

2018<sub>R</sub>

# INTENSIVE ENGLISH COURSE



**UPT.PENGEMBANGAN BAHASA**



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# PROLOG

## Parts of Speech

No.	Part of Speech	Definition	Example	Example in a sentence
1.	Verb <i>See Appendix 1</i>	<i>Show action or being</i>	be, feel, seem, run, go, have, play, sing	I <b>am</b> fine. She <b>seems</b> sad. They <b>play</b> football.
2.	Noun	<i>People, places, things (and animals)</i>	Bob, garden, sun, Palangkaraya, city, teacher, table, cat	The <b>sun</b> shines. <b>Anne</b> goes to <b>campus</b> .
3.	Pronoun <i>See Appendix 2</i>	<i>Replace noun</i>	I, you, us, them, his, her, it	Bob is in the garden. <b>He</b> is watering the plants.
4.	Adjective	<i>Describe noun</i>	happy, fast, little, healthy, one, some, interesting, bored	<b>That little</b> boy looks <b>happy</b> . We must watch <b>this interesting</b> movie.
5.	Adverb	<i>Describe verbs, adjective or other adverbs</i>	fast, hardly, never, happily, quickly, very, so	Alvin runs <b>very fast</b> . Eat <b>slowly</b> . She <b>never</b> skips the class. Why do you look <b>so</b> happy?
6.	Article	<i>Signal that a noun is going to follow</i>	The, a, an	I buy <b>a</b> book and <b>an</b> eraser. I put <b>the</b> book in my bag.
7.	Preposition	<i>followed by noun, pronoun or noun phrase</i>	in, on, at, because of, except, after, before, after	I live <b>in</b> Palangkaraya. The day <b>before</b> Sunday is Saturday.
8.	Conjunction	<i>connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences</i>	and, or, but, so, after, unless, either, neither, because	Liana is kind <b>and</b> cheerful, <b>so</b> she has many friends.
9.	Interjection	<i>a short sudden expression of emotion</i>	Aha! Gosh! Great! Hi! Hooray! Ouch! Hi! Hello! Oops!	<b>Oops!</b> I spilled the coffee.

**Note:** A word can be classified as many classes. It depends on its position.

## Cardinal and Ordinal Number

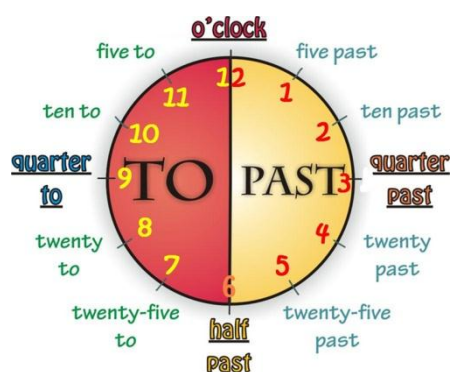
**Cardinal number** represents amount.

**Ordinal number** shows the position of something in a list of things.

**Read and write the numbers below!**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
21	32	33	34	45	46	67	78	99

## Telling Time



01.00 = one o'clock  
01.15 = quarter past one

01.30 = half past one  
01.45 = quarter to two

01.05 = five past one  
01.10 = ten past one  
01.20 = twenty past one  
01.25 = twenty five past one  
01.18 = eighteen past one

01.35 = twenty five to two  
01.40 = twenty to two  
01.50 = ten to two  
01.55 = five to two  
01.42 = eighteen to two

# UNIT 1

## INTRODUCTION

### READING

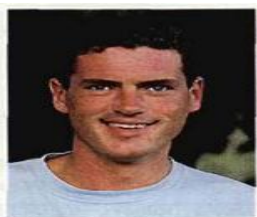
#### Family Ties

##### 1.1. Read the article and answer the questions!



I am Carl and I am nine years old. I am short and plump. I have got short brown hair and brown eyes.

This is my father. His name is Mike. He is thirty-five years old and he is a teacher. He is tall and well-built. He has got short brown hair and big blue eyes.



This is my mother. Her name is Susan. She is thirty-four years old and she is a doctor. She has got long fair hair and blue eyes.



This is my sister. Her name is Sally and she is twelve years old. She has got long brown hair and brown eyes.

This is my brother. His name is Tommy. He is five years old. He has got short brown hair and blue eyes.



1. Who has got brown eyes?
2. What is Carl's father?
3. Who is Susan?
4. How old is Sally?
5. Has Tommy got long fair hair and blue eyes?

##### 1.2. Read the article and mark the statements that follow as T (true) or F (false)!

1. ( F ) Carl is nineteen years old.
2. (...) Carl is short and plump.
3. (...) Carl's mother is thirty-four years old.
4. (...) Carl's father is tall.
5. (...) Carl's father has got big brown eyes.
6. (...) Tommy has got blue eyes.

#### Describing Someone

##### 1.3. Read the article and answer the questions!



#### From the Boxing Ring to the Big Screen

Dwayne Douglas Johnson, also known as The Rock, is an American actor, voice actor, producer and professional wrestler who holds both American and Canadian citizenship. He was born on May 2, 1972. He has got many awards and honors. One of them is as Mr. Olympia ICON award in 2016.

He married Dany Garcia on May 3, 1997.

They have got a daughter, Simone Alexandra. They divorced in 2007. Then, he is dating with Lauren Hashian. Their first daughter, Jasmine, was born in 2015.

Dwayne has got an athletic body and big brown eyes. He is a kind and hardworking person.

Dwayne can work out in insane hours. It's hard to know what he can't do. He seems to be able to do everything. His favorite colour is black and his favorite actor is Tommy Lee

1. Whom does the article describe?
2. When did he get married?
3. Who are Simone and Jasmine?
4. What is his favorite colour?
5. How has he got his athletic body?

### STUDY TIP

#### The possessive case ('s):

- To show that something belongs to somebody.  
e.g. The white car is Susan's
- To show how two or more people are related.  
e.g. Tim is Joe's brother.  
(= Tim and Joe are brothers.)

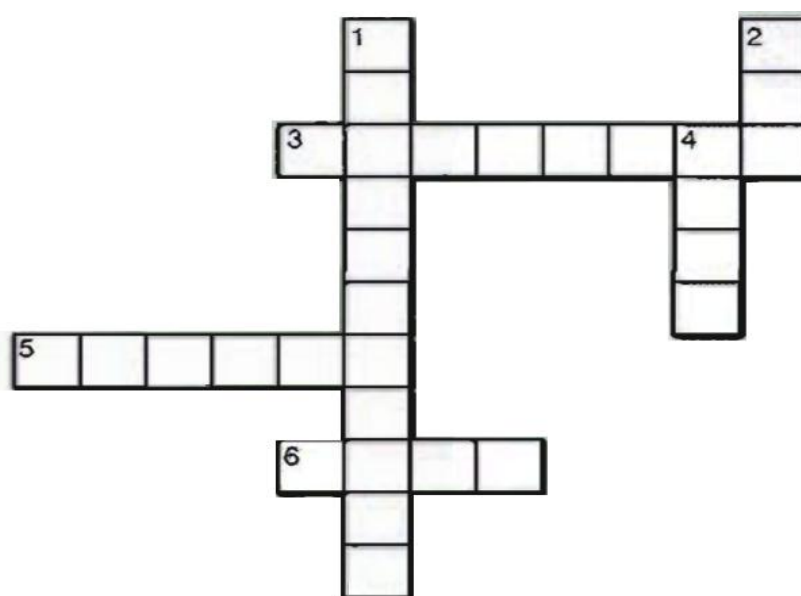
Note: She's short and slim. ('s = is)

She's got brown eyes. ('s = has)

## VOCABULARY

### 1.4. The Crossword.

Jimmy Moss is twelve years old and she is a shy boy. His father, Donald Moss, is a hardworking pilot. Jimmy's mother, Shirley, is a writer and she is very clever. Jimmy has got one sister and one brother. His sister, Jill, is kind. His brother, Peter, is friendly but he is also lazy.



#### Across

3. Peter is a nice person. He has got a lot of friends. Peter's ...
5. Shirley can learn fast. She's ...
6. Jill is nice to other people. She's ...

#### Down

1. Donald works very hard. He's ...
2. Jimmy is quiet and nervous when he is with others. He's ...
4. Peter doesn't like to work. He's ...

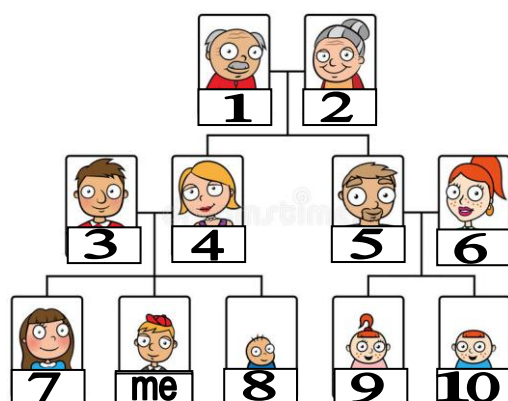
### 1.5. Match the adjective to their opposites.

Slow Mean Small Slim Careful Wide Lazy Noisy Short Long

1. (...) Quiet
2. (...) Big
3. (...) Careless
4. (...) Fast
5. (...) Kind
6. (...) Tall
7. (...) Short
8. (...) Plum
9. (...) Diligent
10. (...) Narrow

### 1.6. Name each picture that shows the relation to "me" using the words in the list.

Then, answer the questions! (to be easier, you can change the number with a name)



Mother, uncle, brother, niece, grandfather, wife, daughter, sister, cousin, granddaughter, father, husband, aunt, son, grandmother, grandson, nephew

What is the relation between:

1 and 2? 1 is 2's husband / They are husband and wife.

