

اللغة الإنجليزية - المستوى الثاني

English Language – Part 2





Level 2 :Session 1

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1



- Pronunciation :What is Phonics?
- Grammar (Tenses: Present continuous / progressive)



Part 2



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





Part 1

- Pronunciation :What is Phonics?
- Grammar (Tenses: Present continuous/progressive)

What is Phonics?

- Phonics is a way of teaching people to read quickly and skilfully.
 - They are taught how to:
 - recognise the sounds that each individual letter makes;
 - identify the sounds that different combinations of letters make - such as 'sh' or 'oo';and blend these sounds together from left to right to make a word.
 - People can then use this knowledge to 'de-code' new words that they hear or see.
- This is the first important step in learning to read.



A few words about phonetic transcription:
characters are used to transcribe the sounds in a word

BED



/bed/

TIP



/tip/

ME



/mi:/



Alphabetic Code

- 44 phonemes represented by 26 letters
- Alphabet has 21 consonants (spoken 24) and 5 vowels (spoken 20)
- 85% of English spelling is predictable





Digraph

Two letters, which make one phoneme.

A consonant digraph contains 2 consonants:

sh ck th ll

A vowel digraph contains at least one vowel:

ai ay ar oa ow oy



Split digraph

A vowel digraph in which the two letters are not adjacent – e.g. ‘make’.



Trigraph

A trigraph is a phoneme which consists of three letters. E.g.

chr, which makes the /chr/ sound as in chrome and chromosome

dge, which makes the /g/ sound as in dodge and partridge

tch, which makes the /tch/ sound as in catch, match



Blending

Recognising the phonemes in a
written word, for example c-u-p, sh-ee-p,
and merging or mixing them in the
order in which they are written to pronounce
the word: 'cup', 'sheep'.

CAREFUL! These may not correspond to the number of letters in the word

SHEEP

/ʃi:p/

TONGUE

/tʌŋ/

LAUGH

/læf/

BRUISE

/bru:z/





indicates a LONG VOWEL
placed AFTER the vowel symbol

(a long vowel is simply a vowel you take a longer time to say...)

moon / mu:n /

deep / di:p /

leaf / li:f /

Consonant Digraphs

Consonant digraphs are 2 or 3 letters that come together to make one sound.
The difference between blends and digraphs is that blends are two letters that make two sounds and digraphs make one sound.

Ch /ch/

Tch /ch/

sh /sh/

wh /wh/

th /th/



Sound it out!



chin



ch – i – n



chi – n



chin



Sound it out!

think

th – i – nk

thi – nk

think



Speaking of VOWELS...



5 LONG VOWELS

vowel + [r]

sheep

/ i: /

blue moon

/ u: /

bird

/ ɜ: /

door

/ ɔ: /

car

/ ɑ: /



6 "SHORT" VOWELS

ship

/ ɪ /

bed

/ ɛ /

/ e /

hat

/ æ /

sun

/ ʌ /

dog

/ ɒ /

put, book

/ ʊ /



1 UNACCENTED VOWEL SOUND

banana



"schwa"





12 Monophthongs
= simple (single) vowel sound

8 Diphthongs

rose

/ əʊ /

beer

/ ɪə /

cow

/ aʊ /

care

/ eə /

cake

/ eɪ /

Poor

/ ʊə /

night

/ aɪ /

boy

/ ɔɪ /





Grammar

Tenses: Present continuous/progressive

The Present Continuous Tense

I **am** giving classes right now

My mother **is** working now.

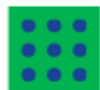
The students are paying attention at this moment



THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

AFFIRMATIVE: Play

I	am 'm	playing
You We They	are 're	
He She It	is 's	



THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

INTERROGATIVE: Play

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

NEGATIVE: Play

I	am not 'm not	playing
You We They	are not aren't	
He She It	is not isn't	



THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Is he playing football at the moment?

No, he isn't. He is running



WHAT IS SHE DOING?

draw

She is drawing a picture at the moment



WHAT IS DAVID DOING?

At the moment he's playing football



VERB + ing (spelling rules)

Ending IE=	-IE +Y+ing	Ending E =	-E +ing	Ending CVC	= CVCC
Die Lie	Dying Lying	Delete Compete	Deleting Competing	Run Stop	Running Stopping
Ending Syllable(-)+CVC(+)		=CVCC+ing	Ending Syllable(+)+CVC(-)		=CVC+ing
Reffer Omit		Refferring Omitting	Happen Open		Happening Opening



Make -ing forms of each verb given

begin

• beginning

rub

• rubbing

listen

• listening

lie

• lying

swim

• swimming

study

• studying

happen

• happening

get

• getting

use

• using

admit

• admitting

try

• trying

decide

• deciding

come

• coming

put

• putting



Usages

ACTIONS THAT ARE HAPPENING AT PRESENT (1)

They **are dancing** right now



TEMPORARY SITUATIONS (2)

They normally play tennis.

