much did it cost?
- ❑ What kind of things do you often shop for?
- ❑ What store did you like best and what store did you like least?
- ❑ What was the last thing you bought for someone else?

Money

- ❑ What was the last thing you bought for yourself?
- ❑ Where did you buy it?
- ❑ why did you buy it?
- ❑ What was the last thing you spent money on?
- ❑ What's the most money you have spent on something to eat?
- ❑ What's the most money you have spent on something to wear?
 - ❑ What did you buy?

Money

- ❑ **Where do you keep your money?**
- ❑ **Where do you usually buy food?**
- ❑ **Which costs more, a hamburger in America or a hamburger in your country?**
- ❑ **Which costs more, your telephone bill or your electric bill?**
- ❑ **Which do you prefer, large stores or small stores?**
- ❑ **Which do you think is more important, love or money?**

Money

- ❑ Explain these proverbs: What do they mean? Say them in other English words.
- ❑ The best things in life are free.
- ❑ Time is money.
- ❑ Save your pennies for a rainy day.
- ❑ Money talks.
- ❑ You can't take it with you when you go.
- ❑ Money doesn't grow on trees

Talking about people

- **Describing someone's personality:**
- **Patient, friendly, serious, shy, quiet, smart, funny, confident, forgetful, creative, strict, calm, generous**
- **Cute, attractive, masculine, feminine, petite, tiny, large, small, pierced, tattooed, scarred**
- **Describe your best friend, your mother, your siblings, your teacher.**

Skin and Complexion

- **Complexion:** is the natural appearance and color of the skin, especially of the face. For example, “Mary has a soft, creamy complexion.”
- **Wrinkled:** *covered with lines or loose folds of skin; often associated with age*
- **Freckled:** *sprinkled or covered with light brown spots*
- **Sallow:** *skin that has a yellowish tint; may be associated with illness*

■ **Other skin-related adjectives:** *spotless, silky, smooth, creamy, dewy, baby-soft, peaches-and-cream, sunburned, dry, brown, dark.*

■ **Face Shape**

■ *Square, Oval, Round, Triangular, Heart-shaped, Thin*

Eyes

- **TIP:** Pay attention to the eyes, as they often reveal much about a person.
- **Shape, size, and appearance:** *large, small, almond-shaped, round, squinty, bulging, hollow, tear-filled*
- **Eye color:** *black, brown, hazel, green, blue, violet, gray, amber*

Mouth & Lips and hair

- **Lip shape and size:** *thin, full, pouting (baby's lips, often)*
- **Mouth expressions:** *laugh, smile, grin, kind, sweet, dimpled, relaxed, firm, serious,*
- **Hair color:** *black, brown, chestnut-brown, blond, honey-blond, golden-blond, ash-blond, red, strawberry-blond, gray, silver, white.*
- **Texture or appearance:** *wavy, curly, kinky, frizzy, wild, , straight, spiky, stiff, buzzed, shaved, parted, neatly-combed, long, short, cropped, dull, shiny*

Questions

- ❑ Do men and women spend their free time differently? How?
- ❑ If it were suddenly announced that tomorrow was a national holiday, what would you do?
- ❑ What do you do on Saturdays?
- ❑ Do people's leisure time activities change as they get older? How?
- ❑ Who do you like to spend your leisure time with?
 - ❑ What do you usually do?

How long, How far

- we use **how long** to ask about a period of time.
- We use **how long** to talk about the amount of time something takes.
- E.g. **How long** is the movie? *It's 2 hours.*
- **How long** have you been living in Canada?

- We use **how far** to talk about distance
- **How far** *is our classroom from the washroom? It's about 30 meters.*
- **How far** *do you usually walk? I walk 5 kilometers.*
- **How far** *will you drive?*

Use (How far, How long)

1-.....is New York from Los Angeles?

-New York is about 2,900 miles from Los Angeles.

2-.....does she usually spend in traffic?

-She usually spends 2 hours in traffic.

3-.....is Melbourne from Paris?

-Melbourne is 12,249 miles far from Paris.

4-.....did he play tennis?

-He played tennis for 30 minutes.

5-.....do you usually stretch in the morning?

-I usually stretch for 10 minutes.

6-.....is the bus stop?

- The bus stop is 200 meters away.

Make questions with (How far, How long)

1- A: ? B: I slept for six hours.

2- A: ? B: I have been working at my company for two years.

3- A: ? B: I rode my bicycle for 5 miles.

4- A:? B: My house is 15 kilometers from my work.

5- A:.....? B: Kate waited an hour for the bus.

6- A:.....? B: The lessons are 20 minutes.

7- A:.....? B: I had to stand for 30 minutes.

"How much" and "How many"

- The choice between *much* and *many* depends on the noun it is describing.
- *Much* is used to describe mass nouns or noncount nouns like *juice*, *rice*, *patience*, and *happiness*. When using *much*, the noun will always be singular; it cannot be plural.

- **Many** is used to describe count nouns or nouns that can be counted like *books, ideas, leaves, and shoes*. When using *many*, the noun will always be plural.
- The following examples show how *much* and *many* are used. The nouns are underlined.

Examples

- ❑ How *much* milk does the recipe call for?
- ❑ How much money will it cost me?
- ❑ How much sleep do you get every night?
- ❑ How *many* roses did you buy?
- ❑ I don't know how *many* movies I own.
- ❑ There are so *many* things to do I don't know if we will get them all done.
- ❑ How many brothers and sisters have you got?
- ❑ There are many empty chairs in the event.

- You can use *many* with a noncount noun only if you are talking about different types, kinds, or measured quantities of something. The following examples show this.
- How *many* cups of milk does the recipe call for? (*Milk* is a noncount noun but the question is asking "how many cups" and *cup* is a count noun.)
- She put too *many* teaspoons of sugar in her coffee. (*Sugar* is a noncount noun but *teaspoon* is a count noun.)

