

اللغة الإنجليزية - المستوى الثالث





Level 3 :Session 1

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Diphthongs
- Grammar (Tenses: Present Perfect)

Part 2

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation : Video

Part 1

- Pronunciation :Diphthongs
- Grammar (Tenses: Present Perfect)



WHAT IS a diphthong?



- The term diphthong simply means **double sounds**.
- It is a sequence of two pure vowels realized as one sound.

- A diphthong starts as one vowel but changes its **quality** as a result of the **gliding** of the tongue in the course of its production and ends as another vowel. The resultant sound is a diphthong.

Diphthongs of English

• The following are the diphthongs of English:

- /eɪ/
- /əʊ/
- /aɪ/
- /aʊ/
- /ɔɪ/
- /eə/
- /ɪə/
- /ʊə/

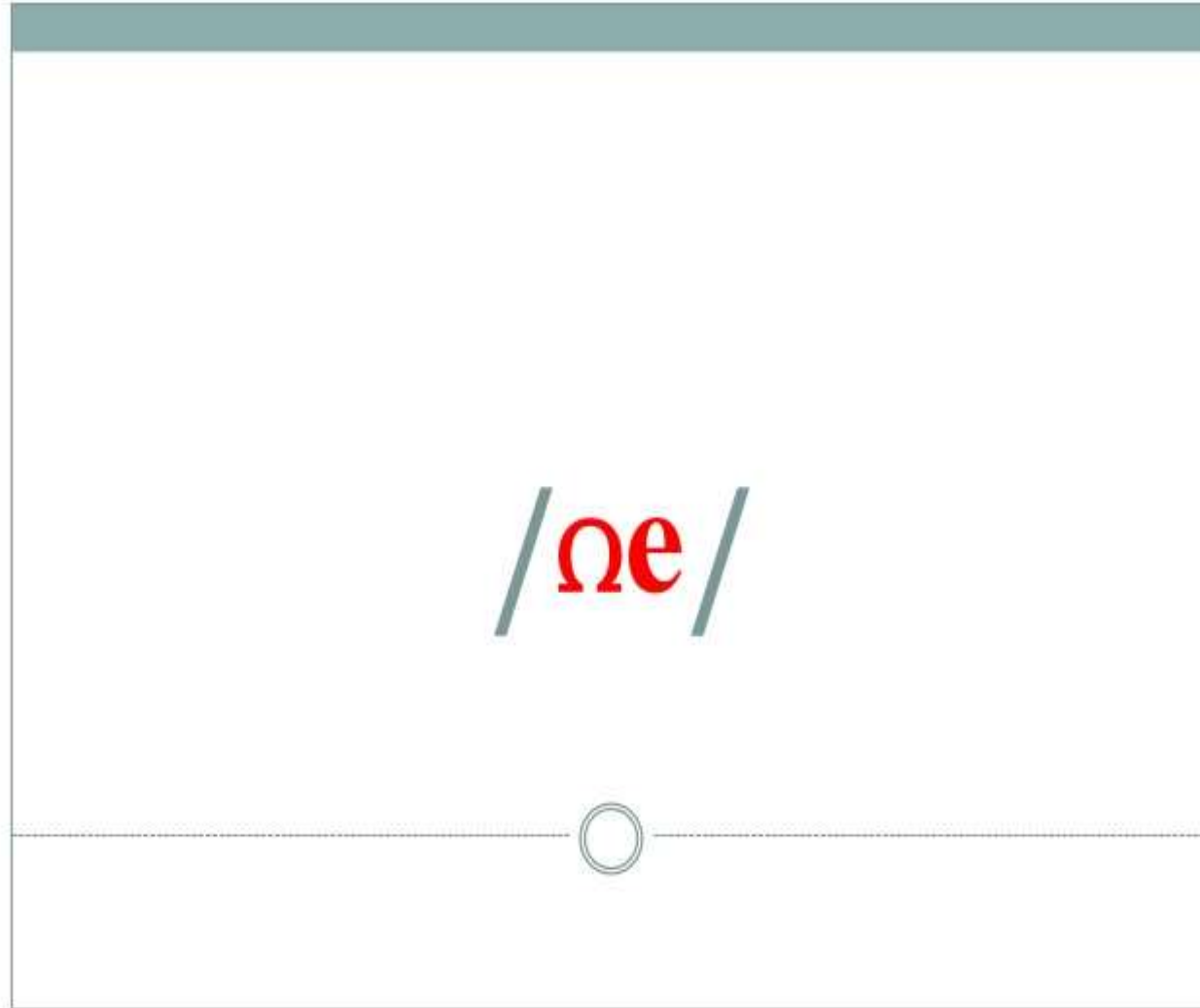




a, as in pay
as in say
as in day
as in way



ei, as in weigh
as in veil
as in vein
as in reins
as in feign





- o, as in pole
as in hole
as in wrote
as in whole
as in so
as in vote

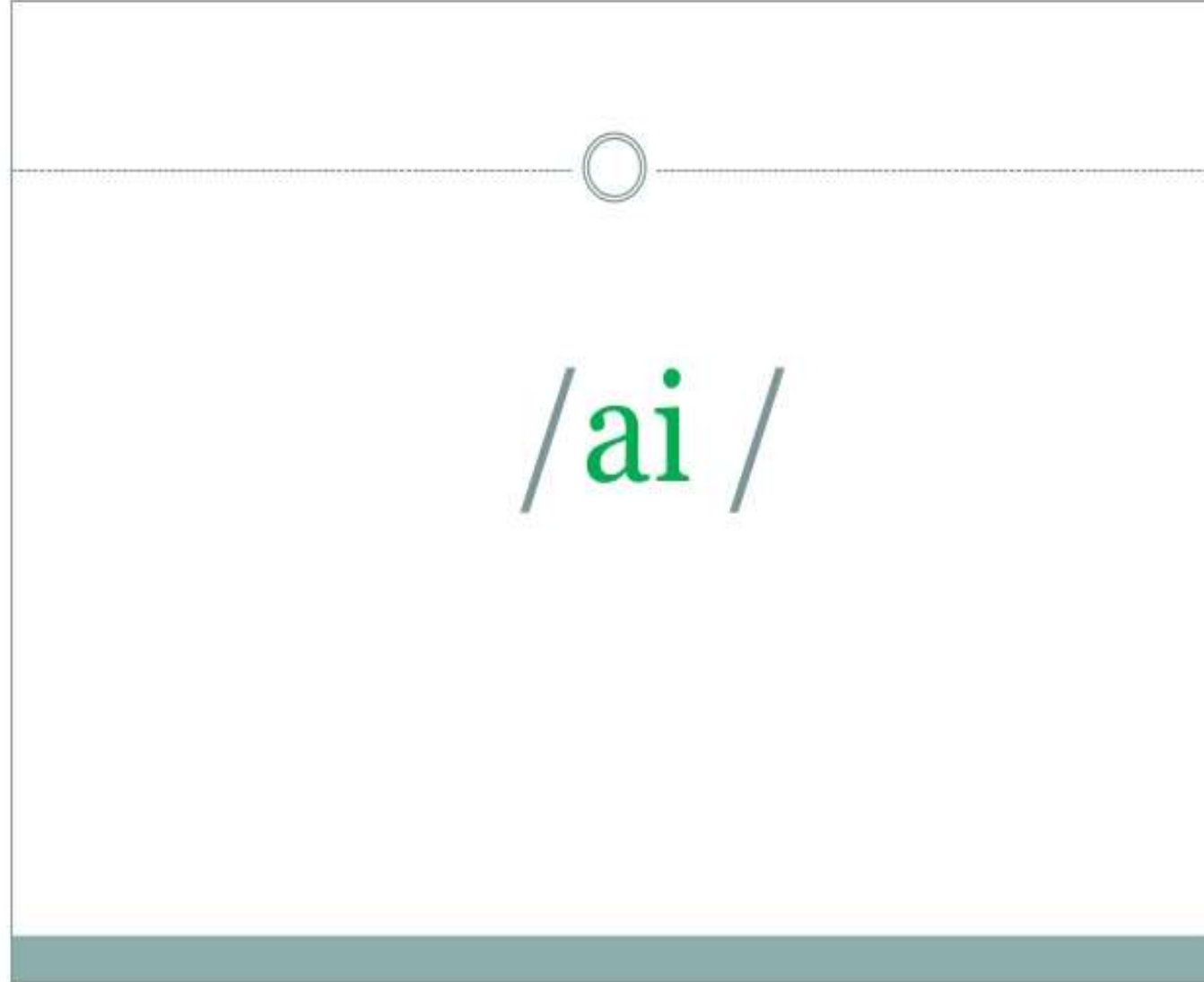
- oe, as in toe
as in hoe
as in woe
as in foe



