

ENGLISH GRAMMAR RULES – LIKES | DISLIKES | DIRECTIONS | BUILDING VOCABULARY – LESSON 15



(fonte: Freepik)

WARM UP – QUESTIONS FOR THE TEACHER

- What time do you usually get up?
- How long does it take you to get ready in the morning?
- What time do you usually have dinner?
- What time do you usually go to bed?
- What is your daily routine?

- What do you do at the weekends?
- Do you enjoy shopping?
- What is your favorite shop?
- Have you ever regretted buying something?
- Do you buy things online?
- What was the last item you bought?
- Are you scared of spiders?
- Are you scared of snakes?
- Are you scared of ghosts?
- What things are you afraid of?
- Do you enjoy horror movies?
- What job would be perfect for you?
- What is the easiest job?
- What is the hardest job?
- Which job pays the most?
- What is the most dangerous job?
- What is a job you could never do?
- Do you follow the news?
- How do you get your news?
- What was the biggest global news story of this year?
- What was the biggest local news story of this year?

LIKES | DISLIKES

Likes - In this programme, we look at language you can use to answer a simple question about something you like. We also find out how to use a particular adverb to add strength to your opinion.

Language for expressing likes

Subject	Adverb	Verb	Noun	Extra
I	(really)	like love	it them ice cream Chinese food playing	a lot

			football watching TV	
--	--	--	----------------------------	--

Pronunciation - Consonant to vowel linking

When speaking fluently words link together in different ways.

One way is when one word ends in a consonant sound and the following word begins with a vowel sound. For example, look at the following phrase:

I like it a lot.

The word 'like' ends with the consonant sound /k/.


The word 'it' begins with the consonant sound /I/.

These two words can link together.

Also the word 'it' ends in the consonant sound /t/ and the following word 'a' is a vowel sound by itself.

These two words can also link together.

I like it a lot



Dislikes - In this programme we look at language you can use to answer a simple question about something and say that you don't like it. We also look at how using the adverb 'really' can change the strength of what you say and how it means different things if you put it in different places in the sentence.

Language for expressing likes

Subject	Adverb	Verb	Noun
I	(really)	don't like can't stand	it them

			ice cream Chinese food playing football watching TV
--	--	--	--

About the adverb 'really'.

This adverb as we have seen is very useful in making what you say stronger. When talking about things you don't like though it can have a different meaning depending on where you put it in the sentence.

For example:

"I **really** don't like it!"

This means you have a strong dislike of something.

BUT

"I don't **really** like it."

This is not very strong. It means that you do not like something, but it is not a very strong dislike.

Pronunciation - disappearing sounds

When speaking fluently sometimes we don't pronounce some sounds. This is different from words which have silent letters.

For example, look at this word

can't

If you say this word by itself you would normally pronounce the /t/ sound at the end.

/ka:nt/

However, when speaking if the next word begins with a consonant sound we usually don't pronounce the /t/ sound. So

the phrase "I can't stand it" is pronounced without the /t/ sound at the end of 'can't'

/aɪ ka:n stænd ɪt/

Directions

Language for asking directions

Can you tell me	the way to	the	(nearest)	post office
Do you know	how to get to			bus stop
				toilet
		Covent Garden		
		Trafalgar Square		
		Bush House		

Language for giving directions

Left

go left
turn left
it's on the left
take a left
take the second (turning) on the left



Right

go right
turn right
it's on the right
take a right
take the second (turning) on the right



Ahead

go ahead
go straight ahead
go straight on



How to Give Directions

You know how to ASK for directions, but what happens when an English speaker asks YOU for directions. This is not a time for small talk. Give only basic directions with short phrases. Do the best you can.

Questions you may hear

- How do I get to *Main Street*?
- Where is the closest *gas station*?
- Can you tell me where the *community centre* is?
- I'm looking for *Jane Street*.
- Are you from around here?

If you know the way...

Use basic English to offer directions. Short phrases are best. Speak slowly and use very careful pronunciation. Spell out a word if necessary.

- The easiest way is to...
- The quickest way is to...
- The best way is to...

go + direction (right, left, down, up, through)

take + road name

turn + right/left

stay on + road name for + distance or time

Examples:

- The easiest way is to go right on *Commercial Avenue*.
- The quickest way is to take *Road Number 1*.
- The best way is to turn right on *Main Street*.
- Stay on *Route 1* for about *ten minutes*.

Use transitions

Separate each leg of the route with a transition.

- after that
- then
- next
- when you get to...go...
- finally

Offer “Ballpark Figures” (rough estimates of time or length of travel)

Some people feel better knowing how long it will take to get from A to B.