1. 6 and 5?
2. 4 and 10?
3. 5 and 7?
4. 1 and 9?
5. 2 and 8?
6. 4 and 7?
7. 5 and 10?
8. 9 and 10?

### 1.7. Match the countries to the nationalities.

Greek      Spanish      English      French      Polish  
Finnish      Italian      Norwegian      Indonesian      Turkish

1. (.....) Indonesia (Ina)
2. (.....) France (Fr)
3. (.....) Turkey (T)
4. (.....) Spain (Sp)
5. (.....) Poland (P)
6. (.....) England (Eng)
7. (.....) Italy (It)
8. (.....) Greece (Gr)
9. (.....) Finland (Fi)
10. (.....) Norway (Norw)

*Say it!* My name is Rudi. I am Indonesian. I am from Indonesia.

## GRAMMAR

### Simple Present - Nominal Sentence (to be)

#### Positive

I	am	(I'm)
He	} is	(he's)
She		(she's)
It		(it's)
We	} are	(we're)
You		(you're)
They		(they're)

#### Negative

I	am not	(I'm not)
He	} is not	(he's not or he isn't)
She		(she's not or she isn't)
It		(it's not or it isn't)
We	} are not	(we're not or we aren't)
You		(you're not or you aren't)
They		(they're not or they aren't)

- My brother **is** a policeman.
- I'm 32 years old. My sister **is** 29.
- It's 10 o'clock. You're late again.
- Ann and I **are** very good friends.
- My shoes **are** very dirty.
- I'm tired but I'm **not** hungry.
- Tom **isn't** interested in politics.
- Those people **aren't** English.
- Jane **isn't** at home at the moment.
- Kevin and Rob are in the market.

*that's = that is      there's = there is      here's = here is*

- Thank you. **That's** very kind of you.
- Look! **There's** George.

### 1.8. Put in *am, is or are*.

1. The weather is very nice today.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ not tired.
3. This case \_\_\_\_\_ very heavy.
4. These cases \_\_\_\_\_ very heavy.
5. Look! There \_\_\_\_\_ Carol.
6. Look! There \_\_\_\_\_ Tim and Joe.

### 1.9. Write full sentences. Use *am/is/are each time*.

Example: (my shoes very dirty) → My shoes are very dirty.

1. (my bed very comfortable)
2. (this restaurant very expensive)
3. (the shops not open today)
4. (Mr. Kelly's daughter six years old)
5. (the houses in this street very old)

### 1.10. Write positive or negative sentence. Use am/am not /is/isn't /are/aren't.

Example: (Paris / the capital of France)

Paris is the capital of France.

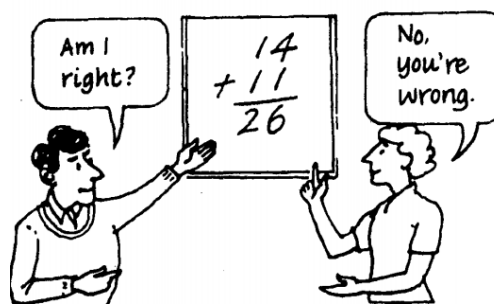
(I / interested in football)

I'm not interested in football.

- |                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. (I / hungry)         | 6. (Canada / a very big country)      |
| 2. (it / warm today)    | 7. (the Amazon / in Africa)           |
| 3. (Rome / in Spain)    | 8. (diamonds / cheap)                 |
| 4. (I / afraid of dogs) | 9. (motor-racing / a dangerous sport) |
| 5. (my hands / cold)    | 10. (cats / big animals)              |

### am/ is /are/ Questions

Am	I ...?
Is	he ...?
	she ...?
	it ...?
Are	we ...?
	you ...?
	they ...?



- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| - 'Is your mother at home?'  | - Those shoes are nice.                |
| 'No, she's out.'             | Are they new?                          |
| - 'Is it cold in your room?' | - Are books expensive in your country? |
| 'Yes, a little.'             |  |

### Short answers (Yes/No Question)

Yes, I am

Yes,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$  is

Yes,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$  are

No, I'm not

No,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he's} \\ \text{she's} \\ \text{it's} \end{array} \right\}$  not.

No,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we're} \\ \text{you're} \\ \text{they're} \end{array} \right\}$  not.

or No,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right\}$  isn't.

or No,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{they} \end{array} \right\}$  aren't.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| - 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I am.'      | - 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I'm not but I'm thirsty.' |
| - 'Is he English?' 'Yes, he is.'     | - 'Is Ann at work today?' 'No, she isn't.'         |
| - 'Is this seat free?' 'Yes, it is.' | - 'Are these your shoes?' 'Yes, they are.'         |
| - 'Am I late?' 'No, you aren't.'     |  |

### Information Question

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| - "Who is that woman?" "She is my aunt."     | - "Where are you from?"                     |
| - "What is your nationality?" "I'm Turkish." | - "I'm from Palangkaraya."                  |
| - "When is the event?" "It's tomorrow."      | - "Why are you late?" "Sorry, I overslept." |
| - "Whose car is it?" "It's my father's."     |   |

- “**Whom** does she meet every weekend?” - “**How old** is Joe?” “He’s 24.”  
“Her niece.”
- “**Which** shirt looks good on me?” - “**What colour** is your car?” “It’s blue.”
- “The blue one.” - “**How much** are these postcards?”  
“They’re \$1 each.”
- “**How** are you?” “Great.”

What's	= What is	→ What's the time?
Who's	= Who is	→ Who's that man?
How's	= How is	→ How's your father?
Where's	= Where is	→ Where's Jill?

**1.11. Write questions from these words. Use *am/is/are*.**

Example(your mother at home?) *Is your mother at home?*

1. (your parents at home?)
2. (this hotel expensive?)
3. (you interested in art?)
4. (the shops open today?)
5. (the park open today?)

**1.12. Write questions with *the provided question words*? Use *am/is/are*.**

Example: (What colour your car?)    **What colour is your car?**

1. (Where my key?)
2. (Where I?)
3. (How old your father?)
4. (What colour his eyes?)
5. (Why John angry with me?)
6. (How much these shoes?)

**1.13. Write the best questions for the answers below.**

<u>Clue</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Answer</u>
1. (your name?)	<u>What's <i>your</i> name?</u>	Paul.
2. (married or single?)	<u>Are you <i>married or single</i>?</u>	I'm married.
3. (British?)	_____ ?	No, I'm not.
4. (where /from?)	_____ ?	From Australia.
5. (how old?)	_____ ?	I'm 25.
6. (a teacher?)	_____ ?	Yes, I'm.

**1.14. Write positive or negative short answers (Yes, I am /No, he isn't etc.).**

1. Are you married? No, I'm not
2. Are you tall? Yes, I am
3. Is it cold today?
4. Are you a teacher?
5. Are you tired?
6. It is dark now?
7. Are your hands cold?
8. Are you hungry?
9. Is your father tall?
10. Is it sunny?



## WRITING

### Capital letter and connecting word “and”

- We use a capital letter:
  - a. When we begin a sentence.  
e.g. **M**y father is a mechanic.
  - b. When we write the names of people.  
e.g. My mother’s name is **J**udy.
- We put a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence.  
e.g. He has got green eyes.
- We can join two affirmative sentence with “**and**”. We can’t begin a sentence with “**and**”.  
e.g. John is thirty years old. He is a teacher.  
John is thirty years old **and** he is a teacher.

### 1.15. Rewrite the following paragraph, putting full stops, capital letters and apostrophes (‘) where necessary.

*i am henry i am thirty-five years old and i am a gardener i am tall and plump i have got fair hair and green eyes my wifes name is martha she is thirty years old and she is a chef our daughters name is jessica and she is seven years old*

### 1.16. Fill the blank for the information to write an article about you. Use a picture to decorate your project. Write your article in four paragraphs (60-80 words)!

Use the same rule to write another article about someone (your friend, favorite artist, etc)!

<p><b>Plan</b></p> <p><b>Paragraph 1:</b> - Name: ..... - Nationality: ..... - Job: ..... - Year of Birth: .....</p> <p><b>Paragraph 2:</b> - Family: father (.....), mother (.....), sibling (brother;...../sister;.....)</p> <p><b>Paragraph 3:</b> - Appearance: ..... - Character: .....</p> <p><b>Paragraph 4:</b> - What can you do? ..... - What can’t you do? ..... - Favorite singer: ..... - Favorite colour: .....</p>
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### 1.17. Fill the blank and introduce yourself in front of the class!

Let me introduce myself.

Hi, my name’s \_\_\_\_\_. I’m from \_\_\_\_\_. I live in \_\_\_\_\_. My birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_. I’m a student of \_\_\_\_\_ at IAIN Palangkaraya.

My favorite *subject is / subjects are* \_\_\_\_\_.

My favorite *sport is / sports are* \_\_\_\_\_.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in my family. They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 My father is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ and my mother is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I would like to be a/an \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 My **hobby is / hobbies are** \_\_\_\_\_. My **favorite food is / foods are** \_\_\_\_\_. My favorite **drink is / drinks are** \_\_\_\_\_. My favorite day of the week is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_. My favorite month is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_. My favorite **singer/band/actor/actress/model** is \_\_\_\_\_. I like **her/him/them** because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 My favorite place is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_. The most beautiful place in my country is \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 I study English because \_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit 2

### A Day in My Life

#### READING

#### Jon's Daily Routine



Jon usually **gets** up at about six o'clock in the morning. After he **wakes** up, he **brushes** his teeth, **shaves** and **washes** his face. Then, he **gets** dressed and **goes** downstairs to have breakfast with his family. He always **has** coffee, cereal, and lots of fruit. After that, he **leaves** the house with his children; Thomas and Patrick.

After the children **take** their school bus, he **gets on** the bus to his office. He always **arrives** at the office before eight o'clock. He never **comes** late. He always **manages** his work and never **fails** to reach the target. He **finishes** work at five o'clock, **hurries** back home, and **sees** his wife and children. What a family man he **is**!