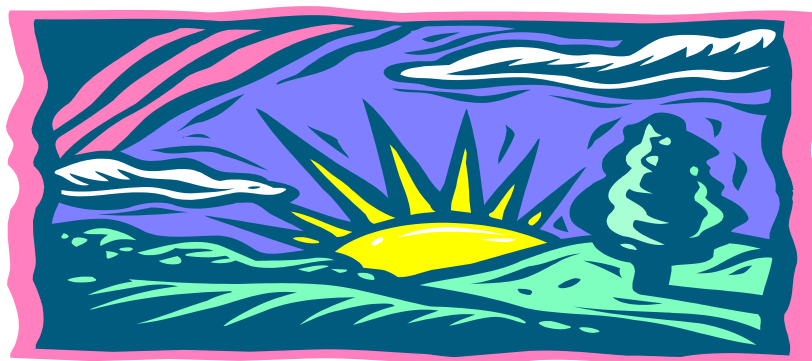


But this week they are skating.

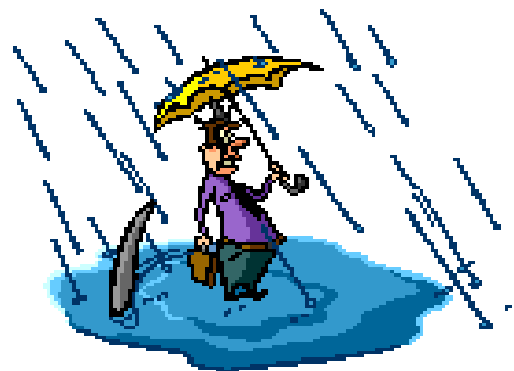


CHANGING SITUATIONS (3)

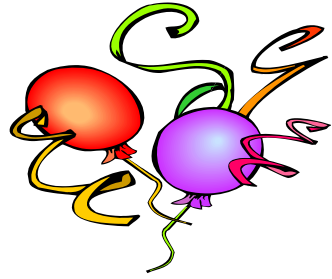
Yesterday it was very sunny.



Today it's raining more and more.



FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS (4)

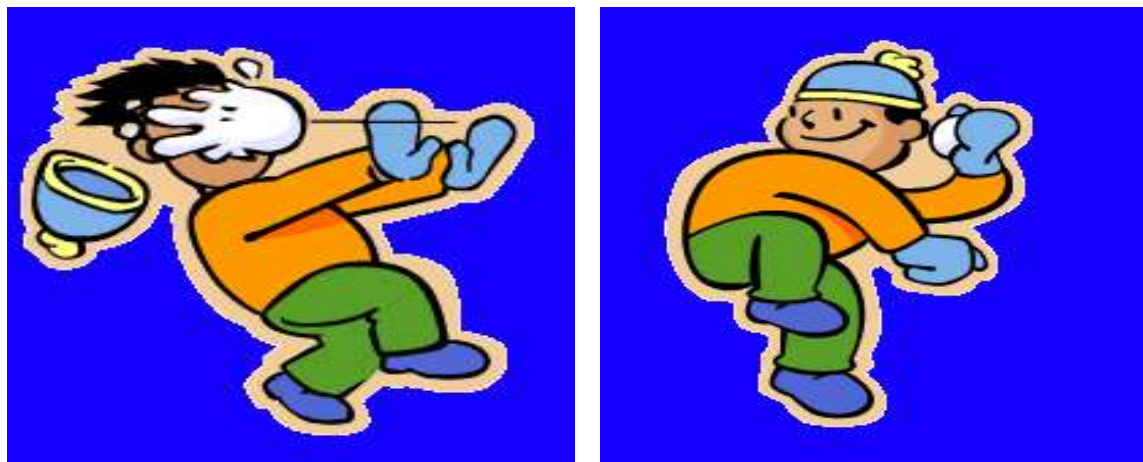


They are celebrating a party next weekend.

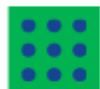


TIME EXPRESSIONS

Now, at the moment, today, nowadays, this week.



They are throwing snowballs now





Stative Verbs

Stative and Dynamic Verbs

Dynamic verbs
(or "action
verbs") usually
describe
actions we can
take, or things
that happen

Stative verbs
are never
used in
progressive
forms

Stative verbs usually
refer to a state or
condition which is
not changing or
likely to change.



Dynamic Verbs

There are many types of dynamic verbs, but most of them describe activities or events which can begin and finish.

Dynamic Verb	Type	Examples
play	activity	She plays tennis every Friday. She's playing tennis right now.
rain	process	It rains often in the winter. It is raining now.
hit	momentary action	When one boxer hits another, brain damage can result. When one boxer is hitting another, brain damage can result.

Stative Verbs

Stative verbs are verbs that express a state rather than an action. They usually relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being and measurements.

These verbs are not usually used with -ing in progressive (continuous) tenses even though they may take on time expressions such as now and at the moment. We use the simple tenses for them.

e. g. Paul feels rotten today. He has a bad cold.

