



CALLAN

METHOD

3 & 4

TEACHER'S BOOK
STAGE 3: LESSONS 25–40

TEACHER'S BOOK
STAGE 4: LESSONS 41–60

2012
EDITION



Teacher's Book

Stages 3 & 4

English in a quarter of the time!

The Callan ® Method was first developed and published
in 1960 by R.K. T. Callan.
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Introduction to Stages 3 and 4

The information below relates to Stages 3 and 4 only. For an explanation of how to conduct a Callan Method lesson, please read the Teacher's Handbook. Information on Callan Method training courses for teachers can be found by visiting the Callan Method website at www.callan.co.uk

Stages 3 and 4 are the elementary stages of the method. They are rewarding for the student and teacher alike since the student is introduced to new grammar and structures that open new doors for them as regards their ability to communicate. This is motivating, and gives them a real sense of progress. Comparative and superlative forms, the past simple, the present perfect, future forms, and basic conditional structures are all introduced during these two stages.

Instructions for students to do revision exercises appear intermittently throughout the book. The exercises themselves are only in the Student's Book as they are intended to be extra revision work that the student can do outside school. However, as you pass each instruction in the Teacher's Book, it is a good idea to remind your students that the exercise has become available to them.

The Callan Demonstration Chart is still needed. In Stage 3, you will need to refer to the Demonstration Chart at various points, and it is also required in Stage 4 in Lessons 43 and 60. There are icons placed throughout the Teacher's Book that flag up exactly where it is required and which particular chart is needed.

Do a complete revision at the end of Stage 4. At the end of Stage 3, there is no need to do a complete revision. As long as the class is progressing comfortably, they can just continue straight into Stage 4. At the end of Stage 4, however, you should do a complete revision of Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4 before starting Stage 5.

STAGE 3

LESSON 25

cheaper ... than

more expensive ... than

This watch costs This pen costs This watch is more expensive than this pen. This pen is cheaper than this watch.

Is your handkerchief more expensive than your shoes?

No, my handkerchief isn't more expensive than my shoes; it's cheaper than my shoes

Is a Rolls Royce cheaper than a Ford?

No, a Rolls Royce isn't cheaper than a Ford; it's more expensive than a Ford

Is your town a more expensive place than ...?

No, my town isn't a more expensive place than ...; it's a cheaper place than ...

Insert in the above question the name of an expensive city.

the cheapest

the most expensive

This pen costs This book costs My watch costs This pen is the cheapest thing I have in my hand, and my watch is the most expensive thing I have in my hand.

Is the ... the most expensive car in this country?

No, the ... isn't the most expensive car in this country; it's the cheapest car in this country

Insert in the above question the name of the cheapest car on sale in the student's country.

What's the cheapest thing in this room?

... is the cheapest thing in this room

What's the most expensive thing you're wearing? My ...
is/are the most expensive thing(s) I'm wearing

syllable	comparative	superlative
-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

When an adjective has one syllable, like "cheap", we make the comparative by adding the letters "er" and we say "cheaperer than". We make the superlative by adding the letters "est" and we say "the cheapestest".

When an adjective has three syllables, like "expensive", we do not add "er"; instead, we make the comparative by using the word "more", and we say "more expensive than". For the superlative, we do not add "est". Instead, we use the word "most" and we say "the most expensive".

Adjectives of two syllables are dealt with much later in the Method.

What's the comparative of "long"? The comparative
of "long" is "longer than"

What's the comparative of "beautiful"? The comparative
of "beautiful" is "more beautiful than"

What's the superlative of "small"? The superlative
of "small" is "the smallest"

What's the superlative of "expensive"? The superlative
of "expensive" is "the most expensive"

Why do we say "cheaper than" but not "expensiver than"?
We say "cheaper than", but not "expensiver than",
because the adjective "cheap" has only one syllable,
whereas the adjective "expensive" has three syllables

above	below
--------------	--------------

To elicit the word "above", keep touching first your mouth then your nose. For "below", touch first your mouth then your chin. For the third question, wave your hand above your head, then tap your head with your finger. For "our", wave your hand to encompass everybody in the room.

Where’s my nose?

Your nose’s above your mouth

Where’s my chin?

Your chin’s below your mouth

Where’s the ceiling?

The ceiling’s above our heads

Are my feet above the table?

No, your feet aren’t above the table; they’re below the table

January	February	March
April	May	June
July	August	September
October	November	December

The names of the months of the year are "January", "February" etc.

Tell me the names of the months of the year, please.

The names of the months of the year are January, February, ...

Go round the class getting each student to give a month.

last	next
------	------

This month is Last month was Next month will be

What’s this month?

This month’s ...

What was last month?

Last month was ...

What will next month be?

Next month will be ...

What will the month after next be?

The month after next will be ...

What was the month before last?

The month
before last was ...

a.m.	p.m.	midday
Latin	then	

After the time, we can put the letters a.m. or p.m. The letters a.m. mean "ante meridiem", from the Latin, whereas the letters p.m. mean "post meridiem". In English, a.m. means "before midday" (12 o'clock), whereas p.m. means "after midday".

What do the letters a.m. mean after the time?

The letters a.m. mean
"ante meridiem" after the time

What do the letters p.m. mean after the time?

The letters p.m. mean
"post meridiem" after the time

What's the difference between a.m. and p.m.?

The difference between a.m. and p.m. is
that we use a.m. for the time before midday
(12 o'clock), and p.m. for the time after midday



See Chart 6

When we use a.m. and p.m. we say the hours, then the minutes, and then a.m. or p.m.
We don't say "half past three p.m."; we say "three thirty p.m".

Do we say "twenty to four a.m."?

No, we don't say "twenty to
four a.m."; we say "three forty a.m."

What time do you eat breakfast?

I eat breakfast at ... a.m.

What time do you eat dinner?

I eat dinner at ... p.m.

LESSON 26

a lot of

both ... and

We can use "a lot of" instead of "many" and "much", both for things we can count and for things we cannot count. Instead of saying "many books", we can say "a lot of books". Instead of saying "much water", we can say "a lot of water".

What can we use instead of "many" and "much"?

We can use "a lot of"
instead of "many" and "much"

Are there a lot of people in a small village?

No, there aren't
a lot of people in a small village;
there are few people in a small village

Do the English drink a lot of coffee?

No, the English don't
drink a lot of coffee; they drink a lot of tea

Do you like to see a room with a lot of flowers in it?

Yes, I like to see a room with
a lot of flowers in it ~ No, I don't like
to see a room with a lot of flowers in it

Do you put a lot of butter on your bread?

Yes, I put a lot
of butter on my bread ~ No,
I don't put a lot of butter on my bread

Do we use our mouths for both eating and speaking?

Yes, we use our mouths for both eating and speaking

Can you speak both (Chinese) and (Italian)?

No, I can't
speak both (Chinese)
and (Italian); I speak only (Italian)

For the above question, choose appropriate languages according to the nationality of the students.

a lot

Do you go to the cinema a lot?

Yes, I go to the cinema a lot ~ No, I don't go to the cinema a lot

Do you read a lot?

Yes I read a lot ~ No, I don't read a lot

Do you eat a lot?

Yes I eat a lot ~ No, I don't eat a lot

Does he/she eat a lot?

Yes he/she eats a lot ~ No, he/she doesn't eat a lot

Do you use your mobile phone a lot?

Yes, I use my mobile phone a lot ~ No, I don't use my mobile phone a lot



Students read Lesson 21 on page 109

if

must

either ... or

bar

pub

restaurant

Do you want anything to eat at the moment?

Yes, I want something to eat at the moment ~
No, I don't want anything to eat at the moment

If he/she wants something to eat, where must he/she go?

If he/she wants something to eat,
he/she must go either home or to a restaurant

Do you want anything to drink at the moment?

Yes, I want something to drink at the moment
~ No, I don't want anything to drink at the moment

If he/she wants something to drink, where must he/she go?

If he/she wants something to drink, he/she
must go either home or to a bar or a pub

If you want to eat in a restaurant, about how much money must you have?
If I want to eat in a restaurant,
I must have about ...

If you want to hear people speaking ..., which country must you go to?
If I want to hear people speaking ...,
I must go to ...

Insert the name of a language in the above question.

play piano guitar football tennis

Perform the action of playing the piano. If the students answer “yes” to the following questions, ask them if they play well, and if they like playing; e.g. “Do you play the piano well?” and “Do you like playing the piano?”

Can you play the piano (or guitar)?
Yes, I can play the piano
(or guitar) ~ No, I can’t play the piano (or guitar)

Can you play football (or tennis)?
Yes, I can play football
(or tennis) ~ No, I can’t play football (or tennis)

morning afternoon evening night

bed go to bed

We say “Good morning” to people between about 6 a.m. and 12 p.m. We say “Good afternoon” between 12 p.m. and 5 p.m. We say “Good evening” between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. We say “Good night” when we say goodbye after about 10 p.m. or when we go to bed.

What do we say to people between about 6 a.m. and 12 p.m.?
We say “Good morning” to people
between about 6 a.m. and 12 p.m.

What do we say to people between about 12 p.m. and 5 p.m.?

We say "Good afternoon" to people
between about 12 p.m. and 5 p.m.

What do we say to people between about 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.?

We say "Good evening" to people
between about 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

**And what do we say when we say goodbye after 10 p.m. or
when we go to bed?**

We say "Good night" when
we say goodbye after 10 p.m. or when we go to bed

**Do you come here in the morning, in the afternoon, in the
evening, or at night?**

I come here in ...,
not in the ... or at night



Dictation 10

We use the present simple/ for an action/ that we do generally./ For example,/ I generally speak German./ With the present simple,/ we use the auxiliary verb do/ in questions and negative sentences,/ but not in positive sentences./ For example,/ Do you speak French?/ Yes, I speak French./ Do you speak Japanese?/ No, I do not speak Japanese./ She can speak Chinese.



Do Revision Exercise 6

LESSON 27

piece

What's this?

It's a piece of paper

Are there any pieces of paper on the table?

Yes, there are
some pieces of paper on the table ~ No,
there aren't any pieces of paper on the table

About how many pieces of bread do you eat with your lunch?

I eat about ... pieces of bread with my lunch

a country

the country

nation

nationality

British

The difference between a country and the country is that a country is a nation, like India, Germany, France etc., whereas the country is the opposite of the town.

What's the difference between a country and the country?

The difference between a country and
the country is that a country is a nation,
whereas the country is the opposite of the town

What's the name of your country?

... is the name of my
country

What's your nationality?

My nationality is ...

What nationality is Mr Callan?

Mr Callan is British

live

Do you live in the country? Yes, I live in the country ~ No, I don't live in the country; I live in a town/city

Do most children live with their parents? Yes, most children live with their parents

Do you want to live for a hundred years? Yes, I want to live for a hundred years ~ No, I don't want to live for a hundred years

pleasant

unpleasant

gas

Flowers smell pleasant, but gas smells unpleasant.

Does gas smell pleasant? No, gas doesn't smell pleasant; it smells unpleasant

Do flowers smell unpleasant? No, flowers don't smell unpleasant; they smell pleasant

Do most people think work is a pleasant thing? No, most people don't think work is a pleasant thing; they think it's an unpleasant thing

Is Paris an unpleasant city? No, Paris isn't an unpleasant city; it's a pleasant city

glass

cup

We drink wine from a glass, but coffee from a cup.

What do we drink wine from? We drink wine from a glass

Do we drink coffee from a glass? No, we don't drink coffee from a glass; we drink it from a cup

longer ... than

shorter ... than

Is the table longer than the room?

No, the table isn't longer
than the room; it's shorter than the room

higher ... than

lower ... than

Is the table higher than the door?

No, the table isn't
higher than the door; it's lower than the door

larger ... than

smaller ... than

Is a village larger than a city?

No, a village isn't
larger than a city; it's smaller than a city

the longest

river

Nile

world

Which is the longest street in this town?

... Street is the
longest street in this town

Which is the longest river in the world?

The Nile's the
longest river in the world

For the word "river", move your hand horizontally forward like a weaving snake. For the word "world", move both hands as though sliding them round a globe.



Students read Lesson 22 on page 114

the highest

mountain

Everest

Mount

Mt

Which is the highest mountain in the world?

Mt Everest
is the highest mountain in the world

the largest

Tokyo

Which is the largest city in Japan?

Tokyo's the largest
city in Japan

date

The date today is the (15th) of (January 2012)

Point out the use of the ordinal numbers for the date, and also the way of saying the year, i.e. "nineteen-eighty-eight" or "two thousand and four". Naturally use the date in which the lesson is being given.

What's the date today?

The date today is ...

What was the date yesterday?

The date yesterday
was ...

What will the date tomorrow be?

The date tomorrow
will be ...

light

heavy

Is the table light?

No, the table isn't light; it's heavy

Is this piece of paper heavier than the table?

No, this
(or that) piece of paper isn't heavier
than the table; it's lighter than the table

Who's the lightest person in your family?

My ... is the
lightest person in my family

Who's the heaviest person in your family?

My ... is the
heaviest person in my family

shop

Which is the largest shop in this town? ... is the largest shop
in this town

Are there any shops in the street where you live?

Yes, there are some shops in the street where I live ~

No, there aren't any shops in the street where I live

ball

What do we play football with? We play football
with a ball

Can we play tennis without a ball? No, we can't play
tennis without a ball; we
must have a ball to play tennis

bedroom

get up

sleep

What time do you go to bed at night? I go to bed
at ... at night

What time do you get up in the morning? I get up at
... in the morning

How long do you sleep at night? I sleep about ...
hours at night

What colour are the walls of your bedroom? The walls
of my bedroom are ...

Are you the first to get up in your family? Yes, I'm the
first to get up in my family ~ No,
I'm not the first to get up in my family

Do you sleep a lot? Yes, I sleep a lot ~ No, I don't
sleep a lot; I sleep little

Do you sleep longer than (more than) your parents (sister, husband etc.)?

Yes, I sleep longer than
my parents ~ No, I don't sleep longer
than my parents; I sleep less than my parents

LESSON 28

each

Show the students both your hands, then show them one at a time, and say **I've got eight fingers on both hands; I've got four fingers on each hand. We say "each student is sitting", not "each student are sitting" – the word "each" is singular.**

How many fingers have I got on both hands? You've got
eight fingers on both hands

How many fingers have I got on each hand? You've got
four fingers on each hand

Have we each got two eyes? Yes, we've each got two eyes

Do we say "each student have a book" or "each student has a
book"? We say each student has a book

Why? Because the word "each" is singular

Has each student got two heads? No, each student
hasn't got two heads; each
student 's only got one head

Has each chair only got three legs? No, each chair hasn't
only got three legs; each chair's got four legs

vegetable potato carrot onion pea

fruit apple orange lemon banana

name me

The names of some vegetables are potatoes, carrots, onions and peas. The names of some fruits are apples, oranges, lemons and bananas.

Do you like vegetables? Yes, I like vegetables ~ No, I don't like vegetables

Do you like all vegetables? No, I don't like all vegetables; some I like and some I dislike

Name me (tell me the names of) four vegetables, please.
The names of four vegetables are potatoes, carrots, onions and peas

Name me four kinds of fruit. The names of four kinds of fruit are apples, oranges, lemons and bananas

juice **tomato**

Which do you prefer: tomato juice or orange juice?
I prefer ...

What's the plural of tomato? The plural of "tomato" is "tomatoes"

study **schoolchildren**

Do you study Spanish? No, I don't study Spanish; I study English

Do most schoolchildren like studying? No, most schoolchildren don't like studying; they dislike or hate studying

Must you study a lot if you want to learn a language well?
Yes, I must study a lot if I want to learn a language well

arrive

leave

What time do you arrive here for your lesson? I arrive
here at ... for my lesson

Are you the first to arrive in the classroom? Yes, I'm
the first to arrive in the classroom ~ No,
I'm not the first to arrive in the classroom

What time do you leave here after the lesson? I leave
here at ... after the lesson

What time do you leave home to come here? I leave
home at about ... to come here

Do you leave your books in the classroom after the lesson?
No, I don't leave my books in the
classroom after the lesson; I take them with me

Do you leave any food on your plate after a meal? Yes, I
leave some food on my plate after a meal ~
No, I don't leave any food on my plate after a meal

sun

sky

What can we see in the sky during the day? We can see
the sun in the sky during the day

What colour's the sun? The sun's the colour of gold

What colour's the sky today? The sky's ... today



Students read Lesson 23 on page 119

sea

land

by the sea

inland

Africa

Mediterranean

Do you live on the sea?

No, I don't live on the sea;
I live on the land

What's the name of the sea between Europe and North Africa?

The name of the sea between Europe and North Africa is the Mediterranean Sea

Is Moscow by the sea?

No, Moscow isn't by the sea;
it's inland

Is New York inland?

No, New York isn't inland;
it's by the sea



See Chart 3

once

twice

three times

Once five equals five. Twice five equals ten. Three times five equals fifteen etc.

What's this?

It's once five equals five
It's twice five equals ten
It's three times five equals fifteen
It's four times five equals twenty

How much is once ninety?

Once ninety equals ninety

How much is twice fifty?

Twice fifty is a hundred

How much is three times thirteen?

Three times thirteen is
thirty-nine

How many times a week do you come here?

I come here
once (or twice, three times etc.) a week

How many times a month do you go to the cinema?

I go to the cinema about
once (or twice etc.) a month

How many times a day do you eat?

I eat ... times a day

How many times do we live?

We only live once

cut

Pretend to cut the table with your finger.

What am I doing?

You're cutting the table with your finger

What do we cut meat with?

We cut meat with a knife

Can we cut bread without a knife?

No, we can't cut bread
without a knife

lift

little

little finger

What am I doing?

You're lifting the table

Can you lift the table with your little finger?

No, I
can't lift the table with my little finger

Why not?

Because it's too heavy for me to lift

Is this piece of paper light enough for you to lift?

Yes, this (or that) piece of
paper is light enough for me to lift



Dictation 11

He likes the cinema/ but dislikes television./ Her right hand/ isn't moving;/ it's completely still./ He's half Russian/ and half Greek/ and speaks both languages./ Tell us/ what you're wearing./ They prefer tea/ to coffee./ We can't walk well/ with only one shoe./ The students/ aren't remaining/ in the classroom./ They're going/ into the corridor/ where there is nobody.



Do Revision Exercise 7

LESSON 29

as ... as

not as ... as

not so ... as

Thames

America

Teach and practise the form "not as ... as" (rather than "not so ... as") because it is easier, and perhaps more frequently used. When the student comes to read, just point out that the alternative, "not so ... as", also exists. When saying "as ... as", put both hands close together, palms down. To elicit "lower than" from the student, put one hand lower than the other. To elicit "shorter than", pull one hand back, so that the finger tips are not level with those of the other hand.

Is the table as high as the door? No, the table isn't as high as the door; it's lower than the door

Is this building as high as Mt Everest? No, this building isn't as high as Mt Everest; it's lower than Mt Everest

Is the River Thames as long as the Nile? No, the River Thames isn't as long as the Nile; it's shorter than the Nile

Is Spain as large as South America? No, Spain isn't as large as South America; it's smaller than South America

season

spring

summer

autumn

winter

The names of the four seasons of the year are "spring", "summer", "autumn" and "winter".

Tell me the names of the four seasons of the year, please.

The names of the four seasons of the year are "spring", "summer", "autumn" and "winter"

What season are we in now?

We're in ... now

What was last season?	Last season was ...
What will next season be?	Next season will be ...

precede	follow
----------------	---------------

Tuesday precedes Wednesday; Thursday follows Wednesday.

Which day precedes Wednesday?	Tuesday precedes Wednesday
-------------------------------	----------------------------

Does Thursday precede Wednesday?	No, Thursday doesn't precede Wednesday; it follows it
----------------------------------	---

Which number follows the number thirteen?	Fourteen follows the number thirteen
---	--------------------------------------

Change the number for each revision, using 30, 15, 50 etc.

Do the students precede the teacher out of the classroom after the lesson?	No, the students don't precede the teacher out of the classroom after the lesson; they follow him/her
--	---

Does the teacher precede the students into the classroom before the lesson?	No, the teacher doesn't precede the students into the classroom before the lesson; he/she follows them
---	--

when

When do you have your breakfast?	I have my breakfast at ...
----------------------------------	----------------------------

When does the lesson begin?	The lesson begins at ...
-----------------------------	--------------------------

When do you get up in the morning?	I get up at ... in the morning
------------------------------------	--------------------------------

while

whilst

What other words can we use instead of “whereas”?

We can use “while” and “whilst” instead of “whereas”

Which word do we use the most when we speak?

We generally use “whereas” the most when we speak



Students read Lesson 24 on page 124

old

new

Find something in the room which is old and something which is new, and say **This ... is old. This ... is new.**

Is this an old building we're in at the moment?

Yes, this

is an old building we're in at the moment ~

No, this isn't an old building we're in at the moment

Are your shoes new?

Yes, my shoes are new ~ No, my shoes aren't new; they're old

older ... than

newer ... than

Is your shirt (or blouse etc.) older than your shoes?

No, my shirt isn't older than my shoes; it's newer than my shoes

the oldest

the newest

What's the newest thing you're wearing?

My ... is/are the newest thing(s) I'm wearing

old

young

We generally use "old" and "new" for things, whereas we generally use "old" and "young" for people.

What's the difference between "new" and "young"?

The difference between "new" and "young" is that we use "new" for things, whereas we use "young" for people

Is Miss Brown an old woman?

No, Miss Brown isn't an old woman; she's a young girl

younger ... than

Are you older than your mother?

No, I'm not older than my mother; I'm younger than my mother

the youngest

Who's the youngest in your family?

My ... is the youngest in my family

put ... on

take ... off

go out

What am I doing?

You're putting your hand on the table

What am I doing?

You're taking your hand off the table

Pretend to put a hat on your head.

What am I doing?

You're putting your hat on

What am I doing?

You're taking your hat off

What do we put on when we go out in winter?

We put our hats and coats
on when we go out in winter

What do we take off when we come into a building?

We take our hats and coats
off when we come into a building



Dictation 12

There isn't anybody here,/ but there's somebody/ in the corridor./ He hasn't got/
the same colour hair/ as I have./ His is a different colour./ Their heads are moving/
up and down./ Mr Brown's tie/ is grey./ We call this/ a map./ Learning English
grammar/ is easy;/ Spanish is difficult./ They go home/ by car or by train,/ but not
by bus./ My mother and father/ have three children.

LESSON 30

holiday

Christmas

Easter

The two most important holidays of the year in Europe are Christmas and Easter. Christmas is on the 25th of December, and Easter is in spring, either in March or in April.

What are the two most important holidays of the year in Europe?

The two most important holidays of the year in Europe are Christmas and Easter

When's Christmas?

Christmas is on the 25th of December

When's Easter?

Easter's in spring, either in March or in April



See Chart 1

full

empty

Before a meal our stomachs are empty. After a meal they are full.

Is this box empty?

No, that box isn't empty; it's full

Are your pockets full of money?

Yes, my pockets are full of money ~ No, my pockets aren't full of money

Is your stomach empty after a large meal?

No, my stomach isn't empty after a large meal; it's full

Are the streets full of people during the night?