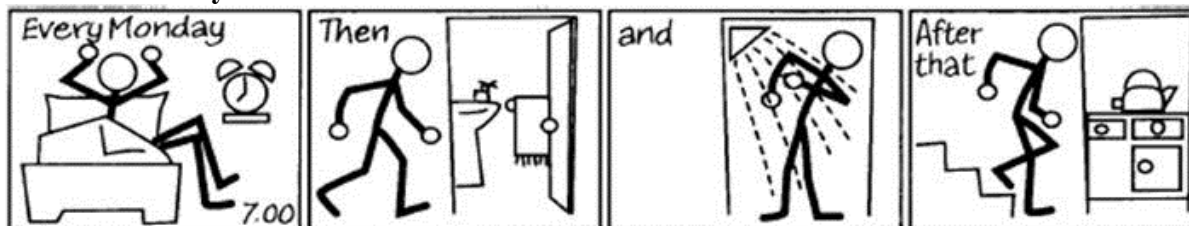
They **have** dinner together at around half past six, and after that he **spends** time with his wife and children in the living room. He **asks** the children about their day at school. After that,

he and his wife **check** their homework. Then, they **enjoy** watching their favorite TV programs together.

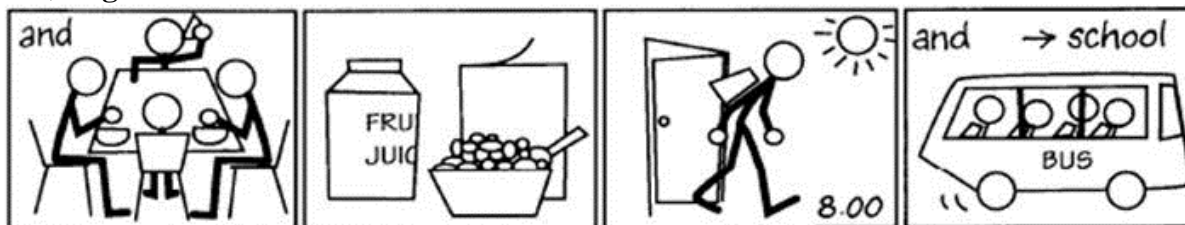
2.1 Answer the questions below based on the article above!

1. When does Jon usually get up?
2. What does Jon do after he wakes up?
3. Does Jon take the bus before the children?
4. What time do they have dinner?
5. Who checks the children's homework?

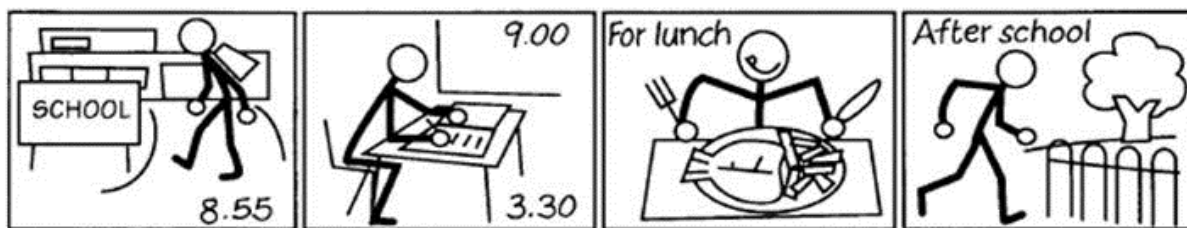
#### Anton's Monday activities



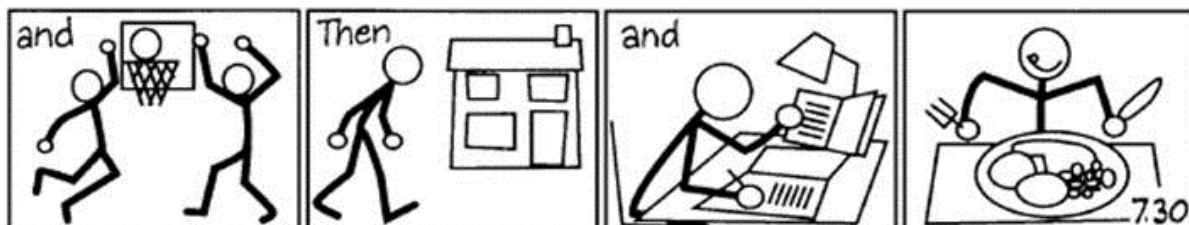
Every Monday Anton **gets up** at 7.00. Then he **goes** to the bathroom and **has** a shower. After that, he **goes** downstairs to the kitchen...



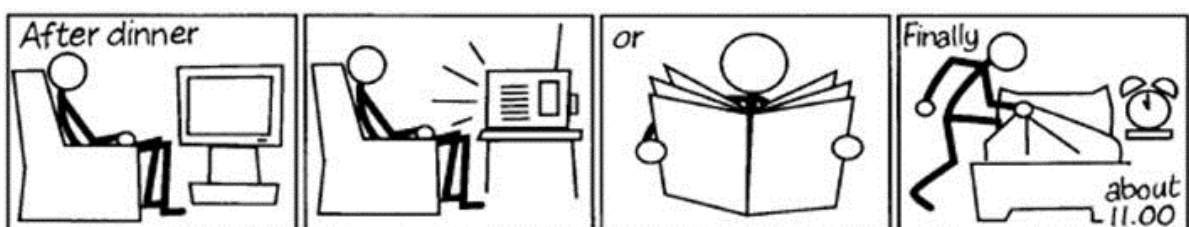
and **has** breakfast with his family. He **has** fruit juice and cereal. He **leaves** home at 8.00 and he **goes** to school by bus.



He **arrives** at school at 8.55. He **studies** from 9.00 to 3.30. For Lunch he **has** fish and chips. After school, he goes to the park



and **plays** basketball with his friends. Then he **goes** home and **does** his homework. He **has** dinner at 7.30.



After dinner he **watches** TV, listens to the radio or reads. Finally, he **goes** to bed at about 11.00.

2.2. Answer the questions below

1. What time does Anton get up on Monday?
2. Whom does he have breakfast with?
3. How long does he study at school?
4. What does he do in the park?
5. Does he do his homework after dinner?

## VOCABULARY

2.3. Match the words below with the correct pictures.

- |               |                |                   |                 |                   |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| get up        | wash face      | brush teeth       | get shaved      | sleep             |
| have a shower | get dressed    | prepare breakfast | have breakfast  | ride a bicycle    |
| leave home    | walk to school | get on the bus    | have lessons    | drive a car       |
| read books    | draw pictures  | play games        | do exercises    | drink fruit juice |
| have lunch    | surf the net   | do homework       | listen to music | watch TV          |



1) \_\_\_\_\_



2) \_\_\_\_\_



3) \_\_\_\_\_



4) \_\_\_\_\_



5) \_\_\_\_\_



6) \_\_\_\_\_



7) \_\_\_\_\_



8) \_\_\_\_\_



9) \_\_\_\_\_



10) \_\_\_\_\_



11) \_\_\_\_\_



12) \_\_\_\_\_



13) \_\_\_\_\_



14) \_\_\_\_\_



15) \_\_\_\_\_



16) \_\_\_\_\_



17) \_\_\_\_\_



18) \_\_\_\_\_



19) \_\_\_\_\_



20) \_\_\_\_\_



21) \_\_\_\_\_



22) \_\_\_\_\_



23) \_\_\_\_\_



24) \_\_\_\_\_



25) \_\_\_\_\_

## TIME

2.4. Which preposition is used before the following time expressions?

the morning, noon, Wednesday, August, midnight, May, the summer, the weekend, the evening, Saturday, July, Tuesday, 10 o'clock, the summer, the afternoon, January

In	the morning,
At	noon,
On	Wednesday,

2.5. Fill in the blanks. Use *in*, *on*, or *at*.

1. My mother usually goes to the market ... the evening.
2. The plane to Jakarta departs ... 5.30 pm.
3. English class is ... Thursday.
4. The sun shines a lot ... the summer.
5. The class begins ... July.

# GRAMMAR

## Simple Present (Verbal Sentence)

### ■ Notes:

- ✓ I/you/they/ we – do read like work play watch  
She/he/it /Rahmat – does reads likes works plays watches
- ✓ She/he/it/ Rahmat –s/es: He likes. (not “he like”) My sister plays. It rains.
- ✓ **have or has:** I /You/They – have  
She/he /It – has
- ✓ Spelling  
-es after –s/-ch/-sh/ : pass → passes watch → watches finish → finishes  
-x/-z/-o fix → fixes buzz → buzzes do → does  
also : study → studies carry → carries
- ✓ We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time;  
I like big cities  
The shops open at 9 o’clock and close at 05.30  
He works very hard. He starts at 07.30 and finishes at 8 o’clock in the evening.  
The Earth goes round the Sun.  
We do a lot of different things in our free time.  
She’s very clever. She speaks four languages.  
It costs a lot of money to stay at a luxury hotel.
- ✓ We use the present simple with **always/never/often/sometimes/usually**\*:  
a. He always gets up at 4 o’clock.  
b. I usually go to work by car but I sometimes walk.  
c. We can often go skiing in winter.  
d. The weather here is usually cold, because it often rains.

\*It comes before the main verb (a, b, c, d) or the verb “be” (d).