Do you recognize him? He is a famous rock star.

Our client appreciated all the work we did for him.

Incorrect: I'm smelling your wife's wonderful spaghetti sauce.

Correct: I smell your wife's wonderful spaghetti sauce.



Stative Verbs: Senses

feel
hear
see
smell
sound
taste

Examples:

1. I see you (not I'm seeing you).
2. I hear the sea (not I'm hearing the sea).
3. The coffee smells delicious (not The coffee smells delicious).
4. This soup tastes nice (not This soup is tasting nice).



Stative Verbs: Thoughts, Mental Activity

appear, believe,
consider, depend,
doubt, forget,
guess, hope,
imagine, know,
mean, prefer,
realize, remember,
seem, suppose,
think, understand

Examples:

1. I know him very well. (not I'm knowing him very well).
2. I believe you (not I'm believing you).
3. I don't understand what you are saying (not I'm not understanding what you are saying).
4. I agree with you (not I'm agreeing with you).

Stative Verbs: Possession

belong to
have
owe
own
possess

Examples:

1. I have dark hair (not I'm having dark hair).
2. I own a house (not I'm owning a house).
3. This dog belongs to John (not this dog is belonging to John).
4. He possesses at least four cars (not he is possessing at least four cars).



Stative Verbs: Emotions

dislike
doubt
fear
hate
like
love
need
want
wish

Examples:

1. I love you. (not I'm loving you).
2. I like going to the cinema (not I'm liking going to the cinema).
3. He hates rainy days (not He is hating rainy days).
4. I want to go. (not I'm wanting to go).



Stative Verbs: Measurements

cost
equal
measure
weigh

- Examples:
- 1. The Eiffel Tower weighs 6,400 metric tons. (not The Eiffel Tower is weighing 6,400 metric tons).
- 2. This dress costs 100 dollars. (not This dress is costing 100 dollars).



Some Verbs Can Be Both Stative and Dynamic

Be

- be is usually a stative verb, but when it is used in progressive it means 'behaving' or 'acting'
- you are stupid = it's part of your personality
- you are being stupid = only now, not usually

Think

- think (stative) = have an opinion
I think that coffee is great
- think (dynamic) = consider, have in my head
What are you thinking about? I'm thinking about my next holiday.



Some Verbs Can Be Both Stative and Dynamic

➤ Have

➤ have (stative) = own

I have a car

➤ have (dynamic) = part of an expression

I'm having a party / a picnic / a bath / a good time / a break

➤ See

➤ see (stative) = see with your eyes / understand

I see what you mean.

I see her now, she's just coming along the road.

➤ see (dynamic) = meet / have a relationship with

I've been seeing my boyfriend for three years.

I'm seeing Robert tomorrow.



Part 11

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



Reading: Check your understanding

Hello, my name is Jorge. Today is a holiday – May, 1st – The worker's day. We're having a fantastic holiday! Sarah and Ana are sitting on park benches – they are with their boyfriends. Arthur is telling a joke to Lisa and she is laughing. Peter is listening to the radio and reading. Mr. Silva is selling ice creams at the beach. Mrs. Dantas is walking her dog at the park. Bob is riding a bike – he is having so much fun! Mr. Dantas is parking his car in a prohibited place. The traffic cop Eduard is fining him. I'm sitting on the beach I am eating an ice cream. Alice and Paul are swimming in the sea. David is taking pictures of his friends: they are jumping! Tom is in the park. He's playing soccer with his friends: John and Robert who is the goalkeeper. Everybody is happy (except Mr. Dantas and Eduard).



Reading: Check your understanding

Hello, my name is Jorge. Today is a holiday – May, 1st – The worker's day. We're having a fantastic holiday! Sarah and Ana are sitting on park benches – they are with their boyfriends. Arthur is telling a joke to Lisa and she is laughing. Peter is listening to the radio and reading. Mr. Silva is selling ice creams at the beach. Mrs. Dantas is walking her dog at the park. Bob is riding a bike – he is having so much fun! Mr. Dantas is parking his car in a no parking place. The traffic cop Eduard is fining him. I'm sitting on the beach, I am eating an ice cream. Alice and Paul are swimming in the sea. David is taking pictures of his friends: they are jumping! Tom is in the park. He's playing soccer with his friends: John and Robert who is the goalkeeper. Everybody is happy (except Mr. Dantas and Eduard).