- It’s just around the corner (not far).
- It’s not far.
- It’s a bit of a way. (it takes a while)
- It’s about a five minute walk.
- It’s about a twenty minute bus ride.

Use landmarks

Tell the person what to watch for.

You will see a large clock on the right.

You will pass a gas station.

It’s across from the blue church.

More useful language

It’s on + street name

It’s across from

It’s opposite

It's near
It's around the corner from

Offer warnings

Stay in the right lane.
It's a very busy road.
It's a big hill. (if they are walking or on a bike)
There might be construction.
If you pass the ... you went too far.
There's no parking.

Repeat yourself

If YOU repeat the directions again, the other person will feel more confident. Repeat important details including street names and turns. You can also ask the other person to repeat the directions back to you.
If you are in the car with the driver...

Give a lot of warning.
Turn right at the next street
Get in the left lane.
Go one more block. Then turn right.
At the next traffic lights turn...
It's going to be on your right.
Clarify
Make sure that the other person understood your directions. Say: "Did you get all that?"

Asking Permission

Language for asking permission		
Question head	subject	verb phrase with base infinitive
Can	I	borrow your pen?

Could	he she they	use your phone charger? take the day off tomorrow? ask you something? have one of your sandwiches?
-------	-------------------	---

Language for asking permission 2

Question head	subject	verb phrase with present simple
Would it be OK if Would it be alright if	I he she they	borrow/s your pen? use/s your phone charger? take/s the day off tomorrow? ask/s you to help me? have/has one of your sandwiches?

Language for asking permission 3

Question head	subject	verb phrase with past subjunctive
Would it be OK if Would it be alright if	I he she they	borrowed your pen? used your phone charger? took the day off tomorrow? asked you to help me? had one of your sandwiches?

A word about politeness

When asking for permission to do something we usually use the word '**please**' to make the request sound more polite. It's not grammatically necessary to use '**please**' but you may sound rude if you don't use it. '**Please**' can be put in different places in the sentence; at the start, end or before the verb:

Please can I borrow your pen?
Can I **please** borrow your pen?
Can I borrow your pen, **please**?

A more important way of showing politeness is the tone of voice and intonation. Even if you use the word '**please**' you can sound rude if your pronunciation is not correct.

Generally the longer an expression is the more formal and polite it sounds. However remember that pronunciation is always very important in a spoken request for permission.

Appointments

Useful vocabulary for making appointments

Job Titles

a plumber

someone who repairs and installs equipment to do with water, e.g. pipes, baths, toilets

a lawyer

someone who's an expert in law and advises people on legal matters, also known as a solicitor or an attorney in American English

an electrician

	someone who repairs and installs equipment to do with electricity, e.g. lighting
--	--

Services	
a car service	an examination and repair of a car to keep it working properly, e.g. an oil change
a haircut	having your hair trimmed or cut, perhaps to make a new hair style
a check-up	an examination to make sure you or your teeth are healthy
a facial	a beauty treatment to keep the skin on your face healthy
a manicure	a beauty treatment for your nails, e.g. applying nail polish
a pedicure	a beauty treatment for your feet and toenails, e.g. removing hardened skin from the heels

Language for making appointments				
I'd like to		to see	the doctor	
I need to	book an appointment	with	a dentist	please.

I want to			my lawyer	
			Steve	
			Mrs Saha	
			the plumber	
			the electrician	

Polite ways to soften a request

Is it possible to		
Can I	book an appointment	please?
May I		

Language for booking different types of appointments

...for	a car service
...to have	a haircut
	a check-up
	a facial
	a manicure
	a pedicure
...to have	my eyes tested
	my teeth cleaned
	my eyebrows waxed

Prepositions for making appointments

...on	Monday
...for	Tuesday
	Wednesday
...for	today
	later today
	next week
...at	10 am
...for	3 o'clock
	1.30

CRÉDITOS

BBC LEARNING ENGLISH

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

ENGLISH CLUB

FREEPIK

REFERÊNCIAS

ENGLISH CLUB, Disponível em: <https://www.englishclub.com/http://edition.englishclub.com/survival/how-to-shop-in-english/>
Acesso em 24 de fevereiro de 2021

ESSENTIAL GRAMMAR IN USE, MURPHY, Raymond, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

p.28, 30,32,34

BBC. LEARNING ENGLISH

http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/radio/specials/142_requests_offers/page9.shtml)

2021 Lingua.com. Source: <https://lingua.com/english/reading/morning-routine/>

Content organized for strictly educational purposes. No copyright infringement intended. (Conteúdo organizado com fins estritamente pedagógicos. Nenhuma violação de direitos autorais pretendida)