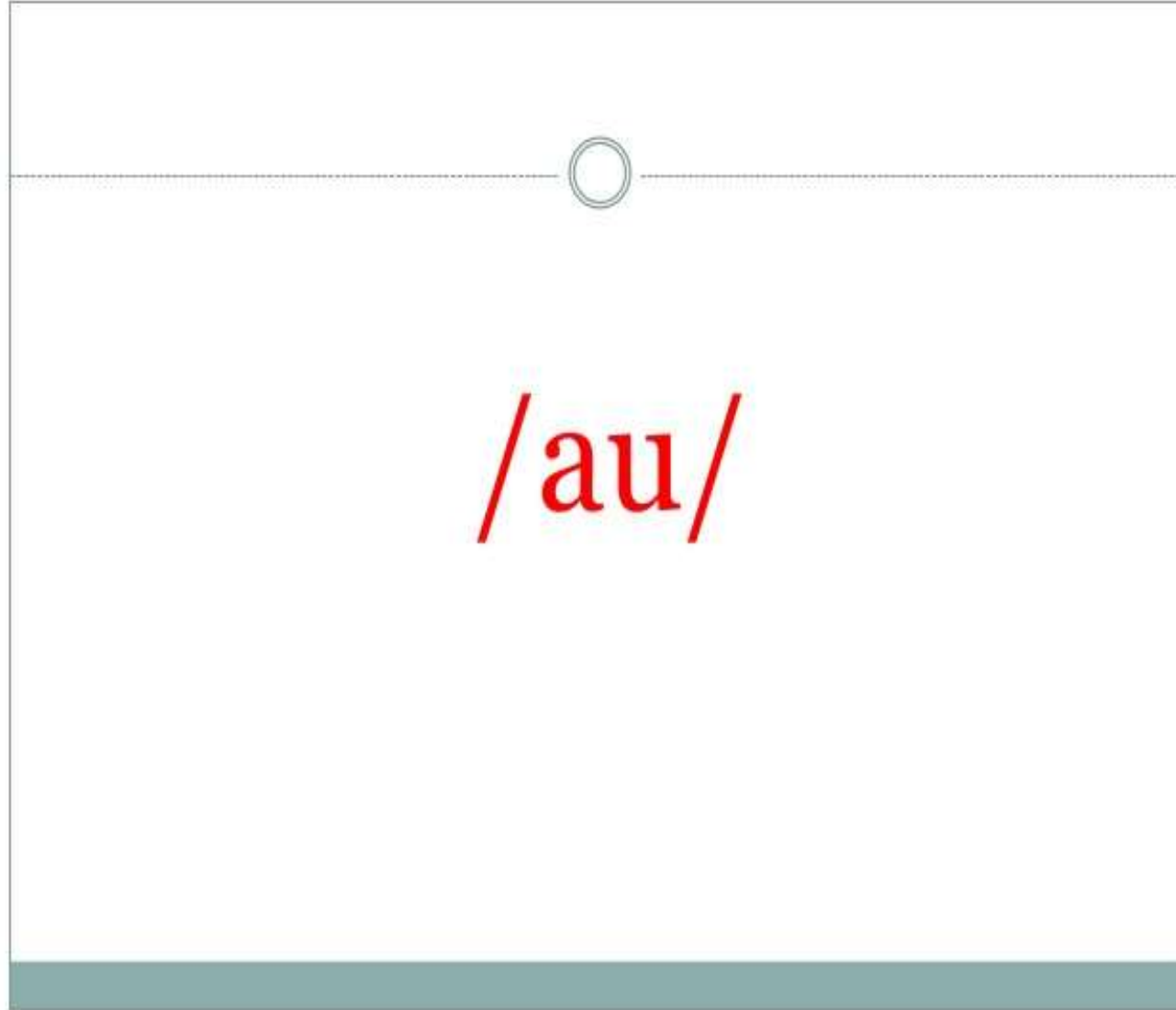
oa, as in coast
as in roast
as in boast
as in toast
as in toad

- ou, as in soul
as in poultry



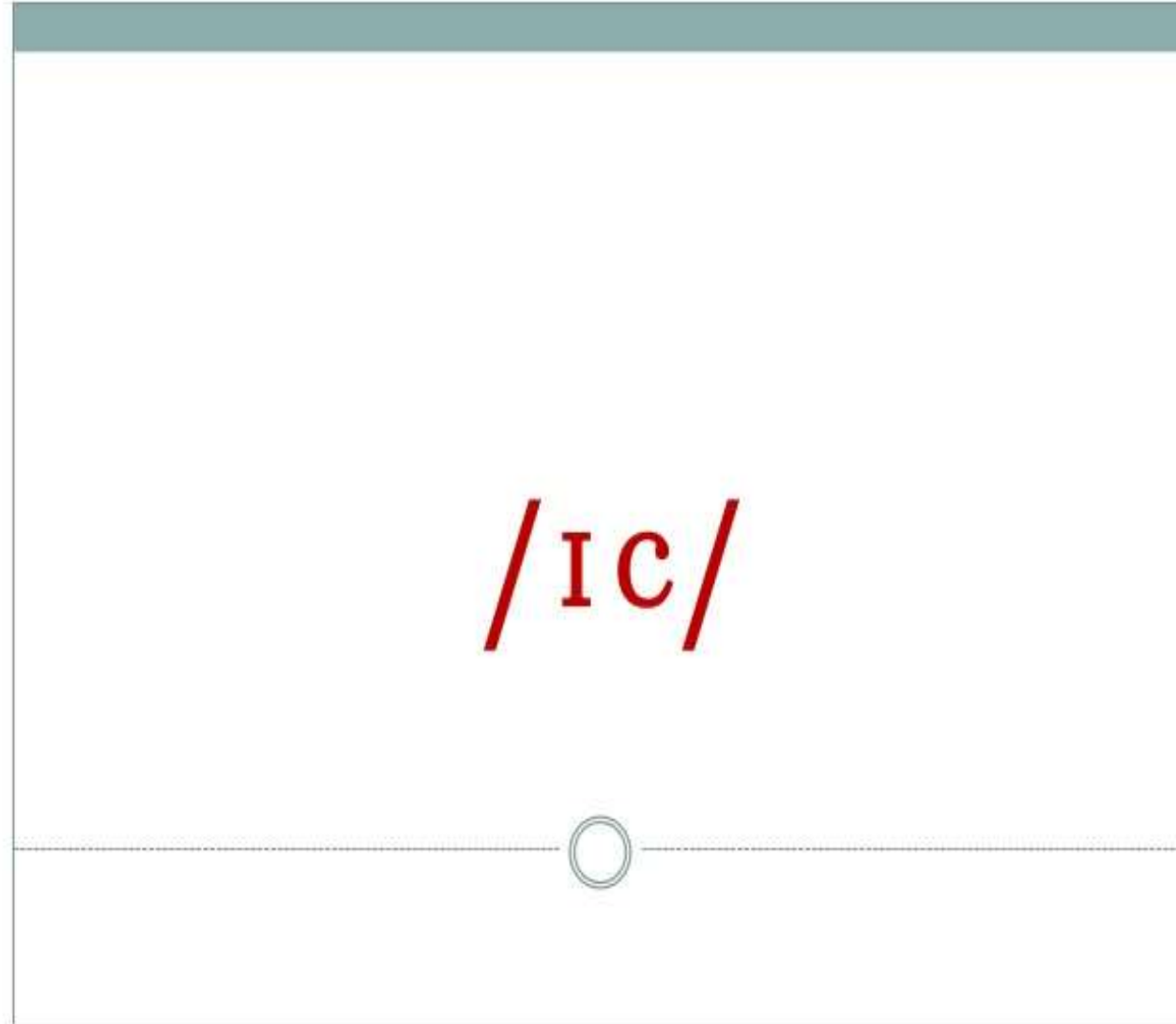


- i,
- Common spellings: as in might uy, as in buy
- as in hide as in wright as in guy
- as in kite as insight ye, as in bye
- as in spite as in fight ry, as in try
- as in tight ie, as in tie as in dry
- as in might as in die as in fry
- as in bright as in pie ly, as in ply
- as in light as in cried as in fly
- as in right as in dried as in supply
-