Build your Lexicon: Countries

Egypt

England

America (USA)

Ireland

Brazil

Sudan

China

Lebanon



France

German

Italian

Holland

Scotland

Saudi Arabia

Morocco

Tunisia

Japan



Build your Lexicon: Nationalities

Egyptian

English

American

Irish

Brazilian

Sudanese

Chinese

Lebanese



French

German

Italian

Dutch

Scottish

Saudi Arabian

Moroccan

Tunisian

Japanese



Build your Lexicon: Travelling

Plane

Train

By car

Airport

Station

Passenger

Departure

Landing

Passport

Ticket



Arrival

Gate

Boarding

Hotel

Check in

Reservation

Check out

Attractions

Tourist

Sightseeing





Level 2: Session 2

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Silent (Magical) e
- Grammar (Tenses: Present simple VS Present continuous)

Part 2

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



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Silent e
- Grammar (Tenses: Present simple VS Present continuous)





The Silent e

Rule

vowel – consonant – e

The silent e makes the vowel long



Long a – Sneaky e

cake

came

bake

date

wake

name

ape

tale



Long a – Sneaky e

pale

safe

rake

same

tape

Take

tame

fade



Remember the Rule!

hate	wake	take
Hat	rat	cab
sat	rate	bag
sake	Name	nag
mat	bat	make



Long o – Sneaky e

bone

hole

code

nose

cone

Pole

hose

sore



Long o – Sneaky e

tote

tone

rose

robe

note

home

mode

cone



Remember the Rule!

hot	code	pope
Home	con	Rope
Sore	hope	rob
Sop	Note	cot
mop	not	hole



Long i – Sneaky e

bike

hide

bite

like

Dime

Pile

fire

ripe



Long i – Sneaky e

wipe

lime

tire

file

Ripe

Hike

pine

hide



Remember the Rule!

hit

hike

side

bite

mile

sit

site

ripe

like

bit

bite

rip

fine

fin

dime



Long u – Sneaky e

cube

rude

dude

rule

fuse

tune

mule

lube



Remember the Rule!

hut	bug	mug
cut	bus	nut
cute	cube	mule
tune	Tube	sun
mute	cup	dune



Remember the Rule!

hate
hit
rob
mule
mat

tide
rot
rub
name
bit

cute
rode
bag
bike
home





Grammar

Tenses: Present Simple VS Present Continuous

The Simple Present

1. Use the simple present tense to write about regular occurrences (habits, customs, and routines).

I usually meet my aunt for coffee on Sunday afternoon

Most Americans eat turkey on
Thanksgiving.

The U.S. government takes the census every ten
years.



The Simple Present

2. Use the present simple tense to write about facts.

Chicago has 38 movable bridges.



The average American uses 8 to 100 gallons of water every day.



The Simple Present Tense

3. Use the simple present tense to write about place of origin.

I come from Jordan.

I am from Jordan.

I come from Japan.

I am from Japan.



The Simple Present Tense

4. Use the simple present tense with non-action verbs.

Saori and Samah know Polish.

Uncle Sam wants you.



The Present Progressive Tense

1. Use the present progressive tense to write about actions that are happening right now.

Patricia is holding the baby.



Julia is studying.



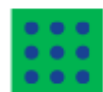
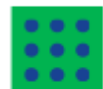
The Present Progressive Tense

2. Use the present progressive tense to write about a long action in progress.

My neighborhood is getting busy



The glaciers are melting

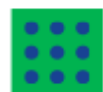
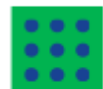


The Present Progressive Tense

3. Use the present progressive tense to write about a temporary action in progress.

I am studying at Moraine Valley Community College.

My nephew is living with me.



The Present Progressive Tense

4. Use the present progressive tense when you describe something or someone

(a descriptive state).

Which person is Bill Gates?

I think Bill Gates is sitting in the front wearing a blue shirt.



Microsoft Corporation, 1978

The Present Progressive Tense

5. Use the present progressive tense when you write about a definite plan for the future. In this case you need a future time expression.

I am having lunch with the president on Friday.

They are running in the marathon next week.



THE SIMPLE PRESENT vs. THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

He eats pancakes
every morning.



STATEMENTS

- (a) He eats pancakes every morning.
- (b) He is eating pancakes right now.
- (c) David rides every day
- (d) David is riding right now.

simple present
habits
usual activities

present progressive
actions - now

QUESTIONS

- (e) Does he eat pancakes every morning?
- (f) Is he eating pancakes right now?
- (g) Does David ride every day?
- (h) Is David riding right now?

simple present do and does as
helping verbs

present progressive
am, is, and are
in questions

NEGATIVES

(i) I don't ride my horse every day.

(j) I'm not riding my horse right now.

(k) She doesn't exercise every day.

(l) She isn't exercising right now.

simple present
uses do and does
as helping verbs

present progressive
uses am, is, and are
in negatives

walk

Rodolfo walks to school every day.
Right now he is walking with Amy.



call

She calls her grandmother every week.

Right now she is calling her.





My daughter plays soccer every day.

She is playing soccer right now.

I do not play soccer every day.

I cook every day.

cook



play





I'm hungry right now.
I want some cake.



(a) I'm thirsty right now.
I want some water.

I am wanting some water

?

not used
in present
progressive

Nonaction verbs

want

physical or emotional need



Some Common Monaction Verbs

dislike

hate

like

love

need

want





4-6 NONACTION VERBS NOT USED IN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

(b) I smell a skunk.

Do you smell it too?

Are you smelling it too?

?