- How *many* kinds of fruit does she grow in her garden? (*Fruit* is a noncount noun but *kind* is a count noun.)
- The market sells *many* types of rice. (*Rice* is a noncount noun but *type* is a count noun.)

What time is it?

- ▣ What time is it?
- ▣ Do you have the time?
- ▣ What time is the concert?
- ▣ What time is your lunch break?
- ▣ What time is your favorite time of the day?

- There are two common ways of telling the time.
- **Formal but easier way**
- Say the hours first and then the minutes.
- Example: 7:45 - seven forty-five
- **More popular way**
- Say the minutes first and then the hours. Use *past* and the preceding hour for minutes 01 through 30. Use *to* and the forthcoming hour for minutes 31 through 59.
- Example: 7.15 - fifteen minutes past seven
- Example: 7.45 - fifteen minutes to eight

- Another possibility of saying '15 minutes past' is: *a quarter past*
- Another possibility of saying '15 minutes to' is: *a quarter to*
- Another possibility of saying '30 minutes past' is: *half past*
- Example: 5:30 - half past five

- **More formal expressions to indicate whether a time is before noon or after are *a.m.* (also: am - ante meridiem, before noon) and *p.m.* (also: pm - post meridiem, after noon). Use these expression only with the formal way of telling the time.**

- **Example: 3:15 - three fifteen a.m.**

- **It's twelve o'clock, It's noon, it's midnight. (12:00)**
- **It's twelve fifteen, it's a quarter after twelve. (12:15)**
- **It's twelve thirty, it's half past twelve. (12:30)**
- **It's twelve fifty-five, it's five to one. (12:55)**

- **E.g. 06:10, 06:05, 06:55, 06:50, 06:40, 06:35, 06:20, 06:25**

TIME EXPRESSIONS TO USE WITH THE PRESENT SIMPLE

- Use 'every' with segments of time such as every day, month, year, every two months, etc.

- *She travels to Las Vegas every year.
Jack tries to exercise every day.*

TIME EXPRESSIONS TO USE WITH THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Use 'now,' 'at the moment,' 'right now,' or 'today' with the present continuous to speak about what is happening at the present moment.
- *Tom is watching TV now.*
I'm working on the Smith project today.
Jane is doing her homework at the moment.

TIME EXPRESSIONS OFTEN USED IN THE PAST

- Use 'last' when speaking about the previous week, month or year
- *They went on holiday last month.*

- Use 'yesterday' when speaking about the previous day. Use 'the day before yesterday' to speak about two days earlier.
- *I visited my best friend yesterday.*
They had math class the day before yesterday.

- Use 'ago' when speaking about X days, weeks, months, years before..
- NOTE: 'ago' follows the number of days, weeks, etc.
- *We flew to Cleveland three weeks ago.
The class started twenty minutes ago.*

Asking about routines

- Wake up, get up, make the bed, have a shower, have breakfast
- Check e-mail, go to college, have lunch, talk on the phone, surf on the net,
- Do the cleaning, do the cooking, wash the dishes, do the shopping, watch TV,
- Do the homework, exercise, study, go out with friends, have dinner, go to bed

Asking about a place

- ❑ Kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, living room, dining room, laundry room, yard
- ❑ Comfortable, big, small, quiet, noisy, convenient
- ❑ What are your favorite things in your house?
- ❑ What do you usually do with your old clothes?
- ❑ Do you ever lose money?

- ❑ **What do you do when you get home in the afternoon?**
- ❑ **Where do you keep your IDs?**
- ❑ **What time do you usually go to bed?**
- ❑ **What do you do with your old photos?**
- ❑ **What furniture do you have in your bedroom/ living room?**
- ❑ **Where were you living three years ago?**
- ❑ **Where were you doing a year ago at this time?**

vocabulary

- (oversleep, leave, get, run, lose, miss, get, have, forget)
- 1-..... On Monday morning.
- 2-..... Lost.
- 3-..... Your wallet at home.
- 4-..... a plane/a train.
- 5-..... Your keys/ mobile.
- 6-..... out of money/time.
- 7-..... Someone's birthday.
- 8-.... An accident.
- 9-..... Stuck in traffic.

Prepositions in time expressions

- ▣ **At**; a specific time , night
- ▣ E.g. at 6:30, at night
- ▣ Class starts **at** 9 a.m.
- ▣ I like to watch movies **at** night.
- ▣ **In**; a specific month, a specific year, the morning, the afternoon, the evening
- ▣ In February, In 2009, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

- E.g. my birthday is **in** February.
- I lived in the U.S. **in** 2009.
- We eat breakfast **in** the morning.
- They got married **in** the afternoon.
- We don't have class **in** the evening.

- **On;** a specific day of the week, a specific date, on Monday, on dec. 30th
- E. g. vacation starts **on** Monday.
- The test is **on** September 15th.

Circle the correct preposition

- 1- the concerts starts **on/at** 8 p.m.
- 2- Is your birthday **on/in** December?
- 3- Lara's graduation party is **in/on** June 3rd.
- 4- Do you eat dinner **at/in** 8:30 p.m.?
- 5- we don't have snowboarding classes **in/at** night.
- 6- Mollie doesn't eat breakfast **in/at** the morning.
- 7- I like to go for a walk **at/on** night.

Prepositions of location

- We usually use;
- **At** for a point, **At** tells us that the following noun is located at a specific point or location. It shows an exact position.
- "She's waiting **at** the entrance."
"He's sitting on his chair **at** his desk."
"I work **at** a bank."
- **E.g. at** the door, **at** the mall, **at** the store, **at** the bus stop, **at** my place
- Let's eat **at** my place.