No, the streets aren't full of people during the night; they're empty during the night

moon

star

Can we see the sun in the sky during the night?

No, we can't see the sun in the sky during the night, but we can see the moon and the stars

What colour's the moon?

The moon's the colour of silver

Can we count the stars?

No, we can't count the stars

subject

mathematics

history

geography

Of these three subjects, mathematics, history and geography, which do you like the most?

Of those three subjects, mathematics, history and geography, I like ... the most

About how many subjects must children generally study at school?

Children must generally study about ... subjects at school

Do you like the subject of mathematics?

Yes, I like the subject of mathematics ~ No, I don't like the subject of mathematics

wash

dress

soap

shampoo

To elicit the word "wash", pretend to splash water on your face with both hands and, for "dress", pretend to put your clothes on by straightening your tie etc.

What do we do when we get up in the morning?

We wash and dress when we get up in the morning

Do you dress before washing? Yes, I dress before washing ~ No, I don't dress before washing; I wash before dressing

What do we wash our hands with? We wash our hands with soap and water

What do we wash our hair with? We wash our hair with shampoo

hot warm cool cold

Finland one of the ...

In Africa it's hot, in Italy it's warm, in England it's cool, and in Finland it's cold. In England in summer it's hot, in spring it's warm, in autumn it's cool, and in winter it's cold.

Is it hot in Finland? No, it isn't hot in Finland; it's cold

Is it warm in autumn? No, it isn't warm in autumn; it's cool

Is it hotter in winter than in summer? No, it isn't hotter in winter than in summer; it's colder in winter than in summer

After the words "one of the ...", we use a plural noun. For example, "Paris is one of the largest cities in Europe".

Which is one of the hottest countries in the world? India is one of the hottest countries in the world

Which is one of the coldest countries in the world? Finland is one of the coldest countries in the world

Is it as hot in Scandinavia as in Spain? No, it isn't as hot in Scandinavia as in Spain; it's colder in Scandinavia than in Spain



taste

Taste the end of your finger by licking it with your tongue, and ask

What am I doing?

You're tasting your finger

Do you like the taste of tea without sugar?

Yes, I like
the taste of tea without sugar ~ No,
I don't like the taste of tea without sugar

What do we taste with?

We taste with our tongues

as many ... as

as much ... as

We use "as many as" and "as much as" with nouns. For example, "I've got as many fingers on my left hand as on my right", and "I eat as much meat as bread". We use "as many ... as" with things we can count, and "as much ... as" with things we cannot count.

What's the difference between "as many ... as" and "as much ... as"?

The difference between "as many ... as"
and "as much ... as" is that we use
"as many ... as" for things we can count,
and "as much ... as" for things we can't count

Have I got as many fingers on my left hand as on my right?

Yes, you've got as many fingers
on your left hand as on your right

Do you eat as much food for dinner as you do for lunch?

Yes, I eat as much food for dinner as I do for
lunch ~ No, I don't eat as much food for dinner as I
do for lunch; I eat less food for dinner than I do for lunch

Have we got as many feet as fingers?

No, we haven't
got as many feet as fingers;
we've got fewer feet than fingers

Do you drink as much fruit juice as water?

No, I don't
drink as much fruit juice as
water; I drink less fruit juice than water

Do you think you read as many books as your mother/father?

Yes, I think I read as many books as my
mother/father ~ No, I don't think I read as many books as my
mother/father; I think I read fewer books than my mother/father



Do Revision Exercise 8

LESSON 31

send

card

postcard

go on holiday

camera

photograph (photo)

take a photo

Do you send cards to your friends at Christmas time?

Yes, I send cards to my friends at Christmas time ~ No, I don't send cards to my friends at Christmas time

If the students are non-Christian, the teacher can change the above question to suit their religion or customs.

Do you send postcards to your friends and family when you go on holiday?

Yes, I send postcards to my friends and family when I go on holiday ~ No, I don't send postcards to my friends and family when I go on holiday

When you go on holiday, do you take photos with a camera or with your phone?

When I go on holiday, I take photos with ...

receive

reply

email

text

contact

message

letter

What's the opposite of "send"?

The opposite of "send" is "receive"

Do you receive more letters than emails? No, I don't
receive more letters than emails;
I receive fewer letters than emails

Can you email people from your mobile phone?
Yes, I can email people from my mobile phone
~ No, I can't email people from my mobile phone

Do you reply to all the emails you receive? No, I don't
reply to all the emails I
receive; I only reply to some of them

Do you generally contact your friends by texting them or by
phoning them? I generally contact my friends by ...

If you want to send somebody a quick message, do you write a
text or an email? If I want to send somebody
a quick message, I write ...

house flat floor divide block

The difference between a house and a flat is that a house is a building, like the one behind Mr and Mrs Brown, whereas a flat is part of a building and is generally on one floor. Houses are generally in the country, whereas flats are in the town. A block of flats is a large building which is divided into many flats. For the word "divide", cut the air horizontally with your hand.

What's the difference between a house and a flat?

The difference between a house
and a flat is that a house is a building,
whereas a flat is part of a building

What do we call a building which is divided into many flats?

We call a building which is divided
into many flats a block of flats

Do you live in a house?

Yes, I live in a house ~ No, I don't
live in a house; I live in a flat

Do most people in this country live in houses or flats?

Most people in this country live in ...

How many floors are there in this building?

There are ... floors in this building

near **far from**

Is Japan near England?

No, Japan isn't near England;
it's far from England

nearer ... than **further ... than**

farther ... than

Is France further from England than China?

No, France
isn't further from England than
China; it's nearer England than China

the nearest **the furthest** **the farthest**

Of these three countries, France, Greece and Japan, which is
the nearest to England?

Of those three
countries, France, Greece and
Japan, France is the nearest to England

And which of those three countries is the furthest from
England?

Of those three countries,
Japan is the furthest from England



Students read Lesson 26 on page 133

at the beginning of

at the end of

I say "Good morning/afternoon/evening" to you at the beginning of the lesson, and "Goodbye" at the end of the lesson.

What do I say to you at the beginning of the lesson?

You say "Good morning/afternoon/evening"
to us at the beginning of the lesson

What do I say to you at the end of the lesson?

You say
"Goodbye" to us at the end of the lesson

Does January come at the end of the year?

No, January
doesn't come at the end of the year;
it comes at the beginning of the year

Does Saturday come at the beginning of the week?

No, Saturday doesn't come at the beginning
of the week; it comes at the end of the week

shine

Is the sun shining at the moment?

Yes, the sun is shining
at the moment ~ No, the sun isn't shining at the moment

Does the sun shine during the night?

No, the sun doesn't
shine during the night

Can we see well during the night if the moon isn't shining?

No, we can't see well during the night
if the moon isn't shining; we see badly

early

late

Do you go to bed early?

Yes, I go to bed early ~No, I don't
go to bed early; I go to bed late

Do you get up late?

Yes, I get up late ~ No, I don't get up late; I get up early

earlier ... than

later ... than

Do the students generally come into the classroom later than the teacher?
No, the students don't generally come into the classroom later than the teacher; they generally come into the classroom earlier than he/she does

the earliest

the latest

Who gets up the earliest in your family?
My ... gets up the earliest in my family

Who gets up the latest in your family?
My ... gets up the latest in my family

light

dark

Is it light during the night?
No, it isn't light during the night; it's dark during the night

Is it dark in here now?
No, it isn't dark in here now; it's light

Can you see in the dark?
No, I can't see in the dark



Dictation 13

Mr Brown is married,/ not single./ He is his wife's husband./ They have two children./ The four cardinal points/ are north, south,/ east and west./ What's hanging/ on the wall?/ Nothing./ I can touch my back/ with my hand./ This is the top/ of my head,/ not the bottom./ Why can't she/ touch her nose/ with her tongue?/ Because her tongue's too short./ He's my friend now.

LESSON 32

station

Do you live near a station?

Yes, I live near a station ~ No, I don't live near a station; I live far from a station

Is the station far from here?

Yes, the station is far from here ~ No, the station isn't far from here; it's near here

millionaire

A millionaire is a person who has a million pounds or more.

What's a millionaire?

A millionaire is a person who has a million pounds or more

Tell me the names of some millionaires, please.

The names of some millionaires are ...

Have you got as much money as a millionaire?

No, I haven't got as much money as a millionaire; I've got less money than a millionaire

very

Is Mt Everest very high?

Yes, Mt Everest's very high

Are there very few people in China?

No, there aren't very few people in China; there are very many people in China

Is it very cold in Africa? No, it isn't very cold in Africa;
it's very hot in Africa

Is Japan very near England? No, Japan isn't very near
England; it's very far from England

Do you get up very early? Yes, I get up very early ~ No, I don't
get up very early; I get up very late (or late)

Do you speak English very well? No, I don't speak English very
well, but I speak it well enough

merry happy unhappy sad

When we send cards to our friends at Christmas time, we generally write "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" inside.

What message do we generally write inside a Christmas card?
The message we generally write inside a Christmas
card is "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year"

What does the word "merry" mean? The word "merry"
means ...

Are people generally merry if they drink a lot of wine?
Yes, people are generally
merry if they drink a lot of wine

What does the word "happy" mean? The word "happy"
means ...

Do you feel sad when you go on holiday? No, I don't
feel sad when I go on holiday; I feel happy

together apart apart from

Are my hands apart? No, your hands aren't apart;
they're together

Do you live apart from your family? Yes, I live apart
from my family ~ No, I don't live apart
from my family; I live together with my family

Are you in this room together with other people?
Yes, I'm in this room together with other people

What do you eat for your lunch apart from meat?
I eat bread, vegetables etc.
for my lunch apart from meat

Do you study anything apart from English? Yes, I study
something apart from English ~ No,
I don't study anything apart from English

Apart from me, is anybody in this room standing?
No, apart from you, nobody in this room is standing

Who lives in your house/flat apart from you?
My ... live(s) in my house/flat apart from
me ~ Nobody lives in my house/flat apart from me



Students read Lesson 27 on page 137

better ... than	worse ... than	pole
------------------------	-----------------------	-------------

Do you speak English better than ...? No, I don't
speak English better than ...;
I speak it worse than ...

For the above question, fill in the space with the name of the student's language.

Do you think ... is a worse place to live in than the North Pole?
No, I don't think ... is a worse place
to live in than the North Pole; I think it's
a better place to live in than the North Pole

Insert in the above question the name of a beautiful city.

Is a ... a better car than a Rolls Royce?

No, a ... isn't a
better car than a Rolls Royce;
it's a worse car than a Rolls Royce

Insert in the above question the name of a cheap popular car.

Is the ... a worse cinema than the ...?

No, the ... isn't a
worse cinema than the ...;
it's a better cinema than the ...

Insert in the above question the names of local cinemas.

capital letter

We use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, for the pronoun "I", and for the first letter of people's names, place names, days of the week, months of the year, nationalities and languages.

When do we use capital letters?

We use capital letters
at the beginning of a sentence, for the pronoun "I",
and for the first letter of people's names, place names, days
of the week, months of the year, nationalities and languages

the best

the worst

Where do you think's the best place in this country to live?

I think ...is the best
place in this country to live

Which do you think's the worst day of the week?

I think ... is the worst day of the week

What is (or was) your best subject at school?

.. is (or was) my best subject at school

What is (or was) your worst subject at school?

... is (or was) my worst subject at school

What kind of games do you like the best?

The kind of
games I like the best are ...

Do children like playing games?

Yes, children like
playing games

Tell me the name of a card game.

The name of a card
game is ...

Name me some games in which we use a ball, please.

Some games in which we use a ball are
football, tennis, rugby, golf, basketball etc.



Dictation 14

During the lesson/ there are about/ thirteen students/ in the room./ I am going/
into the corridor./ There aren't/ many matches/ in this box,/ but few./ The table
has no smell./ My address is/ 15 High Street, London, NW1./ There's a place/ on
my left-hand side./ The opposite of "with"/ is "without"./ Sixty minutes make an
hour./ One has a daughter/ and the other has a son./ Don't break it.



Do Revision Exercise 9

LESSON 33

look at

watch

The difference between "to look at" and "to watch" is that we use "to look at" for something that is still, whereas we use "to watch" for something that is moving.

What's the difference between "to look at" and "to watch"?

The difference between "to look at" and "to watch" is that we use "to look at" for something that is still, whilst we use "to watch" for something that is moving

Keep your hand still and say

Look at my hand, please.

What are you doing?

I'm looking at your hand

Move your hand around and say

Now watch my hand, please.

What are you doing?

I'm watching your hand

Is it right to say I'm watching that picture?

No, it isn't right to say you're watching that picture

Why not?

Because that picture's still

What must I say instead?

You must say you're looking at that picture

Is it right to say we look at a game of football?

No, it isn't right to say we look at a game of football

Why not?

Because a game of football moves

What must we say instead?

We must say we watch a game of football instead

Do you like watching television?

Yes, I like watching television ~ No, I don't like watching television

buy

Where do you buy your food?

I buy my food from a shop near where I live

Can we buy apples at a shoe shop?

No, we can't buy apples at a shoe shop

gerund

preposition + noun

A gerund is a noun that we make by putting the letters 'ing' at the end of a verb. For example, "speaking", "eating", "coming".

In English, after a preposition we use a noun. For example, "on the table", "after the lesson". If we want to say an action after a preposition, we use the gerund – not the infinitive. For example, we say "for buying", "after eating" etc.

Do we use the gerund or the infinitive after a preposition?

We use the gerund after a preposition

Give me some examples, please.

before coming; after taking; for buying etc.

What is a gerund?

A gerund is a noun that we make by putting the letters 'ing' at the end of a verb

Which do you think's the best shop in this town for buying men's (or women's) clothes?

I think ... is the best shop in this town for buying men's (or women's) clothes

What do you do before coming to school each day?

I eat breakfast, speak to my friends
etc. before coming to school each day

Are you good at playing football?

Yes, I'm good at
playing football ~ No, I'm not good at
playing football; I'm bad at playing football

beside

besides

walk

any more

The difference between "beside" and "besides" is that "beside" means "next to" whereas "besides" means "apart from". For example, "The pen is **beside** the book. I eat vegetables and bread etc. for my lunch **besides** meat".

What's the difference between "beside" and "besides"?

The difference between "beside"
and "besides" is that "beside" means
"next to", whereas "besides" means "apart from"

Give me an example of each, please.

I am sitting beside ...;
Mr Brown speaks French besides English

Who's sitting beside me?

Nobody's sitting beside you

Is Paris beside the sea?

No, Paris isn't beside the sea;
it's inland

Put both your hands on the table, one beside the other.

What's he/she doing?

He's/She's putting both his/her
hands on the table, one beside the other

What do you do in the evening besides watching television?

I go for a walk, I read, I go to the cinema
etc. in the evening besides watching television

How many floors are there in this building besides this one?

There is/are ... floor(s) in this building besides this one

Have your parents got any more children besides you?

Yes, my parents have got another
child (or some more children) besides me

~ No, my parents haven't got any more children besides me



Students read Lesson 28 on page 143

very much

Do you like walking very much?

Yes, I like walking very much

~ No, I don't like walking very much

Do you like working very much?

Yes, I like working very much

~ No, I don't like working very much

another

Have you got another watch besides that one?

Yes, I've got another watch besides this one ~

No, I haven't got another watch besides this one

Have you got another shirt (or blouse etc.) besides the one
you're wearing now?

Yes, I've got another shirt

(or blouse etc.) besides the one I'm wearing now

church

temple

mosque

synagogue

Do most people in this country go to church (or temple,
synagogue or mosque) each week?

Yes, most people in

this country go to church (or temple, synagogue, mosque
etc.) each week ~ No, most people in this country don't go
to church (or temple, synagogue, mosque etc.) each week

enter

At what time do you generally enter the classroom for your lesson?

I generally enter the classroom at ... for my lesson

air

Can we see the air?

No, we can't see the air



Dictation 15

Parents are mother and father,/ whereas relations/ are all the other people/ in the family,/ such as/ uncles, aunts, cousins etc./ He's got more brothers/ than sisters./ I think I can see/ somebody coming/ out of the house./ We generally use the word "got"/ with the verb "have"./ Instead of saying/ "I have a pen",/ we can say/ "I have got a pen"./ I've got no money.

LESSON 34

cover

What am I doing?

You're covering your watch with
your right hand

Can you cover both your eyes with only one hand?

Yes, I can cover both my eyes
with only one hand

What covers our heads?

Our hair covers our heads

snow

What colour's snow?

Snow's white

Does it generally snow very much in the hot countries of the world?

No, it doesn't generally snow very much in the
hot countries of the world; it generally snows very little

weather

What kind of weather do you prefer: hot, warm, cool or cold?

I prefer ... weather

What kind of weather are we having these days?

We are having ... weather these days

Is British weather pleasant in winter?

No, British weather
isn't pleasant in winter; it's unpleasant

hold

conversation

simple

complicated

What am I holding in my left hand?

You're holding a
pen in your left hand

Which hand do you hold your pen in when you write?

I hold my pen in my ... hand when I write

Can you hold a complicated conversation in English?

No, I can't hold a complicated conversation in
English; I can hold a simple conversation in English

About how many matches does a matchbox generally hold?

A matchbox generally holds about ... matches

About how long can you hold your hand above your head for?

I can hold my hand above my head for about ...

Accompany the above question with a demonstration of what you mean.

know

excellent

other than

Do you know what I have in my pocket?

No, I don't
know what you have in your pocket

Do you know if I live further from here than you do?

Yes, I know that you live further from here than I do ~
No, I don't know if you live further from here than I do

Do you know any excellent restaurants near here?

Yes, I know some excellent restaurants near here ~
No, I don't know any excellent restaurants near here

Do you know any English teachers other than me?

Yes, I know some English teachers other than you ~
No, I don't know any English teachers other than you

quick

slow

What's the opposite of the word "quick"?

The opposite
of the word "quick" is "slow"

Do you speak ... slower than you speak English?

No, I don't speak ... slower than I speak
English; I speak it quicker than I speak English

Insert the name of the student's own language in the above question. The word "slower" (adj) in the question should really be "more slowly" (adv), and the answer should be "more quickly". However, "slower" and "quicker" are permissible, as that is what most people actually say.

Do people walk quicker in hot weather than in cold?

No, people don't walk quicker in hot
weather than in cold; they walk slower

every

everybody

everything

everywhere

at the same time

The word "every" is similar to "all" but it is singular. We say "all the chairs are red", but we say "every chair is red".

Do we say "every student is good" or "every students are good"?

We say every student is good

Why?

Because "every" is singular

Is every town in the world beautiful?

No, not every
town in the world is beautiful;
some are beautiful and some are ugly

Do you come here every day of the week?

No, I don't
come here every day of the week; I only
come here once (or twice, three times etc.) a week

Do you go to bed at the same time every night?

No, I don't go to bed at the same time every night; I go to bed at different times

Does everybody in the world have enough food to eat?

No, not everybody in the world has enough food to eat

Is everything in this room the same colour?

No, not everything in this room is the same colour; some things are red and some things are blue, green etc

Does it snow everywhere in the world?

No, it doesn't snow everywhere in the world; in some places it does and in some places it doesn't

rain

Is it raining outside now?

Yes, it's raining outside now ~
No, it isn't raining outside now

Do you like walking in the rain?

Yes, I like walking in the rain ~ No, I don't like walking in the rain

When it rains, what do we cover our heads with?

When it rains, we cover our heads with a hat or an umbrella

always

Does Thursday always follow Wednesday?

Yes, Thursday always follows Wednesday

Is Christmas always on the 25th of December?

Yes, Christmas is always on the 25th of December

Must we always open our mouths when we want to eat?

Yes, we must always open our mouths when we want to eat

Do you always reply to letters you receive?

Yes, I always
reply to letters I receive ~ No, I
don't always reply to letters I receive

nice

Is the weather nicer today than yesterday?

Yes, the
weather's nicer today than yesterday ~ No,
the weather isn't nicer today than yesterday; it's worse

Which is the nicest part of this town?

... is the nicest
part of this town

Are you always nice to other people?

Yes, I'm always nice
to other people ~ No, I'm
not always nice to other people



Dictation 16

We wear a watch/ on our wrist,/ whereas we hang a clock/ on the wall./ The time
now/ is a quarter past eleven./ We put butter on bread,/ not sugar./ Seven days
make a week./ Twelve months make a year./ We don't drink meat; we eat it./ It
isn't the most beautiful,/ but it isn't ugly./ Gold, silver and iron/ are metals.



Do Revision Exercise 10

LESSON 35

past

tense

ago

Past tense

I was

we were

you were

you were

he

she

it

was

they were

The past tense of "I am", "you are", "he is" etc. is "I was", "you were", "he was", "she was", "it was", "we were", "you were", "they were".

What's the past tense of "I am", "you are", "he is" etc.?

The past tense of "I am" is "I was"...

Give each student a person to put into the past.

Was I here two weeks ago?

Yes, you were here two weeks ago

Were you here two weeks ago?

Yes, I was here two weeks ago

Where were you at this time yesterday?

I was ... at this
time yesterday

Were we in this room last week?

Yes, we were in this
room last week

Were they here two lessons ago?

Yes, they were here
two lessons ago

road

street

connect

For the word “connect”, make a circle with the thumb and first finger of one hand and put it through a similar circle made with the thumb and first finger of the other hand, forming a sort of link, as in a chain.

The difference between a road and a street is that a road is generally in the country and connects two towns, whereas a street is in a town and generally has shops in it. A road can also be in the town but, if it is, it generally has no shops.

What’s the difference between a road and a street?

The difference between a road and a street is that a road is generally in the country and connects two towns, whereas a street is in a town and generally has shops in it

Do you live in a road or a street?

I live in a ...



See Chart 6

line

Point to the straight line on the Chart, and say **This is a line.**

What’s this?

It’s a line

Are there a lot of lines on an old person’s face?

Yes, there are a lot of lines on an old person’s face

straight

crooked

bottle

whisky

Point to the two lines on the Chart, and say **This is a straight line, whereas this is a crooked line.**

Is this a crooked line?

No, it isn’t a crooked line;
it’s a straight line

Is the road between ... and ... straight? No, the road between ... and ... isn't straight; it's crooked

After drinking a bottle of whisky, can people walk in a straight line? No, after drinking a bottle of whisky, people can't walk in a straight line; they walk in a crooked line

Is ... Street crooked? No, ... Street isn't crooked; it's straight

sometimes

Does the sun always shine? No, the sun doesn't always shine; sometimes it shines and sometimes the sky is covered with clouds

Is it always hot in France? No, it isn't always hot in France; sometimes it's hot and sometimes it's cold

Is Easter always in March? No, Easter isn't always in March; sometimes it's in March and sometimes it's in April

Do you always get up at the same time every morning? No, I don't always get up at the same time every morning; sometimes I get up early and sometimes I get up late

government

law

Does the government of this country make the laws of the country? Yes, the government of this country makes the laws of the country

Some words, such as "government", can be thought of as singular or plural. Consequently, their accompanying verb can be singular or plural, and one can say "the government is" or "the government are".

heart

On which side of your body is your heart?

My heart
is on the left side of my body

quickly **slowly** **adverb** **thinker** **writer**

The word "quick" is an adjective, whereas the word "quickly" is an adverb. For example, we say "He is a quick thinker; he thinks quickly", or "He is a slow writer; he writes slowly".

