

3. Talk about school habits

School activities



1. Do research
2. Figure out an answer
3. Go online
4. **Go over** homework
5. Go to a parent-teacher conference
6. **Hand in** the homework
7. **Help** someone **out**
8. **Look up** a word in a dictionary
9. **Make up** a test

Get on
Get up
Get down

Get in

Let down = disappoint

Shut up

Move

Move over

Open up

Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is made up of a verb and a particle (such as *up*, *down*, *on*, or *off*). In most phrasal verbs, both the verb and the particle are stressed. If there are two particles, only the first particle is stressed.

1. We have homework every day. Our teacher **goes over** it in the morning.
2. Paul missed a test. He'll **make it up** tomorrow.
3. My son's graduation is next week. I **look forward** to it.
4. Dina can't carry all those books. Can you please **help her out**?

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Should and have to

Questions with <i>should</i>			Answers
Should	he I	talk to a counselor today?	Yes. He should talk to a counselor. Yes, he should . No, you shouldn't talk to a counselor. No, you shouldn't .

Questions with <i>have to</i>			Answers
Does Do	he I	have to take English?	Yes. He has to take English. Yes, he does . No, you don't have to take English. No, you don't .

“Should” is a “modal”

“Should” is what we call “Debería” in Spanish

- You should watch Game Of Thrones
- Should Oscar stop using these headphones?

Mean = someone who is not a good person

- Do you have to be so mean?
- Luisa Maria has to learn several programming languages in order to become a successful engineer

Grammar

- Use “*should*” to give advice.
- Use “*have to*” when it is necessary to do something
- “*Don’t have to*”, “*Doesn’t have to*” means there is a choice

Should not = shouldn’t

Effective Study Habits

Learning is an important skill. Remembering what you learn is even more important. In the past,

- 5 what did people do to memorize new facts? They read the facts over and over again. Before an important test, 10 students “crammed.” They studied for many hours. They didn’t take breaks. Today, many people understand that this method is not very effective. It’s better to use several different methods to study. These methods include spaced repetition, making personal connections, and self-testing.

15 Spaced Repetition

When people space out their studying over time, they remember more. Students should take breaks between study sessions. They should spread out the sessions over a long period of time. They should also start studying 20 right after they learn a new fact. They shouldn’t wait until right before a test. That way, they can remember more. This is true even when they study for fewer hours. This method is called “spaced repetition.”



Making Personal Connections

- 25 Making personal connections is another effective way to study. People can remember new concepts when they connect those concepts to their own lives. Here’s an example. In an English class, students learn how to ask, “Where is the post office?” Then they go out. They ask people on the street where another place is. Students write down the directions. Then they walk to the place. They remember the phrase better because they use it in real life.

Self-Testing

- 35 Students should test themselves when they study. It’s one of the best ways to study. When students test themselves, they find out what they know. They also find out what they don’t know. They should do this right after they learn something new. Then they should keep 40 testing themselves until they really remember what they learned. There are different ways to test yourself. You can ask a classmate to test you. You can use flashcards. You can practice on the computer.

- 45 Spaced repetition, making personal connections, and self-testing are all effective study methods. They will help you remember what you learn.

IDENTIFY. What is the main idea of the article?

- a. Learning is an important skill, but remembering what you learn is even more important.
- b. You can remember more when you make personal connections to what you learn.
- c. Use several different study methods if you want to remember what you learn.

Answer: c

CITE EVIDENCE. Complete the sentences. Where is the information?

1. In the past, people usually _____ before big tests.
 - a. crammed
 - b. studied for a short time
 - c. studied in different ways
2. Spaced repetition means studying _____.
 - a. for many hours without a break
 - b. right after learning something
 - c. with breaks over a long period of time
3. When you make personal connections to what you learn, you _____.
 - a. study what you learn for many hours
 - b. connect what you learn to your own life
 - c. write down directions and walk
4. When you use flashcards, you practice the study method of _____.
 - a. spaced repetition
 - b. making personal connections
 - c. self-testing
5. Students should test themselves _____.
 - a. in the same way every time
 - b. in different ways
 - c. only right before they have a big test

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. b

Adjective or noun phrase + infinitive

		Adjective or Noun Phrase		Infinitive	
It	is	important	(for you)	to ask	for time off in advance.
		a good idea			
		difficult	(for me)	to talk	to my child's teacher.
		necessary			

An infinitive is “to + base form of a verb”

It is good for you **to speak** in English during the class

INCORRECT: It is good for you speak in English during the class

Always utilize “to” before the main verb for this structure

- A noun phrase is a noun plus other words that describe that noun and make it unique (idea into a good idea).
- An infinitive is the word “to” plus the base form of a verb.