□ In an Enclosed Space

- **In** tells us the noun is in an enclosed space (surround or closed off on all sides). Basically, when something is inside something.
- **In** a box.
In a room.
In a country
- **E.g. in** the drawer, **in** the building, **in** the living room, **in** a car, **in** the yard,
- I live **in** Chicago.

- ▣ **On** for a surface;
- ▣ **On** tells us that the following noun is located on a surface.
Use **on** when one thing is attached to or touching something.
- ▣ **On** the chair, **on** the floor, **on** the table, **on** the desk, **on** the page, **on** the board, **on** oak street
- ▣ My apartment is **on** green street.

Exercise

□ 1 - I always keep some extra money ___ my bag in case of emergencies.

in
at
on

□ 2- I'll read it tonight ___ home.

on
in
at

□ 3 - Do you live ___ a house or an apartment?

in
at
on

▣ **4 - Did you learn English ___ Malta?**

on

in

at

▣ **5 - She grew up ___ a farm.**

on

at

in

▣ **6 - I read about it ___ the newspaper.**

at

on

in

□ **7 - He went for a swim ___ the river**

in
at
on

□ **8 - The dog's sleeping ___ the carpet.**

at
on
in

□ **9 - The information is ___ the top of the page.**

in
at
on

□ **10 - Were you ___ the party too?**

at
in
on

vocabulary

- (bank, drugstore, hair salon, movie theater, department store, mall, library, post office)
- 1- a place where you can buy many different things
- 2- a place where you go to watch films.
- 3- a big building with many small stores inside.
- 4- a place where you get and keep your money.
- 5- a place where you buy things to help you when you are sick.
- 6- a place where you can send a letter.
- 7- a place women go to get their hair cut.
- 8- a place where you can read books and magazines.

Questions

- ❑ If you could meet any famous person, who would you want to meet? Why?
- ❑ What would you do if you heard a friend say something bad about you?
- ❑ If you could be any age, what age would you be?
- ❑ What would you do if you made a date to see a friend, and he/she did not come?
- ❑ Do you think that it is important for schools to have Internet access? Why?

Opposites

- **Good* bad**
- **Hot* cold**
- **Big* small**
- **New* old**
- **Expensive* cheap**
- **Beautiful* ugly**
- **Friendly* unfriendly**

about	exactly
above	below
absence	presence
abundance	lack
to accept	to refuse
accidental	intentional
active	Lazy

after	before
against	for
alike	different
alive	dead
all	none
to allow	to forbid

Exercise

- ❑ 1- a/ it's/ computer/ old/ very.
- ❑ 2- a/ He's/ good/ very/ actor.
- ❑ 3- an/ camera/ It's/ expensive.
- ❑ 4- very/ nice/ friends/ are/ His.
- ❑ 5- good/ musician/ a/ She's.
- ❑ 6-a/It's/ night/ cold/very.
- ❑ 7- is/ very/ house/ beautiful/ Her.
- ❑ 8- friendly/ children/ Your/ very/ are.

Matching

Sell
Download
listen
Be
book
watch
Be
Get/ receive
Read
Book
Download
Buy
Book
Send
Watch
chat

Videos
Things online
On Facebook
To the radio
On twitter
Emails
A holiday
A flight
Apps
DVDs online
A blog
A hotel
TV programs
Emails
To friends and family
Videos

Weather

- ❑ People commonly ask about the weather by saying:
- ❑ What's it like out(side)?
- ❑ How's the weather?
- ❑ What's the weather like?
- ❑ What's the temperature?
- ❑ What's the weather forecast?

Below is list of the different types of weather you are most likely to use.

- ❑ The sun is shining.**
- ❑ It's drizzling (light rain)**
- ❑ The wind is blowing**
- ❑ It's raining (The rain is falling.)**
- ❑ It's hail (hail stones)**
- ❑ It's pouring down (The rain is pouring down.)**
- ❑ It's snowing (The snow is falling.)**
- ❑ It's thundering and lightening.**

- **What's it like outside?** It's really cold now.
- **How's the weather?** It's minus ten. (-10 degrees)
- **Do you have rain?** We have not had any rain for many weeks.
- **What's the temperature in Manchester?** Today it is 22 degrees Celsius which is a lot warmer than it has been.

- **It's snowing here in Manchester, what's it doing there?** It's raining really hard.)
- **It is a Beautiful day for a walk?** We couldn't ask for a better day.
- **What's the weather forecast for the rest of the week?** They're saying we will have blue skies for the rest of the week.

Some answers to describe weather:

- ❑ Today it is warm and sunny out.
- ❑ It's so cold out there!
- ❑ The sun is very bright today, you might want to take sunglasses.
- ❑ It's not raining, but it is cloudy.
- ❑ It is! I'm so happy the sun is shining.
- ❑ They're saying blue skies and hot!

- ❑ **Sweltering = It's sweltering. or It's a sweltering day.**
- ❑ **Freezing = It's freezing. or It's a freezing**
- ❑ **Misty = It's misty. or It's a misty day.**
- ❑ **Foggy = It's foggy. or It's a foggy day.**
- ❑ **Breezy = It's breezy. or It's a breezy day**
- ❑ **Windy = It's windy. or It's a windy day.**
- ❑ **Showery = It's showery. or It's a showery day.**

Here is some weather vocabulary that you might use:

- ❑ **below freezing:** temperature less than 0 Celsius or 32 Fahrenheit
- ❑ *It's supposed to be below freezing today. I should wear my gloves.*
- ❑ **boiling hot:** an idiom used to describe a very hot day
- ❑ *It was boiling hot, so we decided to stay inside.*
- ❑ **breeze:** a very light wind; **breezy:** lightly windy
- ❑ *Maybe you shouldn't wear a hat, it's breezy out today.*

- **drizzling:** to be raining very lightly
- *I don't think you'll need an umbrella, it's only drizzling.*
- **overcast:** a gray sky with no sun visible
- The sky is overcast this morning
- **chilly:** lightly cold
- *I always wear a scarf when it's chilly.*



“THERE’S NOT A CLOUD IN THE SKY.”