What's the difference between the words "quick" and "quickly"?

The difference between the words "quick" and "quickly" is that "quick" is an adjective whereas "quickly" is an adverb

Give me an example of the difference, please.

He is a quick writer; he writes quickly

Do you speak English quickly?

No, I don't speak English quickly, but I speak it quickly enough

Do people generally walk slowly when the weather is cold?

No, people don't generally walk slowly when the weather is cold; they walk quickly

Can you text as quickly as you can speak?

No, I can't text as quickly as I can speak; I text more slowly than I speak



Students read Lesson 29 on page 149

deep

shallow

university

What's the opposite of deep?

The opposite of
deep is shallow

Is the River Thames deeper than the Mediterranean Sea?

No, the River Thames isn't
deeper than the Mediterranean Sea;
it's shallower than the Mediterranean Sea

Do people study subjects deeply at university?

Yes, people study subjects deeply at university

smoke

cigarette

ash

ashtray

Do you smoke?

Yes, I smoke ~ No, I don't smoke

Which person in your family smokes the most?

My ... is the person in my family who smokes the most

How many cigarettes does he/she smoke a day?

He/She smokes ... a day

When people smoke, where do they put the ash?

When people smoke, they put the ash in an ashtray

wait

If you arrive too early at the station, what must you do?

If I arrive too early at the station, I must wait for the train

For the above question, drum your hands on the table as if waiting for something.

Do you like waiting?

No, I don't like waiting; I dislike waiting

If you arrive here at the school ten minutes too early, how long must you wait for the lesson to begin?

If I arrive
here at the school ten minutes too early,
I must wait ten minutes for the lesson to begin

Is it pleasant to wait for somebody in the rain?

No, it isn't pleasant to wait for
somebody in the rain; it's unpleasant

LESSON 36

ever

never

The word "ever" is positive, and is generally used in questions, whilst the word "never" is negative.

What's the difference between the words "ever" and "never"?

The difference between the words "ever" and "never" is that the word "ever" is positive , and is generally used in questions, whilst the word "never" is negative

Does it ever snow in the south of Italy in summer?

No, it never snows in the south of Italy in summer

Do you ever come here on Sunday?

No, I never come here
on Sunday

Instead of "Sunday" in the above question, the teacher can use the name of the day of rest in the student's own country.

Does the sun ever shine during the night?

No, the sun
never shines during the night

Is Christmas ever on the 21st of December?

No, Christmas is never on the 21st of
December; it's always on the 25th of December



See Chart 6

square

circle

What's this?

It's a square

What's this?

It's a circle

square

round

The square is square, but the circle is round. Each time you say "square" or "round", describe a square or a circle in the air with your finger.

Is the face of my watch square?

No, the face of your watch isn't square; it's round

How many pictures are there round these walls?

There are ... pictures round these walls

Does he/she walk round the classroom during the lesson?

No, he/she doesn't walk round the classroom during the lesson; he/she sits on his/her chair

shake

nod

What am I doing?

You're shaking your pen

Do you always shake hands with your friends every time you see them?

No, I don't always shake hands with my friends every time I see them

What am I doing?

You're nodding your head

Do we nod our heads when we say no?

No, we don't nod our heads when we say no; we shake our heads when we say no

direct

directly

method

it is called

think

This direct method we are using for learning English is called the Callan Method. By this method students think and speak directly in the new language without first translating.

What do we call this direct method we are using for learning English?

We call this direct method we are using
for learning English the Callan Method

By this method, do students translate before speaking?

No, by this method, students
don't translate before speaking; they
think and speak directly in the new language

more or less

Is it more or less time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.)?

Yes, it's more or less time to go to bed
(or have lunch etc.) ~ No, it isn't more or
less time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.)

Are the countries of Europe more or less friends today?

Yes, the countries of Europe
are more or less friends today

accent

What kind of accent do you speak English with?

I speak English with a/an ... accent

Insert the name of the student's own accent in the above answer.

Where's the accent in the word "excellent"?

The accent in the word "excellent" is on the first syllable

to depend on

Do children depend on their parents for money?

Yes, children depend on their parents for money

Some people eat in expensive restaurants, others eat in cheap restaurants. What does this depend on?

It depends on
how much money they have

During the day it's light, whilst during the night it's dark. What does this depend on?

It depends on the sun
and where it is in the sky

In actual fact, of course, the light and dark depend on the movement of the Earth, but at this stage of their studies the students do not have sufficient vocabulary to express such a concept.



Students read Lesson 30 on page 154

cloud

Are there any clouds in the sky today?

Yes, there are some
clouds in the sky today ~ No,
there aren't any clouds in the sky today

What are clouds made of?

Clouds are made of water

remember

forget

Do you always remember everything you learn?

No, I don't always remember everything I learn;
some things I remember and some things I forget

Do you remember when to use capital letters in English?

Yes, I remember when to use capital letters in English ~ No, I don't remember when to use capital letters in English

Tell me, please.

We use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, for the pronoun "I", and for the first letter of people's names, place names, days of the week, months of the year, nationalities and languages

Do you remember the name of this thing?

Yes, I remember the name of that thing; it's a pen

Do you ever forget to answer emails?

Yes, I sometimes forget to answer emails

Do you ever forget the names or faces of people you know?

Yes, I sometimes forget the names or faces of people I know

nearly

Are we nearly at the end of the lesson?

Yes, we're nearly at the end of the lesson ~ No, we aren't nearly at the end of the lesson

Are we nearly in spring (or summer etc.)?

Yes, we're nearly in spring (or summer etc.) ~ No, we aren't nearly in spring (or summer etc.)

Is it nearly time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.)?

Yes, it's nearly time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.) ~ No, it isn't nearly time to go to bed (or have lunch etc.)

Are you nearly always the last person to get up in your family?

Yes, I'm nearly always the last person
to get up in my family ~ No, I'm not nearly
always the last person to get up in my family; my ...
is nearly always the last person to get up in my family



Dictation 17

The door key/ is also made of steel./ How much does it cost./ Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday,/ Thursday, Friday, Saturday,/ Sunday./ The word "bag"/ is a noun/
and the word "bad"/ is an adjective./ What kind of car/ does your dad drive./ Give
all the food/ to him./ Do another translation, please./ I have fewer pounds/ than
her./ What's today./ What was yesterday?



Do Revision Exercise 11

LESSON 37

wasn't

weren't

The negative of "I was" is "I was not" or "I wasn't", whilst the negative of "you were" is "you were not" or "you weren't".

What's the negative of "I was"?

The negative of
"I was" is "I wasn't"

What's the negative of "you were"?

The negative of
"you were" is "you weren't"

Was I at this school fifty years ago?

No, you weren't at
this school fifty years ago

Were you here a hundred years ago?

No, I wasn't here
a hundred years ago

Point to a student and ask

Was he/she in a different classroom last lesson?

No,
he/she wasn't in a different classroom last lesson

Were we in this world ninety years ago?

No, we
weren't in this world ninety years ago

Point at some objects or some students, and ask

Were they outside the classroom during the last lesson?

No, they weren't outside the
classroom during the last lesson; they were inside

field

Are there any fields near where you live?

Yes, there

are some fields near where I live ~

No, there aren't any fields near where I live

increase

Is the number of people in your town (or village or city) always increasing?

Yes, the number of people in my town (or village or city) is always increasing

battle

war

Are there a lot of battles in a war?

Yes, there are a lot of battles in a war

Were there a lot of battles in Europe during the Second World War?

Yes, there were a lot of battles in Europe during the Second World War

over

contact

object

Put a pen on the table and put your right hand above (over) it, but without contact. Put your left hand over the table, also without contact. Then say **We say "over" when there is no contact between the two objects. For example, my right hand is over the pen, and my left hand is over the table.** Next, move both your hands vertically down onto the table so that your right hand is covering the pen completely, and your left hand is simply on the table. Then say **When there is contact between the two objects, we say "over" when one object covers the other completely, and "on" when it does not cover it completely. For example, now, my right hand is over the pen, but my left hand is on the table.**

Move both your hands up again, and ask

Where's my left hand?	Your left hand's over the table
Where's my right hand?	Your right hand's over the pen

Move both your hands down again, and ask

Where's my left hand, now?	Your left hand's on the table, now
Where's my right hand, now?	Your right hand's over the pen, now

Why do we say my left hand is on the table, but my right hand is over the pen?	We say your left hand is on the table, but your right hand is over the pen, because your left hand is not covering the table completely, whereas your right hand is covering the pen completely
---	--

What's over our heads?	The ceiling's over our heads
-------------------------------	------------------------------

What's over this building?	The sky's over this building
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Put your right hand over your pen (either with or without contact).

What's he/she doing?	He's/She's putting his/her right hand over his/her pen
-----------------------------	---

Put your right hand over your mouth.

Where's his/her right hand?	His/Her right hand is over his/her mouth
------------------------------------	--

idea

Do you think it's a bad idea to go to England if you want to learn English well?	No, I don't think it's a bad idea to go to England if I want to learn English well; I think it's a good idea
---	--

Do you think it's a good idea to learn some English before going to England?

Yes, I think it's a good idea to learn some English before going to England



Students read Lesson 31 on page 159

often

rarely

theatre

Does it often snow in the warm countries of the world?

No, it doesn't often snow in the warm countries of the world; it rarely snows in the warm countries of the world

Is it very often cold in Africa?

No, it isn't very often cold in Africa; it's very rarely cold in Africa

Do you often go to the theatre?

Yes, I often go to the theatre ~ No, I don't often go to the theatre; I rarely go to the theatre

Does the sun often shine in the north of Europe in winter?

No, the sun doesn't often shine in the north of Europe in winter; it rarely shines

understand

exactly

I am sorry

Do you understand two people when they speak very quickly in English?

No, I don't understand two people when they speak very quickly in English

Do you understand everything I say during the lesson?

No, I don't understand everything you say during the lesson, but I understand nearly everything you say

If the first time you don't understand a question the teacher asks you, what must you do?

If the first time I don't understand a question the teacher asks me, I must ask him/her to repeat it

What exactly do you say to him/her?

I say "I'm sorry.
I don't understand the question.
Will you repeat it, please?"

stop

Do you think it's easy to stop smoking?

Yes, I think it's
easy to stop smoking ~ No, I
don't think it's easy to stop smoking



Dictation 18

What will tomorrow be?/ I don't want anything to eat/ at the moment./ The lesson begins at six o'clock/ and ends at ten to seven./ Those glasses aren't cheap,/ but expensive./ We're inside a building/ and can hear the cars outside./ Put the flowers/ into some water, please./ My mum prefers milk for breakfast/ but wine for lunch./ I hate some food, but most food I love./ We have dinner most evenings with friends.

LESSON 38

talk

voice

however

The verb "to talk" means "to speak"; we can speak to somebody about something, or we can talk to somebody about something. However, we must say "I speak English" and not "I talk English".

What does the verb to talk mean?

The verb "to talk" means "to speak"

Do you talk to your friends on your mobile every day?

Yes, I talk to my friends on my mobile every day
~ No, I don't talk to my friends on my mobile every day

What does the teacher generally do if you start talking to the student next to you during the lesson?

If I start talking to the student next to me during the lesson, the teacher generally asks me to stop talking

Is it right to say "I am talking English"?

No, it isn't right to say "I am talking English"; it's wrong

What must we say instead?

We must say "I'm speaking English" instead

Can you hear any voices in the next room?

Yes, I can hear some voices in the next room
~ No, I can't hear any voices in the next room

did

The past tense of the verb "to do" is "did".

What's the past tense of the verb "to do"?

The past tense of the verb "to do" is "did"

Past tense of regular verbs

form

regular

how

**Did you walk a lot
yesterday?**

**Yes, I walkeded a lot
yesterday**

**No, I did not walk a lot
yesterday**

We form the past tense of regular verbs by putting the letters "ed" at the end. For example, "walk – walked"; "talk – talked"; "work – worked"; "live – lived" etc. We say "I generally walk a lot; I walkeded a lot yesterday".

How do we form the past tense of regular verbs?

We form the past tense of regular verbs by putting the letters "ed" at the end

Give me an example, please.

For example, walk – walked;
I generally walk to school; I walked to school yesterday

Elicit positive answers to the following questions.

Did you watch television last week?

Yes, I watched
television last week

Did you walk to school yesterday?

Yes, I walked to
school yesterday

What did you use to answer the last question?

I used my voice to answer the last question

When did last season end?

Last season ended on the ...

Did you work last month?

Yes, I worked last month

How long did last season last?

Last season lasted about
three months

Did you live at home with your parents when you were a small child?

Yes, I lived at home with my
parents when I was a small child

Did you move any parts of your body during the last lesson?

Yes, I moved some parts of
my body during the last lesson

We only put "ed" at the end of the verb in the positive. To make questions and negative sentences, we use "did" and the infinitive without "to". For example, "Did you work yesterday?" – "No, I didn't work yesterday".

How do we make a negative sentence in the past tense?

We make a negative sentence in
the past tense by using the word
"did" and the infinitive without "to"

Give me an example, please.

I didn't work last Saturday

How do we make a question in the past tense?

We make a question in the
past tense by using the word
"did" and the infinitive without "to"

Give me an example, please.

Did you work last Saturday?

Did I ask you a thousand questions last lesson?

No, you didn't ask me a
thousand questions last lesson

Did last lesson end at 11 p.m.?

No, last lesson didn't
end at 11 p.m.; it ended at ... a.m./p.m.

Did you talk to anybody in your family last week?

Yes, I talked to somebody in
my family last week ~ No, I didn't
talk to anybody in my family last week

Did you call anybody on your mobile phone yesterday?

Yes, I called somebody on my mobile phone yesterday ~ No, I didn't call anybody on my mobile phone yesterday

Did you want to come to school today?

Yes, I wanted to come to school today ~ No, I didn't want to come to school today



Students read Lesson 32 on page 164

tree

Can you see any trees from where you're sitting?

Yes, I can see some trees from where I'm sitting ~ No, I can't see any trees from where I'm sitting

farm

pig

cow

sheep

chicken

horse

Do you live on a farm?

No, I don't live on a farm

The plural of sheep is sheep.

What's the plural of sheep?

The plural of sheep is sheep

Name some animals we can see on a farm.

On a farm, we can see pigs, cows, sheep, chickens and horses

peace

Is there peace between all the countries of the world at the moment?

No, there isn't peace between all the countries of the world at the moment

measure

Can we measure exactly the quantity of water in the sea?

No, we can't measure exactly the quantity of water in the sea

necessary

Is it necessary to study a lot if we want to learn a subject well?

Yes, it's necessary to study a lot if we want to learn a subject well

pay

cash

(credit) card

waiter

waitress

When you have a meal in a restaurant, do you generally pay by cash or by (credit) card?

When I have a meal in a restaurant, I generally pay by ...

And who takes the money from you?

The waiter/
waitress takes the money from me



Dictation 19

We call/ the evening meal dinner./ We eat with a knife, fork and spoon./ I only put a little salt and pepper on my food./ I've got less money/ than the bank./ Most people rest on Sunday,/ but some work./ The opposite of friendly is unfriendly./ The window/ is made of wood and glass,/ the book of paper,/ the floor of stone,/ and the mobile phone of plastic./ There isn't enough air/ in the church/ because the windows are closed.



Do Revision Exercise 12

LESSON 39

along

If I want to go from here to the station, must I go along ...

Street?

Yes, if you want to go from here to the station, you must go along ... Street

Which streets do you walk along when you go home?

I walk along ... when I go home

Is there a white line along the road from here to ... (i.e. the next town)?

Yes, there's a white line along the road from here to ...

way

Which is the quickest way to the station from here?

The quickest way to the station from here is to go along ...

Which is the best way to remember something very well?

The best way to remember something very well is to repeat it often

Name a distant town in the student's own country in the next question.

Do you know the way from here to ... by road?

Yes, I know the way from here to ... by road
~ No, I don't know the way from here to ... by road

What's the best way to learn a language?

The best way to learn a language is to study a lot and repeat, repeat and repeat

how often

How often do you come here?	I come here ... times a week
How often do you go to the cinema?	I go to the cinema about once a ...
How often do we live?	We only live once
How often do you text your friends?	I text my friends ...

health

healthy

unhealthy

fresh

chips

salad

Is it good for the health to eat fresh fruit and vegetables?

Yes, it's good for the health
to eat fresh fruit and vegetables

Which is healthier to have with our lunch: chips or salad?

Salad is healthier to have with our lunch than chips

Is it healthy to go to bed late every day?

No, it isn't healthy to
go to bed late every day;
it's unhealthy to go to bed late every day

agree

2 plus 2 equals 7: do you agree?

No, I don't
agree that 2 plus 2 equals 7; I disagree

Do you agree that Paris is an ugly place?

No, I don't agree
that Paris is an ugly place; I disagree

Do you always agree with everything people say?

No, I don't always agree with everything people say; sometimes I agree and sometimes I disagree

Which is it right to say: "I agree" or "I'm agree"?

It's right to say "I agree"



See Chart 3

add

13 plus 30 equals 43. I'm adding 13 and 30.

14 plus 80 equals 94. What am I doing?

You're adding
14 and 80

Is it complicated to add the numbers 15 and 30 together?

No, it isn't complicated to add the numbers 15 and 30 together; it's simple

What do we sometimes add to our tea and coffee?

We sometimes add milk
and sugar to our tea and coffee

What do we add to a regular verb to form its past tense?

We add the letters "ed" to a regular verb to form its past tense

jump

Can you jump over this table with both your feet together?

No, I can't jump over this table with both my feet together

Can you jump up and touch the ceiling?

No, I can't jump up and touch the ceiling

Why not?

Because the ceiling's too high

Can you jump as high as a house?

No, I can't jump as
high as a house

corner

at

What's this?

It's a corner of the table

Are you sitting in a corner of this room?

Yes, I'm
sitting in a corner of this room ~ No,
I'm not sitting in a corner of this room

Can you sit at the corner of a round table?

No, I can't
sit at the corner of a round table

Why not?

Because a round table has no corners

Where am I standing?

You're standing at the corner
of the table

Where am I standing?

You're standing in the corner
of the room



Students read Lesson 33 on page 169

ship

boat

Can we go by ship from Paris to Milan?

No, we can't go by
ship from Paris to Milan

Why not?

Because both cities are inland

Is a boat larger than a ship?

No, a boat isn't larger than a
ship; it's smaller than a ship

almost

Are we almost at the end of the lesson? Yes, we're almost at the end of the lesson ~ No, we aren't almost at the end of the lesson

Does almost everybody in this country have a mobile phone? Yes, almost everybody in this country has a mobile phone

desk

office

job

Where do we generally see people sitting at desks? We generally see people sitting at desks in offices and classrooms

In some jobs, can people work from home instead of going to an office? Yes, in some jobs, people can work from home instead of going to an office

Is it easier to get a good job in your country if you speak English? Yes, it's easier to get a good job in my country if you speak English

start

When does next season start? Next season starts on the ...



Dictation 20

January, February, March,/ April, May, June,/ July, August, September,/ October, November, December./ That pub is full in the evenings./ The battle was above us/ in the air./ The water below us/ was very deep./ Last month was January./ Next month will be March./ If I want to eat,/ I must go either home/ or to a restaurant./ We can enter the bar/ by this door.

LESSON 40

birthday

When's your birthday?

My birthday's on ...

What do we say to people on their birthday?

We say

"Happy Birthday" to people on their birthday

hi

meet

nice to meet you

how are you?

When we meet a friend, we can say "Hi" and then "How are you?", "How's it going?" or "How are you doing?" When we meet somebody for the first time, we can say "Hello. Nice to meet you", and shake hands with them.

What can we say when we meet a friend?

When we

meet a friend, we can say "Hi. How are you?"

What can we do when we meet somebody for the first time?

When we meet somebody

for the first time, we can say "Hello.

Nice to meet you", and shake hands with them

When you go to meet somebody, do you always arrive early?

No, when I go to meet somebody

I don't always arrive early; sometimes

I arrive early and sometimes I arrive late

The difference between "bring" and "take" is that "bring" means "carry here" whereas "take" means "carry there". When you come to school, you bring your book with you. When you go home after the lesson, you take your book with you.

What's the difference between "bring" and "take"?

The difference between "bring" and "take" is that "bring" means "carry here" whereas "take" means "carry there"

The use of "bring" and "take" obviously becomes more complicated when the speaker and listener are in different places, for example when emailing or talking on the phone. However, this is far too complex for learners at this level to deal with.

With children, and also with adults if you think they will not be embarrassed by it, you can demonstrate "bring" and "take" by saying

Bring your book to me, please.

What are you doing?

I'm bringing my book to you

Take your book to her, please.

What are you doing?

I'm taking my book to her

Then go on to ask

Give me a sentence with "bring" in it, please.

I bring my bag to the lesson with me

Give me a sentence with "take" in it.

I take my bag home with me after the lesson

Pick up your book and start walking out of the room.

What am I doing?

You're taking your book into the corridor

Come back into the room.

What am I doing?

You're bringing your book into
the classroom

Do you bring a pen with you to school?

Yes, I bring a
pen with me to school

Do you take this book (the teacher's book) **home with you after the lesson?**

No, I don't take that book
home with me after the lesson

Why not?

Because it isn't mine

Do you bring any food with you to school?

Yes, I bring
some food with me to school ~ No,
I don't bring any food with me to school

Do you take a camera with you when you go on holiday?

Yes, I take a camera with me
when I go on holiday ~ No, I don't
take a camera with me when I go on holiday

What do you bring with you to school?

I bring my ...
with me to school



Students read Lesson 34 on page 174

quite

Do you speak English quite well?

Yes, I speak
English quite well

Do you go to the cinema quite often?

Yes, I go to the
cinema quite often ~ No,
I don't go to the cinema very often

Do you think learning English is quite easy, quite difficult, or very difficult?

I think learning English is ...

pure

impure

Is pure water bad for the body?

No, pure water isn't bad for the body; it's good for the body

Is the wine we buy in the shops always pure?

No, the wine we buy in the shops isn't always pure; sometimes it's pure and sometimes it's impure

promise

Do you ever promise to give something to somebody and then not give it?

Yes, I sometimes promise to give something to somebody and then not give it ~ No, I never promise to give something to somebody and then not give it

Do you always do what you promise to do?

Yes, I always do what I promise to do ~ No, I don't always do what I promise to do

polite

impolite

adult

teenager

Are waiters and waitresses always polite to people in restaurants?

No, waiters and waitresses aren't always polite to people in restaurants; sometimes they're polite and sometimes they're impolite

Are teenagers generally more polite than adults?

No, teenagers aren't generally more polite than adults; they're generally less polite than adults

excuse me

When we want to speak to somebody we don't know, what's the first thing we generally say?

When we want to speak to somebody we don't know, the first thing we generally say is "Excuse me"

Give me an example, please.

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the station, please?



Dictation 21

The government makes the laws,/ and the people break them./ Sometimes a lot of people/ are here at midday./ He can play football/ but not the piano./ The oranges and bananas were old,/ and tasted bad./ He plays his guitar/ morning, afternoon and night./ A boat is smaller than a ship./ If you go to their office,/ they will pay you the necessary money./ It can sometimes be pleasant/ to walk in a field/ in the heart of the country./ We drink from cups and glasses.