## TIME SIGNAL

### Adverb of frequency

Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Rarely
Never	As a rule	Generally	Normally	Occasionally	
Once _____	Once a day	Once a week			
	Twice a week	Three times a week			
Every _____	Everyday	Every morning	Every week		
	Every year	Every month			



### a. Positive and Negative Sentence in Present Simple Tense

Positive	
I	work ...
We	play ...
You	do ...
They	like ...
I and Andi	eat ...
I and you	have ...
Ari and Zaki	sleep
He	works ...
She	plays ...
It	likes ...
Andi	eats ...
Susi	has ...
A cat	sleeps

Negative		
I	do not (don't)	work ... play ... do ... like ... eat ... have ... sleep
We		
You		
They		
I and Andi		
I and you		
Ari and Zaki		
He	does not (doesn't)	eat ... have ... sleep
She		
It		
Andi		
Susi		
A cat		

- I **drink** coffee but I **don't drink** tea.
  - Sue **drinks** tea but she **doesn't drink** coffee.
  - You **don't speak** English very well.
  - They **don't watch** television very often.
  - Rice **doesn't grow** in cold countries.
  - We **don't know** many people in this town.
- We use **don't/doesn't** + infinitive (**like/do/speak/work** etc.):
- I don't **like** washing the car. I don't **do** it very often.
  - She speaks Spanish but she doesn't **speak** Italian. (not "she doesn't speaks.")

### Exercises

#### 2.6. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of these verbs.

boil   close   cost   cost   have   smoke  
meet   open   wash   speak   teach

1. She's very clever. She speaks four languages.
2. Steve \_\_\_\_\_ ten cigarettes a day.
3. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at 7 o'clock.
4. Water \_\_\_\_\_ at 100 degrees Celsius.
5. The banks in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ at 9.30 in the morning.
6. The City Museum \_\_\_\_\_ at 5 o'clock every evening.
7. Food is expensive. It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
9. Tina is a teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ mathematics to young children.
10. Your job is very interesting. You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of people.
11. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ his hair twice a week.

#### 2.7. Write the negative.

1. I play the piano very well. → I don't play piano very well.
2. Jack plays the piano very well.
3. You know the answer.
4. She works very hard.
5. They do the same thing every day.
6. The students watch the football match.

## 2.8. Write the opposite (positive or negative).

1. I understand.
2. He doesn't smoke.
3. They know.
4. She loves him.
5. They speak English.
6. I don't want it.
7. She doesn't want them.
8. He lives in Rome.

## 2.9. Fill in the blanks with "don't" or "doesn't" to complete the sentences.

1. Clark and Sam \_\_\_\_\_ play volleyball. They usually play basketball.
2. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ ride a motorbike. He always rides his bike.
3. Mr. Tamper \_\_\_\_\_ work in an office. He works in factory.
4. Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ have a kitten. He has a pet dog.
5. The children \_\_\_\_\_ swim on Sundays. They go fishing.
6. Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ get up early at the weekend. He gets up late.
7. Harry \_\_\_\_\_ eat healthy food. He always eats fast food.
8. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ play the violin. She plays the guitar.
9. Alex and Pamela \_\_\_\_\_ like driving cars. They like riding horses.
10. Harry \_\_\_\_\_ watch a football match. He watch a film.

### b. Present Simple Questions

a. We use "do / does" in present simple questions.

Positive

I	work
We	play
You	do
They	like
He	works
She	plays
It	does
	likes

Question

<b>Do</b>	I we You They	work? play? do? like?
<b>Does</b>	he she it	

b. The word order for the question

#### 1. Asking subject

Who/What + V1(s/es) + S?

Who **calls** you today?

Who **plays** football?

Who **works** in the office today?

What **makes** you late?

#### 2. Asking non subject

(QW)+ do / does + infinitive?

What **do** your parents **do** at weekends?

What **does** Sarah **sell** in the store?

Where **do** you usually **work** on Saturday?

How often **does** Chris **play** tennis?

## 2.10. You are asking somebody questions. Write questions with Do/Does ....?

1. I work hard. And you? Do you work hard?
2. I play tennis. And you?
3. I play tennis. And Ann?
4. I like hot weather. And you?
5. I speak English. And your friends?
6. I want to be famous. And you?



**2.11. These questions begin with Who / What / Where / How ...?**

1. She reads a magazine. (Who) Who reads a magazine?
2. I wash my hair twice a week. (how often / you) How often do you wash your hair?
3. Rahmat watches TV every night. (Who)
4. I live in London. (Where / you)
5. Mira and Dina have lunch at home. (Where / you)
6. I get up at 7.30. (What time / you)
7. I go to the cinema a lot (how often / you)

**WRITING**

**2.12. Write the list of your daily activities in the table as follow! (Min. 10 activities)**

No	Activities	Time
1	<i>Get up</i>	<i>at 04.00 o'clock</i>
2		
3		
...		

**2.13. Write an article about your daily activities as written in the column above!**

## UNIT 3

### What are you doing?

#### READING

##### 3.1. Read the following conversation and answer the questions!



Steve	: Hi, Mom.
Mom	: What are you doing, Steve?
Steve	: I'm cooking.
Mom	: Why are you cooking now?
	It's two o'clock in the morning!
Steve	: Well, I'm really hungry!
Mom	: What are you making?
Steve	: Pizza.
Mom	: Oh, what kind?
Steve	: Cheese and mushroom.
Mom	: That's my favorite! Now I'm getting hungry. Let's eat!

1. Who is making Pizza?
2. What is Steve doing?
3. What is Steve cooking?
4. Why is Steve cooking?
5. Where is Steve cooking?

##### 3.2. Read the text and mark the following statements as *True (T)* or *False (F)*



Three people are waiting to see the doctor. One is a man and two are women. They are sitting on chairs.

The man is reading a magazine. The two women are thinking. The young woman in the hat is sad.

1. (F) The doctor is waiting.
2. (...) The man is thinking.
3. (...) The three people are standing on chairs.
4. (...) The man is reading a book.
5. (...) They are sitting on a sofa.
6. (...) The doctor is sad.

##### 3.3. Choose the correct answer based on the text above.

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Is a woman wearing a hat?      | (Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.)     |
| 2. Is a man wearing shoes?        | (Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.)       |
| 3. Is a woman wearing eyeglasses? | (Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.)     |
| 4. Are the people talking?        | (Yes, they are. / No, they're not.) |
| 5. Are the people waiting?        | (Yes, they are. / No, they're not.) |

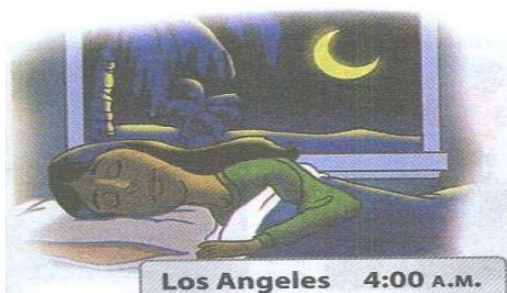
**3.4. Answer the questions and choose your answer from the list.**

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Who is reading a magazine? | a. three people          |
| 2. Who is wearing a hat?      | b. the man               |
| 3. Who is sitting on chairs?  | c. on the chairs         |
| 4. Where are they sitting?    | d. in the doctors office |
| 5. Where are the chairs?      | e. the young woman       |

**VOCABULARY**

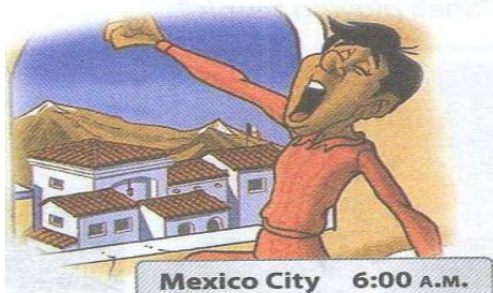
**3.4. Look at the words in the list below and write them under the correct pictures**

sleeping      getting up      having breakfast      eating lunch  
going to work      working      eating dinner      checking



What's Victoria doing?

She is \_\_\_\_\_ right now.



What's Marcos doing?

It's 6:00 A.M., so he is \_\_\_\_\_.



What are Sue and Tom doing?

They are \_\_\_\_\_.



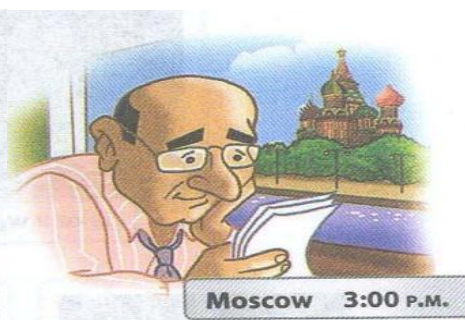
What's Celia doing?

She is \_\_\_\_\_.



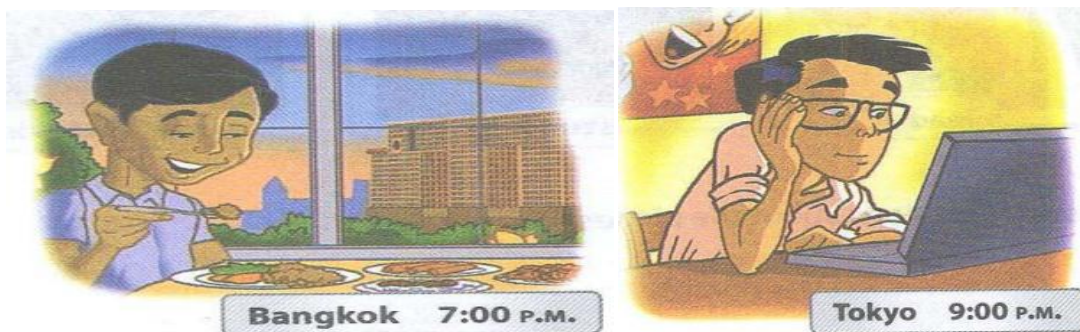
What are Jim and Ann doing?

It's noon, so they are \_\_\_\_\_.



What's Andrei doing?

He is \_\_\_\_\_.



What's Pirath doing?

He is \_\_\_\_\_ right now .

What's Hiroshi doing?

He is \_\_\_\_\_ his email .