This is a typical way of describing warm, sunny weather with no clouds.



▣ **“IT’S JUST DRIZZLING.”**

▣ “Drizzling” means “raining very lightly.” Drizzle can be both a verb (as in this sentence) or a noun.



- ❑ **“I THINK THE SUN IS TRYING TO COME OUT.”**
- ❑ You can say this when the sky is mostly cloudy, but you can see a little bit of the sun and you think that it will clear up (the clouds will go away) soon.

Questions

- ▣ What comes to your mind when you hear the word weather?
- ▣ What's your favorite weather and why?
- ▣ Do you always try and look at or read the weather forecast?
Why?
- ▣ Do you think that the news is necessary? Why or why not?
- ▣ What would the world be like without news?
- ▣ What was the most memorable news you ever watched?

Fast food

- **What fast food companies are there in your country? What food do they sell?**
- **What are the good and bad things about fast food?**
- **How often do you go to a fast food restaurant? What do you usually have to eat and drink?**
- **When you're in a different town or city, how do you decide where to eat?**

- **Think about the last time you had a special meal. Make notes on a meal. Use these ideas.**
- **Reason for the meal**
- **Where and when you had the meal**
- **The people at the meal**
- **What time it started and finished**
- **What you wore**
- **The food and drink**
- **Any other interesting information**

Questions

- **What do you really hate having to do in your free time?**
- **What new activity would you like to try doing in your free time?**
- **Do you ever feel that you waste your free time? How?**
 - **What can you do about this?**
- **Do you find that your works or studies takes up your free time?**
- **Are there any activities that you used to do but don't do anymore?**
 - **Why did you stop?**

- Are there any foods that you wouldn't eat as a child that you eat now?
- Are you a good cook?
- Are you a vegetarian?
- Are you concerned about your daily calorie intake when choosing something to eat?
- At what times do you usually eat your meals?
 - Breakfast?
 - Lunch?
 - Dinner?

- ❑ **Did you drink coffee this morning?**
- ❑ **Did you eat lunch today?**
- ❑ **Do you always eat dinner with your family?**
- ❑ **Do you always eat vegetables?**
- ❑ **Do you cook? If yes, what food do you cook the most often?**
- ❑ **Do you drink milk every day?**
- ❑ **Do you drink tea every day?**

- ❑ Do you like food from other countries? If yes, which do you like the most?**
- ❑ Do you like peas and carrots? How about spinach?**
- ❑ Do you like to eat a lot of food every day?**
- ❑ Do you like to eat at fast food restaurants?**
- ❑ Do you like to eat cakes?**
- ❑ Do you like to eat junk food?**
- ❑ Do you like to eat some desserts after dinner?**

- ❑ Do you like to try new food and drinks?**
- ❑ Do you often eat out?**
- ❑ Do you prefer fish or meat?**
- ❑ Do you prefer to eat at a restaurant or at home?**
- ❑ Do you prefer your own country's food or other kinds of food?**
- ❑ Do you read the nutritional information on the foods you buy?**
- ❑ Do you take vitamin pills?**
- ❑ Do you think a vegetarian diet is better than a diet that includes meat?**
- ❑ Do you think fast food, soda and sweets should be sold in school cafeterias?**

Family

- **Spouse (the person you are married to)**
 - a husband or wife
- ***sibling***
 - a brother or sister
- ***aunt***
 - the sister of your father or mother
- ***uncle***
 - the brother of your father or mother

- ***cousin***

- the son or daughter of your aunt or uncle

- ***niece***

- the daughter of your brother or sister

- ***nephew***

- the son of your brother or sister

□ *in-laws*

- “In-law” is used to describe the relatives of your husband or wife — that is, the relatives of your *spouse*. Your spouse’s brother is your brother-in-law, your spouse’s sister is your sister-in-law, your spouse’s mother is your mother-in-law, your spouse’s father is your father-in-law, and so on.

□ *step*

- Just as “in-laws” are your relatives by current marriage, your “step” relatives are relatives from previous marriages. For example, if a man marries a woman who already has children, he becomes their *step father*, and they become his *step children*. And if both a husband and wife have children from their previous marriages, those children become each others’ *step siblings*.

- When you have children, you are a **parent**.
- If you are a male parent, you are a **father**.
- If you are female parent, you are a **mother**.
- If one of your children is a boy, he is your **son**.
- If one of your children is a girl, she is your **daughter**.

- When a couple gets married, the man is the **husband**, and the woman is his **wife**.
- A **brother** and **sister** both have the same parents.
- One collective word to describe brothers and sisters is **siblings**. However this word is normally only used in written English, not orally

- **grandparents:** the parents of your parents
- grandfather:** the father of your father/mother
- grandmother:** the mother of your father/mother
- grandchildren:** the children of your children
- grandson:** the son of one of your children
- granddaughter:** the daughter of one of your children
- great grandfather:** the father of your grandfather/grandmother
- great grandmother:** the mother of your grandfather/grandmother

- ***great grandparents (great grandmother and great grandfather)***
 - **the parents of your grandparents**

- ***great grandchildren***
 - **the children of your grandchildren**

Questions

- ❑ Are friends more important than family? What do you think?
- ❑ Are you pressured by your family to act in a certain way?
- ❑ Are you the oldest among your brothers and sisters?
- ❑ Are your parents strict?
- ❑ Did you ever meet any of your great grandparents?
- ❑ Do you get along well with your family?
- ❑ Do you get along well with your brothers and sisters?
- ❑ Do you get along well with your in-laws?
- ❑ Do you have any brothers or sisters? If so, how old are they?