Do Revision Exercise 13

At this point, there is no need to do a complete revision of Stages 1, 2 and 3. If the class is progressing comfortably, they can just continue straight into Stage 4. At the end of Stage 4, there is a complete revision of Stages 1 - 4, so a substantial revision here at the end of Stage 3 is not required. However, if you feel the class is struggling, then you can of course revise this stage before starting Stage 4.

After the complete revision of Stages 1 - 4 that a class does on reaching the end of Stage 4, the teacher should go forward two stages and then do a complete revision of those two stages. For example, at the end of Stage 6, the teacher revises Stages 5 and 6; at the end of Stage 8, the teacher revises Stages 7 and 8, and so on.

Stage 3 Exam

Yes / No Quiz

- No 1) Does twice fifteen equal a hundred?
- No 2) Can we cut bread without a knife?
- No 3) Is the river in London as long as the Nile?
- Yes 4) Does January come at the beginning of the year?
- No 5) Do you take your coat off when you go out in winter?
- No 6) Is your stomach empty after a very large meal?
- Yes 7) Must we study a lot if we want to learn a language well?
- No 8) Do we have as many feet as fingers?
- Yes 9) Were we here two minutes ago?
- No 10) Have you got as much money as the Bank of England?
- No 11) Do you leave your shoes in the classroom after the lesson?
- No 12) Do most people think Paris is a worse place to live in than the North Pole?
- Yes 13) Are you in this room together with other people?
- No 14) Is it right to say "I'm watching a picture on the wall"?
- No 15) Is Paris beside the sea?
- No 16) Are there very many people in a small village?
- Yes 17) Does our hair generally cover the tops of our heads?
- No 18) Does it generally snow very much in warm countries?
- Yes 19) Are you holding anything in your hand at the moment?
- No 20) Do you know if it will rain tomorrow?

- No** 21) Does it snow everywhere in the world?
- Yes** 22) Do we use our mouths for both eating and speaking?
- Yes** 23) Does Thursday always follow Wednesday?
- No** 24) Does a street connect two towns together?
- No** 25) After drinking two bottles of wine, can you walk in a straight line?
- Yes** 26) If you arrive at the station too early, must you wait for the train to arrive?
- No** 27) Does the sun ever shine during the night?
- Yes** 28) Did you move any part of your body during the last lesson?
- No** 29) Can you sit at the corner of a round table?
- No** 30) Has each chair in this room only got three legs?
- Yes** 31) Do we generally use "got" with the verb "to have"?
- Yes** 32) Is Easter sometimes in March?
- No** 33) Can you write as quickly as you can speak?
- Yes** 34) If you want to eat in a restaurant, must you have some money?
- No** 35) Do you think it's a bad idea to go to England if you want to learn English well?
- No** 36) Is it very often hot in Finland?
- Yes** 37) Did last season last about three months?
- No** 38) Were you here a hundred years ago?
- Yes** 39) Do you agree that smoking is bad for the health?
- Yes** 40) Do we add the letters "ed" to form the past tense of regular verbs?

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1) the latest | 21) sky |
| 2) happy | 22) over |
| 3) better than | 23) date |
| 4) at the beginning of | 24) very much |
| 5) the farthest | 25) another |
| 6) three times | 26) flat |
| 7) below | 27) road |
| 8) old | 28) christmas |
| 9) sleep | 29) shake |
| 10) land | 30) to depend on |
| 11) above | 31) cloud |
| 12) either ... or | 32) remember |
| 13) cool | 33) nearly |
| 14) taste | 34) rarely |
| 15) weather | 35) understand |
| 16) deep | 36) along |
| 17) look at | 37) way |
| 18) besides | 38) how often |
| 19) dark | 39) jump |
| 20) next | 40) cup |

Dictation

We eat our lunch/ with a knife and fork./ On the table we can have wine,/ milk, bread and butter,/ and sometimes some flowers./ Yesterday was Tuesday./ Tomorrow will be Thursday./ The lesson lasts fifty minutes./ Steel is not an ugly metal./ The time by my watch/ is a quarter to twelve./ It costs a lot of money./ Parents are mother and father./ Relations are uncles, aunts, cousins etc./ The British like tea,/ but don't dislike coffee./ Why does nobody speak Greek here?/ This is the only address I have./ My husband's brother is Russian,/ but his daughter/ has Spanish nationality.

STAGE 4

LESSON 41

wife – wives

help

What's the plural of "wife"?

The plural of "wife" is "wives"

Do husbands in this country generally help their wives in the house?

Yes, husbands in this country generally help their wives in the house ~ No, husbands in this country don't generally help their wives in the house

If you can't answer a question during the lesson, who helps you to answer it?

If I can't answer a question during the lesson, the teacher helps me to answer it

If you help me, do you think we can lift this table together?

Yes, if I help you, I think we can lift this table together ~ No, if I help you, I don't think we can lift this table together

common

Which is the most common drink in this country besides water?

... is the most common drink in this country besides water

fire

Do you have a fire at home in winter?

Yes, I have a fire at home in winter ~ No, I don't have a fire at home in winter

broad

Which is the broadest street in your town? ... is the
broadest street in my town

rich

Who is the richest person you know? ... is the
richest person I know

poor

Name me one of the poorest countries in the world?
... is one of the poorest countries in the world

story

bedtime

Do you like reading war stories? Yes, I like reading
war stories ~ No, I don't like reading war stories

Do parents in your country read bedtime stories to their
children? Yes, parents in my country read bedtime
stories to their children ~ No, parents in my
country don't read bedtime stories to their children

express

thought

Can you express a very simple idea quite well in English?
Yes, I can express a very simple idea quite well in English

Do you think it's easier to express your thoughts in writing or
in speaking? I think it's easier to express my thoughts in ...



Irregular verbs

so

change

The past tenses of some verbs are irregular, and so we do not add "ed" to form the past tense. Instead, we change the word. For example, the past of "speak" is "spoke"; the past of "come" is "came" etc.

What's the past of "speak"?

The past of speak is "spoke"

speak – spoke

drive – drove

come – came

forget – forgot

break – broke

see – saw

wear – wore

sit – sat

write – wrote

eat – ate

get up – got up

give – gave

stand – stood

begin – began

shine – shone

drink – drank

take – took

sleep – slept

tell – told

Which language did we speak during the last lesson?

We spoke English during the last lesson

What's the past of "come"?

The past of "come" is "came"

What time did you come here last lesson? I came
here at ... last lesson

What's the past of "break"? The past of "break" is "broke"

Did you ever break an arm or a leg when you were a little child? Yes, I broke an arm/a leg when I
was a little child ~ No, I never broke
an arm or a leg when I was a little child

What did you wear yesterday? I wore ... yesterday

Did I write anything on this piece of paper (or card) last lesson? Yes, you wrote something on that piece of
paper (or card) last lesson ~ No, you didn't write
anything on that piece of paper (or card) last lesson

What time did you get up this morning? I got up
at ... this morning

Did we stand up after the last lesson? Yes, we stood up after
the last lesson

Did the sun shine last week? Yes, the sun shone last
week ~ No, the sun didn't shine last week

Did you take any photographs on your last holiday? Yes, I took some photographs on my last holiday ~
No, I didn't take any photographs on my last holiday

Did you tell me your name? Yes, I told you my name

Did anybody in your family drive a car last year? Yes, somebody in my family drove a car last
year ~ No, nobody in my family drove a car last year

Did you remember all the new words last lesson from the lesson before that? No, I didn't remember all the new
words last lesson from the lesson before
that; some I remembered and some I forgot

What did you see in this classroom last lesson?

I saw some books, some chairs, a
teacher etc. in this classroom last lesson

Where did you sit during the last lesson?

I sat ... during
the last lesson

What did you eat for your lunch yesterday?

I ate some ...
for my lunch yesterday

Did I give you a dictation last month?

Yes, you gave us
a dictation last month

When did last season begin?

Last season began on ...

What did you drink with your breakfast this morning?

I drank some ... with my breakfast this morning

How long did you sleep last night?

I slept ... last night

LESSON 42

hill

around

Are there any hills around this town/city?

Yes, there
are some hills around this town/city ~ No,
there aren't any hills around this town/city

laugh

comedy

Do people generally laugh when they're happy or unhappy?

People generally laugh when they're happy

Do you laugh when you watch comedies?

Yes, I laugh
when I watch comedies

enemy

Britain

What's the opposite of the word "friend"?

The opposite
of the word "friend" is enemy

Were Britain and America enemies during the Second World War?

No, Britain and America weren't enemies
during the Second World War; they were friends

castle

Are there any old castles in this town/city?

Yes, there
are some old castles in this town/city ~ No,
there aren't any old castles in this town/city

hungry

noise

Are you hungry at the moment?

Yes, I'm hungry

at the moment ~ No, I'm not hungry at the moment

Are there a lot of hungry people in some parts of the world today?

Yes, there are a lot of hungry people in some parts of the world today

Does your stomach make noises when you're hungry?

Yes, my stomach makes noises when I'm hungry

fact

historical

mathematical

geographical

Tell me a geographical fact.

Mt Everest is the highest mountain in the world

Tell me a historical fact.

The Second World War began in 1939

Tell me a mathematical fact.

$2 + 2 = 4$

Get

We use the word "get" a lot in English, and it has different meanings:

become

The word "get" means "become" when it has an adjective after it. For example, "I am getting hungry" means "I am becoming hungry".

When you get hungry, what do you do?

When I get hungry, I eat

Do you think your English is getting better?

Yes, I think
my English is getting better

obtain

fetch

doctor

When we put a noun after "get", it can mean "receive", "obtain" or "fetch".

About how much does a doctor **get** (*receive*) a month?

A doctor gets about ... pounds (dollars etc.) a month

Do you **get** (*receive*) any cards from your friends on your birthday?

Yes, I get some cards from my friends on my birthday ~ No, I don't get any cards from my friends on my birthday

Can I **get** (*obtain*) clothes from a bookshop?

No, you can't get clothes from a bookshop

Which animal do we **get** (*obtain*) milk from?

We get milk from a cow

Will you go and **get** (*fetch*) a pen for me from the next room, please?

Yes, I'll go and get a pen for you from the next room

When children are young, do their parents **get** (*fetch*) them from school each day?

Yes, when children are young, their parents get them from school each day

Will you **get** (*fetch*) that book from the table and give it to me, please?

Yes, I'll get that book from the table and give it to you

get to

reach

If we "get to" a place, it means we arrive (or reach) there.

What time do you generally **get to** (*arrive at*) school for your lesson?

I generally get to school at ... for my lesson

Before the words "home", "here" and "there", we do not use the word "to". For example, "I get here at 11 a.m. for my lesson and go home again at 1 p.m."

What time do you generally get (*arrive*) home at the end of the day?
I generally get home at about ... at the end of the day

The verb "get" has other meanings besides the ones here, but its general meanings are "become" (before an adjective) and "obtain" (before a noun). If you are not sure when to use "get", it is better to use the other verb with the same meaning. For example, instead of saying "I get many emails" you can say "I receive many emails".

What are the general meanings of the verb "get"?
The general meanings of the verb "get" are "become" and "obtain"

If you are not sure when to use "get", what is it better to do?
If I'm not sure when to use "get", it's better to use the other verb with the same meaning



Students read Lesson 36 on page 184

there was	there were
------------------	-------------------

Is there a picture on that wall? Yes, there's a picture on that wall

Was there a picture on that wall three lessons ago?
Yes, there was a picture on that wall three lessons ago

Were there any books on the table last lesson?
Yes, there were some books on the table last lesson

Was there a chair in that corner during the last lesson?
No, there wasn't a chair in that corner during the last lesson

Were there any chairs on the table last lesson?
No, there weren't any chairs on the table last lesson

What's the opposite of the verb "to live"?

The opposite
of the verb "to live" is "to die"

Do most people die before they're a hundred years old?

Yes, most people die before
they're a hundred years old

When did President Kennedy die?

President Kennedy
died in 1963



Dictation 22

Mount Everest/ is the highest mountain/ in the world./ The Nile is the longest
river/ in the world./ This piece of plastic/ is larger than that one./ Her uncle is/
a very handsome man./ War between two nations/ is unpleasant./ A hundred
pence/ make a pound./ I can't measure the increase/ in the quantity of gas/ we're
using./ A lemon is a yellow fruit./ Start at the bottom of the road/ and go almost
to the top./ The table's heavy./ The date today/ is the twenty-first of October/
2011.



Do Revision Exercise 14

LESSON 43

strong

weak

physical

Is whisky a weak drink?

No, whisky isn't a weak drink;
it's a strong drink

Are young boys generally physically stronger than men?

No, young boys aren't generally
physically stronger than men; they're
generally physically weaker than men

Do you speak English with a strong ... accent?

No, I
don't speak English with a strong ...
accent; I speak it with a strong ... accent

In the above question, insert the name of a foreign accent so that a Japanese student, for example, would reply "No, I don't speak English with a strong French accent; I speak it with a strong Japanese accent".

soldier

army

make money

uniform

Does a soldier make a lot of money these days?

Yes a soldier makes a lot of money these days
~ No, a soldier doesn't make a lot of money these days

Which country do you think has the largest army in the world today?

I think ... has the largest army
in the world today

What do we call the clothes that a soldier wears?

We call the clothes that a soldier wears a uniform

Do most children wear uniforms at school in your country?

Yes, most children wear uniforms at school in my country ~ No, most children don't wear uniforms at school in my country

build

Is it cheap to build a large house in the country?

No, it isn't cheap to build a large house in the country; it's expensive

fill

Do you fill your stomach completely when you eat?

Yes, I fill my stomach completely when I eat ~
No, I don't fill my stomach completely when I eat

contain

About how many pages does this book contain?

This book contains about ... pages

art

artist

Are you very good at art?

Yes, I'm very good at art ~
No, I'm not very good at art

Was Picasso a writer or an artist?

Picasso was an artist

feel

too much

Do you always feel in good health?

Yes, I always feel in good health ~ No, I don't always feel in good health

Do you feel bad if you eat too much?

Yes, I feel bad if
I eat too much

Do you feel sad in good weather?

No, I don't feel sad
in good weather; I feel happy in good weather



Students read Lesson 37 on page 190



See Chart 6

middle

centre

What part of the square's this?

It's the top of the
square; it's the bottom of the square; it's the
side of the square; it's the middle of the square

Where's the letter E?

The letter E's in the top
right-hand corner of the square

Where's the letter I?

The letter I's in the bottom
left-hand corner of the square

Where's the letter U?

The letter U's in the middle of the square

Do people drive their cars in the middle of the road?

No, people don't drive their cars in the
middle of the road; in most countries they
drive them on the right-hand side of the road

What's another word for "middle"?

Another word
for "middle" is "centre"

Is there anything in the centre of this room?

Yes, there's something in the centre of this room
~ No, there isn't anything in the centre of this room

sure

What's your name?	My name's ...
Are you sure?	Yes, I'm sure
How many ears have you?	I've two ears
Are you sure?	Yes, I'm sure

request

Do we generally say "please" in English at the beginning of a request?
No, we don't generally say please in English at the beginning of a request; we say it at the end of a request

Is it polite not to say "please" when we make a request?
No, it isn't polite not to say "please" when we make a request; it's impolite

neither ... nor

Point to the door and say

Is this a desk or a chair?
No, it's neither a desk nor a chair; it's a door

Are there a hundred chairs in this room or a thousand chairs?
No, there are neither a hundred chairs in this room nor a thousand chairs; there are ... chairs in this room

Are you Mr Brown or Mr Smith?
No, I'm neither Mr Brown nor Mr Smith; I'm ...

willing

Are you always willing to help other people?

Yes, I'm
always willing to help other people ~ No,
I'm not always willing to help other people

Are you willing to give me all the money you have in your
pocket (or bag) at the moment?

No, I'm not willing
to give you all the money I have
in my pocket (or bag) at the moment

LESSON 44

Irregular verbs (continued)

film

pronunciation

leave – left	read – read
smell – smelt	meet – met
learn – learnt	feel – felt
send – sent	hear – heard
know – knew	hold – held
hang – hung	bring – brought
buy – bought	go – went
shake – shook	say – said
think – thought	teach – taught

What's the past of "leave"?

The past of leave is "left"

What time did you leave home to come here today?

I left home at ... to come here today

What's the past of "smell"?

The past of smell is "smelt"

Did your lunch smell bad yesterday?

No, my lunch didn't
smell bad yesterday; it smelt good

- Did you learn any new words last week?** Yes, I learnt
some new words last week
- Did you send any emails to your friends last month?** Yes, I sent some emails to my friends last month
- Did you know me two weeks ago?** Yes, I knew you two
weeks ago
- Did that picture hang on the wall last lesson?** Yes, that
picture hung on the wall last lesson
- Did we read these books last week?** Yes, we read
these books last week
- Who was the last person you met before coming to the
school?** ... was the last person I
met before coming to the school
- Did you feel cold last summer?** No, I didn't feel cold last
summer; I felt hot
- Did you hear me say "Good morning" (or afternoon etc.) to
you at the beginning of the lesson?** Yes, I heard you
say "Good ..." to us at the beginning of the lesson
- What did I hold in my hand last lesson?** You held your
pen in your hand last lesson
- What did you bring with you to the lesson today?** I brought my books with me to the lesson today
- Where did you buy your clothes from?** I bought my
clothes from ... (or "a clothes shop")
- Did you go to the pub last month?** Yes, I went to the
pub last month ~ No, I didn't go to the pub last month
- Who was the last person you shook hands with?** ... was the last person I shook hands with
- What did I say to you at the end of the last lesson?** You said "Goodbye" to us at the end of the last lesson

Did you think the last film you saw was a good one?

Yes, I thought the last film I saw was a good one ~ No, I didn't think the last film I saw was a good one; I thought it was bad

Did you think English pronunciation was difficult when you first began studying English?

Yes, I thought English pronunciation was difficult when I first began studying English

Did your parents teach you to wash and dress when you were a child?

Yes, my parents taught me to wash and dress when I was a child

bicycle	motorbike	bike
----------------	------------------	-------------

Which is quicker: a bicycle or a motorbike?

A motorbike is quicker than a bicycle

What's a bike?

A bike is either a bicycle or a motorbike



Students read Lesson 38 on page 195

mistake

Did you make any mistakes in your last dictation?

Yes, I made some mistakes in my last dictation

Do you ever mistake the word “walk” for “work” when you hear it?

Yes, I sometimes mistake the word “walk” for “work” when I hear it

listen

hear

news

radio

radio station

all the time

Cup your hand round your ear and pretend you are listening hard to something.

What am I doing?

You're listening to something

I am listening, but can I hear anything?

Yes, you
can hear something

What can I hear?

You can hear the cars in the street etc.

Did you hear the news on the radio yesterday?

Yes, I heard the news on the
radio yesterday ~ No, I didn't
hear the news on the radio yesterday

How often do they give the news on the radio each day?

They give the news about ... times
(or every hour etc.) on the radio each day

Do you listen to the same radio station all the time?

Yes, I listen to the same radio station all the time ~
No, I don't listen to the same radio station all the time

ill

well

a cold

medicine

Do you ever feel ill?

Yes, I sometimes feel ill

Do you take medicine when you feel ill?

Yes, I take
medicine when I feel ill ~ No, I
don't take medicine when I feel ill

When was the last time you felt ill?

The last time
I felt ill was ...

What's the opposite of "ill"?

The opposite of "ill" is "well"

Do people feel well when they have a cold? No, people
don't feel well when they have a cold; they feel ill

favourite

thirsty

programme

Are you thirsty at the moment? Yes, I'm thirsty at the
moment ~ No, I'm not thirsty at the moment

What's your favourite drink apart from water when you feel
very thirsty? My favourite drink apart from
water when I feel very thirsty is ...

What's your favourite television programme?
My favourite television programme is ...

sell

supermarket

What's the opposite of the verb "to buy"? The opposite
of the verb "to buy" is "to sell"

In what kind of shops do they generally sell umbrellas?
They generally sell umbrellas in clothes shops

Do they sell food in clothes shops? No, they don't sell
food in clothes shops; they sell it in supermarkets

Is there a supermarket in the centre of this town?
Yes, there's a supermarket in the centre of this town ~
No, there isn't a supermarket in the centre of this town



Dictation 23

They go to bed at ten/ and get up at seven./ They sleep nine hours./ I love both tennis and basketball,/ but don't play either well./ He hates going to the shops/ at the weekend./ Count up to ten, please./ He has the least money./ The word "mine"/ is a possessive pronoun./ "On" is a preposition./ "Break" is an irregular verb./ That phone is excellent./ What does the word "stomach" mean?/ "Go!" is imperative./ The names of five vegetables are/ potatoes, tomatoes,/ onions, carrots and peas.



Do Revision Exercise 15

LESSON 45

lots of

away

tell

What can we say instead of “a lot of”?

We can say
“lots of” instead of “a lot of”

If you have lots of work to do and a friend talks to you all the time, what do you tell him to do?

If I have lots
of work to do and a friend talks to
me all the time, I tell him to go away

For the above question, pretend to wave somebody away with your hand in a tired and slightly annoyed fashion.

Did you go away for your holidays last summer?

Yes, I went away for my holidays last summer ~
No, I didn't go away for my holidays last summer

Where did you go? Did you like it?

I went to ...

Do you ever give any money away?

Yes, I sometimes
give some money away ~
No, I never give any money away

Do you take this book away with you after the lesson?

No, I don't take that book away with me after the lesson

Why not?

Because it isn't mine

business

foreign

Does this country do business with foreign countries?

Yes, this country does business with foreign countries

rainy

sunny

cloudy

Is Greece a rainy country?

No, Greece isn't a rainy country; it's a sunny country

Is it a sunny day today?

Yes, it's a sunny day today
~ No, it isn't a sunny day today

Was it a cloudy day yesterday?

Yes, it was a cloudy day yesterday ~ No, it wasn't a cloudy day yesterday

Do you think it will be a rainy day tomorrow?

Yes, I think it'll be a rainy day tomorrow ~
No, I don't think it'll be a rainy day tomorrow

nature

Do you think nature is always beautiful?

Yes, I think nature is always beautiful ~ No, I don't think nature is always beautiful

price

What is the price of a meal in a very cheap restaurant in the place where you live?

The price of a meal in a very cheap restaurant in the place where I live is about ...

bush

Is a bush higher (or taller) than a tree?

No, a bush isn't higher (or taller) than a tree; it's lower (or shorter) than a tree



Students read Lesson 39 on page 201

worth

to be worth

value

My shirt (or car etc.) cost ..., but I bought it two years ago. Now, if I want to sell it, I can only sell it for about It has a value of about It is worth about ... now.

What does it mean if I say "This book is worth £5"?

If you say that book is worth £5, it means that you can sell it for £5, or that it has a value of £5

How much did your watch cost?

My watch cost ...

When did you buy it?

I bought it ...

About how much do you think it's worth now?

I think
it's worth about ... now

Are your shoes worth as much now as they were when you bought them?

No, my shoes aren't worth as much now as they were when I bought them; they're worth less now than they were when I bought them

Pick up any object, and ask

How much do you think this is worth?