## GRAMMAR

- ◆ The present continuous tense is:

Am / is / are -ing (doing / eating / raining / running / writing etc.)

- ◆ Spelling

come	→ coming	run	→ running	lie	→ lying
smoke	→ smoking	sit	→ sitting	die	→ dying
write	→ writing	swim	→ swimming		

- ◆ The present continuous is the present of **be** + ing -form

**I'm writing** an email.

Those people **are waiting** for a taxi.

It's **raining** now, look.

- ◆ In the negative we use **not** or **n't** after **be**

**I'm not making** a noise.

They **aren't playing** / They're **not playing** very well.

It **isn't raining**. / It's **not raining**.

- ◆ In questions, we put **be** before the verb (after question word; who/what) when asking subject.

Who **is calling** you? Kevin.

What's **going** on? As usual, he's teasing his sister.

- ◆ In questions we put **be** before the subject when asking non subject.

**Am I doing** it right?

Yes, you are.

**Are you living** at home now?

No, I'm not.

**Is your sister working** for the government?

Yes, she is.

**Are Ed and Jill taking** classes this year?

No, they aren't.

Where **are you working** now?

**I'm not working**. I need a job.

What **is your brother doing**?

He's **traveling** in the Amazon.

What are your friends **doing** these days?

They're **studying** for their exams.

- ◆ Time signal

now	at present	still	at this moment	right now
-----	------------	-------	----------------	-----------

**3.5. Complete the sentence. Use am /is / are + one of these verbs:**

**Building coming having playing cooking standing swimming**

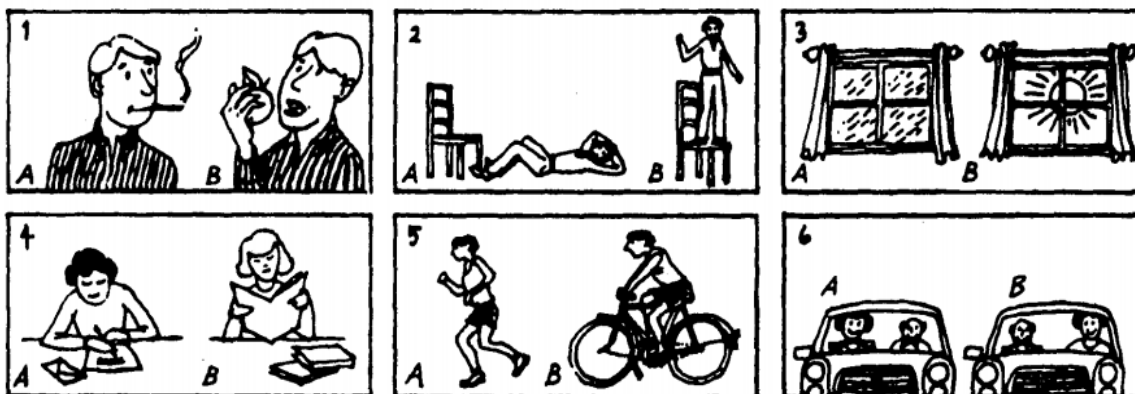
1. Listen! Pat is playing the piano.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new hotel in the city centre at the moment.
3. Look! Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.
4. "You \_\_\_\_\_ on my foot." "Oh, I'm sorry."
5. Hurry up! The bus \_\_\_\_\_
6. "Where are you, George?" In the kitchen. I \_\_\_\_\_ a meal."
7. (on the telephone) "Hello. Can I speak to Ann, please?" "She \_\_\_\_\_ a shower at the moment. Can you phone again later?"

**3.6. What's happening at the moment? Write true sentences.**

1. (I / wash / my hair) I'm not washing my hair.
2. (It / snow) It is snowing.
3. (Amir / sit / on a chair)
4. (I / eat)
5. (It / rain)
6. (Sarah / learn / English)
7. (Arif / listen / to the radio)
8. (the sun / shine)
9. (Andi and Rijal / cook)
10. (I and you / wear / shoes)
11. (I / smoke / a cigarette)
12. (My sister / read / a newspaper)

**3.7. What is the difference between picture A and picture B?**

**Write two sentences each time. Use the present continuous tense.**



1. In A the man is smoking a cigarette. In B he is eating an apple
2. In A the man \_\_\_\_\_, In B he \_\_\_\_\_
3. In A \_\_\_\_\_, In B \_\_\_\_\_
4. In A \_\_\_\_\_, In B \_\_\_\_\_
5. In A \_\_\_\_\_, In B \_\_\_\_\_
6. In A \_\_\_\_\_, In B \_\_\_\_\_



**3.8. Look at the pictures and ask a question. Choose one of these verbs:**

crying    eating    going    laughing    looking at    reading



1. What is she reading?
2. Where \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Why \_\_\_\_\_?
4. What \_\_\_\_\_?
5. What \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Why \_\_\_\_\_?

**3.9. Ask the questions (Read the answers to the questions first.)**

1. (you / watch / TV?)    Are you watching TV    ?	No, you can turn it off.
2. (The children / play?)    _____?	No, they're asleep
3. (What / you / do?)    _____?	I'm cooking my dinner.
4. (What / Rod / do?)    _____?	He's having a bath.
5. (It / rain?)    _____?	No, not at the moment.
6. (that clock / work?)    _____?	No, it's broken.
7. (you / write / a letter?)    _____?	Yes, to my sister.
8. (why / you / run?)    _____?	Because I'm late.

**3.10. Write positive or negative short answers (Yes, I am / No, it isn't etc.).**

1. Are you watching TV?    No, I'm not.
2. Are you wearing shoes?    Yes, I am.
3. Are you wearing a hat?
4. Is it raining?
5. Are you eating something?
6. Are you feeling well?
7. Is the sun shining?

**3.11. Complete the conversations. Use Present Continuous Tense.**



- A : Hi, Stephanie. What (you, do)?  
 B : Hey, Mark. I (stand) in an elevator, and it's stuck!  
 A : Oh, no! Are you OK?  
 B : Yeah. I – wait! It (move) now.  
 Thank goodness!



A : Marci, how (you and Justin, enjoy) your shopping trip?  
B : We (have) a lot of fun.  
A : (your brother, spend) a lot of money?  
B : No, Mom. He (buy) only one or two things.  
That's all.

## WRITING

**3.12. Write some activities which your friends are doing in the class now.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 4

### What's the Story?

#### Reading

##### 4.1. An Unexpected Visitor

One sunny afternoon last May, my mother and I 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to have tea in the garden. We live near a small military air base and we like to watch the planes fly over. My mother 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) out some delicious biscuits, a cake and a pot of tea. She 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (pour) me some tea and 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me, "Would you like some sugar?"

Before I 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (can) answer, we 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a loud cry, "Watch out!" Then, suddenly, a soldier 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (land) on the table. Mum and I 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off our chairs in surprise.



When I 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) up, the soldier 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the broken table with a parachute over his head! "I'm so sorry!" he 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (say). "My parachute didn't open on time!" Mum and I both 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at him strangely, then we all 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to laugh. "I'm afraid there isn't any tea for you!" Mum 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (say) cheerfully.

Fortunately, we 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) all okay. The next day, the soldier 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back with a huge box of cakes for us. We all 17) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) tea together, but this time we 18) \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the dining room!

##### 4.2. A Private conversation

Last week I went to the theatre. I had a very good seat. The play was very interesting. I did not enjoy it. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly. I got very angry. I could not hear the actors. I turned round. I looked at the man and the woman angrily. They did not pay any attention. In the end, I could not



bear it. I turned round again. ‘I can’t hear a word!’ I said angrily. ‘It’s none of your business,’ the young man said rudely. ‘This is a private conversation!’

**Answers these questions in not more than 55 words.**

1. Where did the writer go last week?
2. Did he enjoy the play or not?
3. Who was sitting behind him?
4. Were they talking loudly, or were they talking quietly?
5. Could the writer hear the actors or not?
6. Did he turn round or not?
7. What did he say?
8. Did the young man say, ‘The play is not interesting,’ or did he say, ‘This is a private conversation!’?”

#### **4.3. Stealer**



An old lady **went** out shopping last Tuesday. She **came** to a bank and saw a car near the door. A man **got** out of it and **went** into the bank. She **looked** into the car. The keys were in the lock.

The old lady **took** the keys and **followed** the man into the bank. The man **took** a gun out of his pocket and **said** to the clerk, ‘Give me all the money!’”

But the old lady **did not see** this. She **went** to the man, put the keys in his hand and **said**, ‘Young man, you’re stupid! Never leave your keys in your car! Someone’s going to steal It!’

The man **looked** at the old woman for a few seconds. Then he **looked** at the clerk—and then he **took** his keys. **ran** out of the bank, **got** into his car and **drove** away quickly, without any money.

#### **4.3.1. Which of these sentences are true (T) and which are false (F)?**

1. (...) An old lady **went** to the bank last Tuesday.
2. (...) A man **left** his keys in the lock of his car.
3. (...) Someone **stole** the man’s car.
4. (...) The bank clerk **gave** the man some money.
5. (...) When the man **went** away, he **did not take** any money.

4.3.2. Answer these questions.

1. Where **did** the man **go** when he **got** out of his car?
2. What **did** the man **do** in the bank?
3. What **did** the old lady **say** to the young man?
4. What **did** the man **do** then?
5. **Did** he **steal** any money from the bank?

4.3.3. *Opposites*. Put one word in each empty place.

1. The lady **was not** \_\_\_\_\_. She **was** old.
2. The man **did not** \_\_\_\_\_ his keys out of the lock. He **left** them in it.
3. He **did not** want \_\_\_\_\_ of the money. He **wanted** all of it.
4. He **was not** \_\_\_\_\_. He **was** stupid.
5. He **did not** \_\_\_\_\_ out of the bank. He **ran** out of it.
6. He **did not drive** away \_\_\_\_\_. He **drove** away quickly.
7. He **did not drive** away \_\_\_\_\_ the money. He **drove** away without it.