- Ou, as in found ow, as in how
- as in bound as in now
- as in pound as in bow
- as in count as in cow
- as in county as in fowl
- as in bounty
- Own, as in town
- as in down
- as in frown
- as in crown
- as in brown

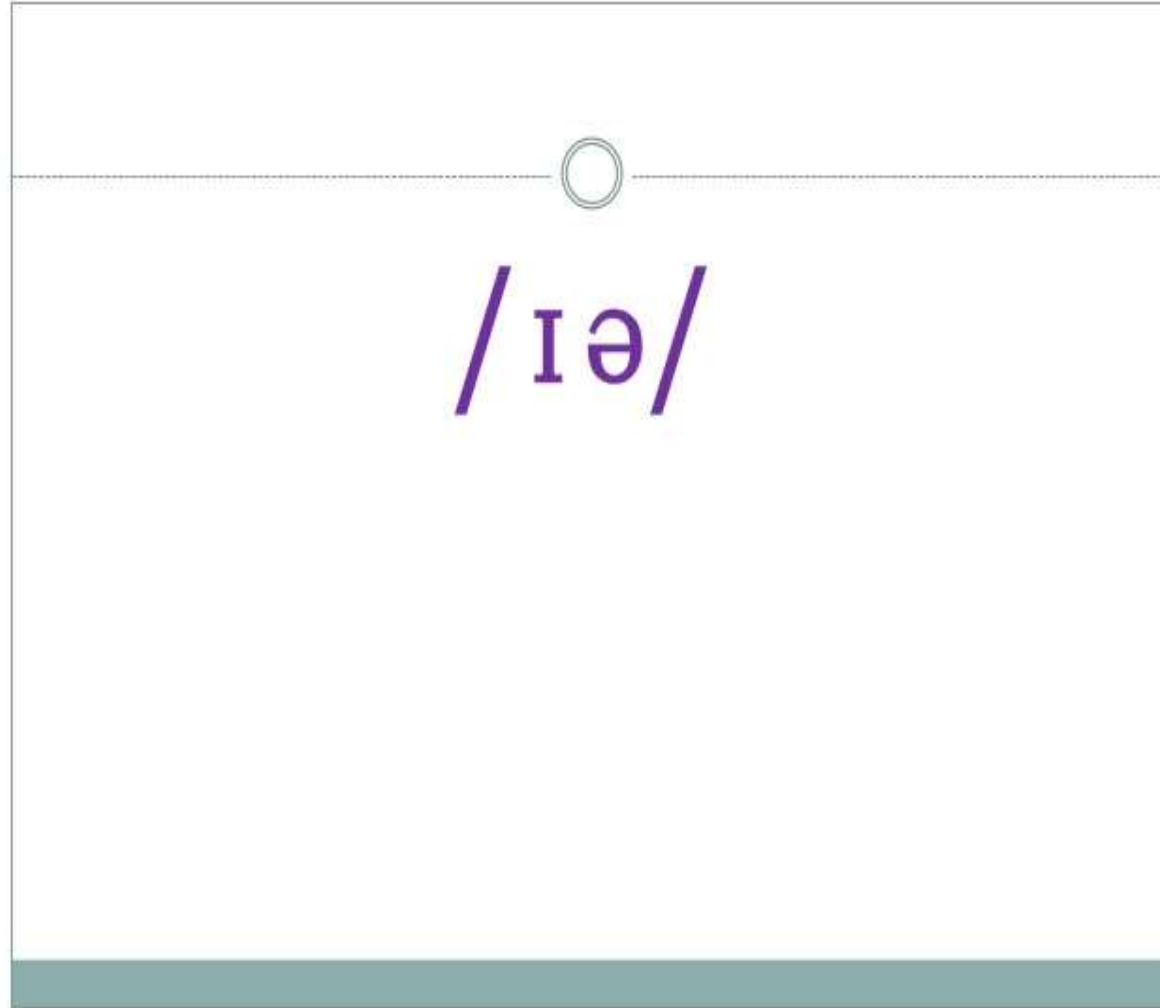


- Oy, as in toy as in voice
- as in boy as in loin
- as in destroy uo, as in buoy
- as in employ
- as in annoy
- Oi, as in soil
- as in coil
- as in toil
- as in spoil
- as in groin
- as in coin
- as in boil

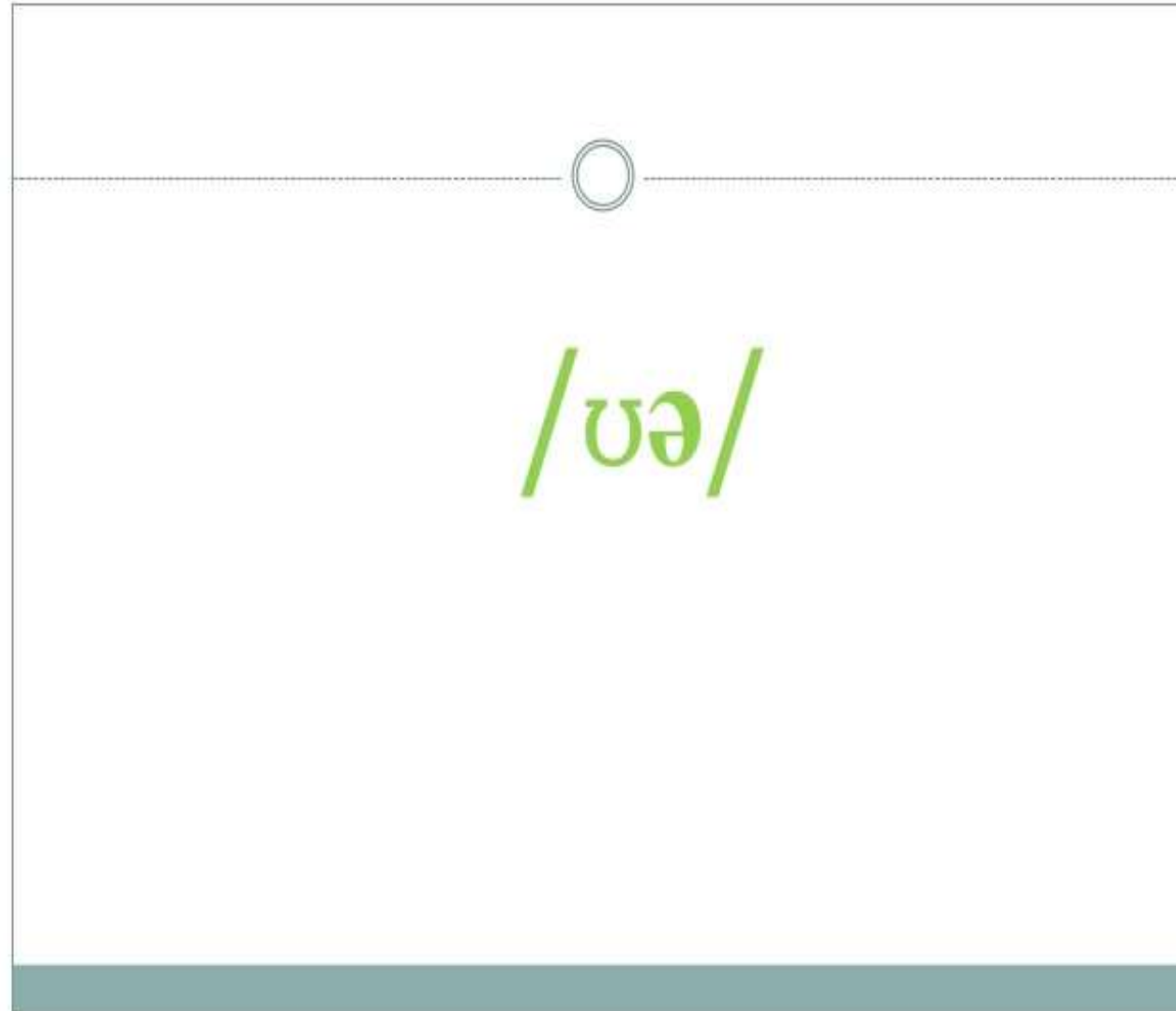




- ua, as in square
- ai, as in fair
- a, as in care
- as in rare
- as in fare
- as in dare
- as in bare
- ere, as in where
- as in there



- ea, as in near
- as in wear
- as in fear
- as in bear
- as in tear
- ee, as in peer
- as in beer
- as in deer
- as in seer
- ie, as in tier
- as in viewer



- ur, as in sure
- as in cure
- as in ensure
- as in endure
- oor, as in poor
- Ou, as in tour



Now, Say these words with me.
What ending sound do these words make?