I think
that's worth about ...

Worth + -ing (gerund)

If we say that something is 'worth doing', we mean that it is better to do it than not do it. For example, if you live in a very rainy country, it is worth buying an umbrella. If you live in a very sunny country, it is not worth buying an umbrella.

Do you think it's worth paying lots of money for clothes?

Yes, I think it's worth paying lots of money for clothes ~ No, I don't think it's worth paying lots of money for clothes

Do you think it's worth studying the language of another country?

Yes, I think it's worth studying the language of another country

Do you think it's worth buying an umbrella if you live in a country where it only rains about once a month?

No, I don't think it's worth buying an umbrella if I live in a country where it only rains about once a month

Do you think it's worth taking an umbrella with you on a rainy day?

Yes, I think it's worth taking an umbrella with me on a rainy day

hard

soft

The word "hard" has three meanings: "difficult", "very much", and the opposite of "soft".

What are the three meanings of the word "hard"?

The three meanings of the word "hard" are "difficult", "very much", and the opposite of "soft"

Is Chinese an easy language to learn?

No, Chinese isn't an easy language to learn; it's a hard language to learn

Is English grammar hard?

No, English grammar isn't hard; it's easy

Do you work very hard?

Yes, I work very hard ~
No, I don't work very hard; I work very little

Do you think you generally work harder than your parents?

Yes, I think I generally work harder than my parents ~ No, I don't think I generally work harder than my parents; I think I work less than my parents (or less hard than my parents)

Press the soft part of your hand, and ask

Is my hand hard?

No, your hand isn't hard; it's soft

Is the floor soft?

No, the floor isn't soft; it's hard



Dictation 24

I arrive at eight o'clock,/ study one hour,/ and leave at nine./ During the day/ we can see the sun in the sky,/ whilst during the night/ we can see the moon and the stars./ Paris is not by the sea,/ but inland./ He cut his finger;/ not once, not twice, but three times./ They cannot lift the table/ on their backs./ The four seasons are/ spring, summer, autumn and winter./ He does not follow the teacher/ into the room,/ but he precedes him.

LESSON 46

Future tense

"Will" + infinitive without "to"

I	will eat	I'll	eat
you	will eat	you'll	eat
he	will eat	he'll	eat
she	will eat	she'll	eat
it	will eat	it'll	eat
we	will eat	we'll	eat
you	will eat	you'll	eat
they	will eat	they'll	eat

We form the future tense with the word "will" and the infinitive without "to". The future of "I go" is "I will go". The future of "you go" is "you will go". The complete future tense of the verb "to go" is "I will go", "you will go", "he will go", "she will go" etc.

What's the future of "I go"?

The future of
"I go" is "I will go"

What's the future of "you go"?

The future of
"you go" is "you will go"

What's the complete future of the verb "to go"?

The complete future of the verb
"to go" is "I will go", "you will go" etc.

The contraction of "I will" is "I'll"; the contraction of "you will" is "you'll" etc.

What's the contraction of "I will"?

The contraction
of "I will" is "I'll"

What's the contraction of "you will"?

The contraction
of "you will" is "you'll"

What are the contractions of "he will", "she will" etc.?

The contractions of "he will", "she will" etc. are "he'll", "she'll", etc.

Go round the class getting the students to say a contracted form each.

in 3 months' time

The opposite of "3 months ago" is "in 3 months' time".

What's the opposite of 3 months ago?

ns ago? The opposite
of "3 months ago" is "in 3 months' time"

Will I be here next week?

Yes, you'll be here next week

What time will I leave the classroom today?

You'll leave the classroom at ... today

Will you go home after the lesson?

Yes, I'll go home
after the lesson

Where will you be in 6 months' time?

I'll be ... in
6 months' time

Will he be here next lesson?

Yes, he'll be here next lesson

Will it rain next year?

Yes, it'll rain next year

Will we be here in 3 weeks' time?

Yes, we'll be
here in 3 weeks' time

Point to a couple of students, and ask

Will they speak English during the next lesson?

Yes, they'll speak English during the next lesson

If a student comments on the apostrophe in the phrase "3 months' time", explain that the phrase means "the time of 3 months".

won't	stay
-------	------

The contraction of "I will not" is "I won't". The contraction of "you will not" is "you won't".

What's the contraction of "I will not"? The contraction of "I will not" is "I won't"

What's the contraction of "you will not"? The contraction of "you will not" is "you won't"

What are the contractions of "he will not", "she will not" etc.? The contractions of "he will not", "she will not" etc. are "he won't", "she won't" etc.

Will I go home in 2 minutes' time? No, you won't go home in 2 minutes' time; you'll stay here

Will you be here in a hundred years' time? No, I won't be here in a hundred years' time

Will he stay here after the lesson? No, he won't stay here after the lesson; he'll ...

Will we live for a thousand years? No, we won't live for a thousand years

Point to two students, and ask

Will they agree to give you all the money they have in their pockets if you ask them?

No, they won't agree to give me all the money they have in their pockets if I ask them



Students read Lesson 40 on page 206

shall

suggestion

We use "shall" instead of "will" when we are making a suggestion with the pronoun "I" or "we". For example, we say "Shall I open the window?", "Shall we go to the cinema?" etc. We can also ask somebody for a suggestion with "shall". For example, we can ask "What shall I do?", "Where shall we go?" etc.

When do we use "shall" instead of "will"?

We use "shall" when we are making a suggestion with the pronoun "I" or "we"

Give me some examples, please.

Shall I open the window?
Shall we go to the cinema?

Can we use "shall" to ask for a suggestion?

Yes, we can use "shall" to ask for a suggestion

Give me some examples, please.

What shall I do?
Where shall we go?

public

in public

public holiday

Is this building open to the public?

No, this building isn't open to the public

How many public holidays are there in your country each year?

There are ... public holidays in my country each year

Do you like speaking in public?

Yes, I like speaking
in public ~ No, I don't like speaking in public

show

Show me your book, please.

What are you doing?

I'm showing you my book

Can you show me the way to the station from here?

Yes, I can show you the way to the station from here
~ No, I can't show you the way to the station from here

kill

tiger

Do tigers kill other animals for food?

Yes, tigers
kill other animals for food

Do you like films in which lots of people get killed?

Yes, I like films in which lots of people get killed ~
No, I don't like films in which lots of people get killed



Do Revision Exercise 16

LESSON 47

queen

head

Are there many countries in the world which have a queen as the head of the government?
No, there aren't many countries in the world which have a queen as the head of the government

blood

What colour's blood? Blood's red

offer

company

in company

chocolate

chocolates

Go through the action of offering chocolates round.

When you're eating chocolates in company, do you offer them round?
Yes, when I'm eating chocolates in company, I offer them round ~ No, when I'm eating chocolates in company, I don't offer them round

If I offer you a million pounds, will you take it?
Yes, if you offer me a million pounds, I'll take it ~ No, if you offer me a million pounds, I won't take it

life

death

in the past

What's the opposite of "life"?
The opposite of "life" is "death"

Do you think life is more pleasant for children or adults?

I think life is more pleasant for ...

Do you think life is harder these days than it was in the past?

No, I don't think life is harder these days than it was in the past; I think it's easier

In your country, what colour do you use for death?

In my country, we use ... for death

Is death a pleasant subject to speak about?

No, death isn't a pleasant subject to speak about

suggest

exercise

What do doctors suggest doing for a healthy life?

Doctors suggest eating healthy food and getting lots of fresh air and exercise for a healthy life

Point to a student, and ask

Where do you suggest he/she goes for his/her holiday next year?

I suggest he/she goes to ... for his/her holiday next year

Tomorrow I'll buy a new shirt (or dress); what colour do you suggest I buy?

I suggest you buy a ... shirt (or dress)

Point to a student, and ask

If he/she wants to see a film tonight, which film do you suggest he/she sees?

I suggest he/she sees ...

What do you suggest I do this weekend?

I suggest you ... this weekend

tonight

What time will you go to bed tonight?

I'll go to
bed at ... tonight

What will you do before going to bed tonight?

I'll watch TV, read, go to the
cinema etc. before going to bed tonight

tired

tired of

Are you tired at the moment?

Yes, I'm tired at the
moment ~ No, I'm not tired at the moment

What do you do when you feel tired?

When I feel
tired, I go to bed

Are you tired of studying?

Yes, I'm tired of studying
~ No, I'm not tired of studying

turn

turn over

What am I doing?

You're turning round

If you turn round, what will you see?

If I turn round,
I'll see a picture etc.

Can you turn completely round without standing up?

No, I can't turn completely round without standing up

Turn over the page in your book.

What am I doing?

You're turning over a page in your book



Students read Lesson 41 on page 211

got

The past of "get" is "got".

What's the past of "get"?

The past of "get" is "got"

Where did you get your shoes?

I got my shoes
from ... (or "a shoe shop")

What time did you get here today?

I got here at ... today

Did you get to school early today?

Yes, I got to
school early today ~ No, I
didn't get to school early today

until

till

Every day, I work from ... a.m. until ... p.m. At night, I sleep from ... p.m. until ... a.m.
Instead of "until", we can say "till".

Will you be in this room until 10 o'clock this evening?

Yes, I'll be in this room until 10 o'clock this evening ~
No, I won't be in this room until 10 o'clock this evening

Do you want to live until you're a hundred years old?

Yes, I want to live until I'm a hundred years old ~
No, I don't want to live until I'm a hundred years old

Are supermarkets sometimes open till late at night?

Yes, supermarkets are sometimes open till late at night

again

too many

Will you come here again next week?

Yes, I'll come
here again next week ~ No, I
won't come here again next week

Will I ask you the same questions again next lesson as I am asking you now?

If we make too many mistakes in our dictations, do you think it's better to do them again?

Yes, if we make too many mistakes in our dictations, I think it's better to do them again.

What's the duration of a lesson in this school?

What's the duration of a game of football?

there'll be

Will there be anything on TV tonight? Yes, there'll be something on TV tonight

Will there be any pictures hanging on these walls next lesson?

Yes, there'll be some pictures hanging on these walls next lesson

Will there be a chair on the table next lesson? No, there won't be a chair on the table next lesson

Will there be anybody sitting on the floor next lesson?

No, there won't be anybody sitting on the floor next lesson



"New" we use for things,/ whereas "young" we use for people./ That shop is older than ours./ Christmas and Easter/ are the two most important holidays/ of the year./ When our stomachs are empty,/ we must eat,/ but not when they are full./ He doesn't like the subject of mathematics/ very much./ On a cold morning,/ he sometimes dresses before washing./ Juice, geography, fruit, telephone, apple./ Finland is/ one of the coldest countries/ in the world,/ whilst India is/ one of the hottest./ England is cool./ Italy is warm./ Her flat is near our house./ She lives in the first block.

LESSON 48

newspaper

magazine

popular

Which newspaper do you read?

I read ...

Which is one of the most popular newspapers in this country?

The ... is one of the most popular newspapers in this country

Do you often read magazines?

Yes, I often read magazines ~ No, I don't often read magazines

sold

What's the past of "sell"?

The past of "sell" is "sold"

Which shop sold you your shoes?

... sold me my shoes

coal

What do we use to make a fire?

We use wood, paper, coal etc. to make a fire

What colour's coal?

Coal's black

decide

menu

In a restaurant, what do we look at to decide what we want to eat?

In a restaurant, we look at a menu to decide what we want to eat

Did you decide to study English, or did somebody in your family decide for you?

I decided to study English;
nobody in my family decided for me ~
Somebody in my family decided for me

explain

Explain the difference between the present continuous and the present simple, please.

The difference between the present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally

What's he doing?

He's explaining the difference between the present continuous and the present simple

heaven

hell

Which place in the world do you think is most like heaven?

I think ... is most like heaven

What's the opposite of "heaven"?

The opposite of "heaven" is "hell"

book

Is it a good idea to book a table before going to a very popular restaurant?

Yes, it's a good idea to book a table before going to a very popular restaurant

try

try hard

possible

impossible

Do you always try hard to answer the questions I ask you?

Yes, I always try hard to answer the questions you ask me

Are you always willing to try anything new? Yes, I'm
always willing to try anything new ~ No,
I'm not always willing to try anything new

Do some people sometimes try to do the impossible?
Yes, some people sometimes try to do the impossible

quiet

noisy

Are cities quiet places to live in? No, cities aren't
quiet places to live in; they're noisy places

Is village life noisy? No, village life isn't noisy; it's quiet

Which do you think's the noisiest street in this town?
I think ... is the noisiest street in this town

Are motorbikes quieter than bicycles? No, motorbikes
aren't quieter than bicycles; they're noisier than bicycles

sorry

pleased

I'm sorry

Are you sorry when the winter ends? Yes, I'm sorry
when the winter ends ~ No, I'm not
sorry when the winter ends; I'm pleased

Will you be sorry if it's a sunny day tomorrow?
No, I won't be sorry if it's a
sunny day tomorrow; I'll be pleased

What do we say to people when we do something wrong?
We say "I'm sorry" to people
when we do something wrong



Students read Lesson 42 on page 216

had

The past of "have" is "had".

What's the past of "have"?

The past of "have" is "had"

What did I have in my hand last lesson?

You had a
pen in your hand last lesson

What did you have for your breakfast this morning?

I had some coffee, some bread
etc. for my breakfast this morning

What did he/she have for his/her breakfast this morning?

He/She had some ... for
his/her breakfast this morning

Did we have any shoes on our feet yesterday?

Yes, we
had some shoes on our feet yesterday

Did they have any money in their pockets (or bags) last lesson?

Yes, they had some money in
their pockets (or bags) last lesson

could

baby

The past of "can" is "could".

What's the past of "can"?

The past of "can" is "could"

Could you speak English fifteen years ago?

No, I couldn't speak English fifteen years ago

Could you write your name when you were a baby of six months old?

No, I couldn't write my name
when I was a baby of six months old

Could you read when you were a little baby?

No, I couldn't read when I was a little baby

perhaps

maybe

a friend of yours

Do you think maybe it'll rain later?

Yes, I think maybe
it'll rain later ~ No, I don't think it'll rain later

Do you think perhaps you'll meet a friend of yours on your way home after the lesson?

Yes, I think perhaps
I'll meet a friend of mine on my way home
after the lesson ~ No, I don't think I'll meet a
friend of mine on my way home after the lesson

Do you think maybe you'll go to the cinema next month?

Yes, I think maybe I'll go to the cinema next month
~ No, I don't think I'll go to the cinema next month

Notice that we do not follow the phrase "I don't think ..." with the words "perhaps" or "maybe". This is because both these words communicate the speaker's feeling that something is possible, whilst the phrase "I don't think" contradicts this idea.

sweet

Do you like sweet food?

Yes, I like sweet food ~
No, I don't like sweet food

Did you eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?

Yes, I ate a lot of sweets when I was a child
~ No, I didn't eat a lot of sweets when I was a child



Dictation 26

I can't taste the difference/ between these two wines./ An hour is divided into minutes./ I can walk no further;/ I must rest./ Send the children/ into the other room;/ I want to read./ I get up early in summer,/ but later in winter./ I go to bed/ earlier than my father./ It isn't dark in this room/ when the sun is shining./ A millionaire/ is a very rich person./ Ash, university, shallow,/ complicated, reply./ The message we often write/ inside a Christmas card is/ "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year".



Do Revision Exercise 17

LESSON 49

spoken

written

We generally use a lot of contractions in spoken English, but not often in written English.

Do we generally use contractions in spoken or written English?

We generally use contractions in spoken English

Do you think it's easier to understand written English or spoken English?

I think it's easier to understand ... English

book will

book'll

tomorrow will

tomorrow'll

light will

light'll

Mr Smith will

Mr Smith'll

who will

who'll

what will

what'll

The contraction of "book will" is "book'll"; "tomorrow will – tomorrow'll"; "Mr Smith will – Mr Smith'll"; "who will – who'll"; "what will – what'll" etc.

What's the contraction of "book will"?

The contraction of "book will" is "book'll"

Move straight on to the following list, with the students giving you the contractions.

tomorrow will; the light will; the door will; who will; what will

tomorrow'll; the light'll; the door'll; who'll; what'll

We generally use contractions when we speak, but we don't use them if they are difficult to pronounce. For example, we say "pen'll" but not "pencil'll".

Do we always use contractions in English? No, we don't
always use contractions in English

When don't we use contractions? We don't use
contractions when they are difficult to pronounce

Do you think tomorrow'll be a cloudy day? Yes, I think
tomorrow'll be a cloudy day ~ No, I don't think
tomorrow'll be a cloudy day; I think it'll be sunny

Will that picture be hanging on the wall next lesson? Yes, that picture'll be hanging on the wall next lesson

Will the door be the same colour next week as it is this week? Yes, the door'll be the same
colour next week as it is this week

Will Mr Brown be here next lesson? Yes, Mr Brown'll
be here next lesson

spell

Ask several students the following question:

How do you spell your name? I spell my name ...

communicate **easily**

Do you prefer to communicate with your friends by phoning or
texting? I prefer to communicate with my friends by ...

Do you think it's easier to communicate in spoken or written
English? I think it's easier to communicate in ... English

Can you communicate very complicated ideas easily in English?

No, I can't communicate very complicated ideas easily in English

hadn't

The negative of "had" is "hadn't".

What's the negative of "had"?

The negative of "had" is "hadn't"

Different forms of "have"

The common ways of asking a question with the verb "have" are:

1) Do you have a pen?

2) Have you got a pen?

In the past tense, it is the same. We can say:

1) Did you have a pen?

2) Had you got a pen?

The most common way of asking a question with the verb "have" in the past is "Did you have ...?"

What are the common ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"?

The common ways of asking a question with the verb "to have" are
1) Do you have a pen? and
2) Have you got a pen?

What are the common ways for the past tense?

The common ways for the past tense are

- 1) Did you have a pen?
- 2) Had you got a pen?

Which is the most common way of asking a question with the verb 'have' in the past?

The most common way of asking a question with the verb 'have' in the past is "Did you have ...?"

Did you have your book with you last lesson?

Yes, I had my book with me last lesson

Did I have a hat on my head last lesson?

No, you didn't have a hat on your head last lesson

Had I got any money in my hand last lesson?

No, you hadn't got any money in your hand last lesson

Did I have my feet on the table last lesson?

No, you didn't have your feet on the table last lesson



Students read Lesson 43 on page 221

practise	practice	sport
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Did you practise your English after you left school yesterday?

Yes, I practised my English after I left school yesterday ~ No, I didn't practise my English after I left school yesterday

Is it easier to become good at a sport if you get lots of practice?

Yes, it's easier to become good at a sport if you get lots of practice

What's the difference between the noun "practice" and the verb "practise"?

The difference between the noun "practice" and the verb "practise" is that we spell the noun with a "c" and we spell the verb with an "s"

would like

What's a polite way of communicating that you want something?

A polite way of communicating that you want something is to say "I would like ..."

Give me an example, please.

I would like a cup of tea;
I would like to watch that TV programme

What can we say when we offer something to somebody?

When we offer something to somebody,
we can say "Would you like ...?"

Give me an example, please.

Would you like a cup of tea?
Would you like to go to the cinema?

visit

Australia

Can we learn a lot by visiting different countries?

Yes, we can learn a lot by visiting different countries

Did you visit any new places last month?

Yes, I visited
some new places last month ~ No, I
didn't visit any new places last month

Would you like to visit Australia in the future?

Yes, I would like to visit Australia in the future ~
No, I wouldn't like to visit Australia in the future

The difference between "use" /ju:z/ and "use" /ju:s/ is that "use" /ju:z/ is the verb whereas "use" /ju:s/ is the noun.

What's the difference between "use" /ju:z/ and "use" /ju:s/?

The difference between "use" /ju:z/ and "use" /ju:s/ is that "use" /ju:z/ is the verb, whereas "use" /ju:s/ is the noun

What's the use of a pen?

The use of a pen is for writing

What's the use in studying languages?

The use in studying languages is to make it possible for us to speak to people from other countries



Dictation 27

We watch a game of football,/ but look at a photograph./ He speaks better than I do./ I am the worst/ in the class,/ while he is the best./ I buy my soap/ from that shop/ besides shampoo./ I forgot my camera,/ so I took the photos/ with my mobile instead./ I know I can hold/ a simple conversation in English./ Poor, story, hill,/ farm, laugh, rich,/ soldier, stop, castle,/ enemy./ Not every student is quick;/ some are quick/ and some are slow./ I'm always sad/ when it rains on Sunday.

LESSON 50

therefore

Give me an example of the word “therefore”, please.

I want to learn English well. Therefore, I must study.

sound

traffic

silent

Tap your pen on the table and say

Can you hear the sound of my pen on the table?

Yes, I can hear the sound of your pen on the table

Can you hear the sound of traffic at the moment?

Yes, I can hear the sound of traffic at the moment

~ No, I can't hear the sound of traffic at the moment

Do you think the English language sounds pleasant?

Yes, I think the English language sounds pleasant

~ No, I don't think the English language sounds pleasant

Do I sound angry at the moment?

No, you don't
sound angry at the moment

Is your house completely silent at night or can you hear street noise?

My house is completely
silent at night ~ My house isn't
completely silent at night; I can hear street noise

a

the /ðə/ before a consonant sound

an

the /ði:/ before a vowel sound

In the explanation below, make sure to pronounce the word "a" with the sound /ə/ and not /eɪ/. Also take care to pronounce "the" /ðə/ and "the" /ði:/ clearly.

The difference between "a" and "an" is that we use "a" before a consonant sound whereas we use "an" before a vowel sound. For example, we say "a book" because the word "book" starts with the sound /b/, a consonant sound. We say "an apple" because the word "apple" starts with the sound /æ/, a vowel sound.

What's the difference between "a" and "an"?

The difference between "a" and "an" is that we use "a" before a consonant sound, whereas we use "an" before a vowel sound

Give me an example of each, please. "a book"; "an apple"

The difference between "the" /ðə/ and "the" /ði:/ is the same; we use "the" /ðə/ before a consonant sound whereas we use "the" /ði:/ before a vowel sound.

Give me an example of "the" /ðə/. The /ðə/ chair is red

Give me an example of "the" /ði:/. The /ði:/ apple is red

The noun "use" starts with the letter "u", a vowel, but it starts with the sound /j/, a consonant sound. Therefore, we say "the /ðə/ use" and not "the /ði:/ use".

Why do we say "the /ðə/ use" and not "the /ði:/ use"?

We say "the /ðə/ use" and not "the /ði:/ use" because the word "use" starts with a consonant sound

Remember, some words that begin with the letter "h" start with a vowel sound, because the "h" is silent. For example, we say "an hour" and not "a hour".

Is it right to say "a hour" or "an hour"? It's right to say "an hour"

Why? Because the letter "h" in the word "hour" is silent



Students read Lesson 44 on page 226

succeed

fail

examination (exam)

take an examination

pass

Generally, after the verb "succeed", we use the word "in" and the gerund. For example, we say "succeed in going", "succeed in taking" etc.