## VOCABULARIES

### GRAMMAR

#### The Past Simple

##### ◆ Nominal Sentence

**Am /is** (present) → **was** (past):

- I **am** tired (now)      I **was** tired *last night*.
- **Is** she at home (now)?      **Was** she at home *yesterday morning*?
- The weather **is** nice today.      The weather **was** nice *yesterday*.

**Are** (present) → **were** (past):

- You **are** late (now).      You **were** late *yesterday*.
- They **aren't** here (now).      They **weren't** here *last Sunday*.

Positive		Negative		Question	
I He She It	<b>was</b>	I He She It	<b>was not/ wasn't</b>	<b>was</b>	I? he? she? it?
We You They	<b>were</b>	We You They	<b>were not/ weren't</b>	<b>were</b>	we? you? they?

- Last year she **was** 22, so he **is** 23 now.
- When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs.
- We **were** tired after the journey but we **weren't** hungry.
- The hotel **was** very comfortable and it **wasn't** expensive.
- Where **were** you at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
- **Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?
- Those shoes are nice. **Were** they expensive?
- Why **was** he angry yesterday?

## Short answers

Yes,	I / he / she / it	<b>was</b>	No,	I / he / she / it	<b>wasn't</b>
	we / you / they	<b>were</b>		we / you / they	<b>weren't</b>

- “**Were** you late?” “No, I **wasn't**.”
- “**Was** Ted at work yesterday?” “Yes, he **was**.”
- “**Were** they at the party?” “No, they **weren't**.”

## ➤ Verbal Sentence

- The past simple is **verb-2** often using **-ed** for regular verb . For example:

work → **worked**    clean → **cleaned**    start → **started**  
 stay → **stayed**    live → **lived**    dance → **danced**

These verbs are **regular** verbs.

- I clean my teeth every morning. This morning I **cleaned** my teeth.
- Terry **worked** in a bank from 1981 to 1986.
- Yesterday it **rained** all morning. It **stopped** at lunchtime.
- We **enjoyed** the party last night. We **danced** a lot and **talked** to a lot of people.
- The party **finished** at midnight.

## Spelling

study → **studied**    marry → **married**  
 Stop → **stopped**    plan → **planned**

- Some verbs are **irregular** (not regular). The past simple is not **-ed**.

Here are some examples of irregular verbs (see more in *the list of irregular verbs*)

begin → began	buy → bought	drink → drank
break → broke	catch → caught	eat → ate
bring → brought	come → came	fall → fell
built → built	do → did	fly → flew

- I usually **get** up early but this morning I **got** up at 9.30.
- We **did** a lot of housework yesterday.
- Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week.

- We use **did** in past simple negative and questions:

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>question</i>
watch clean play do go have begin	I we you they he she it watched cleaned played <b>did</b> <b>went</b> <b>had</b> <b>began</b>	I we you they he she it <b>did not</b> <b>(didn't)</b> watch clean play do go have begin	<b>did</b> I we you they he she it watch? clean? play? do? go? have? begin?

- Do / does (present) → did (past):

- I **don't** watch television very often.    - I **didn't** watch television **yesterday**.
- **Does** she often go out?    - **Did** she go out **last night**?

- We use **did / did not / didn't + infinitive** (watch / clean / do etc.):

- I **didn't watch** (not "I didn't watched")
- **Did** he **go**? (not "Did he went")
- What **did** you **watch**? (not "What did you watched?")

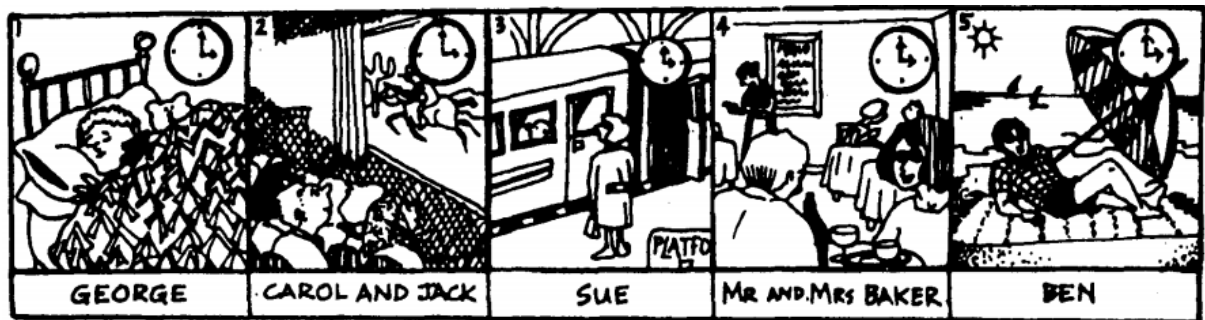
- In questions we use *verb-2* when asking subject.

- Who **called** you **yesterday**?
- Who **answered** your questions **two days ago**?
- What **caused** the accident?

- In questions we put **did** before the subject

- **Did** you **study** English last night?
- What **did** they **answer**?
- Where **did** she **go**?
- When **did** she **write** a letter?

#### 4.4. Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



1. George was in bed.
2. Carol and Jack \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sue \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4.5. Put in am /is/are /was / were. Some sentence are present and some are past.

1. **Last** year she was 22, so she is 23 **now**.
2. **Today** the weather \_\_\_\_\_ nice, but **yesterday** it \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry. Can I have something to eat?
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry **last** night, so I had something to eat.
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you at 11 o'clock **last** Friday morning?
6. Don't buy those shoes. They \_\_\_\_\_ too expensive.
7. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you so angry **yesterday**?

8. We must go **now**. It \_\_\_\_\_ vey late.
9. "Where \_\_\_\_\_ the children?" "I don't know. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden ten minutes **ago**."

#### 4.6. Put in Was / wasn't /were /weren't

1. We didn't like our hotel room. It was very small and it **wasn't** very clean.
2. Kate got married when she \_\_\_\_\_ 24 years old.
3. I phoned you yesterday evening but you \_\_\_\_\_ at home. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you?
4. George \_\_\_\_\_ at work last week because he \_\_\_\_\_ ill. He's better now.
5. The shops \_\_\_\_\_ open yesterday because it \_\_\_\_\_ a public holiday.
6. " \_\_\_\_\_ you at home at 9.30?" "No, I \_\_\_\_\_"

#### 4.7. Write questions with were / was

1. How old were you? I was eighteen.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you in class yesterday? Yes, I was.
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ your major? My major is Drama.
4. Who \_\_\_\_\_ your first friend in school? My first friend was Yumiko.
5. Who \_\_\_\_\_ your favorite teacher? My favorite teacher was Michael.

#### 4.8. Complete these sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple:

~~clean~~      die      enjoy      finish      happen      live  
smoke      start      stay      want      ~~watch~~      open

1. Yesterday evening I **watched** television.
2. I **cleaned** my teeth three times yesterday.
3. Bernard \_\_\_\_\_ 20 cigarettes yesterday evening.
4. The concert last night \_\_\_\_\_ at 7.30 and \_\_\_\_\_ at 10 o'clock.
5. The accident \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday afternoon.
6. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ to be a doctor.
7. Mozart \_\_\_\_\_ from 1756 to 1791.
8. Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. It was hot in the room, so I \_\_\_\_\_ the window.
10. The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.
11. William Shakespeare \_\_\_\_\_ in 1616.

#### 4.9. Write sentences about the past (yesterday /last week etc.)

1. He always goes to work by car. Yesterday **he went to work by car**.
2. They always get up early. This morning they \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bill often loses his keys. He \_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday.

4. I **write** a letter to Jane every week. Last week \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She **meets** her friends every evening. She \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday evening.
6. I usually **read** two newspapers every day. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
7. They **come** to my house every Friday. Last Friday \_\_\_\_\_
8. We usually **go to** the cinema on Sunday. \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday.
9. Tom always **has a** shower in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.
10. They **buy** a new car every year. Last year \_\_\_\_\_
11. I **eat** an orange every day. Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_
12. We usually **do our** shopping on Monday. \_\_\_\_\_ last Monday.
13. Ann often **takes** photographs. Last weekend \_\_\_\_\_
14. We **leave** home at 8.30 every morning. \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

**4.10. Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.**

1. I saw John but I **didn't see** Mary.
2. They **worked** on Monday but they \_\_\_\_\_ on Tuesday.
3. We **went to** the shop but we \_\_\_\_\_ to the bank.
4. She **had a** pen but she \_\_\_\_\_ any paper.
5. Jack **did** French at school but he \_\_\_\_\_ German.

**4.11. You are asking somebody questions. Write questions with Did ....?**

1. I **watched** TV last night. And you? Did you watch TV last night?
2. I **enjoyed** the party. And you? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. I **had a** good holiday. And you? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. I **got up** early this morning. And you? \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. I **slept** well last night. And you? ? \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**4.12. What did you do yesterday? (You sentence can be positive or negative.)**

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. (watch TV)               | <u>I watched TV yesterday. (or I didn't watch TV yesterday).</u> |
| 2. (get up before 7.30)     | I _____.   |
| 3. (have a shower)          | _____.   |
| 4. (buy a magazine)         | _____.   |
| 5. (speak English)          | _____.   |
| 6. (do an examination)      | _____.   |
| 7. (eat meat)               | _____.   |
| 8. (go to bed before 10.30) | _____.   |

**4.13. Write question with Who / What / How / Why / Whom / Where..... ?**

1. She met somebody Who met somebody?
2. Harry arrive. What time \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Mary lived in Rome Where \_\_\_\_\_?
4. I grew up in Texas. Where \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Your father worked in a bank. What \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Because I needed the money. Why \_\_\_\_\_?
7. I came to Los Angeles in 2000. When \_\_\_\_\_?
8. I wanted to improve my English. Why \_\_\_\_\_?
9. The meeting finished. What time \_\_\_\_\_?
10. It cost a lot of money. How much \_\_\_\_\_?