<u>c</u> ow	<u>n</u> ow	<u>h</u> ow	<u>w</u> ow
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------



Diphthongs:

/oi/	/oy/	/ou/	/ow/
<u>o</u> ink	t <u>oy</u>	c <u>ou</u> ch	c <u>ow</u>
co <u>i</u> n	bo <u>y</u>	fo <u>u</u> nd	do <u>wn</u>



	Diphthong Word	Write Diphthong Word	Sentence with diphthong word
1.	<u>oi</u> nk	oink	Pigs like to oink.
2.	<u>oi</u> l	soil	Plants need soil.
3.	<u>oi</u> y	boy	She played with the boy.
4.	<u>oi</u> y	joy	Reading gives her much joy.
5.	<u>ou</u> se	house	I have a big house.
6.	<u>ou</u> se	mouse	She was quiet like a mouse.
7.	<u>ow</u> n	town	He lives in town.
8.	<u>ow</u>	how	How did he get there?

1. Reading words with diphthongs will help you read, write, and spell words correctly.

Incorrect spelling: *cowch*

Correct spelling: *couch*



2. Reading words with diphthongs will help you do well on tests.

6

[FIND THE WORD THAT HAS THE SAME
SOUND AS THE UNDERLINED LETTER
OR LETTERS IN THE FIRST WORD.]

growth

A town

B broke

C sprout

D spout

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	Diphthong Word	Write Diphthong Word	Sentence with diphthong word
1.	<u> </u> gown	gown	A gown is a pretty dress.
2.	<u> </u> pouch	pouch	Kangaroos have a pouch.
3.	<u> </u> noise	noise	The girl was scared of the noise.
4.	<u> </u> coy	coy	Coy means to be shy.
5.	<u> </u> blouse	blouse	A blouse is a nice shirt.





	Diphthong Word	Write Diphthong Word	Sentence with diphthong word
1.	<u> </u> enjoys	enjoys	She enjoys painting pictures.
2.	<u> </u> clown	clown	There was a clown at the party.
3.	<u> </u> spoiled	spoiled	The milk spoiled and tasted bad.
4.	<u> </u> hound	hound	A hound is a dog.
5.	<u> </u> point	point	Please point to the answer.



	Diphthong Word	Write Diphthong Word	Sentence with diphthong word
1.	power	power	They had to turn the power off.
2.	loyal	loyal	She is loyal to her friends.
3.	boil	boil	We had to boil the water to get it hot.
4.	brown	brown	The dress was brown.
5.	out	out	They were out shopping.



	Diphthong Word	Write Diphthong Word	Sentence with diphthong word
1.	<u> </u> clouds	clouds	The plane went above the clouds.
2.	<u> </u> poison	poison	Poison is food that can make you sick.
3.	<u> </u> crowd	crowd	A crowd is a set of people.
4.	<u> </u> joy	joy	The kitten gave her much joy.
5.	<u> </u> crown	crown	The king's crown was made of gold.



Grammar

Tenses: Present Perfect



Present Perfect Tense



We use the present perfect tense to talk about things that happened at some time in the past and have a connection to the present.

He **has lived** in Sha Tin for twenty years.

She **has taken** art lessons for two months.

I **have drunk** five glasses of water since lunch.

The present perfect form of a verb is made up of two parts.

Positive statements are formed like this.

Subject	<i>have/has</i>	Past participle
---------	-----------------	-----------------

I		
You	Have	finished.

We

They

He/She/It	Has	eaten.
-----------	-----	--------

Negative statements are formed like this.

not
▲
I have finished.



Negative statements are formed like this.

I have not/haven't finished.

not



You have finished.



Negative statements are formed like this

I have not/haven't finished

You have not/haven't finished

She has not/hasn't finished



Questions are formed like this.

I have finished.

Have I finished?

You have finished.

Have you finished?

She has finished.

Has she finished?



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which word is followed by a certain time in the past? since

We have been to the airport five times since July.

I haven't seen Helen since last summer.



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which word is followed by a length of time? for

I have been a member of the Drama Club **for** three years.

She hasn't written to me **for** a year.



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which word is often used with negative statements and questions when the action has happened already or we expect it to happen soon? yet

Have you done your Math homework yet?

Has your brother taken his driving test yet?

My parents haven't signed my report card yet.

I haven't had lunch yet.

Yet usually goes at the end of the question or negative statement.



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which other word is often used with the
present perfect tense in questions?

ever

ever



Have you travelled on a motorbike?



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which other word is often used with the
present perfect tense in questions? ever

Have you ever travelled on a motorbike?

ever

Has he  invited you out for lunch?



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which other word is often used with the
present perfect tense in questions? ever

Have you ever travelled on a motorbike?

Has he ever invited you out for lunch?

We put ever between the subject and the main verb.



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which word shows that an action
was completed a short time ago?

just

They have just finished the project.



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which word shows that an action
was completed a short time ago?

They have **just** finished the project.

Mum has **just** come home.

We put **just** between have/has and the main verb.



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which word is used in positive statements
to stress that something has happened?

already

already



Karen has left Hong Kong.



We often use the following words with the present perfect tense.

already ever for just since yet

Which word is used in positive statements to stress that something has happened?

already

Karen has already left Hong Kong.

I have seen the new film already.

We put already between *have/has* and the main verb, or at the end of the sentence.

Part 2

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation : Video

Reading : Check your understanding

The Future of the World's Weather

Nobody can be sure what the weather is going to be like in the future, but many people think there are going to be some changes. Scientists say that in many places it's going to be hotter and it's going to rain less. Countries in Africa and Asia are going to become very dry all year, and it's going to be impossible for people to find food and water. In Southern Europe and the United States it's going to be more difficult for plants to grow. people there are also going to have problems finding food in the future.



- Nobody knows exactly how much the temperature is going to go up, but scientists say that the change is going to be at least 2°C. They **predict** that the ice in the Arctic and the Antarctic is going to melt in the next hundred years and a lot of the animals there are going to die. There is also going to be more water in the oceans of the world so cities on the coast are going to disappear.
- Another problem is that the weather is going to become more **extreme**. Scientists say that there are going to be more **hurricanes** and **typhoons** in the future. These storms are going to happen all over the world and many people are going to lose their home.

Reading : Check your understanding

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 It's going to be very dry | a All over the world. |
| 2 Plants aren't going to grow | b On the coast. |
| 3 A lot of the animals are going to die | c In Africa and Asia. |
| 4 Cities are going to disappear | d In Southern Europe and the USA |
| 5 There are going to be more storms | e In the Arctic and the Antarctic. |

Reading : Check your understanding

The Answers

- 1 It's going to be very dry In Africa and Asia.
- 2 Plants aren't going to grow In Southern Europe and the United States
- 3 A lot of the animals are going to die In the Arctic and the Antarctic.
- 4 Cities are going to disappear On the coast
- 5 There are going to be more storms All over the world

Build your Lexicon: Movies

Action

Romantic

Thriller

Animation

Documentary

Adventure

Biography

Cartoon



Comedy

Drama

Horror

Musical

Science fiction

War

Western

Build your Lexicon: Clothes

Shirt/blouse

T-shirt

Suit

Pants/jeans

Jacket

Coat

Sweater

Shoes/boots

Dress



Pajamas

Shorts

Slacks

Skirt

Shawl

Scarf

Gloves

Veil

Socks

Build your Lexicon: Food / meals

Lunch/Supper/Dinner

Pizza

Rice

Pasta

Meat



Breakfast/Snacks

Bread

Cheese

Jam

Butter

Sausage

Chicken

Fish

Salad

Shish kebab

French fries



Yogurt

Eggs

Beans

Honey

Cereals



Conversation

Now : Watch the video





Level 3 :Session 2

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Connected Speech and Intonation
- Grammar
- (Tenses: Present Perfect VS Present Perfect Continuous)

Part 2

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation : Video

Part 1

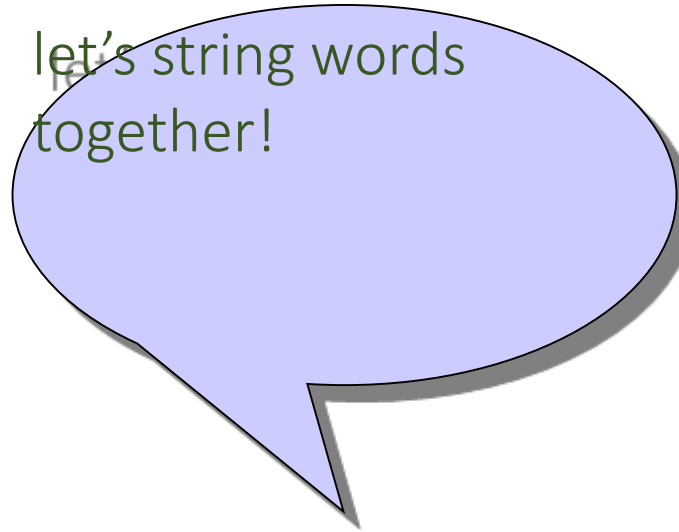
- Pronunciation :Connected Speech and Intonation
- Grammar
- (Tenses: Present Perfect VS Present Perfect Continuous)

Connected speech

Communication....



let's string words
together!