Did you fail to answer the last question? No, I didn't
fail to answer the last question; I
succeeded in answering the last question

If you try hard, do you think you'll succeed in learning English well? Yes, if I try hard, I think I'll
succeed in learning English well

What's the opposite of "to fail an exam"? The opposite
of "to fail an exam" is "to pass an exam"

Do you think you'll pass the stage exam at the end of this book? Yes, I think I'll pass the stage
exam at the end of this book

If you fail an examination do you always take it again? Yes, if I fail an examination, I always take it again
~ No, if I fail an examination, I don't always take it again

Do people generally succeed in getting what they want if they try hard enough? Yes, people generally succeed
in getting what they want if they try hard enough

have to (= must)

"Have to" means the same as "must". We can say "I must go to school" or "I have to go to school". However, we cannot use "must" to speak about the past. Instead, we use "had to" and say "Yesterday, I had to go to school".

What can we say instead of "I must study"? Instead of
"I must study", we can say "I have to study"

Do you have to eat if you want to live? Yes, I have
to eat if I want to live

Did you have to get up early yesterday morning?
Yes, I had to get up early yesterday morning
~ No, I didn't have to get up early yesterday morning

Will you have to wait if you arrive too early for the next lesson?
Yes, I'll have to wait if I
arrive too early for the next lesson

The negatives of "have to" and "must" have different meanings. "I don't have to do it" means that I can do it if I want, but it is not necessary. "I mustn't do it" means that it is bad or wrong to do it.

Which is it right to say: "You mustn't smoke in this building" or
"You don't have to smoke in this building"? It's right to
say "You mustn't smoke in this building"

Which is it right to say: "I mustn't get up early on Saturday" or
"I don't have to get up early on Saturday"? It's right to
say "I don't have to get up early on Saturday"

Must you study if you want to learn English? Yes, I must
study if I want to learn English

Must you study ten hours a day if you want to learn English?
No, I don't have to study ten
hours a day if I want to learn English



Do Revision Exercise 18

LESSON 51

worker

beginner

sleeper

writer

speaker

To form a noun from a verb we sometimes add the letters "er" to the verb. For example, we call a person who works a "worker"; we call a person who writes a "writer" etc.

How do we sometimes form a noun from a verb?

We sometimes form a noun from a verb by adding the letters "er" to the verb

Give me some examples, please.

eat – eater;

walk – walker; speak – speaker

Are you a hard worker?

Yes, I'm a hard worker ~ No, I'm not a hard worker; I work very little

Are you a complete beginner in English?

No, I'm not a complete beginner in English; I began ...

Are you a heavy (or deep) sleeper?

Yes, I'm a heavy sleeper ~ No, I'm not a heavy sleeper; I'm a light sleeper

Who's your favourite writer?

My favourite writer is ...

hope

Do you hope you'll live a very long time?

Yes, I hope I'll live a very long time
~ No, I don't hope I'll live a very long time

Do you think it's important to be positive about life and full of hope for the future?

Yes, I think it's important to be positive about life and full of hope for the future

Do you hope the weather will be sunny tomorrow?

Yes, I hope the weather will be sunny tomorrow

believe

planet

Do you believe everything people tell you?

No, I don't believe everything people tell me;
some things I believe and some things I disbelieve

Do you believe there is life on other planets?

Yes, I believe there is life on other planets
~ No, I don't believe there is life on other planets

Do you believe it'll be possible in the future for people to live until they're two hundred years old?

Yes, I believe it'll be possible in the future for people to live until they're two hundred years old ~ No, I don't believe it'll be possible in the future for people to live until they're two hundred years old

do the shopping

go shopping

list

What's the difference between "to do the shopping" and "to go shopping"?

The difference between "to do the shopping" and "to go shopping" is that "to do the shopping" means to buy the things that are necessary for the house, such as food etc., whereas "to go shopping" means to visit shops generally

When you do the shopping, do you make a list before going to the supermarket?

Yes, when I do the shopping,
I make a list before going to the
supermarket ~ No, when I do the shopping,
I don't make a list before going to the supermarket

Do you ever go shopping and come home with nothing?

Yes, I sometimes go shopping and come
home with nothing ~ No, I never go shopping
and come home with nothing; I always buy something

smile

Do people generally smile when they're unhappy?

No, people don't generally
smile when they're unhappy

Does good news put a smile on your face?

Yes, good
news puts a smile on my face

tax

Do you have to pay a tax to the government if you buy a foreign car?

Yes, I have to pay a tax to the
government if I buy a foreign car ~ No, I don't
have to pay a tax to the government if I buy a foreign car



Students read Lesson 45 on page 232

The three forms of a verb

Past participle

Here, we are introducing the past participle as a form, but we are not dealing with its function. If the need arises, reassure students that they will learn how to use the past participle in the following lesson (when we introduce the present perfect).

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past participle</u>
walk	walked	walked
cut	cut	cut
sit	sat	sat
see	saw	seen

present: I see him every week

past: I saw him last week

past participle: I **have** seen him this week

Generally speaking, each verb in English has three forms that you must learn:

- 1) the present
- 2) the past
- 3) the past participle

For example, the three forms of the verb "to see" are "see, saw, seen", where "see" is the present, "saw" is the past, and "seen" is the past participle.

What are the three forms of an English verb?

The three forms of an English verb are the present, the past and the past participle

Give me an example, please.

see, saw, seen –

I see him every week;

I saw him last week; I have seen him this week

With regular verbs, the 2nd and 3rd forms are the same – for example, “kill, killed, killed”. With irregular verbs, sometimes all the forms are the same – for example, “put, put, put”; sometimes two forms are the same – for example, “come, came, come”; and sometimes all three forms are different – for example, “give, gave, given”.

What are the three forms of “kill”?

The three forms of “kill” are “kill, killed, killed”

What are the three forms of “put”?

The three forms of “put” are “put, put, put”

What are the three forms of “come”?

The three forms of “come” are “come, came, come”

What are the three forms of “give”?

The three forms of “give” are “give, gave, given”



Dictation 28

The past tense of the verb “to be” is/ “I was”, “you were” etc./ They were sitting together/ three lessons ago; now they sit apart./ A road generally connects two towns,/ whereas a street is in a town./ I cannot walk in a straight line/ after drinking lots of whisky;/ I walk crooked./ When I go on holiday,/ I generally take a lot of photos./ “Ever” is positive/ and “never” is negative. When the weather is cold/ and there is snow,/ we cover our bodies/ with a lot of clothes.

LESSON 52

cat

dog

result

lucky

Which do you prefer: cats or dogs?

I prefer ...

What is often the result of putting a cat and a dog together?

The result of putting a cat and a dog together is often a lot of noise

Do people in your country think it's lucky to see a black cat?

Yes, people in my country think it's lucky to see a black cat ~ No, people in my country don't think it's lucky to see a black cat; they think it's unlucky

destroy

document

Do you ever destroy documents that you receive from your bank?

Yes, I sometimes destroy documents that I receive from my bank

Can a fire destroy a building?

Yes, a fire can destroy a building

been

Scotland

The past participle of the verb "to be" is "been".

What's the past participle of the verb "to be"?

The past participle of the verb "to be" is "been"

Have you been to the cinema this week?

Yes, I've been to the cinema this week ~ No, I haven't been to the cinema this week

Have you ever been to Scotland? Yes, I've been
to Scotland ~ No, I've never been to Scotland

Have you been to see the film ...? Yes, I've been to
see the film ... ~ No, I haven't been to see the film ...

crime

guilty

innocent

against the law

What's a crime? A crime is an action which is against the law

If I take something from a shop without paying, am I guilty of a crime?
Yes, if you take something from a shop without paying, you're guilty of a crime

What's the opposite of "guilty"? The opposite of
"guilty" is "innocent"

Do you always feel guilty when you do something wrong?
Yes, I always feel guilty when I do something wrong ~
No, I don't always feel guilty when I do something wrong

Is there very much crime in the town where you live?
Yes, there's a lot of crime in the town where I live
~ No, there isn't very much crime in the town where I live

Present perfect

"Have" + past participle (3rd form)

I have eaten

experience

We form the present perfect with the verb "have" and the past participle. For example, we say "I have arrived" or "She has written".

The present perfect has three common uses:

- 1) We use it to talk about our experiences. If I say "I have eaten Chinese food", it means I have experience of "eating Chinese food". If I say "I have been to Paris", it means that I have experience of "being in Paris".

Do we use the present perfect to talk about our experiences?

Yes, we use the present perfect to talk about our experiences

Have you eaten Spanish food?

Yes, I have eaten Spanish food ~ No, I haven't eaten Spanish food

Have you visited Paris?

Yes, I have visited Paris ~ No, I haven't visited Paris

Have you ever worked on a farm?

Yes, I have worked on a farm ~ No, I have never worked on a farm

for

up to now

- 2) We also use the present perfect to talk about the duration of an action up to now. If I say "I have lived here for three years", it means that I'm living here now and I started living here three years ago.

Do we also use the present perfect to talk about the duration of an action up to now?

Yes, we also use the present perfect to talk about the duration of an action up to now

How long have you lived in this town/city?

I have lived in this town/city for ...

Have you studied English for more than six months?

Yes, I have studied English for more than six months ~ No, I haven't studied English for more than six months; I have only studied it for ...

- 3) We can also use the present perfect to talk about the result now of a past action.
For example, "I have eaten too much" means that I feel bad (or guilty) now. "She has arrived" means that she is here now.

Do we also use the present perfect to talk about the result now of a past action?

Yes, we also use the present perfect to talk about the result now of a past action

Have you eaten too much today?

Yes, I have eaten too much today ~ No, I haven't eaten too much today

Has everybody come to the lesson today?

Yes, everybody has come to the lesson today ~ No, not everybody has come to the lesson today

The lack of contractions in the above section is to allow the students to focus more clearly on the form of the present perfect; contractions can be introduced when they have command of the form.



Students read Lesson 46 on page 237

too many

too much

excessive

"Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing. We use "too many" and "too much" with nouns, but with adjectives and adverbs we only use the word "too". For example, we say "too many cars" and "too much food", but we say "too short" and "too quickly".

What do "too many" and "too much" mean?

"Too many" and "too much" mean an excessive number or quantity, and therefore not a good thing

Do children feel ill if they eat too many sweets?

Yes, children feel ill if they eat too many sweets

Do you agree there are too many people in the world with too little food to eat?

Yes, I agree there are too many people in the world with too little food to eat

Are you too short to touch the ceiling?

Yes, I'm too
short to touch the ceiling

Do you think a millionaire has too much money?

Yes, I think a millionaire has too much money
~ No, I don't think a millionaire has too much money

We can also use "too much" after a verb. For example, "If I eat too much, I feel bad".

If people eat too much, do they feel bad?

Yes, if people
eat too much, they feel bad

If you work too much, do you feel tired all the time?

Yes, if I work too much, I feel tired all the time



Dictation 29

We can sit at the corner/ of a square table,/ but we can't sit at the corner/ of a round one/ because, like a circle,/ a round table has no corners./ When she goes on holiday,/ she sends postcards/ to all her relations./ This method we are using/ is called the Callan Method./ The cinema was completely full./ He doesn't know/ if he will go to church tomorrow;/ he says/ it depends on the weather./ He'll text me or email me/ in the morning./ Business, foreign, nature,/ price, bush.



Do Revision Exercise 19

LESSON 53

age

marry

get married

At what age did you begin school?

I began school
at the age of ...

Which do you think is the best age for a person to get married?

I think the best age for a
person to get married is about ...

Which do you think was the best age in history to live in?

I think ... was the best age in history to live in

Do people sometimes marry too young?

Yes, people
sometimes marry too young

average

How much does the average meal cost in the average restaurant in the place where you live?

The average
meal costs about ... in the average
restaurant in the place where I live

What's the average number of hours a day that people work in this country?

The average number of hours
a day that people work in this country is about ...

About how many floors has the average building in this street got?

The average building in
this street's got about ... floors

thick

thin

Is this piece of paper thick?

No, that piece of paper isn't thick; it's thin

Is your book thinner than the glass in the window?

No, my book isn't thinner than the glass in the window; it's thicker

big

little

Instead of the words "large" and "small" we can use the words "big" and "little".

What words can we use instead of the words "large" and "small"?

We can use the words "big" and "little" instead of the words "large" and "small"

Switzerland

Generally, we use "small" instead of "little" to form the comparative and superlative; we say "smaller" and "smallest" and not "littler" and "littlest", because they are easier to pronounce.

Do we generally say "littler" and "littlest"?

No, we don't generally say "littler" and "littlest"

What do we use instead?

We use "smaller" and "smallest" instead

Why?

Because they're easier to pronounce

Is Switzerland a bigger country than India?

No, Switzerland isn't a bigger country than India; it's a smaller country than India

Is this a little room we're in?

Yes, this is a little room we're in ~ No, this isn't a little room we're in; it's a big room

purse

wallet

usually

What's the difference between a purse and a wallet?

The difference between a purse and a wallet is that women generally have purses and men generally have wallets

What does a man carry in his wallet?

A man carries his cash and cards in his wallet



Students read Lesson 47 on page 242

lose

find

policeman

Do you ever lose your money?

Yes, I sometimes lose my money ~ No, I never lose my money

If you lose your way in a large city, what do you do?

If I lose my way in a large city, I ask a policeman

Which do you think it's worse to lose, your keys or your purse/wallet?

I think it's worse to lose my ...

What's the opposite of the verb "to lose"?

The opposite of the verb "to lose" is "to find"

If you find something in the street, what do you do with it?

If I find something in the street, I ...

How do you feel if you lose something and then find it again?

I feel happy if I lose something and then find it again

"Find" + somebody/something + adjective

Instead of saying "I think English is easy", we can say "I find English easy". Instead of "I think John is impolite", we can say "I find John impolite".

Do you find English easy to learn? Yes, I find English easy to learn ~ No, I don't find English easy to learn; I find it difficult

Do you find maps difficult to read? Yes, I find maps difficult to read ~ No, I don't find maps difficult to read; I find them easy to read

to be angry

"Make" + somebody/something + adjective

Do you get angry very easily? Yes, I get angry very easily ~ No, I don't get angry very easily

What kind of things make you angry? The kind of things that make me angry are when things go wrong, when people are making too much noise etc.

What do you do when you're angry? When I'm angry, I go for a walk, I say nothing etc.

Do you feel hungry at the moment? Yes, I feel hungry at the moment ~ No, I don't feel hungry at the moment

What do you do when you feel hungry? I eat when I feel hungry

If necessary, point out the difference in pronunciation between "angry" and "hungry".

Which do you prefer: fish or meat?

I prefer ...

Can you swim?

Yes, I can swim ~ No, I can't swim

What does it mean "to swim like a fish"?

"To swim like a fish" means to be a strong swimmer

Do you prefer swimming in the sea or in a swimming pool?

I prefer swimming in ...

What do we call the two ends of a swimming pool?

We call the two ends of a swimming pool the shallow end and the deep end



Dictation 30

There are nearly always/ a lot of clouds/ in the sky,/ and sometimes it rains./
"Quick" is an adjective;/ "quickly" is an adverb./ I often forget people's names./
However, I rarely forget/ a person's face./ I remember that/ the plural of wife is wives./
Excuse me,/ can you repeat the question please?/ We say "over"/ when there is no contact/ between the two objects,/ or when one object/ completely covers the other./
They're both very quick writers./ He does not understand the idea exactly./ He decided to explain everything/ to his friends and relatives.

LESSON 54

dream – dreamt – dreamt

nightmare

Do you dream very much at night?

Yes, I dream
a lot at night ~ No, I don't dream very much at night

What do we call a bad dream?

We call a bad
dream a nightmare

What are the three forms of "dream"?

The three forms
of "dream" are "dream, dreamt, dreamt"

What did you dream about last night?

I dreamt
about ... last night

garden

Have you got a garden at home?

Yes, I've got a
garden at home ~ No,
I haven't got a garden at home

refuse

Do you ever refuse to help other people?

Yes, I sometimes
refuse to help other people ~ No,
I never refuse to help other people

separate

Do you write your dictations in a separate book from your other books?

Yes, I write my dictations in a
separate book from my other books ~ No, I don't
write my dictations in a separate book from my other books

Do you live in a separate house from your parents?

Yes, I live in a separate house from my parents ~ No, I don't live in a separate house from my parents; I live in the same house

lovely

Give me an example of the word "lovely", please.

I had a lovely holiday last year. She's a lovely person. The weather's lovely today.

Keep

continue

The verb keep has many different meanings. Some of them are:

continue (keep + -ing)

Will you keep studying English until you die?

Yes, I'll keep studying English until I die
~ No, I won't keep studying English until I die

Do you agree it's very bad for the health to keep eating after our stomachs are completely full?

Yes, I agree
it's very bad for the health to keep eating after our stomachs are completely full

have in a place

Do you keep your money in your pocket, or do you use a purse or wallet?

I keep my money in my pocket ~ I don't keep my money in my pocket; I use a purse/wallet

not give away

Do you keep books after you've read them?

Yes, I keep books after I've read them

~ No, I don't keep books after I've read them

stay

What's the best way to keep warm on a cold day?

The best way to keep warm on a cold day is to wear a thick coat



Students read Lesson 48 on page 248

one

you

we

they

mean

in general

necessarily

in particular

ticket

When we use the words "one", "you", "we" and "they", we sometimes mean people in general. The word "they" means other people and not us. For example, we say:

"If one goes to the cinema, one must buy a ticket", or

"If you go to the cinema, you must buy a ticket", or

"If we go to the cinema, we must buy a ticket".

As an example of "they", we can say "They don't sell food at a clothes shop".

When I say "If you want to go to the cinema, you have to buy a ticket", I don't necessarily mean you in particular, but people in general. We generally use the word "you" more than "one" or "we".

What do we sometimes mean when we use the words “one”, “you”, “we” and “they”?

When we use the words “one”, “you”, “we” and “they” we sometimes mean people in general

In the sentence “If you want to go to the cinema, you have to buy a ticket”, what does the word “you” mean?

In the sentence “If you want to go to the cinema, you have to buy a ticket”, the word “you” doesn't necessarily mean me in particular, but people in general

Which do we generally use the most: “one”, “you” or “we”?

We generally use “you” the most

What must you do if you want to speak a language well?

You must study a lot, and repeat, repeat and repeat, if you want to speak a language well

What do you have to do if you want to stay healthy?

If you want to stay healthy, you have to eat healthy food, sleep well and do exercise

What must you do if you want to remember something well?

You must repeat often if you want to remember something well

Where can we buy a drink when we're thirsty?

We can buy a drink from a bar when we're thirsty

Which country must we go to if we want to hear people speaking Greek?

We must go to Greece if we want to hear people speaking Greek

What does one do when one is hungry?

One eats when one is hungry

Do they sell drinks at most cinemas?

Yes, they sell drinks at most cinemas

From this point on in the method, there are occasional questions that practise the impersonal use of the pronoun “you”. With these questions, the word “you” in the question does not change to “I” or “me” for the answer.



Do Revision Exercise 20

LESSON 55

<u>Present perfect</u>	<u>Past simple</u>
before/up to now	specific past time
he has lived here for two months	he came here two months ago

The difference between the present perfect and the past simple is that we use the present perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to now, whereas we use the past simple when we are thinking about a specific past time. For example, "I have been here for twenty minutes; I arrived here twenty minutes ago".

What's the difference between the present perfect and the past simple?

The difference between the present perfect and the past simple is that we use the present perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to now, whereas we use the past simple when we are thinking about a specific past time

Give me an example of each, please.

I have been here for twenty minutes; I arrived here twenty minutes ago

For the first question below, use the season that has most recently finished.

Has the spring (or summer etc.) ended?

Yes, the spring (or summer etc.) has ended

When did it end?

It ended on ...

How long have you studied at this school?

I've studied at this school for ...

When did you start your lessons at this school? I started
my lessons at this school ... ago

Have you been to the cinema this year? Yes, I've
been to the cinema this year ~ No,
I haven't been to the cinema this year

When was the last time you went to the cinema?
The last time I went to the cinema was ...

Have you written any dictations this week? Yes, I've
written some dictations this week ~ No,
I haven't written any dictations this week

Did you write a dictation yesterday? Yes, I wrote
a dictation yesterday ~ No, I
didn't write a dictation yesterday

wild

Are horses wild animals? Some horses are wild animals

branch

What do we call the arms of a tree? We call the
arms of a tree "branches"

Does your bank have a branch near here? Yes, my bank
has a branch near here ~ No, my
bank doesn't have a branch near here

bridge

Are there any bridges over the river in Paris? Yes, there
are some bridges over the river in Paris

egg

About how many eggs do you eat a week?

I eat
about ... eggs a week



Students read Lesson 49 on page 254

push

pull

Pretend to push the table.

What am I doing?

You're pushing the table

Pretend to pull the table.

What am I doing?

You're pulling the table

Do you push this door to go out of the classroom?

Yes, I push that door to go out of the classroom ~ No,
I don't push that door to go out of the classroom; I pull it

Is this table too heavy for you to pull into the next room?

Yes, that table's too heavy for me to
pull into the next room ~ No, that table
isn't too heavy for me to pull into the next room

interest

bore

What subject interests you the most?

... interests
me the most

What subject bores you the most?

... bores me the most

interesting

interested

boring

bored

Do you think football's an interesting sport?

Yes, I think football's an interesting sport ~ No, I don't think football's an interesting sport; I think it's a boring sport

Are you interested in the history of your country?

Yes, I'm interested in the history of my country ~
No, I'm not interested in the history of my country

Do you get bored if you have nothing to do?

Yes, I get bored if I have nothing to do
~ No, I don't get bored if I have nothing to do

between

among

science

The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whereas we use "among" for more than two people or things. For example, "Between the two subjects of history and geography, I prefer geography", and "Among all the subjects I study (or studied) at school, I like (or liked) science the most".

What's the difference between "between" and "among"?

The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whereas we use "among" for more than two people or things

Give me an example of each, please.

I'm sitting between the teacher and the window.
I'm sitting among the other students.

Is there anybody sitting between you and me?

Yes, there's somebody sitting between you and me
~ No, there isn't anybody sitting between you and me

Among all the subjects you study (or studied) at school, which do (or did) you think is (or was) the most boring?

Among all the subjects I study (or studied) at school, I think (or thought) ... is (or was) the most boring

Among all the places you've ever been to, which do you think is the ugliest?

Among all the places I've ever been to, I think ... is the ugliest

Among all the things in this room, are any yours?

Yes, among all the things in this room, some are mine



Dictation 31

The opposite of heaven is hell./ The poor dog is shaking with cold./ The public killed the queen./ Can you show me the way/ to the station, please?/ Our bodies contain a lot of blood./ Many teenagers don't like/ wearing a uniform for school./ Their glasses are full of water./ How do we form the past tense/ of regular verbs?/ We add the letters "ed"./ How often/ do you walk along/ this street?/ This way is the quickest./ I agree that smoking/ is bad for the health.

LESSON 56

To be going to

intention

soon

happen

One use of "to be going to" is to say what we think will happen because of something we know now. For example, "The sky is very dark now; I think it's going to rain", or "John is a very good student; he's going to do well in his exams".

Tell me one use of "to be going to".

One use of "to be going to" is to say what we think will happen because of something we know now

What am I going to do?

You're going to open the book; you're going to sit down, etc.

Add two or three similar questions to practise the above idea.