Nonaction verbs

smell

sensory experience

NOT used in
present progressive

Other common nonaction verbs

hear

believe

see

know

smell

think (believe)

taste

understand





We know that today is Javier's birthday.

Javier and Jaime are looking at the birthday cake. Javier is blowing out the candles.

know
look
blow





Miriam is at the beach. She smells the salty air. She hears the seagulls singing.
She wants to stay at the beach forever.

smell
hear
want





(a) She **sees** the house.

(b) She **is looking** at her watch. She wants class to end.

(c) He **is watching** the children.

see	→	nonaction verb
watch		action verb
look at		action verb



(d) I hear the car horn.

(e) He's listening to his favorite song.

hear → nonaction verb

listen (to) → action verb





My brother is watching TV.

watch
look at
see





They are looking at
their baby.

watch
look at
see





The train tracks are close to our house.

We hear the trains every night.

hear
listen to



Grandpa is listening to music.

hear
listen to



Part 2

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



Reading : Check your understanding

Alan Smith's father bought him a small shop, and Alan sold milk, butter, cheese, eggs and other things in it. His shop was in a small town, and it was open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday morning, but it was shut on Sunday afternoon and on Monday.

Alan went to some farms on Monday and bought their best butter and cheese and eggs from the farmers, but he bought his milk in the town. A truck brought it to his shop in the morning. Alan and his wife worked in the shop, and they sold lot of their food, because it was good and clean.



Reading : Check your understanding

A fat woman came into the shop on Saturday. She bought some eggs and some butter, and then she said to Alan's wife, "Your eggs and your butter are dear today. Why are Saturday and Sunday dearer than Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday?" Alan's wife was unhappy. She looked at the fat woman, and then she looked at Alan, but she did not give an answer. Then Alan smiled and said, "Our food is not dearer on Saturday and Sunday! It is cheaper on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday!"

Reading : Check your understanding

Look at these questions. Find the right answers. Then write the questions and the answers:

1 Was Alan's shop open on Monday?

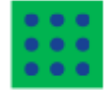
a) No, it wasn't.

b) Yes, it was.

2 Was Alan's shop shut on Saturday?

a) No, it wasn't.

b) Yes, it was.





Reading : Check your understanding

3 Was Alan's shop open or shut on Sunday morning?

- a) It was open.
- b) It was shut.

4 Who sold Alan cheese?

- a) His father did. b) The farmers did.

5 Who brought Alan's butter to his shop?

- a) A man in a truck did. b) Alan did.

Reading : Check your understanding

6 Who brought milk to Alan's shop?

a) A man in a truck did.

b) Alan did.

7 Why did a lot of people buy food from Alan?

a) Because he and his wife worked in the shop.

b) Because the food was clean and good.

8 Who answered the fat woman's question?

a) Alan did.

b) Alan's wife did.



Reading : Check your understanding

9 Was the answer an angry one, or a nice one?

a) It was a nice one.

b) It was an angry one.

10 Was the food in the shop dearer on Friday or on Saturday?

a) It was dearer on Friday.

b) It was dearer on

Saturday.

Build your Lexicon: Wild Animals

Lion

Tiger

Cheetah

Giraffe

Monkey

Gorilla

Zebra

Rhinos



Elephant

Hippo

Bear

Panda

Chimpanzee

Leopard

Deer

Eagle



Build your Lexicon: Wild Animals

Cat

Dog

Fish

Bird

Duck

Cow

Buffalo

Donkey



Pig

Horse

Goat

Sheep

Camel

Turtle

Parrot

Chicken

Rabbit



Build your Lexicon: Wild Animals

Bedroom

Kitchen

Bathroom

Living room

Study room

Guest room

Corridor

Basement



Reception

Attic

Roof

Yard

Terrace

Porch

Ceiling

Windows





Conversation

Now : Watch the video





Conversation Commentary



Level 2 :Session 3

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Homophones
- Grammar (Tenses: Past simple VS Past continuous)

Part 2

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



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Homophones
- Grammar (Past simple VS Past continuous)

Homophones





- Homophones are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings.
- For example, there is a pear that is good to eat. I use a pair of gloves because I have two hands. Pay attention to see how the following homophones are spelled.

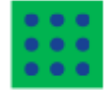


week weak

- There are 7 days in a week.
- She has been sick and is still weak.



Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday



they're there their



They're going to be last if they don't hurry.

The books are right there.

Halloween is their favorite holiday.



tale tail

I love the fairy tale, "Cinderella."
The fox has a bushy tail.





hole whole

The golf ball went in the hole.

I ate the whole pizza!



hour our



There are 60 minutes in an hour.

Our class is going to the museum.



through threw

We are swimming **through** the water.

She **threw** the ball to her brother

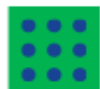


for four



What do you want for lunch?

I see four apples.



ate eight

- I can't believe I ate the whole thing!
- There are eight cars in the parking lot.



so sew

He runs so fast!

Will you please sew on the button.



see sea

Do you see the teacher?
The ship travels on the sea.



flour flower

I use flour to make cookies.