Chat...talk...sing...



What is connected speech?

Fluent speech flows with a rhythm and the words bump into each other.

To make speech flow smoothly the way we pronounce the end and beginning of some words can change depending on the sounds at the beginning and end of those words.

Features of connected speech

Linking sounds

Consonant to vowel linking – when the first word ends with a consonant sound and the second word begins with a vowel sound. E.g. Friedegg / a box oveggs / cupov tea? We change the sounds to make it flow!

Vowel to vowel linking –when the first word ends in a vowel and the next words begins with a vowel sound. We add a ‘w’ or ‘y’ sound. E.g.’ go in’ / say it/do it/two eggs/ hiya! / cudyer?



Consonant to consonant linking – when the first word ends in a consonant and the next one begins with a consonant sound. We don't hear both separately, we just hear one. E.g. We only hear one /t/ E.g. A bit tired /lot to do

Features of connected speech

Disappearing sounds

In rapid speech the /t/ or the /g/ sound at the end of the word often disappears completely if there are consonant sounds either side. e.g. next week / can't swim/ going for .

This also happens with the /d/ sound. e.g. sandwich – san(d)wich. Fish and chips – fish an chips/bread an cheese.

The /h/ sound is often deleted. E.g. You shouldn't (h)ave told (h)im/ We could (h)ave.

The unstressed schwa(ə) is often lost. E.g. t(o)night/ got t(o)ave.

Features of connected speech

Weak sounds

There are a large number of words in English which can have a 'full' form or a 'weak' form.

This is because English is a stress timed language, and in trying to make the intervals between stressed syllables equal, to give us rhythm, we tend to swallow non-essential words. Thus, we lose pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, auxiliaries and articles.

E.g.



And – a table 'n chair

Can – She c/ə/n speak English

Of – A cup ov coffee

Have – Av you finished?

Should – You sh/ə/d av told me.

The verb 'to be' – I'm He's

Features of connected speech

Changing Sounds

Listen to two words said individually, then listen to them in a sentence – Can you hear the difference?

Sometimes the sound at the end of the first word takes on the quality of the sound at the beginning of the second word. e.g. She's a good girl.

This is to do with the place in the mouth where we make the sounds. E.g. When we say /b/ or /p/ we can feel that both your lips are pressed together.



When you say /k/ or /g/ or the –ng sound, we can feel the back of our tongue touching the roof of our mouth.

When we say /t/ or /d/ or /n/ we can feel that our tongue is touching above our top teeth.



Examples:

Good girl – goog girl/goob boy

Ten pounds – tem pounds

Good morning – goob mornin

Not quite – nok quite



Intonation in English

Functions of intonation :



In grammatical structure .

Clarify the contrast between different question types & the way which question differ from statement .

Express speaker's attitude .

Two basic patterns :

- Falling intonation.
- Rising intonation .

What is falling intonation ?

a pattern in which your voice falls to low pitch by the end of the thought group or statement .

What is its function?

Certainty :

You are telling the fact or you are right .

Completion :

You are done from speaking .

Falling intonation :



Declarative sentence .



WH- question .



Commands .

What is rising intonation ?

Conveys your impression

It is used in :

Yes – No questions.

open choice alternative questions.

Types of English intonation :

rise – Fall :

The voice starts high and falls to low pitch .

We use it in :

Polite & affirmative structure .

ex. This is the *diving* room .



Low – Rise :



The voice starts at low or medium pitch and rises to high pitch .



We use it in :



When expecting agreement in tag- question structure .



ex. You like to drink tea , *don't* you ?



Intonation patterns in Arabic :

The differences between English and
Arabic intonation pattern :

a) Tag question

Arabic
Always rising

English
Rising : agreement
Falling : denoting
Agreement

b) Calling on persons

English : we have
2 cases

Name is stressed on
last syllable ,it take
High intonation
ex. Marie

Name is stressed on
First syllable ,it take
High fall pattern
ex. Jane

b) Calling on persons

Arabic

The most commonly used pattern is high fall pattern .

when there is a long distance between the two person we use high pattern .

Practice :

Say “ Hello “

To a friend you meet regularly .

To a friend you haven't seen for 10 years .

To a friend whom you don't like .



Present Perfect VS. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Let's review:

- the forms of each
- the difference in meaning between them

Present perfect = Present perfect Continuous

The present perfect continuous is often very similar in meaning to the present perfect tense.

Just like the Present Perfect, we can use this grammar to talk about something that started in the past, and is still happening.

EXAMPLES

I have lived in San Diego for 10 years.

Meaning = I moved to San Diego 10 years ago and I (may) still live here today.

The Present Perfect connects the past and the present.



I have lived in San Diego for 10 years.

I have been living in San Diego for 10 years.

= I moved to San Diego 10 years ago and I still live here today.



Example:

I have taught at ECC for many years.

= I have been teaching at ECC for many years.

- I have been learning English for many years.

have learnt

-In this case, both actions started in the past and continue up to the present time.



I have been studying medicine for one year.

OR

I have studied medicine for one year.

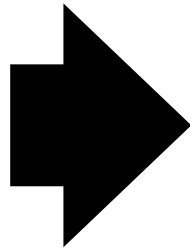
same meaning



I've been studying Spanish ever since I visited Mexico.

OR

I've studied Spanish ever since I visited Mexico.



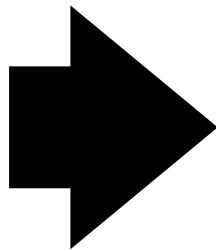
usual, habitual activities
either tense okay



Rolf *has been running* every day since he was a child.

OR

Rolf *has run* every day since he was a child.



usual, habitual activities
either tense okay

When Are They Different?

Another common use of the Present Perfect is . . .

To talk about recently finished actions
(often with just)

Example:

Susan has just mopped the floor, so don't walk on it!

BUT

Susan has been mopping the floor
(means she hasn't finished mopping it yet)



The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

But the present perfect continuous focuses more on the continuous action The emphasis is on the duration of the action.



Dee has been working
for ten hours.





(a) Dee *has been working since* 6 o'clock.

(b) She *has been working for* ten hours.

STATEMENT:

have/has + been + -ing



(c) How long *has she been* working?

QUESTION FORM:

have/has + subject + been + -ing

Example:

It began raining two hours ago.

It is STILL raining now.

*It has been raining for two hours.



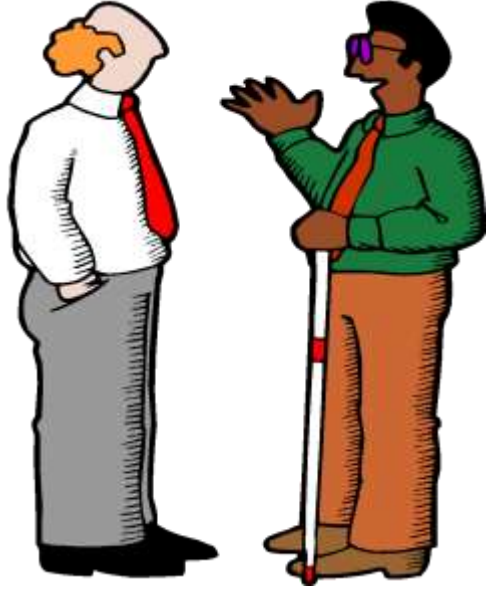
More Examples of P.P. Continuous:

Jane started to work in her garden at 8:00 this morning. Now it is 12:00.