**WRITING**

**4.14. Write 10 activities which you did yesterday.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 5

### An Exciting Trip

#### READING



*an engineer in Australia*

I *have just recieved* a letter from my brother, Tim. He is in Australia. He *has been* there for six months. Tim is an engineer. He is working for a big firm and he *has already visited* a great number of different places in Australia.

He *has just bought* an Australia car and *has gone* to Alice Springs, a small town in the centre of Australia. He will soon visit Darwin. From there, he will fly to Perth. My brother *has never been* abroad before, so he is finding this trip very exciting.

#### 5.1. Answer these questions in not more than 50 words.

1. What has the writer just received from his brother, Tim?
2. Is Tim an engineer, or is he a doctor?
3. How long has he been in Australia?
4. Has he already visited many places or not?
5. Where is he now?
6. Has Tim ever been abroad before or not?
7. Is he enjoying his trip very much or not?

#### VOCABULARY

#### 5.2. Write these sentences again. Put the words in parentheses in the right place.

1. I have had breakfast. (just)
2. He has been in prison. (for six months)
3. The police have not caught the thief. (yet)
4. You have asked that question three times. (already)
5. Have you been to Switzerland? (ever)
6. I have been to Switzerland. (never)
7. He is a wonderfull runner. He has broken two records. (so far)
8. I haven't seen George. (lately)

#### 5.3. Underline the correct time expressions

1. Paul has **already** / **yet** cleaned the house.
2. He hasn't visited London **for** / **since** he was fifteen years old.
3. I have **never** / **ever** seen such a beautiful wedding dresss.
4. She has **just** / **so far** left for the airport.



5. Have you **never** /**ever** tried Chinese food?
6. We have worked for this company **for** /**since** many years.
7. Has she baked the cake **yet** /**just**?
8. I have written three letters **ever** /**so** far today.

#### 5.4. Complete these sentences with *for* or *since*.

1. Damien has live in Hong Kong since 2001.
2. I have been a nurse \_\_\_\_\_ several years.
3. Masayuki was an exchange student in Spain \_\_\_\_\_ a whole semester.
4. I'm so sleep. I've been wake \_\_\_\_\_ 4:00 this morning.
5. Mr. And Mrs. Chang have been married \_\_\_\_\_ nearly 40 years.
6. Maggie has hed the same hairstyle \_\_\_\_\_ high school.
7. How are you? I haven't seen you \_\_\_\_\_ your wedding.
8. Where have you been? I've been here \_\_\_\_\_ over an hour!
9. I haven't had this much fun \_\_\_\_\_ I was a kid.

## GRAMMAR

### Present Perfect

#### ◆ Nominal Sentence

- Ricky : Have you been to Rome?  
 Ami : Yes, I have. Many times.  
 Ricky : Have you ever been to Japan?  
 Ami : No, I've never been to Japan.

She **has been** in Rome since April.

She **has not been** in Rome since April. She **hasn't been** in Rome since April.

**Has** she **been** in Rome since April?

Where **has** she **been** in?

How long she **has been** in Rome?

#### ➤ Verbal Sentence



His shoes are dirty.



He is cleaning his shoes.



He **has cleaned** his shoes.  
 (= his shoes are clean *now*)



They are at home.



They are going out.



They **have gone** out.  
 (= they are not at home *now*)

- The Present Perfect is the present tense of have / has + past participle. Past participle is **verb-3** often using **-ed** for regular verb. For example:  
work → worked    clean → cleaned    stay → stayed  
*For a list of irregular verb past participle see Appendixes.*
- You can say **have** or **have got**, **has** or **has got**.

I we you they	} <b>have</b> =	I we you they	} <b>have got</b>	(I've got) (we've got) (you've got) (they've got)
he she it	} <b>has</b> =	he she it	} <b>has got</b>	(he's got) (she's got) (it's got)

- I **’ve got** blue eyes (or I **have** blue eyes).
- Tim **has got** two sister (or Tim **has** two sisters).
- She **’s got** a headache (or She **has** a headache).
- The present perfect (**have /has** + past participle)

I we you they	} <b>have ('ve)</b> <b>have not (haven't)</b>	cleaned finished done been bought taken begun	have	{ I we you they	cleaned? finished? done? been? bought?
he she it	} <b>has ('s)</b> <b>has not (hasn't)</b>		has	{ he she it	taken? begun?

- We use the **present perfect** for an action in the past with a result now;
  - I **’ve lost** my passport. ( I can’t find my passport now)
  - She’s ( she **has**) **gone** to bed. ( she is in bed now)
  - We **’ve bought** a new car. ( we have a new car now)
- In questions we put **has** before **past participle** for asking the subject.
  - Who **has eaten** dinner?
  - Who **has listened** music?
  - Who **has cleaned** my shoes?
- In questions we put **has /have** before the subject .
  - Where **has she** gone?
  - What **have you had** for breakfast?
  - How long **have** you **written** a letter?

**5.5. Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Do not refer to the passage until you finish the exercise.**

I just ... (recieve) a letter from my brother, Tim. He ... (be) in Australia. He ... (be) there for six months. Tim is an engineer. He is working for a big firm and he already ... (visit) a great number of different places in Australia. He just ... (buy) an Australia car and ... (go) to Alice Springs, a small town in the centre of Australia. He will soon visit Darwin. From there, he will fly to Perth. My brother never ... (be) abroad before, so he is finding this trip very exciting.

**5.6. Complete the following in the same way.**

**What is happening?**

*The bell is ringing.*

1. He is leaving the house.
2. He is having breakfast.
3. She is writing a letter.
4. My sister is turning on the radio.
5. My mother is making the bed.
6. She is buying a new hat.

**What has happened?**

*The bell has just rung.*

He has just ...

He has ...











...

...

...

...

**5.7. Look at the pictures. What has happened?**

	<i>before</i>	<i>now</i>	
1		→ 	(he / clean / his shoes) He has cleaned his shoes.....
2		→ 	(she / close / the door) She .....
3		→ 	(they / go / to bed) .....
4		→ 	(it / stop / raining) .....
5		→ 	(he / have / a bath) .....



**5.8.** Complete these conversation using the present perfect. Then practice with a partner.

1. A : **Have you done** much exercise this week? (you, do)  
B : Yes, I **have already been** to aerobics class for time. (be, already)
2. A : ... any sports this months? (you, play)  
B : No, I ... the time. (have, not)
3. A : How many movies ... this month? (you, watch)  
B : Actually, I ... any yet. (see, not)
4. A : ... to any interesting parties recently? (you, be)  
B : No, I ... to any parties for quite a while. (go, not)
5. A : ... any friends today? (you, call)  
B : Yes, I ... three calls. (make, already)
6. A : How many times ... out to eat this week? (you, go)  
B : I ... at fast-food restaurants a couple of times. (eat)

**5.9. Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect.**

1. A : ... all your suitcase yet? (you, pack)  
B : No, I ... time to pack all of them. (have, not)
2. A : ... the food for your party yet? (you, order)  
B : Yes, I ... to order some pizzas. (decide)
3. A : What ... about the evening's entertainment? (he, do)  
B : He ... a jazz band. (hire)
4. A : ... all the invitations yet? (she, send)  
B : No, she hasn't, because she ... very busy. (be)

## WRITING

Write a letter to a friend telling him/her about your **preparations for an event** (such as a party, wedding, celebration, etc), you divide it into four paragraphs.

1. Write why you write the letter .
2. Write about the preparations you have already made.
3. Mention the preparations you haven't made yet.
4. End the letter by reminding your friend about the date of the event. Include a closing remark.

## UNIT 6

### Whatever Will Be, Will Be!

#### READING

5.1. Read the following magazine article about what life in the year 2200 will be like, and fill in the topic sentence a to c.

FORWARD TO THE FUTURE!

1. ....  
Will it be better or worse? In my opinion, it will certainly be a lot more fun.
2. ....  
There won't be any classrooms or teachers because children will learn at home with computers. Space travel will be cheap, so people will use spaceships to visit other planets. People will live in tall buildings made of metal and glass. Also, they won't use petrol or gas, so there won't be much pollution. What is more, people will be healthier because there will be cures for all diseases. Finally, people will have more free time because robots will do all the boring jobs, such as cooking and cleaning.
3. ....  
Positive changes will make it possible for people to enjoy their lives more.
  - a. *There will be drastic changes in education, transport, housing, the environment, health and lifestyles.*
  - b. *In conclusion , I believe life in the year 2200 will be better.*
  - c. *Life in the year 2200 will be very different to life as it is today.*

5.2. Read the article again and answer the questions 1 to 10.

1. Will life in the year 2200 be the same as it is today?
2. Where will children learn?
3. What will people use to visit other planets? Why?
4. Where will people live?
5. Why won't there be much pollution?
6. Why will people be healthier?
7. Why will people have more free time?
8. What is the writer's opinion about life in the year 2200?
9. In which paragraph does the writer express his opinion?
10. How does the last paragraph start?

#### VOCABULARY

5.3. Find the meaning of the expression in the list below!

- stop the supply of   look at it briefly   investigate   take care of   ~~decrease it~~   stop it*
1. Sam's been smoking too much, but he promises he'll **cut down** on it. (*decrease it*)
  2. If you haven't paid the electricity bill by the end of the month, it'll be **cut off**.
  3. Jimmy will keep teasing you, so you must tell him to **cut it out**.
  4. If she doesn't love you, will she **look after** you?
  5. The police will **look into** the crime further.
  6. I won't write the new one before you **look it over**.