- ❑ **Do you have to clean your own room?**
- ❑ **Does your mother make you clean your room?**
- ❑ **Do you like your family? Why or why not?**
- ❑ **Do you live with any of your grandparents?**
- ❑ **Do you live with your parents?**
- ❑ **Do you look more like your mother or your father?**
- ❑ **Do you often argue with your mother or father? What about?**
- ❑ **Do you often visit your grandparents?**

- ❑ Do you think people should adopt children from other countries?**
- ❑ Do you usually have any influence on family matters?**
- ❑ Do your parents let you stay out late?**
- ❑ What time do you have to be home?**
- ❑ Do you have a curfew?**
- ❑ How did you get your name?**
- ❑ For whom are you named?**

- **How big is your family?**
- **How many (first) cousins do you have?**
- **How many aunts and uncles do you have?**
- **How many members do you have in your family altogether?**
- **How often do you see your cousins?**

- How often do you see your grandparents?**
- How often is your entire family together?**
- How old are your brothers and sisters?**
- How old are your parents?**
- Is spanking a good way to discipline children?**
- Should people follow the religion of their parents, or should they have the liberty to choose another?**

- ❑ **What are some of your fondest memories of childhood?**
- ❑ **What do you and your family like to do together?**
- ❑ **What do you think of married couples who decide not to have any child?**
- ❑ **What do your parents do in their free time?**
- ❑ **What are the occupations of your family members?**
- ❑ **What does your father do? What's his job?**
- ❑ **What does your mother do?**

- ❑ **What will you teach your children? (what values, beliefs, hobbies, skills, etc.)**
- ❑ **What would you change about your childhood?**
- ❑ **Where do your grandparents live?**
- ❑ **Where does your father's father live?**
- ❑ **Where does your mother's mother live?**
- ❑ **Should children help with the housework?**
- ❑ **How much or how often should they help?**

Questions

- ❑ **There are no bad children, only bad parents. Agree or disagree.**
- ❑ **What is the most difficult thing about studying English? What can we do about it?**
- ❑ **Should animals be kept in a zoo?**
- ❑ **What would you do if you were in a desert now alone?**

- ❑ Which do you think is more important: following the dreams your parents want for you or following your own dreams?
- ❑ What's the hardest thing you ever had to do?
- ❑ What was the most important thing your parents taught you?
- ❑ What's the best thing about your mom?
- ❑ Who should take care of old people?
- ❑ What's the best thing about your grandparents?

- ❑ **How should parents discipline their children?**
- ❑ **After you're married, should your parents make decisions for you?**
- ❑ **Who is the breadwinner in your family**
- ❑ **How is nudity regarded in your family?**
- ❑ **If you are a mother or father, would you allow your son or daughter to listen heavy metal music?**
- ❑ **What was the saddest time in your family?**
- ❑ **Why do people get married?**

- What makes a person a good friend, a friend for life ,, a life mate**
- What makes a person a bad, traits that irritate and confuse you**
- How do you feel about your parents growing older? If they could no longer care for themselves, would you let them live with you or put them in a nursing home?**
- Did you help your mother at home?**
- Can you think of examples of countries that have different cultural values regarding the importance of family?**

- Do you think your parents understand you? Why or why not?**
- Have you ever seen your mother (or father) cry? When was that and why?**
- Do your parents trust you?**
- If you were offered an excellent job opportunity abroad, would you consider leaving your family for an indefinite period of time?**

Adverbs of frequency

Always

Usually / normally / generally

Often

Sometimes

Not (very) often

Occasionally

Hardly ever

never

Adverbs of frequency

After verb to be
I **am** usually tired.

Before main verb (other verbs)
She always **goes** home at 6
p.m.

In negative sentences, put very often at the end.

I don't play football very often.

Exercise

- ❑ 1- I listen to the radio online. (never)
- ❑ 2- I send a lot of emails.(every day)
- ❑ 3- I buy concert tickets online. (usually)
- ❑ 4- I watch videos on YouTube. (every week)
- ❑ 5- I book flights online. (always)
- ❑ 6-I buy and sell things on eBay. (sometimes)
- ❑ 7- I chat to friends online. (every weekend)
- ❑ 8- I watch TV programs online. (Never)
- ❑ 9-I download music. (don't usually)
- ❑ 10- I get about twenty emails. (every day)

Questions

- ❑ What do you do when you are tired?
- ❑ Are you eating a lot of junk food these days?
- ❑ How are you feeling today?
- ❑ What do you do when you have a fever?
- ❑ How often do you go to a doctor?
- ❑ What do you do when you have a cold?

Questions

- Which tourist sites do you recommend for a tourist? Why?
- Children don't want to play outside any more.
- Life for children is harder NOW than it used to be. Agree or disagree

when reading the cooking instructions in recipes.

- ❑ **broil:** To cook meat or vegetables on a rack with an extremely high temperature.
- ❑ **carve:** To cut meat into slices.
- ❑ **chop:** To cut into small pieces, generally used with vegetables.
- ❑ **add:** To put ingredients together; to put one ingredient with the others.
- ❑ **bake:** To cook in an oven by using heat.
- ❑ **barbecue:** To cook foods (primarily meat) on a grill by using fire or hot coals.
- ❑ **beat:** To mix quickly and continually, commonly used with eggs.
- ❑ **boil:** To heat water until little bubbles form.
- ❑ **break:** To separate into smaller parts by force.