She has been working in her garden for 4 hours!

Wow! She must be tired now!





Where's Kelly?
She's sleeping.
She's been sleeping for a long time.



Sam and Paul are talking in the hallway. They
have been talking
since class ended.



Note! In English, we don't usually use stative (non-action) verbs with continuous tenses.

Example:

Jean got a headache two hours ago.

She still has a headache now.

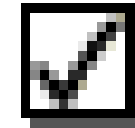
She has been having a headache for two hours.





- Because “have” is a stative verb, we don’t like to put it in continuous form; so instead, we use present perfect:

- Jean has had a headache for two hours.



IMPORTANT:

we DON'T use the Present Perfect Continuous with stative (non-action) verbs; instead, we prefer to use the Present Perfect.

Example:

1) I have been knowing Maria for many years.

-INCORRECT

2) I have known Maria for Many years.

-CORRECT

IMPORTANT:

Present Perfect is often used for actions that were recently completed.

We often use “just” in these cases.

-Mark has just finished his English essay.

4. Present Perfect Continuous is preferred when we want to emphasize the duration of an action that is NOT YET FINISHED.

-Mark has been studying for three hours!

BE CAREFUL!

Mary *is playing* the piano right now.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

in progress right now

duration of time not mentioned



Mary ~~*has been playing*~~ the piano right now.

(e) Mary *has been playing since* noon.

(f) Mary *has been playing for* an hour.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

began in past

in progress right now

time expressed

Mary *is playing* the piano *since* noon.



PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
OR
PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

use



My sister is using the phone.

She has been using it for three hours. I need to make a call.



PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
OR
PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

dance



Her parents are dancing.

They have been dancing
together for over thirty years.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
OR
PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

go



Where are you going for
the summer holiday?

I am going to the beach.

I have been going to the beach
every summer since I was a child.

These guys are hiking.
They have been hiking for several days.





PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

- (a) My cousin is hiking with his friends.
They *have been hiking* for several days.

duration of present activities,
action verbs

PRESENT PERFECT

- (b) My cousin *has hiked* many mountains.

repeated activities
unspecified times in the past



(d) The guys *have known* each other for ten years.

(e) INCORRECT: The guys *have been knowing* each other for ten years.

duration of present activities,
non-action verbs

Part 2

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation : Video

Reading : Check your understanding

Mr and Mrs Brown had two daughters and two sons. Both the daughters married, and then both the sons married too. Soon Mr and Mrs Brown had a granddaughter, and then they had two grandsons. They were very happy. Then one of their daughters had another baby, and she telephoned her mother,



"Please come and help with your new granddaughter." Mrs Brown went quickly, but Mr Brown stayed at home, because he was nearer his job there. But he said, "I'll come on Friday evening, and I'll stay till Monday morning."

On Friday evening, after work, Mr Brown got into a train.

He was very happy. "I'm going to see my new granddaughter now," he said.

Reading : Check your understanding

There were three empty places in the train. There was an old man beside one empty place, and Mr Brown went to him and said nicely, "Are you a grandfather?"

"Yes," the man answered, "I have three granddaughters."

Mr Brown went to the second empty place. There was a nice woman beside that. Mr Brown said to her, "Are you a grandmother?"

The woman answered, "Yes, I have two granddaughters and two grandsons."



Mr Brown went to the third empty place. There was a man beside that, and Mr Brown said to him, "And are you a grandfather?"

"No, I'm not," the man answered.

Mr Brown smiled happily and said, "That's good." He sat down in the empty place and said to the man kindly, "Now I'll tell you about my granddaughters and grandsons."

Reading : Check your understanding

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1 Did Mr and Mrs Brown have any children?

- a) Yes, they had four.
- b) Yes, they had two.

2 Did their children marry?

- a) No, they did not.
- b) Yes, all of them did.
- c) Yes, two of them did.



3 How many granddaughters did Mr and Mrs Brown have?

a) One. b) Two.

4 Did they have any grandsons?

a) No, they did not. b) Yes, they had two.

5 Who went and helped their daughter with her new baby?

a) Mr Brown did. b) Mrs Brown did.

Reading : Check your understanding

6 Did Mr Brown go with his wife?

- a) No, he did not. b) Yes, he did.

7 Why?

- a) Because he was ill.
b) Because he had a job near his home.

8 When did Mr Brown go to his daughter's house?

- a) On Friday evening. b) On Monday morning.



9 How did he go?

a) In a train.

b) In his car.

10 What did he do all the time in the train?

a) He talked about his granddaughters and grandsons.

b) He listened to stories about other people's granddaughters and grandsons.

Build your Lexicon: Ailments

Bruise

Dizzy

Allergy

Chest pains

Headache

Sinus pressure

Sore back

Stomachache/ upset

stomach



Asthma

Fever

Diarrhea

The flu

Cold

Have temperature

Toothache

Build your Lexicon: Medicines

Diagnose
Prescription
Pills
Tablets
Capsules
Syrup
Ointment
Cream
Eye drops



Injection
Pain-killer
Bandage
Cast
Antibiotic
Plaster
Blood test
Blood pressure
Insomnia



Conversation

Now : Watch the video





Level 3 :Session 3

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1

- Pronunciation :English Varieties (American and British English)
- Grammar
(Tenses: Past Perfect)

Part 2

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation : Video

Part 1

Pronunciation :English Varieties

(American and British English)

Grammar

(Tenses: Past Perfect)



English Varieties

Differences in British and American English



“England and America are two countries divided by a common language.”

~George Bernard Shaw

Word confusions with one meaning

American	British
Gas	Petrol
Truck	Lorry
Bathroom	Loo
Line	Queue
Stove	Hob
Napkins	Serviettes
Eggplant	Aubergine
Zuchinni	Courgette

Translate this sentence!

British English:

“I was waiting in queue for the loo before getting some petrol for my lorry when I realized I left the hob on and the aubergines were probably burning!”

American English:

“I was waiting in line for the bathroom before getting some gas for my truck when I realized I left the stove on and the eggplant was probably burning!”

Word confusion with multiple meanings

Appetizer/Entree

Bank Teller/Cashier

French fries/Chips

Cigarette/Fag

Dessert/Pudding

Eraser/Rubber

Soccer/Football

Sweater/Jumper

Flashlight/Torch

Hood (car)/Bonnet

Jello/Jelly

Jelly/Jam

Pants/Trousers

Private school/Public school

Public School/State school

Undershirt/Vest

A note on schooling



In the US, a public school is government funded



In the US, a private school requires tuition



In England, a public school requires tuition

In England, a state school is government funded



AMERICAN	BRITISH
Apartment	Flat
Argument	Row
Carriage/coach	Pram
Bathroom	Loo
Can	Tin
Cookie	Biscuit
Diaper	Nappy
Elevator	Lift
Eraser	Rubber
Flashlight	Torch
Fries	Chips
Gas	Petrol

Vocabulary.

American& British
English sometimes
Have different
words for the same
things --

More Vocabulary.