I put the flower in the vase.



Two too to

The baby has **two** new teeth.
I have **too** much homework!
Astronauts went **to** the moon.



A room in prison to exchange for money



Cell



sell



A type of animal that grows on your head



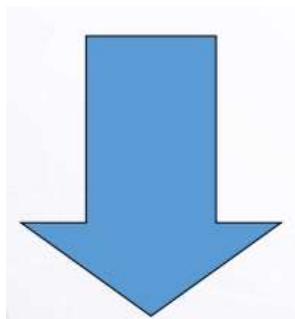
hare



hair



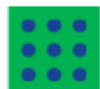
Not there to listen



here



hear



After dark in shining armour



night



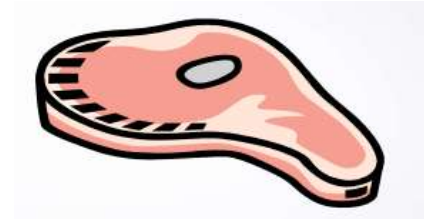
knight



To encounter the beef



meet



meat



A beloved creature



dear



deer



To cry for a sea creature



wail



whale



To find how heavy the path is



weigh



way





Can you find ate or nine mistakes in these sentences?

I will chews to take the advice.

Please weight for me. The son is very bright today.

What is the mane idea?

I knead a knew pear of shoes.

Can you find eight or nine mistakes in these sentences?

I will choose to take the advice.

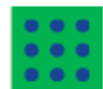
Please wait for me. The sun is very bright today.

What is the main idea?

I need a new pair of shoes.



Grammar Tenses: Past Simple VS Past Continuous



Reporting to the Police 1



Reporting to the Police 1

To my right, there was a young woman.
She was eating a huge dish of ice cream. She was enjoying it.
After the man stole the briefcase, we were all talking loudly.
The owner of the briefcase was very upset!



Past Progressive

Use the past progressive to describe an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past.

- I was having coffee.
- She was eating ice cream.

10 a.m. now future past

was eating

was eating



Be Careful!

Non-action verbs are not usually used in the progressive.
Note the exception with have.

- I was having a headache. **X**
- I was having coffee. She was having ice cream

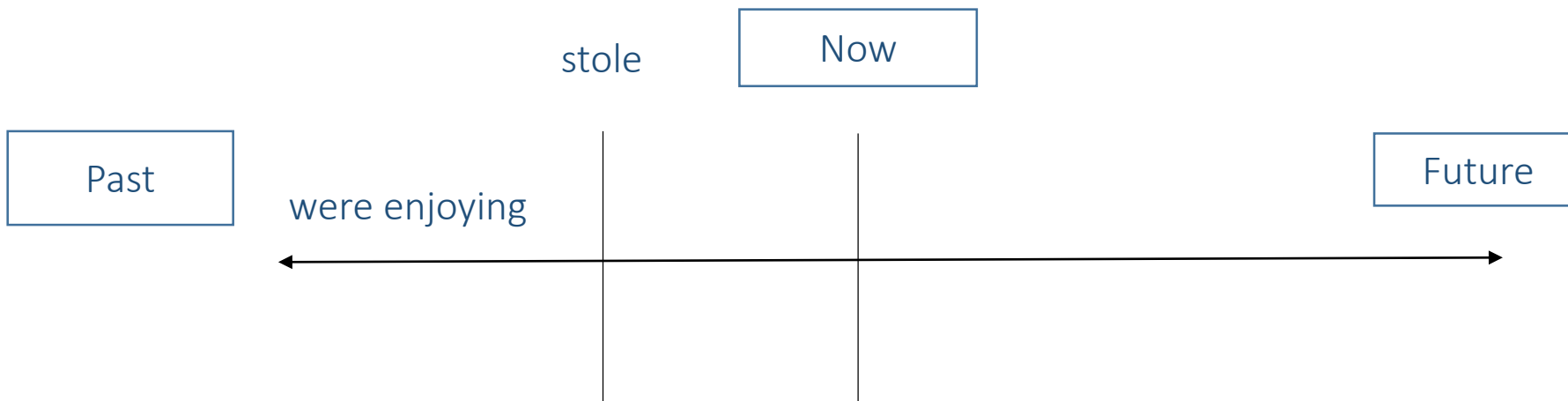


Here the meaning
of have is eat or drink.

Past Progressive & Simple Past 1

Use past progressive with simple past to describe an action that was interrupted by another action.

- They were enjoying the morning when the thief stole the briefcase.



Past Progressive & Simple Past 2

Use past progressive for the action in progress.

Use when and the simple past for the action that interrupts. The man was reading the newspaper when the thief snatched his briefcase.

Snatched now future

Past was reading



Past Progressive & Simple Past 3

Use past progressive to focus on the duration of an action.

Use simple past to focus on the completion of an action.

I was sitting in Maxi's Café and watching people.

The thief stole the briefcase and ran away.