- ❑ **cook:** To prepare food by heating it, so the food is not raw.
- ❑ **crush:** To cause to separate or flatten by extreme force, often used with garlic.
- ❑ **cut:** To separate or divide by using a knife.
- ❑ **fry:** To cook by putting the food into extremely hot oil.
- ❑ **grate:** To divide into small parts by rubbing on a serrated surface, usually used with cheese.
- ❑ **grease:** To coat with oil or butter.
- ❑ **grill:** To cook by putting the food on a grill; similar to barbecue.
- ❑ **knead:** To press and stretch dough, usually used with making bread.
- ❑ **mix:** To combine two or more things using a spoon, spatula, or electric mixer.

- ❑ **combine:** To put two or more things together.
- ❑ **measure:** To obtain an exact quantity.
- ❑ **melt:** to make something become liquid through heating.
- ❑ **microwave:** To heat up food within a microwave oven.
- ❑ **mince:** to grind food, normally meat, into small pieces. A machine is often used to do this.
- ❑ **open:** To remove the top from a can or jar.
- ❑ **peel:** To take the skin off of fruits or vegetables.
- ❑ **pour:** To transfer liquid from one container to another.

- ❑ **put:** To place something in a particular position or location.
- ❑ **roast:** To cook in the oven or over a fire.
- ❑ **slice:** To cut into thin, wide portions.
- ❑ **steam:** To cook by placing the food above boiling water. Steam is the vapor that comes from hot water
- ❑ **stir:** To mix liquid ingredients by moving a spoon around in a circular motion
- ❑ **stir fry:** To cook small pieces of food by moving it quickly in hot oil
- ❑ **wash:** To immerse food in water and make sure it becomes clean
- ❑ **weigh:** To measure the weight (grams or pounds) or something

Medical Specialists List

- ▣ **Nurse:** doctor's assistant
- Allergist:** treats food and environmental allergies
- Anesthesiologist:** provides pain prevention during surgery
- Cardiologist:** heart specialist
- Dentist:** tooth specialist
- Dermatologist:** skin specialist
- Gynecologist:** specializes in women's needs
- Midwife:** helps women deliver babies

- **Neurologist:** brain specialist
- Oncologist:** tumor specialist
- Ophthalmologist:** deals with eye diseases
- Pediatrician:** treats babies and children
- Physical therapist:** specializes in the body's movement
- Psychiatrist:** mental health specialist
- Radiologist:** specializes in imaging tests (x-ray, etc.)

Illness expressions

- **injure**
harm somebody or yourself physically, especially in an accident, receive/suffer an injury
- *He injured his finger when he was cutting the meat.*
- *Nobody was killed in the accident, but two people were seriously injured.*
- **wound**
an injury to part of the body, especially one in which a hole is made in the skin
- *He died from the wounds that he had received in the crash.*
- *He was taken to hospital although his wounds didn't seem too serious.*

- **cut**
a wound caused by something sharp
- *He had such a deep cut on his arm that he was taken to hospital.*
- *The victim had several cuts on his chest, still he survived.*
- **bruise**
a blue, brown or purple mark on the skin after somebody has fallen
- *He was covered in bruises at the end of the football match.*
- *The man came to the surgery with a huge bruise over his eye.*

- **scratch**
rub your skin with your nails, usually because it's itching; a mark or a small cut or injury made by scratching
- *The cat continuously scratched itself behind the ear.*
- *She had a long scratch on her arm when she came out of the rose garden.*
- **infection**
illness caused by bacteria or a virus; the act or process of causing or getting a disease
- *Wash your hands carefully to decrease the risk of infection.*
- *She almost died from blood infection.*

- **inflammation**
a condition when a part of the body becomes red, sore and swollen because of infection or injury
- *My knee was twice the size of the other one due to the inflammation.*
- *You had better not eat fatty food so soon after your stomach inflammation.*
- **symptom**
a change in your body or mind that shows that you are not healthy
- *You don't necessarily need a doctor with symptoms like a headache or sore throat.*
- *Depression can cause physical symptoms, too.*

- **temperature**
the measurement of how hot your body is
- *have a temperature – when your temperature is higher than normal due to illness*
- *I feel so weak, I think I have a temperature.*
- *She had such a high temperature that she was immediately taken to hospital.*
- **fever**
a medical condition in which someone has a temperature that is higher than normal; a particular type of disease with high temperature
- *Did you take aspirin to reduce the fever?*
- *Our daughter has been diagnosed with scarlet fever*

- **cold**
illness affecting the nose and/or throat, making you cough and/or sneeze
- *I think I caught a cold on the ice rink yesterday.*
- *She can't come to school, she's in bed with a cold.*
- **flu**
a very bad cold, an infectious disease with fever, pains and weakness
- *Please don't visit us this week, the whole family has the flu.*
- *If you're not careful enough and you don't take antibiotics, you may even die from the flu.*

- vomit
discharge stomach contents through the mouth
- *There must have been something wrong with the food as both children vomited shortly after the meal.*
- *I'm afraid I'm pregnant; I vomit after getting up every morning.*
- medicine
a substance that you drink or swallow so as to cure an illness
- *You look so pale. Haven't you taken your medicine this morning?*
- *The doctor prescribed three kinds of medicine for me.*

- **antibiotics**
medicine that kills bacteria and cures infections
- *My mum's throat infection went away after she started the antibiotics.*
- *Hot tea won't be enough to cure your flu, I think you also need antibiotics.*
- **pain killer**
kind of medicine that takes away some or all of the discomfort of an illness or injury
- *I had such a horrible headache last night that I took two pain killers.*
- *She says she doesn't think it's a good idea to take pain killers too often.*