AMERICAN	BRITISH
Highway	Motorway
Hood {of a car}	Bonnet
Jelly	Jam
Kerosene	Paraffin
Lawyer	Solicitor
Line	Queue
Mail	Post
Napkin	Serviette
Period	Full stop
Potato chips	crisps



More Vocabulary

AMERICAN	BRITISH
Truck	Lorry
Vacation	Holiday
License Plate	Number Plate
Parking lot	Car park
Pharmacist	Chemist
Sidewalk	Pavement
Soccer	Football
Trash can	Bin

More Vocabulary

American and British English speakers often use the same words but intend very different meaning with them:

Biscuit	Dinner roll	Cookie
Brew	Beer	Tea
Bureau	Chest of drawers	Writing table/desk
Casket	Coffin	Jewelry Box
First Floor	Ground Floor	“Second” Floor
To hire	To employ	To rent



BrE	AmE
flat	apartment
dustbin	trash / garbage can
luggage	baggage
bank note	bill
bill (in a restaurant)	check
coach	bus
shop assistant	clerk



BrE	AmE
lift	elevator
autumn	fall
chips	French fries
petrol	gasoline / gas
off-licence shop	liquor store
post	mail (post)
film	movie



BrE	AmE
cinema	movie theater
toilet (public convenience)	restroom
time-table	schedule
sidewalk	pavement
motorway	highway
lorry	truck
holidays	vacation

Spelling – or / our

BrE	AmE
honour	honor
colour	color
labour	labor
behaviour	behavior
neighbour	neighbor
odour	odor

Spelling – ise / ize

BrE	AmE
organise	organize
analyse	analyze
criticise	criticize
paralyse	paralyze
idealyse	idealyze

-station / -zation

BrE	AmE
organisation civilisation generalisation	organization civilization generalization

-re / -er

BrE	AmE
theatre	theater
centre	center
calibre	caliber
metre	meter
fibre	fiber
litre	liter

double consonant

BrE	AmE
traveller kidnapper wollen councillor	traveler kidnaper wolen councilor

-ce / -se

BrE	AmE
defence	defense
licence	license
offence	offense
practice	practise

Some other differences in spelling

BrE	AmE
cheque	check
cosy	cozy
disc	disk
programme	program
tyre	tire
whisky	whiskey

some other differences

BrE	AmE
in top gear football American football ground floor	in high gear soccer football first floor

Grammar

Past Perfect

I had eaten my breakfast before I went to school.

- I had eaten breakfast

before

I went to school .



How do we use the Past Perfect Tense?

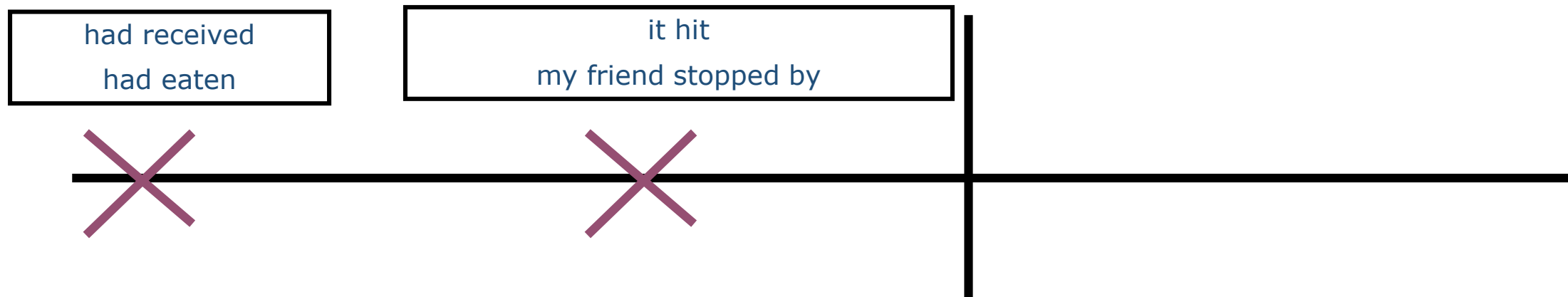
The past perfect tense expresses action in the past before another action in the past.

This is the past in the past.

EXAMPLE :

The train left at 9am. We arrived at 9.15am. When we arrived, the train had left.

The Past Perfect



The Titanic had received many warnings before it hit the iceberg.

I had already eaten when my friend stopped by to visit.



- To talk about a past action that ended before another action or time in the past, we use before and after. We use the simple past too.

The film had started before we arrived

- We also use the past perfect to show the cause of a past action

I was tired on Monday because I hadn't slept well the night before

- With time expressions such as **when, after, before, as soon as, by the time, by and until**

By the time I got home, my mother had already prepared dinner



Simple Past Tense

He came to my house.

I had already left.

He came to my house

I had already left.

Past Perfect Tense

after

Simple Past Tense

He came to my house
after I had already left.

Past Perfect

This action takes
place farther back in
the past.

Simple Past Tense

He came to my house.

Past Perfect

I had already left.

He came to my house
after I had already left.



Look at this example.

After he had taken his music lesson,

he made a telephone call.





What had Ali done before he went fishing?

Ali had repaired his car

before he went fishing.



after

as soon as

{had+PP}

, *Past simple*



before

By the time

{past simple}

+ Had+PP



Make similar sentences using after and before.

Finish work-watch TV

After I had finished work , I watched TV

Before I watched TV , I had finished my work.



Make similar sentences using by the time and as soon as

Eat breakfast-go to school

By the time I went to school, I had eaten my breakfast.

As soon as I had eaten my breakfast, I went to school



Make similar sentences using by the time and as soon as

Police arrive-thief escape

By the time the police arrived, the thief had escaped.

As soon as the thief had escaped , the police arrived.



After he had finished the meeting , he made a telephone call.



OR

Before he made a telephone call , he had finished the meeting.





The structure of the past perfect tense is:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	had		finished	my work.
+	You	had		stopped	before me.
-	She	had	not	gone	to school.
-	We	had	not	left.	
?	Had	you		arrived?	
?	Had	they		eaten	dinner?

Part 2

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation : Video

Reading : Check your understanding

In the last fifty years, a lot of people have left Europe and have gone to live in Australia. One of them was a Hungarian man.

He lived in Australia for a long time, and after that, he had a lot of good friends. He always said to them, "Australia's beautiful , but Hungary's beautiful too."

Then one year he said, "I'm going to go back to Hungary now to visit my old home." All of his new friends said to him, "We want to go with you, because Hungary's a beautiful country, and we want to see it too."



Reading : Check your understanding

The Hungarian Australian took all his friends from Sydney to Rome in a big plane, and then they went from Rome to Budapest in a train, because they wanted to see the mountains, and the villages, and the towns.

They stayed in Budapest for four days, and they liked it very much. One day they went to the zoo in Budapest and saw two kangaroos there.

The Australians were very happy, because kangaroos come from Australia. They said to the animals, "Come here, old friends! Come and see your Australian brothers!" But the kangaroos did not move.

But then the Hungarian Australian spoke to the animals in Hungarian. "Come here!" he said, and both the kangaroos ran to him.

The other Australians laughed and said, "Look at that! They're Australian, but they only know Hungarian!"

Reading : Check your understanding

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1 Where is Hungary?

a) In Australia.

b) In Europe.

2 Did the Hungarian man stay in Australia for a long time?

a) No, he did not.

b) Yes, he did.



3 Did he have any friends in Australia then?

- a) No, he did not. b) Yes, he did.

4 Why did he want to go back to Hungary?

- a) Because Australia is beautiful. b) To visit his old home.

5 Why did his friends want to see Hungary?

- a) Because it is beautiful. b) To see their old homes

Reading : Check your understanding

6 Did they go to Hungary in a ship?

- a) No, they went in a plane, and then in a train. b) Yes, they did.

7 Where did they find a zoo?

- a) In Budapest. b) In Rome.

8 What did they see in the zoo?

- a) Some kangaroos. b) Some old friends.



9 Why didn't the kangaroos come to them?

a) Because they did not move. b) Because they did not understand English.

10 Why did the kangaroos only understand Hungarian?

a) Because they came from Australia. b) Because they lived in Hungary.

Build your Lexicon: Fruits

Apple
Apricot
Banana
Cherry
Coconut
Fig
Grapes
Kiwi fruit
Mango



Orange
Papaya
Peach
Pear
Pineapple
Plum
Strawberry
Watermelon
Avocado

Build your Lexicon: Vegetables

Artichoke
Asparagus
Beet
Bell pepper
Broccoli
Cabbage
Carrot
Cauliflower
Cucumber



Eggplant
Green beans
Lettuce
Onion
Pea
Potato
Tomato
Radish
Okra



Conversation

Now : Watch the video





Level 3 :Session 4

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Tongue Twisters
- Grammar : (Modal Verbs)



Part 2

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation : Video



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Tongue Twisters
- Grammar : (Modal Verbs)

Tongue Twisters





She sells sea shells by the sea shore.

The shells she sells are surely seashells.

So if she sells shells on the seashore,

I'm sure she sells seashore shells.



A flea and a fly flew up in a flue.

Said the flea, "Let us fly!"

Said the fly, "Let us flee!"

So they flew through a flaw in the flue.



You've no need to light a night-light

On a light night like tonight,

For a night-light's light's a slight light,

And tonight's a night that's light.

When a night's light, like tonight's light,

It is really not quite right

To light night-lights with their slight lights

On a light night like tonight.



Swan swam over the sea,

Swim, swan, swim!

Swan swam back again

Well swum, swan!