Past Progressive with While 1

Use past progressive with while to describe two actions in progress at the same time in the past.

The man was reading the newspaper while the woman was eating her ice cream.



Past Progressive with While 2

Use past progressive with while to describe two actions in progress at the same time in the past.

The man was reading the newspaper while the woman was eating her ice cream.



Time Clauses

The time clause (= the part with while or when) can come at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

hey were having coffee when the thief snatched the briefcase. When the thief snatched the briefcase they were having coffee.

NO COMMA

COMMA!!

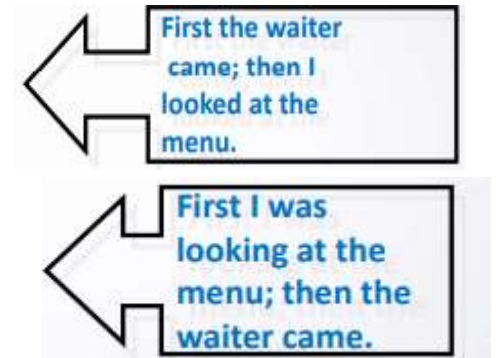


Be Careful!

Sentences with both clauses in the simple past have a different meaning from sentences with one clause in the simple past and one in the past progressive.

When the waiter came, I looked at the menu. X

When the waiter came, I was looking at the menu. I was looking



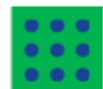
Part 2

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



Reading : Check your understanding

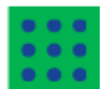
Gladys was at school in a small, quiet town in England. She was sixteen years old, and her father and mother were poor, and their house was very small. Maisie was Gladys's friend. She went to that school as well. Gladys said, "Maisie, I'm going to find a very rich man and I'm going to marry him. Then I'm going to have a beautiful house and a large garden, and a lot of clothes, and a lot of money." "In their house?" Gladys asked.



Reading : Check your understanding

Maisie smiled and said, "Where are you going to find a very rich man, Gladys? There aren't any in our town." But Gladys was a very pretty girl. Her eyes were blue, and her hair was black and soft. She went to London, and then she went to America. She found a tall, very rich man there, and she married him. She was twenty-two years old then.

Then she and her husband went to England. They went to Gladys's old house, and Maisie came there. Gladys said, "I've married a very rich man, Maisie, and I've got a beautiful house and a large garden and four gardeners. And I've bought a lot of clothes and I have money as well. My husband's got a plane too, and he flies it!" Maisie said, "A lot of people have got planes and fly them, Gladys."





1. Were Gladys's father and mother rich?

- a) No, they were not.
- b) Yes, they were.

2. Did Gladys want to work in her small, quiet town?

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

3. Who did Gladys want to marry?

- a) A rich man.
- b) A tall man.



4. Were there any very rich men in Gladys's town?

- a) No, there were not.
- b) Yes, there were a lot.

5. Did Gladys marry in London, or in America?

- a) In London.
- b) In America



6. Was her husband a short man?

a) No, he was tall.

b) Yes, he was.



7. Where did Maisie see Gladys again?

a) In America.

b) In London.



c) In their small town.



8. Whose house did they meet in?

a) Gladys's old house.

b) Maisie's house.



9. Who flew the plane in this story?

a) Gladys did.

b) Gladys's husband did.



10. Where did he or she fly it?

a) In the garden.

b) In the house.



Build your Lexicon: hobbies

Reading

Writing

Drawing

Playing football

Swimming

Collecting stamps

Playing chess

Playing video games



Acting

Listening to music

Singing

Playing the piano

Ballet dancing

Travelling

Art

crafts

Coloring



Build your Lexicon: Character traits (+)

Funny

Nice

Friendly

Loyal

Honest

Punctual

Organized

Sensitive



Polite

Tolerant

Generous

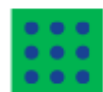
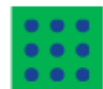
Truthful

Reliable

Responsible

Secretive

Intelligent



Build your Lexicon: Character traits (-)

Silly

Boring

Unfriendly

Disloyal

Dishonest

Tardy

Messy

Cruel



Impolite

Nervous

Miser Liar

Lazy

Irresponsible

Careless

Stupid



Build your Lexicon: Appearance

Tall

Short

Thin

Heavy

Smart

Beautiful

Handsome

Chubby



Muscular

Skinny

Stout

Bald

Plain

Attractive

Gorgeous

Slim





Level 2: Session 4

Part 1 & Part 2



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Homonyms and Homographs
- Grammar (Future simple Will /Going to)

Part 2

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



Part 1

- Pronunciation :Homonyms and Homographs
- Grammar (Future simple Will /Going to)

Homonyms

What are homonyms?