Do you think it's going to rain soon?

Yes, I think it's going to rain soon ~ No, I don't think it's going to rain soon

Another use of "to be going to" is to speak about our future intentions. For example, "I'm going to keep studying English for a few more years".

Tell me another use of "to be going to".

Another use of "to be going to" is to speak about our future intentions

What are you going to do after the lesson?

I'm going to go to work, go home, have lunch/dinner etc. after the lesson

Are you going to watch television this evening?

Yes, I'm going to watch television this evening ~
No, I'm not going to watch television this evening

What are you going to have for your dinner this evening?

I'm going to have ... for my dinner this evening

Are you going to come here again tomorrow?

Yes, I'm going to come here again
tomorrow ~ No, I'm not going to come here
again tomorrow; I'm going to come here again on ...

enjoy

museum

What kind of things do you enjoy doing most of all ?

The kind of things I enjoy doing most of all
are watching television, going to the cinema etc.

Do you always enjoy your weekends?

Yes, I always
enjoy my weekends ~ No,
I don't always enjoy my weekends

Do you enjoy going to museums?

Yes, I enjoy
going to museums ~ No,
I don't enjoy going to museums

Do young children enjoy bedtime stories?

Yes, young
children enjoy bedtime stories

hole

keyhole

Point to a hole (a buttonhole, a keyhole etc.) and ask

What's this?

It's a hole

What kind of hole do we find in a door?

We find
a keyhole in a door

Have you got a hole in your pocket (or pullover, socks etc.)?

Yes, I've got a hole in my pocket

~ No, I haven't got a hole in my pocket

stupid

intelligent

clever

Is it stupid to believe everything people tell you?

Yes, it's stupid to believe everything people tell you

Which do you think are more intelligent: cats or dogs?

I think ... are more intelligent than ...

What's another word for "intelligent"?

Another word
for "intelligent" is "clever"

against

What am I doing?

You're pushing against the table

Who does this country play football against?

This country
plays football against ...

Is the chair against the wall?

No, the chair isn't against
the wall; it's near the wall

Place your chair so that it is touching the wall, and ask

Is the chair against the wall now?

Yes, the chair's against
the wall now



Students read Lesson 50 on page 260

been

gone

return

The past participle of the verb "to go" is "gone". The three forms of "go" are "go, went, gone".

What's the past participle of the verb "to go"?

The past participle of the verb "to go" is "gone"

What are the three forms of "go"?

The three forms of "go" are "go, went, gone"

We have two sentences:

1) "Mr Brown has been to Scotland" and

2) "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland".

The first sentence, "Mr Brown has been to Scotland", means that he has visited Scotland in his life but is not there now. The second sentence, "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", means he is in Scotland; he isn't here now.

Instead of Scotland the teacher can use a city near the student's own town.

What's the difference between these two sentences?

"Mr Brown has been to Scotland"

and

"Mr Brown has gone to Scotland"

The difference between those two sentences is that the first sentence means that Mr Brown has visited Scotland in his life but he is not there now, whereas the second sentence means he is in Scotland; he is not here now

We can say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", because he is not here now, but we can't say "I have gone to Scotland", because that means I am not here now, which is impossible.

Why can we say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", but not "I have gone to Scotland"?

We can say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", but not "I have gone to Scotland", because "I have gone to Scotland" means I am not here now, which is impossible

Do you know anybody who keeps birds at home?

Yes, I know somebody who keeps birds at home

~ No, I don't know anybody who keeps birds at home

When people go on holiday, do they generally prefer to fly or go by train?

When people go on holiday
they generally prefer to ...

Can a bird fly quicker than a plane (aeroplane)?

No, a bird can't fly quicker than a plane;
it flies slower than a plane (aeroplane)

Can a chicken fly?

Yes, a chicken can fly, but not very far

Have you ever dreamt you could fly?

Yes, I've
sometimes dreamt I could fly
~ No, I've never dreamt I could fly



Dictation 32

I had to meet him/ at the corner of the street,/ and he asked me/ to bring him some cash./ I cannot jump/ as high as the door./ The water we drink/ isn't completely pure;/ it's impure./ We can buy wine in supermarkets./ I never promise/ to do things/ and then not do them./ Adults are rarely/ as impolite as children./ Can I help you?/ They can express their thoughts/ quite well in English./ The past tenses of some irregular verbs/ are as follows:/ spoke, came, broke,/ wore, wrote, got up,/ stood, shone, took,/ told.



Do Revision Exercise 21

LESSON 57

fat

thin

The difference between "thick" and "fat" is that we use "thick" for things and "fat" for people and animals.

What's the difference between "thick" and "fat"?

The difference between "thick" and "fat" is that we use "thick" for things and "fat" for people and animals

Are you fatter than your mother?

Yes, I'm fatter than my mother ~ No, I'm not fatter than my mother; I'm thinner than she is

Who's the thinnest person in your family?

My ... is the thinnest person in my family

Do people generally become thinner as they become older?

No, people don't generally become thinner as they become older; they become fatter

swam

What's the past of the verb "to swim"?

The past of the verb "to swim" is "swam"

Did you swim last summer?

Yes, I swam last summer ~ No, I didn't swim last summer

lost

What is the past simple and the past participle of the verb "to lose"?

The past simple and the past participle of the verb "to lose" is "lost"

Have you ever lost your way in a large city? Yes, I've
sometimes lost my way in a large city
~ No, I've never lost my way in a large city

Have you ever lost anything worth a lot of money?
Yes, I've lost something worth a lot of money
~ No, I've never lost anything worth a lot of money

each other

one another

I am looking at you, and you are looking at me. We are looking at each other. I am looking at you, you are looking at me, I am looking at him, he is looking at me etc. We are looking at one another.

We generally use "each other" for two people or things, and "one another" for more than two people or things. Although this rule is often not observed, it is a good way of teaching the two terms to the students.

What's the difference between "each other" and "one another"?

The difference between each other and one another is that we generally use "each other" for two people or things, and "one another" for more than two people or things

Give me an example, please.

You and I are speaking to each other. The students speak to one another after the lesson

Do we look at each other during the lesson? Yes, we
look at each other during the lesson

Do we shake hands with each other at the beginning of the lesson?

Yes, we shake hands with each other at the beginning of the lesson ~ No, we don't shake hands with each other at the beginning of the lesson

Do your country and England play football against each other?

Yes, my country and England play football against each other ~ No, my country and England don't play football against each other

Do Italy, Germany, Russia and England play football against one another?

Yes, Italy, Germany, Russia and England play football against one another

Do the countries of Europe do business with one another?

Yes, the countries of Europe do business with one another

Which language do the students speak to one another in after the lesson?

The students speak to one another in ... after the lesson



Students read Lesson 51 on page 264

to be able

am able – was able – been able

The past of "can" is "could", but "can" has no future tense. Therefore, we use the verb "to be able" and say "I will be able". The three forms of "to be able" are "am able, was able, been able".

What's the past of "can"?

The past of "can" is "could"

What's the future of "can"?

"Can" has no future.
Therefore, we use the verb
"to be able" and say "I will be able"

What's the infinitive of "can"?

"Can" has no infinitive.
Therefore, we use "to be able"

What are the three forms of "be able"?

The three
forms of "be able" are "am able, was able, been able"

Were you able to speak English a few years ago?

Yes, I was able to speak English a few years ago
~ No, I wasn't able to speak English a few years ago

Are you able to reach that book without standing up?

No, I'm not able to reach
that book without standing up

Will you be able to speak English well if you study a lot?

Yes, I'll be able to speak English well if I study a lot

Have you been able to answer all the questions I have asked you without too much difficulty?

No, I haven't
been able to answer all the
questions you've asked me without too
much difficulty; some I have and some I haven't

factory

Tell me the names of some things that we make in factories

The names of some things that we
make in factories are cars, pens etc.

Do you think work in a factory can be pleasant?

Yes, I think
work in a factory can be pleasant
~ No, I don't think work in a factory can be pleasant

ordinary

Do soldiers wear ordinary clothes?

No, soldiers don't
wear ordinary clothes; they wear uniforms

paint

Can you paint?

Yes, I can paint ~ No, I can't paint

Teach "stay" here with the meaning of "stay at a hotel/with friends etc."

How much does it cost to stay in an ordinary hotel for one night in this town?

It costs about ... to stay in
an ordinary hotel for one night in this town



Dictation 33

In some countries/ people have to pay a tax/ if they have a dog./ The town was completely destroyed/ during the last war./ I'm sure he isn't guilty/ of the crime;/ he's too nice./ When we're hungry, we eat./ Fresh air is good for you./ Tell me first/ a geographical fact/ and then/ a historical fact, please./ He talked in a very low voice./ My birthday's in February./ Drove, saw, sat,/ ate, gave, began,/ drank, slept./ When he becomes a doctor,/ he'll get lots of money./ She doesn't like her new job.

LESSON 58

song

Can you understand all the words when you listen to a song in English?

No, I can't understand all the words when I listen to a song in English

fun

funny

When we say that something is fun, it means that we enjoy it. For example, playing football can be fun. When we say that something is funny, it means that it makes us laugh. For example, a comedy film is funny.

What's the difference between the words "fun" and "funny"?

The difference between the words "fun" and "funny" is that if something is fun, we enjoy it, whereas if something is funny, it makes us laugh.

Do you sometimes go shopping with your friends at the weekend for fun?

Yes, I sometimes go shopping with my friends at the weekend for fun ~ No, I never go shopping with my friends at the weekend for fun

What's the funniest film you've ever seen?

... is the funniest film I've ever seen

The three forms of some important verbs

have	– had	– had
am able	– was able	– been able
begin	– began	– begun
know	– knew	– known
swim	– swam	– swum
take	– took	– taken
shake	– shook	– shaken
write	– wrote	– written
forget	– forgot	– forgotten
break	– broke	– broken
eat	– ate	– eaten

“Able” is not really a verb, but an adjective. It is best, however, not to confuse the students with such information at this point.

Have you had your lunch today? Yes, I've had my lunch today ~ No, I haven't had my lunch today

Have you always been able to speak English as well as you speak it now? No, I haven't always been able to speak English as well as I speak it now

Has the spring (or summer, autumn or winter) begun? No, the spring (or summer, autumn or winter) hasn't begun

Have you ever known anybody who could speak more than five languages? Yes, I've known somebody who could speak more than five languages ~ No, I've never known anybody who could speak more than five languages

What's the furthest you've ever swum? The furthest
I've ever swum is ...

simply

Is it possible to learn English simply by listening to English songs? No, it isn't possible to learn English
simply by listening to English songs

by mistake

Have you ever taken things that weren't yours by mistake? Yes, I've sometimes taken things
that weren't mine by mistake ~ No, I've
never taken things that weren't mine by mistake

Have you shaken anybody's hand today? Yes, I've
shaken somebody's hand today ~ No,
I haven't shaken anybody's hand today

Have you written anything this lesson? Yes, I've
written something this lesson ~ No,
I haven't written anything this lesson



Students read Lesson 52 on page 269

if

whether

doubt

The word "whether" means the same as "if". We usually use "whether" when we have a doubt and say, for example, "I don't know whether it'll rain tomorrow" or "Can you tell me whether he is in his office, please?" or "I can't decide whether it's a good idea to go there".

What does the word "whether" mean and when do we generally use it? The word "whether" means the same as "if"
and we generally use it when we express a doubt

Give me an example, please.

I don't know whether
he can speak English or not

Do you know whether I have any money in my pocket?

No, I don't know whether you
have any money in your pocket

Point to two students and then ask another student

Do you have any idea whether they speak German or not?

No, I don't have any idea
whether they speak German or not

Can you tell me whether it'll rain tomorrow or not?

No, I can't tell you whether it'll rain tomorrow or not

We also use "whether" when two possible actions have the same result. For example, if I go to France for my holiday, I will have a good time. Also, if I go to Spain for my holiday, I will have a good time. Therefore, I can say "Whether I go to France or Spain for my holiday, I will have a good time".

If necessary, give other examples to illustrate this use of "whether", such as "I'll eat Italian food for dinner this evening whether I go home or go to a restaurant".

What's another use of the word "whether"?

Another use of the word "whether" is
when two possible actions have the same result

Give me an example, please.

Whether it rains tomorrow
or not, I'll go for a walk

What's the difference between these two sentences?

"I'm going to buy the car if it's cheap"

and

"I'm going to buy the car whether it's cheap or not"

The difference between these two sentences
is that the first sentence means I'm going to buy the
car only if it's cheap, whereas the second sentence means I'm
going to buy the car if it's cheap or expensive; the price is not important.

speed

What is the highest speed a car can go when in town in this country?

The highest speed a car can go when in town in this country is ...

surprise

Do you like unpleasant surprises?

No, I don't like unpleasant surprises

Does it surprise you when somebody from another country speaks your language well?

Yes, it surprises me when somebody from another country speaks my language well

struggle

Is it a big struggle for you to get up on a cold winter's morning when you feel very tired?

Yes, it's a big struggle for me to get up on a cold winter's morning when I feel very tired

Do you sometimes struggle to understand people when they speak English quickly?

Yes, I sometimes struggle to understand people when they speak English quickly



Do Revision Exercise 22

LESSON 59

surround

What surrounds this building?

... surround/surrounds
this building

sword

When did soldiers stop using swords in battle?

Soldiers stopped using swords in
battle more than a hundred years ago

computer

internet

website

information

Do you think computers make your life easier or more
difficult?

I think computers make my life ...

Do you often use the internet for finding information?

Yes, I often use the internet for finding information
~ No, I don't often use the internet for finding information

Do you like shopping on the internet?

Yes, I like
shopping on the internet ~ No, I
don't like shopping on the internet

What are some of the most popular websites in the world?

Some of the most popular websites in the world are ...

turn on

turn off

What am I doing?

You're turning the light on and off

Do you turn off your computer when you go to bed at night?

Yes, I turn off my computer when
I go to bed at night ~ No, I don't turn
off my computer when I go to bed at night

great

lake

The word **“great”** generally means **“very good”** but it can sometimes mean **“big”** or **“important”**. For example, **“That film is great”** means **“That film is very good”**, but when we speak about **“the Great Lakes”** in North America, we mean that they are very big, and when we say that somebody is **“a great man”**, we generally mean that they are important in public life.

What does the word **“great”** mean?

The word
“great” generally means **“very good”**
but it can sometimes mean **“big”** or **“important”**

Give me an example of the word **“great”** meaning **“very good”**.

This film is great! I know a great restaurant near here

Who do you think is your greatest friend?

I think my
greatest friend is ...

Tell me the names of some great people in history.

The names of some great people in history are
Mahatma Gandhi, Albert Einstein, Marie Curie etc.

Who do you think was the greatest man that ever lived?

I think ... was the greatest man that ever lived

Which is the greatest city in your country?

... is the
greatest city in my country

kept

promise

keep a promise

break a promise

What is the past simple and the past participle of the verb “to keep”?

The past simple and the past participle of the verb “to keep” is “kept”

Have you ever kept any animals at home?

Yes, I've kept some animals at home ~ No, I've never kept any animals at home

What's the opposite of “to keep a promise”?

The opposite of “to keep a promise” is “to break a promise”

Have you always kept your promises?

Yes, I've always kept my promises ~ No, I haven't always kept my promises; sometimes I've broken them

found

What's the past simple and the past participle of “find”?

The past simple and the past participle of “find” is “found”

Did you find English very difficult when you began studying it?

Yes, I found English very difficult when I began studying it

Have you ever found anything on the street worth a lot of money?

Yes, I've found something on the street worth a lot of money ~ No, I've never found anything on the street worth a lot of money



Students read Lesson 53 on page 274

else

What else do people do in the evening besides watching TV?

People eat, read, go for walks etc.
in the evening besides watching TV

Do you study anything else besides English?

Yes, I
study something else besides English ~
No, I don't study anything else besides English

What else do you study?

I also study ... ~ I study nothing else

Does anybody else in your family speak English besides you?

Yes, somebody else in my family
speaks English besides me ~ No, nobody
else in my family speaks English besides me

fast

"Fast" means the same as "quick" or "quickly"; it is both an adjective and an adverb. We do not add "ly" to it. We say "He writes fast", and not "He writes fastly".

What does the word "fast" mean?

The word "fast"
means the same as "quick" or "quickly"

Are you a fast writer?

Yes, I'm a fast writer
~ No, I'm not a fast writer

Do you walk fast when the weather is very hot?

No, I don't walk fast when the
weather is very hot; I walk slowly

music

dance

rhythm

sense of rhythm

Do you go dancing very much?

Yes, I go dancing a lot

~ No, I don't go dancing very much

Is it easier to dance well if you have a good sense of rhythm?

Yes, it's easier to dance well

if you have a good sense of rhythm

Do you prefer dancing to fast or slow music?

I prefer

dancing to ... music

just

done

The word "just" can mean "a short time ago" and it can also mean "simply" or "only".

What are the three forms of "do"?

The three forms
of "do" are "do, did, done"

What does the word "just" mean?

The word "just"
can mean "a short time ago"
and it can also mean "simply" or "only"

Perform an action, then ask

What have I just done?

You've just closed your book

Have you just come into the room?

Yes, I've just
come into the room ~ No, I
haven't just come into the room

When somebody makes you angry, do you say something or
do you just stay quiet?

When somebody
makes me angry, I ...

Are there many shops in the place where you live or just a few?

There are ... shops in the place where I live

real

Have you ever seen a real tiger?

Yes, I've seen a real tiger

~ No, I've never seen a real tiger

Is James Bond a real person?

No, James Bond

isn't a real person



Dictation 34

That artist painted/ many pictures of bridges./ I must reach the shop/ before it closes/ because I want to buy some chicken/ for lunch tomorrow./ He feels much stronger today;/ yesterday he was very weak./ Some people/ are willing to die/ for what they believe./ Are you sure/ the desk is in the middle?/ Last night/ I had a very bad dream./ It is a crime/ to refuse a poor man money./ Their garden is separate from ours./ Left, smelt, learnt,/ sent, knew, hung,/ read, met./ I made eight mistakes last time.

LESSON 60

probable

improbable

probably

Is it probable that it will snow next summer?

No, it isn't
probable that it will snow
next summer; it's very improbable

Are you probably going to finish all of the stages of the Callan Method?

Yes, I'm probably going to
finish all of the stages of the Callan
Method ~ No, I'm probably not going to
finish all of the stages of the Callan Method



See Chart 8

possibility

imagine

construction

police

police station

park

1st Conditional

"If" + present + "will do" = real possibility

If I go to the park tomorrow, I will play football

This sentence means that I think there is a real possibility that I will go to the park tomorrow, and, if I do, I will play football. The construction of the 1st conditional is "If" + present + "will do". It communicates that we think something is a real possibility.

2nd Conditional

"If + past + "would do" = only imagining

If I went to the park tomorrow, I would play football

This sentence means that I think it is very improbable that I will go to the park tomorrow; I am only imagining it. The construction of the 2nd conditional is "If" + past + "would do". It communicates that we are only imagining something.

It is important to understand that, in the 2nd conditional, we use the past simple after "if", but we are not thinking about past time; we are thinking about now, the future or general time. For example:

If I had £1 million (now), I would buy a house

If we went to the cinema tomorrow (future), we would see a film

If they were American (general time), they would speak English

When do we use the 1st conditional?

We use the 1st conditional to communicate that we think something is a real possibility

Give me an example, please.

If he sees his friend, he will say "hello"

When do we use the 2nd conditional?

We use the 2nd conditional to communicate that we are only imagining something

Give me an example, please.

If she went to the North Pole, she would feel very cold.
If they were stronger, they would be able to lift the table

If you feel tired tonight, will you go to bed early?

Yes, if I feel tired tonight, I will go to bed early

If you felt ill tomorrow, would you go out? No, if I felt ill tomorrow, I wouldn't go out; I would stay at home

If you study hard, will you learn to speak English well? Yes, if I study hard, I will learn to speak English well

If you stopped studying, would your English get better? No, if I stopped studying, my English wouldn't get better; it would get worse

If you had £1 million, what would you buy? If I had £1 million, I would buy ...

If you came here next Sunday, would you be able to have a lesson? No, if I came here next Sunday, I wouldn't be able to have a lesson

Why not? Because the school is closed on Sundays

If you swam in the sea in the middle of winter, would you find the water warm? No, if I swam in the sea in the middle of winter, I wouldn't find the water warm; I would find it cold

If you go on holiday next year, where will you go? If I go on holiday next year, I will go to ...

If you found something in the street worth a lot of money, would you keep it or would you take it to the police station? If I found something in the street worth a lot of money, I would keep it/take it to the police station

If you sent a letter and forgot to put the address on it, would it arrive? No, if I sent a letter and forgot to put the address on it, it wouldn't arrive



Students read Lesson 54 on page 279



Dictation 35

I'll listen to the news/ on a different radio station today./ When I feel ill, I go to bed./ When I feel thirsty,/ my favourite drink is water./ The difference between a ship and a boat/ is that a boat is small/ whereas a ship is large./ I want a credit card/ from a bank with a branch/ in every town/ in the country./ Most horses are not wild./ The river is very shallow,/ but we can go over by bridge/ if you like./ I generally have two eggs for breakfast.



Do Revision Exercise 23

Grammar questions

The teacher can ask these questions in exactly the same way as the other questions in the course. With the Callan Method, the student's grammatical errors are constantly corrected and, with time, these errors will disappear. This section serves merely as a quick reminder and revision of the fundamental grammatical concepts covered in the first four stages (roughly equating to the CEFR levels A1 and A2).

As correct use of grammar in speaking and writing is far more important than remembering the rules themselves, it is best not to labour this section too much. For a learner, conscious knowledge of the language system is solely a means to an end. The goal for the vast majority of learners is correct and fluent use of the language. Bear in mind that people approach grammar in different ways and it can be very difficult for some people to remember the terminology employed and the exact wording of rules. Also, whilst some learners thrive on rules, others can develop an aversion to them, which can create a block in their learning. As such, if it is clear that the student cannot answer easily, you should pass the question on to another student.

1) When do we use "a" before a word, and when do we use "an"? Give me an example of each.

We use "a" before a word beginning with a consonant sound, and "an" before a word beginning with a vowel sound. For example, a book; an ashtray.

2) When does the pronunciation of the word "the" change? Give me an example.

The pronunciation of the word "the" changes before a word beginning with a vowel. For example, the /ðə/ book; the /ði:/ ashtray.

3) What's the difference between "any" and "some"? Give me an example of each.

The difference between "any" and "some" is that we use "any" in questions and negative sentences, whereas we use "some" in positive sentences. For example, "Are there any books on the table?" – "Yes, there are some books on the table", and "Are there any books on the floor?" – "No, there aren't any books on the floor".

4) What's the difference between the present continuous and the present simple?

The difference between the present continuous and the present simple is that we use the present continuous for an action we are doing now, whereas we use the present simple for an action we do generally. For example, "I'm speaking English now but I generally speak French".

5) Where does the preposition generally come in an English sentence with a question word? Give me an example.

The preposition generally comes last in an English sentence with a question word. For example, "Who are you speaking to?"

6) What's the difference between "into" and "in"? Give me an example of each.