Susan shines shoes and socks;

socks and shoes shines Susan.

She ceased shining shoes and socks,

for shoes and socks shock Susan.



You've no need to light a night-light

On a light night like tonight,

For a night-light's light's a slight light,

And tonight's a night that's light.

When a night's light, like tonight's light,

It is really not quite right

To light night-lights with their slight lights

On a light night like tonight.



Three grey geese in the green grass grazing.

Grey were the geese and green was the grass.



P15-F05

A pleasant place to place a plaice is a place
where a plaice is pleased to be placed.



Red lorry, yellow lorry, red lorry, yellow lorry.

Which witch wished which wicked wish?

The two-twenty-two train tore through the tunnel.



What noise annoys an oyster? Any noise annoys an oyster! but a noisy
noise annoys an oyster most! but who makes a noisy noise just to
annoy an oyster? nobody makes a noisy noise just to annoy an oyster!
so no oyster gets annoyed anymore!



Which witch wished which wicked wish?

The two-twenty-two train tore through the tunnel.

Betty bought butter but the butter was bitter so Betty bought

better butter to make the bitter butter better



Whether the weather be cold or whether the weather be hot

We'll be together whatever the weather, whether we like it or

not

red leather, yellow leather x 5



round the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran

she made a proper cup of coffee in a proper coffee pot

Grammar

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal auxiliary verbs are used with a main verb to show, mood and ideas such as ability, possibility and permission. The main Modal auxiliary verbs are listed in the table

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

can	will	must	shall	may
could	would	ought to	should	might



Can: Can is used

1) to express ability:

Ryan can speak French but he cannot speak German.

Superman can do things that ordinary people can't.

2) to express request:

Can you help Sue?

Can I offer you something to drink?



3) to express permission:

Can I use your cell phone?

You can't go out with Victor.

4) to express possibility:

If the weather is perfect tomorrow, we can go on a picnic.

I can be ready by five.

I will be ready five.



* Can is used to express a statement that is less uncertain than will.

5) be able to: be able to is used to describe an ability that a person will have in the future.

My baby will be able to walk in a few months.

I am busy but I will be able to talk to you in ten minutes.



Could: Could is used



to express abilities in the past:



Jason could do 50 push-ups in five minutes when he was young.



Jason could talk when he was four.



to express permission:



Could you lend me two grants?





to express future possibility: it expresses more uncertainty than may

I could get an A or B in grammar. It depends on the final exam.

could with present perfect tense is used to express something in the past may be real.

You could have been killed in that accident.

I could have won that game.



Shall: shall is used to express the simple future for the first person.

Shall we meet at the bus stop?

I shall never forget your help.



Will: Will is used

present to future tense:

Sean will leave tomorrow. She will be back in a few days.

If it rains, the soccer game will be put off.

express willing,

If you won't go and help him, I will.

I will wash the dishes if you cook.



Would: Would is used

1) as the past tense of will:

She said she would buy dinner on her way home.

I believed it would rain so I brought my raincoat.

2) to express polite request:

Would you please take off your coat?

Would you mind turning the radio off?



3) to express actions take place in the past:

I would fish and swim in the river when I lived in the countryside.

I used to go swimming in the river when I lived in the countryside.

4) to express desire

I would like to have one day off.

I'd love to stay for a few more days.



Should: Should is used

1) to give advice and opinions

You are driving too fast; you should slow down a little bit.

You have gained a lot of weight. You should go on a diet.



2) to express expectations:

Are you ready? The taxi should be here soon.

Twenty dollars is enough. It shouldn't cost more than that.

3) to suggest a less strong possibility

If you should pass the bakery, can you buy some bread?



4) Should with present perfect tense means something in the past should not be done.

The baby is crying. You shouldn't have talked so loudly.

Mom is angry. You shouldn't have come back so late.



Must & Have to: must/have to are used to

1) express something is necessary and essential

You must pay by cash.

You have to drive on the right in France.

2) Students have to wear uniform.

must not is used to express something is not permitted or allowed.

You mustn't smoke, eat and drink in the museum.



You must not drink and drive.

3) not have to is used to express something that is not to be done necessarily.

We don't have to get up early on Saturday.

She doesn't have to live in the hotel. She can live with us.



May: May is used to

1) express possibility in the present or in the future.

It may rain.

Elizabeth may know his telephone number.

2) for permission:

May I come in?

You may come if you want.

3) to express wish or hope.

May you a long life!



Might: Might is used

1) to express possibility in the present or in the future.

Ashley might be in the library. I am not sure.

George might come as well.

He may come.

He might come. (the chance that he comes is less likely than may)



2) might with present perfect tense means speculation about the past.

Edward is late. He might have missed his bus or he might have overslept.



8.1 Difference between the modal verbs.

1) The modals used to express future possibility are: may, might, could and can. Could and might express more uncertainty than may.

I may take a vacation in Bali Island.

You could be right. I am not sure.

There are only few jobs available, so she might not find one.



2) The modals used to express request are: can, could, will and would. However, could and would are more polite.

Could you give me a raise? Yes, I can.

Can you close the window? Sure I can.

* Be sure to use “can” and “will” for an affirmative short answer even if the question starts with would and could.



3) The modals used to express permission are: can, could and may. May is used in formal situation.

Where may I park my car? You can park right in front of the store.

Could I borrow your MP3? Yes, you may.

You may not park in the handicapped parking space.



* Use may and can in short answers.

could cannot be used to give and refuse permission.



4) The modals used to give advice are: could, might, should, must, have to, had better, and ought to.

You could meet me tonight or tomorrow morning.

You had better tell us the truth.

Your son ought to see a doctor.

You should not wear sandals and shorts to work.



* had better is stronger than should, ought to,
could and might are used when there are more than one choice.



5) The modals used to express preference are: prefer, would prefer, would rather and would like.

I would prefer to have Japanese food for dinner.

I would prefer to spend the night at home rather than drive out.

I would rather go by bus.



I would rather go out than stay home tonight.

I would like to have some tea.

Part 2

- Reading :Check your understanding
- Build your lexicon
- Conversation : Video

Reading : Check your understanding

There was a big flood near our house in spring. The water came down from the mountain and the hills, the river came up and up, and a lot of the houses on the low land were soon under the water.

The Red Cross sent some men, and they brought food and dry clothes, and took some people to higher ground in boats.



One old man lives in a small house near our river. He is a poor man, and there aren't any other houses near his. There was a lot of rain one night, and in the morning the old man looked out of his window and saw the flood. The water was nearly up to his bedroom window.

Reading : Check your understanding

The water came up and up, and the old man went to the top floor of his house. Then the flood was worse, and he went up on to the roof.

"What am I going to do?" he said. "The water's very deep, and I can't swim."

But after three hours the old man saw a boat.



It came slowly

near, and the old man saw two young men in it.

"We've come from the Red Cross," one of the young men called, "and . . ."

"I'm sorry," the old man answered, "but I've just given you some money this month, and I haven't got much. I'm a poor man."

Reading : Check your understanding

Look at these questions. Find the right answers.

1 Where did the flood come from?

a) A spring.

b) The mountain and hills.

2 Where did the water come up from?

a) A lot of the houses.

b) The river.

3 Who brought food and dry clothes?

a) Men from the Red Cross.

b) People on higher ground.



4 Is the poor old man's house near a lot of the houses on the low land?

a) No, it is not.

b) Yes, it is.

5 When did the old man see the flood?

a) In the morning.

b) One night.

6 Why did the old man go up on to his roof?

A) Because he wanted to look for the men from the Red Cross.

b) Because the water was very high.

7 What did the old man do then?

a) He swam to the higher land.

b) He waited.

Reading : Check your understanding

8 Who came then?

a) An old man in a boat.

b) Two young men.

9 Did the young men want money for the Red Cross?

a) No, they did not.

b) Yes, they did.

10 What did they want?

a) They wanted to look at the old man.

b) They wanted to take the old man to the high ground.

Build your Lexicon: Furniture

Table

Chair

Armchair

Stool

Counter

Kitchen cabinet

Buffet

Bookcase

Coffee table

Sofa

Bed

Side table

Closet

Dresser

Set of drawers

Desk



Build your Lexicon: Buildings

School

Hospital

Company

Fire station

Mall

Blocks

Apartment/ house

Villa

Condo



University

Institution

Farm

Gym

Theater

Cinema

Restaurant

Museum

Art gallery



Thank You