- **blood pressure**
the rate at which blood flows through the body
- *Drink some coffee if you feel your blood pressure is too low.*
- *High blood pressure increases the risk of having a heart attack.*
- **pulse**
the regular beat of blood as it is sent around the body
- *The doctor started the examination with taking my pulse and blood pressure.*
- *He has such a weak pulse that it's hard to feel.*

- **x-ray**
a photograph of a somebody's bones and organs
- *They took x-rays of my knee to make sure it wasn't broken.*
- *The doctor says that the x-ray has proved his suspicion of cancer, but I don't believe him.*
- **patient**
a person staying in a hospital or medical facility
- *The doctor examined the patient very carefully but he didn't find any disorder.*
- *There were so many patients in the doctor's surgery that I didn't wait and I went home.*

- **surgery**
a place where a doctor or dentist sees patients; medical treatment of injuries or diseases involving cutting open somebody's body
- *I wanted to see a doctor but the surgery was closed.*
- *I hope they can cure me with medicine and I don't need undergo surgery.*
- **operation**
cutting open a part of somebody's body in order to remove or cure a part
- *The operation was successful but the patient died.*
- *The doctor says I can hardly escape an operation.*

- **operate on somebody (for something)**
cut open a part of somebody's body in order to remove or cure a part
- *He soon recovered after he was operated on for appendicitis.*
- *The doctor ordered to take my brother to hospital and they will operate on him tomorrow.*
- **operating theatre**
a room in a hospital used for medical operations
- *The patient died on the way to the operating theatre.*
- *She felt nervous as she looked round the operating theatre.*

- **chemist's (shop)**
a shop where medicine is sold
- *The doctor suggested to go to the chemist's for the medicine straight from the surgery.*
- *This syrup is also sold in the supermarket, so you don't need to go to the chemist's.*

- **prescription**
an official piece of paper filled out by a doctor with which you can get medicine from a chemist's shop
- *Unfortunately, the doctor forgot to sign the prescription and so the chemist refused to give me the medicine.*
- *Keep this prescription even though you don't need the medicine now; you may need it later.*

Illness expressions

- ❑ feel ill, sick
- ❑ have a temperature
- ❑ have a pain in your back, chest, waist, arm, shoulder
- ❑ have a headache
- ❑ feel weak
- ❑ feel dizzy
- ❑ suffer from stomach cramps
- ❑ have a black eye
- ❑ have a swollen, sprained ankle, wrist, foot

What to say at the doctor?

- **Going to Doctor**
- *I think you should see a doctor.*
- *You look very pale. Shall I call the ambulance?*
- *I'm ill. I don't feel well. I need a doctor. I must see a doctor.*
- *Doctor Bulb's surgery hours are from 9 to 12 every morning.*
- *Where do I find the GP's office? (general practitioner – a doctor who is trained in general medicine working in the local community)*
- *What are the consulting hours of the ENT (ear, nose and throat) specialist?*
- *Do I have to make an appointment?*

Doctor's Questions and Answers to Patient

- ❑ *What's the matter? Where's the pain? What do you complain of?*
- ❑ *Have you taken your temperature?*
- ❑ *For how long have you been feeling ill?*
- ❑ *Take your clothes off. I'll examine you. Let me take your pulse, please.*
- ❑ *I'll measure your blood pressure.*
- ❑ *Your blood pressure is rather high. Your blood pressure is too low.*
- ❑ *Let me sound your back. Take a deep breath. I'll check your lungs.*
- ❑ *Can I have a look? Where does it hurt?*

- ❑ *Does it hurt here? Breath out slowly.*
- ❑ *Show me your tongue. Poke out your tongue.*
- ❑ *Have you got any other symptoms?*
- ❑ *What infectious diseases have you had?*
- ❑ *What have you eaten/drunk?*
- ❑ *Have you been injured?*
- ❑ *Don't worry. There's no serious problem.*
- ❑ *I don't think it's too serious.*

- ❑ *It would be better if you went to hospital.*
- ❑ *I think you'll have to stay in hospital for a week.*
- ❑ *Hopefully, there won't be any complications.*
- ❑ *I don't think you need chemotherapy.*
- ❑ *I'll give you a prescription. Take this medicine three times a day / after meals / an hour before lunch.*
- ❑ *You'll soon be well again.*
- ❑ *Come back next week if you don't feel better.*

- **have a broken leg**
- **burn, cut a finger**
- **sprain an ankle**
- **be allergic to antibiotics**
- **produce an allergic reaction**
- **come down with a cold**
- **be in bed with a cold**
- **have a heart attack, stroke**

- **prescribe medicine**
- **make up a prescription**
- **take someone to hospital**
- **undergo an examination, operation**
- **a bandaged arm, leg**
- **put on a plaster**
- **give an injection**
- **have a blood test**

Common Illnesses and Diseases in English

- ❑ **Flu, cold**
- ❑ **diarrhea**
- ❑ **mumps**
- ❑ **measles**
- ❑ **chickenpox**
- ❑ **scarlet fever**
- ❑ **tonsillitis**
- ❑ **bronchitis**

Medicine, Medical Equipment's and Tools

- ❑ Pill, tablet, capsule, syrup, ointment, cream, eye drops
- ❑ Injection, pain-killer
- ❑ antiseptic
- ❑ Dressing, bandage, cast
- ❑ Brace, gauze, plaster, elastic tape
- ❑ Thermometer, stethoscope
- ❑ syringe, forceps, scissors, oxygen mask, test tube, vial, IV bag, blood pressure monitor, crutches, wheelchair

Use *a lot, all the time* mean
often

**She watches TV a lot/all the
time.**

Frequency expressions

Every, once, twice, three times.