The difference between "into" and "in" is that we use "into" for a thing that moves from one place to another, and "in" for a thing that remains in one place. For example, "I'm putting my hand into my pocket. My hand is in my pocket".

7) What's the difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun? Give me an example of each.

The difference between a possessive adjective and a possessive pronoun is that we put a possessive adjective in front of a noun, whereas we use a possessive pronoun instead of a noun. For example, "This is my book. This book is mine".

8) What are the possessive adjectives?

The possessive adjectives are "my", "your", "his", "her", "its", "our", "your", "their".

9) What are the possessive pronouns?

The possessive pronouns are "mine", "yours", "his", "hers", "ours", "yours", "theirs".

10) When do we use “many” and “few” and when do we use “much” and “little”? Give me an example of each.

We use “many” and “few” for things we can count, whereas we use “much” and “little” for things we can’t count. For example, “many books”, “much water”, “few pens”, “little wine”.

11) Why do we say “cheaper than” but not “expensiver than”?

We say “cheaper than”, but not “expensiver than”, because the adjective “cheap” has only one syllable, whereas the adjective “expensive” has three syllables.

12) Do we use the gerund or the infinitive after a preposition? Give me an example.

We use the gerund after a preposition. For example, “before coming; after taking; for buying etc.”

13) What is a gerund?

A gerund is a noun that we make by putting the letters ‘ing’ at the end of a verb.

14) What’s the difference between “to look at” and “to watch”?

The difference between “to look at” and “to watch” is that we use “to look at” for something that is still, whereas we use “to watch” for something that is moving.

15) What’s the difference between “ever” and “never”?

The difference between “ever” and “never” is that the word “ever” is positive, and we generally use it in questions, whilst the word “never” is negative.

16) What’s the difference between “quick” and “quickly”? Give me an example of each.

The difference between “quick” and “quickly” is that “quick” is an adjective, whereas “quickly” is an adverb. For example, “He is a quick writer; he writes quickly”.

17) What's the difference between "over" and "on"?

The difference between "over" and "on" is that we say "over" when there is no contact between the two objects, or when one object covers the other completely, whereas we use "on" when there is contact and when one object doesn't cover the other completely.

18) How do we form the past tense of regular verbs?

We form the past tense of regular verbs by putting the letters "ed" at the end. For example, "walk – walked".

19) What's the difference between "bring" and "take"?

The difference between "bring" and "take" is that "bring" means "carry here" whereas "take" means "carry there". For example, "Bring your book here, please. Take your book home".

20) When do we use "shall" instead of "will"?

We use "shall" instead of "will" when we are making a suggestion with the pronoun "I" or "we".

21) What are the common ways of asking a question with the verb "to have"?

The common ways of asking a question with the verb "to have" are "Do you have a pen?" and "Have you got a pen?"

22) What do we usually put after the verb "succeed"? Give me an example.

We usually put the word "in" and a gerund after the verb "succeed". For example, "She always succeeds in getting what she wants".

23) What's the difference between "I don't have to do it" and "I mustn't do it"?

The difference between "I don't have to do it" and "I mustn't do it" is that "I don't have to do it" means that I can do it if I want but it is not necessary, whereas "I mustn't do it" means that it is bad or wrong to do it.

24) What's the difference between the present perfect and the past simple? Give me an example of each.

The difference between the present perfect and the past simple is that we use the present perfect when we are thinking about time before and up to now, whereas we use the past simple when we are thinking about a specific past time.

For example, "I have been here for twenty minutes;
I arrived here twenty minutes ago".

25) Why don't we usually say "littler" and "littlest"?

We don't usually say "littler" and "littlest" because they're difficult to pronounce. Instead, we use "smaller" and "smallest".

26) What are the three forms of an English verb? Give me an example.

The three forms of an English verb are the present, the past and the past participle. For example, "see, saw, seen".

27) What do we sometimes mean when we use the words "one", "you", "we" and "they"?

When we use the words "one", "you", "we" and "they", we sometimes mean people in general.

28) Which do we generally use the most: "one", "you" or "we"?

We generally use "you" the most.

29) What are the three ways in which we can use the present perfect? Give me an example of each.

The three ways in which we can use the present perfect are when we talk about our experiences, when we talk about the duration of an action up to now, and when we talk about the result now of a past action. For example,
"I've read that book; I've studied English for two years; I've cut my finger".

30) What's the difference between "between" and "among"?

The difference between "between" and "among" is that we generally use "between" for two people or things, whereas we use "among" for more than two people or things.

31) When do we use "to be going to"?

We use "to be going to" to say what we think will happen because of something we know now, and to speak about our future intentions. For example, "I think it's going to rain soon", and "I'm going to buy a new car".

32) What are the three forms of the verbs "to be" and "to go"?

The three forms of the verbs "to be" and "to go" are "am, was, been" and "go, went, gone".

33) Why can I say "Mr Brown has gone to Scotland", but not "I have gone to Scotland"?

Because "I have gone to Scotland" means I am not here now, which is impossible.

34) What's the difference between "each other" and "one another"?

The difference between "each other" and "one another" is that we generally use "each other" for two people or things and "one another" for more than two people or things.

35) What are the past, future and infinitive of "can"?

The past of "can" is "could" or "was able"; it has no future or infinitive, so we use "will be able" for the future, and "to be able" for the infinitive.

36) When do we use the 1st conditional? Give me an example.

We use the 1st conditional to communicate that we think something is a real possibility. For example, "If it rains again tomorrow, I will take an umbrella".

37) When do we use the 2nd conditional? Give me an example.

We use the 2nd conditional to communicate that we are only imagining something. For example, “If she had a better job, she would earn more money”.

Irregular verbs

The following are the three forms of all the irregular verbs used till now. The students should read them through as part of the last lesson. All the other verbs used are regular and just add the letters “ed” to form their past.

<u>present</u>	<u>past</u>	<u>past participle</u>
am	was	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found

fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mistake	mistook	mistaken
put	put	put
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept

smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
stand	stood	stood
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
wear	wore	worn

List of tenses

The following is a list of all the tenses used till now. The students should read them as part of the last lesson.

Imperative

Eat! – Don't eat!

Present continuous

I am eating – I am not eating – Am I eating?

Present simple

I eat – I do not eat – Do I eat?

Infinitive with "to"

To eat – I want to eat

Infinitive without "to"

eat – I must eat

Gerund

eating – I like eating

Past simple

I ate – I did not eat – Did I eat?

Future

I will eat – I will not eat – Will I eat?

Present perfect

I have eaten – I have not eaten – Have I eaten?

Future intention

I am going to eat – I am not going to eat – Am I going to eat?

1st conditional

If I eat good food, I will stay healthy

2nd conditional

If I ate too much, I would feel bad

At this point, do a complete revision of Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Stage 4 Exam

Yes / No Quiz

- Yes 1) Do some students make a lot of mistakes in their dictations?
- No 2) Was there a ball in one of the corners of this room last lesson?
- No 3) Do most people die when they are young?
- No 4) Are boys generally physically stronger than men?
- Yes 5) Are you sure you've got two feet?
- No 6) Do you eat when you feel thirsty?
- Yes 7) Do most people feel tired if they work a lot?
- No 8) Do you bring any animals with you to school?
- No 9) Do young children get their parents from school?
- Yes 10) Will it rain next year?
- No 11) Is your pen worth as much now as when you bought it?
- Yes 12) Do doctors generally suggest that people stop smoking if they want to live a healthy life?
- No 13) Will you live until you are two hundred years old?
- Yes 14) Will there be anybody in this room in two minutes' time?
- Yes 15) Are cities noisier places to live in than villages?
- No 16) Are most people happy when they have to work very hard?
- No 17) Could you walk quickly when you were a baby of three months old?
- Yes 18) Will the picture be hanging on the wall next lesson?
- Yes 19) Has a pen any use?
- Yes 20) Do people sometimes succeed in getting what they want if they try hard enough?

- No** 21) Will we be here in three hundred years' time?
- Yes** 22) Do you have to wait for the lesson to begin if you arrive too early at the school?
- No** 23) Are you a complete beginner in English?
- No** 24) Is it right to say "I have spoken to him yesterday"?
- Yes** 25) If people eat too much, do they sometimes become ill?
- Yes** 26) Is a piece of paper thinner than a pen?
- Yes** 27) Is the room bigger than the table?
- Yes** 28) Does one want to eat when one is hungry?
- No** 29) Is it right to say "I have gone to Scotland this week"?
- No** 30) Can you fly like a bird?
- Yes** 31) Do we use the word "thin" for people and things?
- Yes** 32) Do the countries of the world play football against one another?
- No** 33) Have you been able to speak English all your life?
- No** 34) Do you know whether it'll rain tomorrow or not?
- Yes** 35) Do you agree that it's bad for the health to keep eating after our stomachs are completely full?
- No** 36) If you went to bed early tonight, would you feel tired tomorrow morning?
- No** 37) If you swam in the sea in the North of Europe in the middle of winter, would you find the water warm?
- Yes** 38) Have you ever been to the cinema?
- Yes** 39) Are you going to try and answer the next question?
- No** 40) If you sent a letter to a friend and forgot to put the address on it, would it arrive?

Vocabulary Test

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) simple | 21) hard |
| 2) help | 22) to be angry |
| 3) away | 23) pull |
| 4) turn | 24) push |
| 5) fetch | 25) bore |
| 6) death | 26) among |
| 7) life | 27) hole |
| 8) again | 28) therefore |
| 9) to be pleased | 29) swam |
| 10) able | 30) lost |
| 11) perhaps | 31) each other |
| 12) sound | 32) known |
| 13) had | 33) taken |
| 14) fail | 34) kept |
| 15) hope | 35) find |
| 16) believe | 36) great |
| 17) age | 37) else |
| 18) sat | 38) fast |
| 19) average | 39) done |
| 20) seen | 40) just |

Dictation

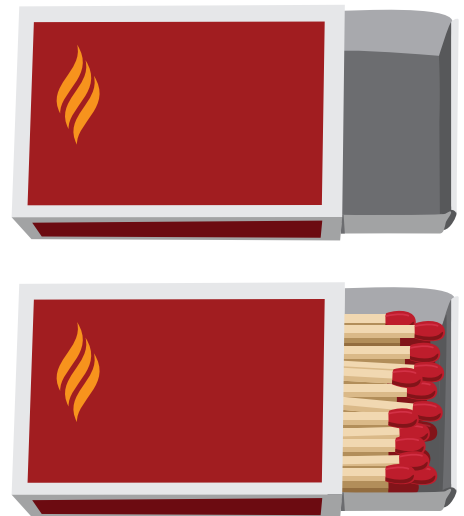
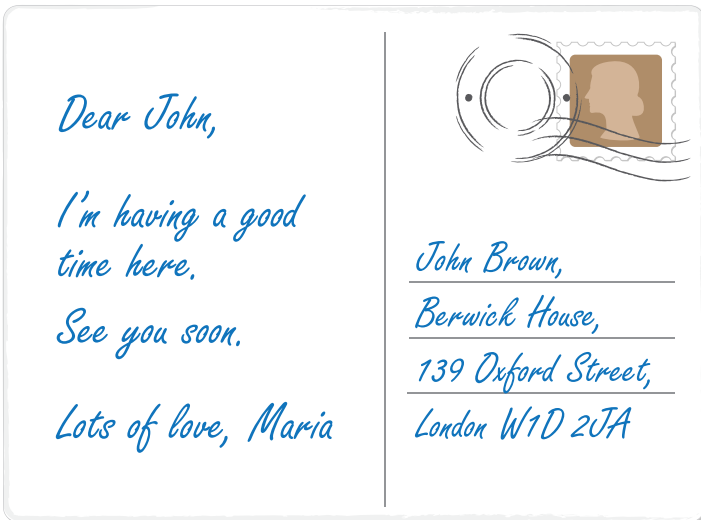
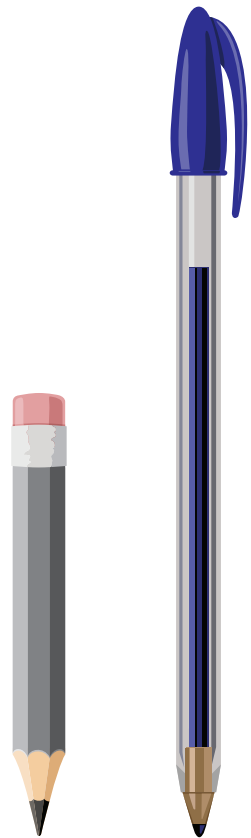
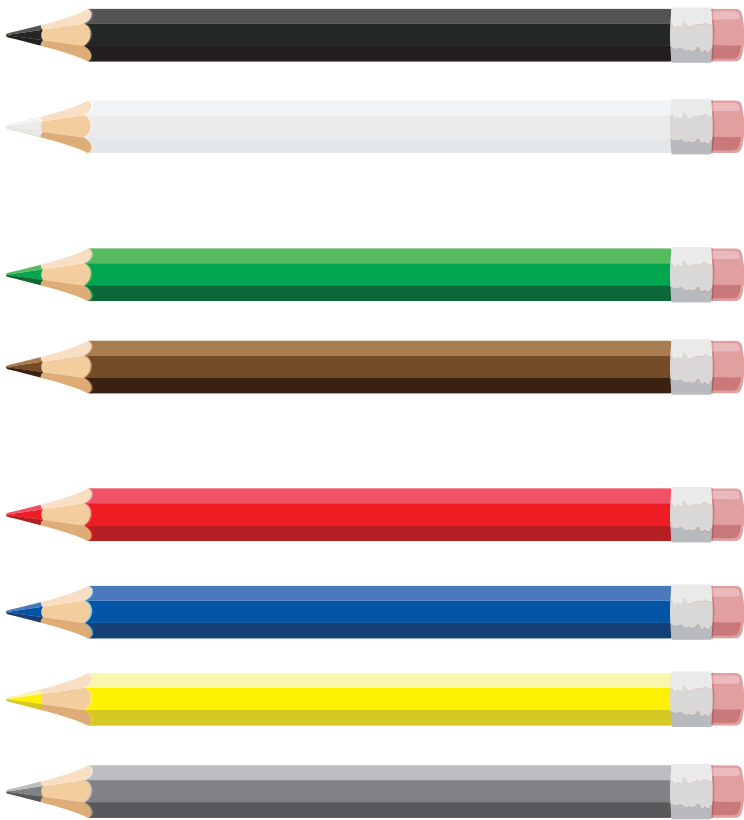
I thought she was ill,/ so I went to see her,/ but when I reached her house,/ I received the news/ that she was well again./ The fact is/ that they ate/ and drank a lot./ This is the worst ball game/ I've ever played,/ but yesterday's was the best./ Last night was very warm/ and the moon was full./ I got up early,/ washed and dressed,/ and walked in the heavy rain/ to the next town,/ where my friend's family lives./ Last summer was hot,/ so I went to stay/ with my aunt by the sea./ I lifted it up once

Demonstration Charts

Chart 1



Chart 1



13

30

14

40

15

50

16

60

17

70

18

80

19

90

20

100

1,000

1,000,000

313

1,815

1,950,630

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ + 30 \\ \hline 43 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{1} \times 5 = 5$$

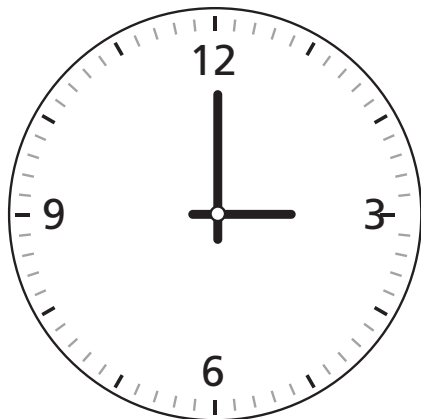
$$\underline{2} \times 5 = 10$$

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{5} = 15$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 50 \\ \hline 65 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{4} \times \underline{5} = 20$$

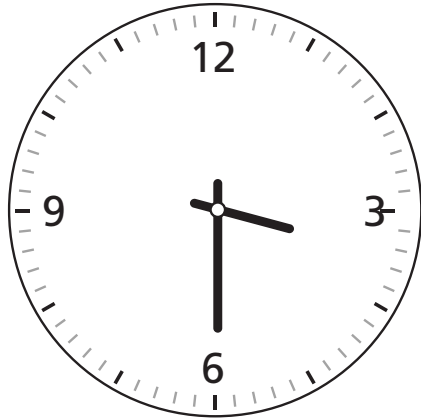
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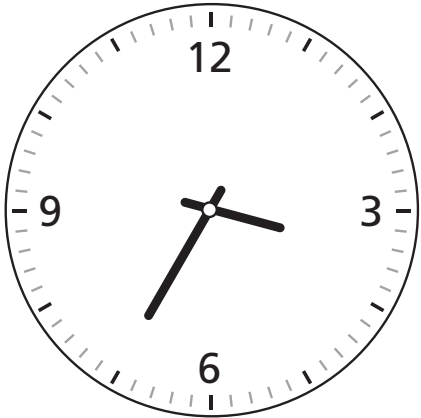
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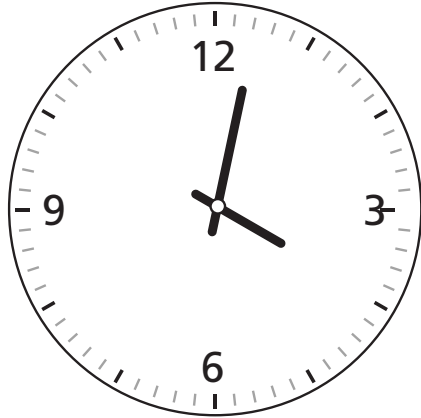
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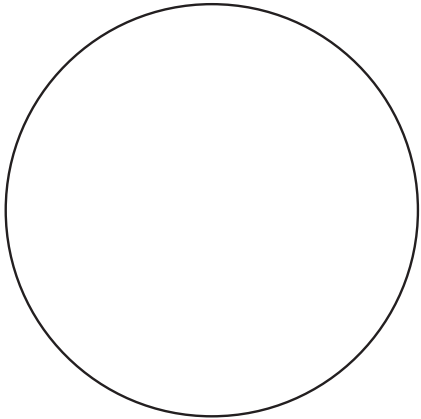
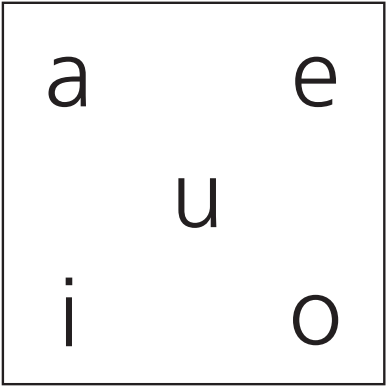
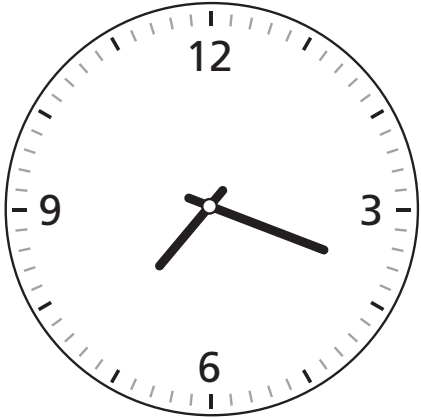
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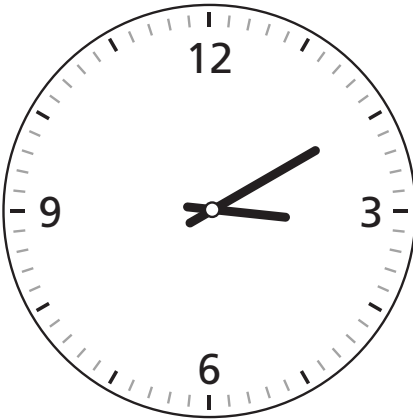
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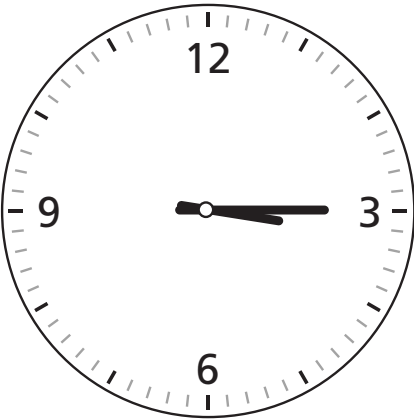
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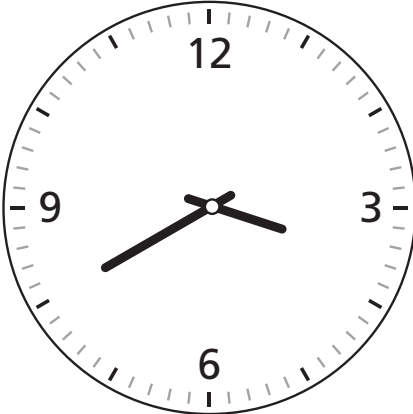
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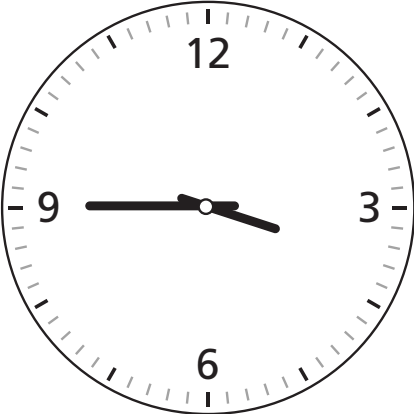
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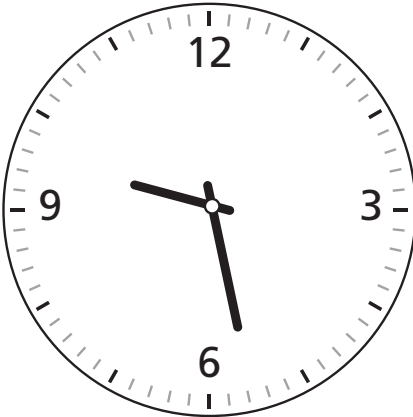
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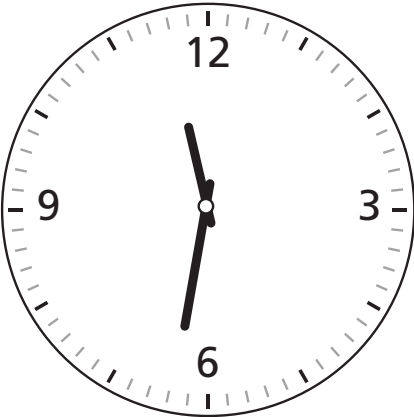
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9.28



11.32



1st CONDITIONAL

"IF" + PRESENT + "WILL DO"

IF I GO TO THE PARK TOMORROW,

2nd CONDITIONAL

"IF" + PAST + "WOULD DO"

IF I WENT TO THE PARK TOMORROW,

= REAL POSSIBILITY

I WILL PLAY FOOTBALL

This sentence means that I think there is a real possibility that I will go to the park tomorrow, and, if I do, I will play football.

= ONLY IMAGINING

I WOULD PLAY FOOTBALL

This sentence means that I think it is very improbable that I will go to the park tomorrow; I am only imagining it.

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