It is a stupidity to think that life is easy

Exercise: Select the right words to fill in the blanks. Use the infinitive form of the verb.

1. College is expensive, but students can sometimes get financial aid.

It's _____ important to apply _____ for financial aid early.
(important / apply)

2. Marta needs to take off work to attend her daughter's graduation.

It's _____ her manager in advance.
(a good idea / ask)

3. Clara is nervous because she is giving a speech at her graduation. She's very shy.

It's _____ in front of a large crowd.
(difficult / for her / speak)

4. Graduates have to wear special clothes.

It's _____ a cap and gown at graduation.
(necessary / for students / wear)

Grant (noun)

Spear = lanza

2. It's a good idea to ask her manager in advance.

3. It's difficult for her to speak in front of a large crowd

4. It's necessary for students to wear a cap and **gown** at graduation.

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Past tense (Simple past)

- When a past-tense verb ends in “t” or “d”, we add an extra syllable to pronounce the “-ed” ending.
- When the verb does not end in “t” or “d”, we do not add an extra syllable.

1. happen	happened
2. agree	agreed
3. want	wanted
4. need	needed
5. ask	asked
6. decide	decided
7. like	liked
8. call	called
9. suspend	suspended
10. bully	bullied

“Suspend” ends in “d”

“Need” ends in “d”

“Want” ends in “t”

Affirmative			Negative			
She	called	the teacher.	She		call	the principal.
He	hit	me.	I	didn't	hit	him.
They	took	his money.	We		take	his money.

Yes/No Questions			Short Answers	
Did	you	tell anyone?	Yes, I did .	No, I didn't .

I didn't played in that team — INCORRECT (NO double past tense)

I don't played in that team

Special clarification

I did help my mom - emphasized version

I helped my mom

Wh- Questions		Answers
What	happened?	Someone hit me.
Who	hit you?	Tom hit me.

Other <i>wh</i> - Questions		Answers
Who	did you tell ?	I told the teacher.
What	did he do ?	He called the principal.
When	did this happen ?	It happened yesterday.
Where	did it happen ?	It happened on the playground.

Who hit you? — The action happens to the subject

Who did you tell? — The action is performed by the subject

Grammar Watch

- Regular past-tense verbs end in *-ed*.
- Irregular past-tense verbs don't end in *-ed*.
- The past of *be* is *was* and *were*.

Simple past: irregular verbs			
Base form	Simple past	Base form	Simple past
be	was	make	made
become	became	meet	met
buy	bought	pay	paid
catch	caught	put	put
come	came	read	read
cost	cost	ride	rode
cry	cried	run	ran
cut	cut	say	said
do	did	see	saw
drink	drank	sell	sold
drive	drove	send	sent
eat	ate	sit	sat
feel	felt	sleep	slept
find	found	speak	spoke
fly	flew	spend	spent
forget	forgot	stand	stood
get	got	steal	stole
give	gave	swim	swam
go	went	take	took
have	had	teach	taught
hear	heard	think	thought
hit	hit	try	tried
hold	held	wake	woke
hurt	hurt	wear	wore
know	knew	win	won
leave	left	write	wrote
lose	lost		

Exercise: Identify the usage of the past tense in the following paragraph:

Last year, my son was in third grade. One day, he came home late. He was very upset. Some students in his class made fun of his name. He has a beautiful Vietnamese name, but many Americans can't pronounce it. My son wanted to change his name. At first, I didn't want him to change his name. Finally, I said OK. He decided to call himself Henry. He loves his new name. I'm happy for him, but for me he will always be Hao.

Make fun is "to mock"

Verbs in past tense: was, came, was, made fun, wanted, didn't want, said, decided