Using at the end:

British people usually go on holiday **once a year**.

A couple of weeks

If you agree/disagrees

So

neither

Me too. [agree with positive sentences]

Me neither. [disagree with positive sentences]

I'm a bit nervous.

Agree

So am I.

Disagree

Oh, I'm not.

I can't speak Turkish

Agree

Neither can I.

Disagree

Oh, I can.

I've got a cat.

agree

so have I.

disagree

Oh, I haven't.

I don't go out much.

agree

Neither do I.

disagree

Oh, I do.

I had a great time.

agree

So did I.

disagree

Oh, I didn't.

me too.

agree with positive sentences

me neither.

agree with negative sentences

work in.....

a restaurant

a department store

an office

London

work for

a newspaper

a multinational company

a charity

yourself

work as.....

a journalist

a receptionist

an accountant

an editor

work with.....

children

old people

teenagers

unemployed people

How did you get to
work/university/school?

(I go) by train.

How long does it take you to
get there?

(It takes) about 40 minutes.

How far is it?

(It's about) 15 kilometres.

How much does it cost?

(It costs) about £30 a week.

the day before yesterday
= two days ago

last

night

week / weekend

days

months

seasons

year

century

last night

yesterday

morning/afternoon/evening

~~last morning~~

we don't use preposition with last
or yesterday

~~in last weekend~~

~~at yesterday evening~~

I bought it on Friday.

I bought it last Friday.

in

years in 1999

months in July

decades in the sixties

centuries in the seventh century

ask out

break up with someone

Who **bought** this car?

When did you **buy** this car?

ending conversation

It was nice to see you again.

I hope we meet again soon.

It was nice meeting you.

See you at school, probably.

Let's keep in touch.

See you later, maybe.

I **first** met you last year.

Do you like reading?

What kind of books, newspapers or magazines do you read?

When's your favourite time for reading? Why?

When was the book you read?
Did you like it? Why? Why not?

I'd like [employment]

a good salary

friendly colleagues

my own office

long holidays

a good boss

job security

*[you know you'll have the job for
a long time.]*

I'd like a job with

flexible working hours

opportunities for travel

opportunities for promotion.

holiday pay

on-the-job training

sick pay

job is countable

He is a doctor.

work: you do as part of your job

I've got a lot of work to do.

work [uncountable]

He's looking for work.

~~He's looking for a work.~~

work [verb]

He works in London.

~~He jobs in London.~~

looking for a job

Find a job

Write a CV

Go for interview

Look for a job

apply for a job

an application form

Get unemployment benefit

Earn [**a lot of**] money

looking for a job

Fill in [fill out] an application form
Apply for a job

in present

have to = have got to

have got to [*very common in spoken language*]

I had to work last night.

~~I had got to work last night.~~

negative in present

I don't have to do that.

~~I haven't to do that.~~

We didn't have to pay for it.

~~We hadn't to pay for it.~~

We can't use have got to in
past simple questions.

Did you have to work last night?

~~Had you got to work last night?~~

We can't use have you to or
had you to to make questions.

Do you have to wear a suit?

~~Have you to wear a suit?~~

We can't use have you to or had
you to to make questions.

When did you have to be there?

~~When had you to be there?~~

We apologise



We give a reason



We make a promise

Apologies, reasons and promises

For apologies

I'm (really) sorry, but I
can't/couldn't + infinitive

I'm really sorry, but I can't see
you tonight.

For reasons:

I have/had to + infinitive

I had to help Kate.

For promises

I'll + infinitive

I'll see you on Friday, I promise.

To respond an apology

Oh, don't worry. Another time, maybe.

Oh, dear. What happened?

Oh, right. Why not.

Have to /haftə/

1. When did you last have an interview for a job?
2. Have you got a big collection of CDs.
3. Do you ever argue with your friends?
4. What was the important decision you made?
5. Do you like watching advertisements on TV.

6. What was the last examination you took?

Types of film

A love story

A comedy

A cartoon

A war film

A thriller

An action film

a horror film

Types of film

A western

A historical drama

A musical

A science-fiction [si-fi] film

A romantic comedy

TV equipment

Cable or satellite TV

A DVD player

The remote control

A video recorder [US: VCR]

TV programmes

The news

chat shows

Soap operas

Documentaries

Reality TV programmes

Game shows

Dramas

Current affairs programmes

Sports programmes

Turn on the TV

record a programme

Turn off the TV

Turn over

The news is singular

The news **is** on at 8 o'clock.

What time is the football **on**?

Music

Jazz

Classical music

Blues

Rock music

Rap

Country music

opera

Music

Pop music

Rock'n roll

Dance music

Traditional folk music

reggae

We use **-ed** adjectives to describe how people feel:

He is

Excited – worried – surprised

Frightened – tired

We use **-ing** adjectives to describe the thing, situation, place or person that causes the feeling:

The film is
Exciting – worrying – surprising
Frightening – tiring

People can be bored or boring
and interested or interesting.

He is bored / boring

He is interested/ interesting

Life experience

Present perfect (**ever**)
[any time in your life until now]

Have you **ever** met anyone
famous?

Agreeing, disagreeing, asking
for opinions

Agreeing

Yes, maybe you're right.

Yes, definitely.

I agree [with John]

Yes, I think so.

Disagreeing

I'm sorry, I don't agree.
I'm not sure about that.
No, definitely not.
No, I don't think so.

Asking for opinions

What do you think?

What about you, John?

Do you think...?

Do you agree [with John]?

A polite way of disagreeing

I'm not sure about that.

Did you have to work last night?

~~Had you got to work last night?~~

Thank you!
Any Question?