## GRAMMAR

- Simple Future “**will** and **won’t**” are used to:
  - Talk about plans and intentions
  - Talk about fixed arrangements.
  - Make predictions about future.
- **Will** + infinitive (will **be** /will **win** /will **come**, etc)

positive and negative			question		
I / we / you / they he / she / it	} <b>will ('ll)</b> <b>will not (won't)</b>	<b>be</b> <b>win</b> <b>come</b> <b>eat</b>	<b>will</b>	{ I / we / you / they he / she / it	<b>be?</b> <b>win?</b> <b>come?</b> <b>eat?</b>

- We use *will* for the future (tomorrow /next week etc)
  1. She travels a lot. Today she is in London. Tomorrow she’ll **be** in Rome. Next week she’ll **be** in Tokyo.
  2. Telephone me this evening. I’ll **be** at home.
  3. Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds **will eat** it.
  4. We’ll probably **go** out this evening.
  5. **Will you be** at home this evening?
- We often say I *think* ... **will** ...:
  - I *think* Diana **will** pass the exam.
  - I don’t *think* it **will** rain this afternoon.
  - Do you *think* the examination **will** be difficult?
- In questions we put **will** before *infinitive*
  - Who **will help** you tomorrow?
  - Who **will invite** my brother to the party?
  - Who **will pay** their course fee per month?
- In questions we put **will /shall** before the subject
  - What **will** you *do*?
  - Where **will** you *put* my book?
  - When **will** you *invite* me going to cinema?

### 5.4. Read the text below and put the verbs in brackets into the future simple.

In the year 2200, we <sup>1)</sup> ... (drive, not) cars that use petrol. We <sup>2)</sup> ... (drive) electric cars. We <sup>3)</sup> ... (use, not) aeroplanes to travel long distances. We <sup>4)</sup> ... (travel) in space shuttles instead. There <sup>5)</sup> ... (be, not) any motorbikes in the year 2200, but bicycles <sup>6)</sup> ... (become) very popular again.

The most popular holiday destination in the year 2200 <sup>7)</sup> ... (be) the moon. I believe that people <sup>8)</sup> ... (visit, also) other countries, just as they do today.

## WRITING

### 5.5. Write about your dream.

## APPENDIX 1 (PART OF SPEECH – VERB)

### LIST OF IRREGULAR VERB

bare infinitive	past tense	past participle	meaning
arise	arose	arisen	bangkit
awake	awoke (US <i>also</i> awaked)	awoken	bangun
bear	bore	born (US <i>also</i> borne)	melahirkan
beat	beat	beaten (US <i>also</i> beat)	memukul
begin	began	begun	mulai
bend	bent	bent	membengkokkan
bet	bet	bet	bertaruh
bite	bit	bitten	menggigit
blow	blew	blown	meniup
breed	bred	bred	membiakkan
bring	brought	brought	membawa
build	built	built	membangun
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned	membakar
buy	bought	bought	membeli
catch	caught	caught	menangkap
choose	chose	chosen	memilih
come	came	come	datang
creep	crept	crept	merangkak
cut	cut	cut	memotong
dig	dug	dug	menggali
Do	did	done	mengerjakan
draw	drew	drawn	menggambar
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt	mimpi
drink	drank	drunk	minum
drive	drove	driven	menyetir
eat	ate	eaten	makan
fall	fell	fallen	jatuh
feed	fed	fed	memberi makan
feel	felt	felt	merasakan
fight	fought	fought	berkelahi
find	found	found	menemukan
fly	flew	flown	terbang
forbid	forbade, forbad	forbidden	melarang
forget	forgot	forgotten	lupa
forgive	forgave	forgiven	memaafkan
forsake	forsook	forsaken	mengabaikan
freeze	froze	frozen	membeku
get	got	got (US <i>also</i> gotten)	mendapatkan
give	gave	given	memberi
Go	went	gone	pergi

grind	ground	ground	menggiling
grow	grew	grown	tumbuh
have	had	had	mempunyai
hear	heard	heard	mendengar
hide	hid	hidden	bersembunyi
hit	hit	hit	memukul /menabrak
hurt	hurt	hurt	Melukai
keep	kept	kept	Menjaga
know	knew	known	Mengetahui
lead	led	led	Memimpin
learn	learned (UK <i>also</i> learnt)	learned (UK <i>also</i> learnt)	Belajar
leave	left	left	Meninggalkan
lend	lent	Lent	Meminjam
let	let	Let	Membiarkan
lie	Lay	lain	berbaring
lose	lost	lost	hilang
make	made	made	membuat
mean	meant	meant	maksud
meet	met	met	bertemu
overcome	overcame	overcome	mengatasi
overtake	overtook	overtaken	menyusul
put	put	put	meletakkan
read	read	read	membaca
ride	rode	ridden	mengendarai
run	Ran	run	lari
say	said	said	mengatakan
see	saw	seen	melihat
seek	sought	sought	mencari
sell	sold	sold	menjual
send	sent	sent	mengirim
sew	sewed	sewn, sewed	menjahit
shake	shook	shaken	menggoyang
shed	shed	shed	menumpahkan
shoot	shot	shot	menembak
show	showed	shown	memperlihatkan
shut	shut	shut	menutup
sink	sank	sunk	tenggelam
sing	sang	sung	bernyanyi
sit	Sat	sat	duduk
slay	slew, slayed	slain	membunuh
sleep	slept	slept	tidur
smell	smelled (UK <i>also</i> smelt)	smelled (UK <i>also</i> smelt)	membau/cium
Speak	spoke	spoken	berbicara
Speed	sped, speeded	sped, speeded	mempercepat
Spin	spun	spun	memintal
Spit	spat (US <i>also</i> spit)	spat (US <i>also</i> spit)	meludah



Split	split	split	membelah
Spoil	spoiled, spoilt	spoiled, spoilt	merusak
Stand	stood	stood	berdiri
Steal	stole	stolen	mencuri
Sting	stung	stung	menyengat
Strike	struck	struck	memukul
Strive	strove, strived	striven, strived	berusaha
Swear	swore	sworn	bersumpah
Sweep	swept	swept	menyapu
Swim	swam	swum	berenang
take	took	taken	mengambil
Tear	tore	torn	merobek
Tell	told	told	berbicara
Think	thought	thought	berpikir
Throw	threw	thrown	melempar
undertake	undertook	undertaken	menjalankan
understand	understood	understood	mengerti
Win	won	won	menang
Write	wrote	written	menulis

Write the regular and irregular verbs the following table!

No	Infinitive		Past Tense	Participle	
	Bare	Additional		Present	Past
	-	-s/es		-ing	-d/ed
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					
19.					
20.					

Answer the following questions to conclude what you learn;

1. When do we use *bare infinitive verb*? Give an example for every reason!
2. When do we use *additional infinitive verb*? Give an example for every reason!
3. When do we use *past tense verb*? Give an example for every reason!
4. When do we use *present participle verb*? Give an example for every reason!
5. When do we use *past participle verb*? Give an example for every reason!

## Formation of the Passive

Fill in the blanks in the sentences with whatever is needed to complete the sentences!

<u>ACTIVE</u>	<u>PASSIVE</u>
He <b>writes</b> many letters.	Many letters <b>are written</b> by him.
He <b>is writing</b> many letters.	Many letters ..... by him.
He <b>wrote</b> many letters.	Many letters ..... by him.
He <b>has written</b> many letters.	Many letters ..... by him.
He <b>will write</b> many letters.	Many letters ..... by him.

Notes: The passive sentence only uses the transitive verb (*vt*).

You can not change the intransitive verb (*vi*) into the passive.

*I go to the campus on foot. I run fast.*

## APPENDIX 2 (PART OF SPEECH – PRONOUN)

Personal Pronoun		Possessive		Reflexive
Subject	Object	Dependent	Independent	Pronoun
I	me	my.....	Mine	myself
you	you	your.....	yours	yourself/selves
we	us	our.....	ours	ourselves
they	them	their.....	theirs	themselves
she	her	her.....	hers	herself
he	him	his.....	his	himself
it	it	its.....	its	itself

### 1.15. Circle the correct pronoun.

- The birds flew away when I scared (they | them).
- That belongs to Ian. Please, give it back to (him | he).
- Are you going to come with (I | me)?
- Did (your | you) get the ticket?
- Mary can't come because (her | she) is ill.
- Do you think they will help (us | we)?

### 1.16. Rewrite and replace the underlined words by the correct pronoun.

- My niece says my niece has a sore throat. *My niece says she has a sore throat.*
- The boy tells his friend to get the boy an ice-cream cone.
- Sally's mother asks Sally to clean up the bathroom.
- Michael and I stop when Michael and I become tired.
- Hana is Tania's good friend. Hana and Tania often go jogging on Sunday.
- Andi is excited to learn English. Andi talks to his friends in English.

**1.17. Fill the blanks with the correct pronoun.**

1. These books belong to me. These books are mine.
2. Does the piano belong to her? Is the piano ...?
3. These cups belong to us. These cups are ...
4. The new horse belongs to them. The new horse is ...
5. This book is ... . It has my name on it.
6. Teddy can find his classroom, but Annisa and Fatimah can't find ...

**1.18. Rewrite and replace the underlined words by the correct pronoun.**

Susan and Susan's father always spend time together on Sundays. Susan's father often drives Susan to the zoo. Susan's father takes Susan to the zoo because Susan loves animals. There are many kinds of animals in the zoo; tiger, elephant, giraffe, etc. Susan's favorite animal is tiger. The tigers in the zoo are from Sumatra, Indonesia. Susan's father buys Susan a tiger doll. Susan is happy and hugs Susan's doll all day. On the way home, Susan's father and Susan sometimes buy ice cream. Susan's father and Susan also buy the ice cream for Susan's mother.

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