- Homonyms are spelt the same.
- They are pronounced the same.
- They have different meanings

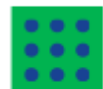




A flower found in your eye



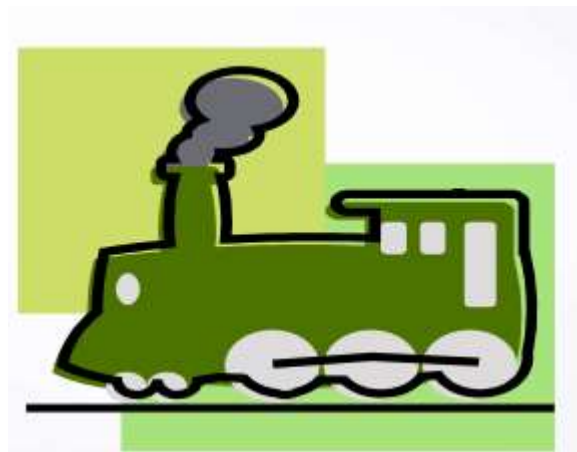
Look at this to see what the time is.



Your money is not in danger when it is in this.



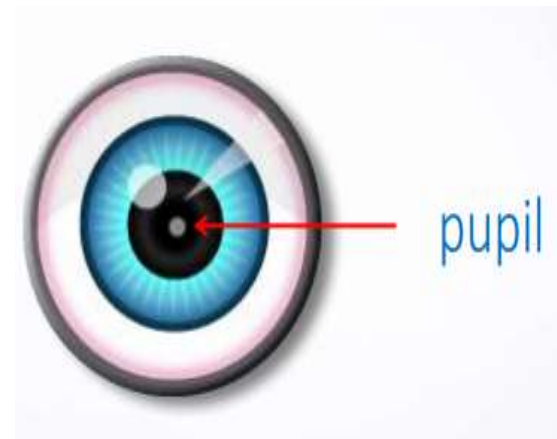
Practise for a match as you travel on the rails.



train



A learner in the middle of your eye





A sixtieth of a minute is not first



second



A place where a group of fish learn.



school

A keen supporter to cool you down.



fan



Move your hand as the water comes in.



wave





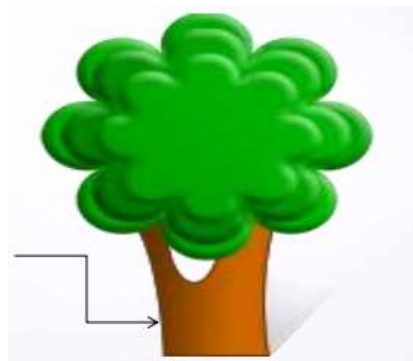
A less heavy way to start a fire.



lighter



A dog does this on the outside of a tree trunk.



bark



Smooth, not odd numbers.



2 8

4 10

6 12

even

Does it squeak when it moves the cursor?



mouse





The colour of a fruit.



orange



Glue the long piece of wood.



stick



A season to go booing!



spring



A tree in the middle of your hand.



palm

A metal that keeps your clothes free from creases.



iron





12 inches on the end of your leg.



foot

Does drinking from them help you see better?



glasses





Homographs

Words that have the same spelling but different meanings are called homographs.



Read the following sentences:

Jill got water from the well. Jill wasn't feeling well at school today. well (n.) – a deep hole from which water is drawn well (adj.) – healthy





Exapmle:



1. The dove flew by the window



2. She dove into the Pool



Dove / dav/ (n.) - a small white bird



Dove / douv/ (V.) – the past tense of dive





Non-example:

1. The knight drew his sword. 2. It was the middle of the night. Knight (n.) –a soldier who followed the king Night (n.) –when it is dark outside





Anna was supposed to close the door. (to shut; near)

The students are sitting too close to each other. (to shut; near)

Please close the door after coming inside.

There are several monkeys close to the bars in the cage.



This tree has thick bark. (cover of a tree; sound made by a dog)
The loud bark kept me awake. (cover of a tree; sound made by a dog)
The bark of the tree is rough. Those dogs bark every night.



Did the soldier desert the army? (leave; dry and sandy place)

He walked in the hot desert without water. (leave; dry and sandy place)

The kids planned to desert their parents as soon as they got to the park.

The plane will fly over the desert.



She went to see the play at her school.
(story for theatre; take part in a game)
“Do you play basketball?” asked Ryan.
(story for theatre; take part in a game)



Grammar

Future Tense



We can use the simple future tense :

When we predict a future event or situation, e.g. I think that the white robot will win the race. When we make decisions at the time of speaking, e.g. What time do you want to meet tomorrow morning? I'll meet you at ten.



Adverbs that are used in future tense:

tomorrow The day after tomorrow

In a few days Two days later

In two weeks ' time Next Sunday

In a few minutes In the future

Positive & negative statement of simple future tense :

Subject	Aux.verb	m.verb	
I You we	will won't	be	on holiday next Sunday. at home in a few days.
They She He, It	will won't	go	to school tomorrow



Question Form of Future Tense:

Aux.verb	Subject	main verb	Object	time
will	I You we They She He, It	visit	your uncle	Tomorrow?
		be	at home	Next Monday?





We can also use 'be going to' in future tense to express a greater degree of certainty

We can use 'be going to' to:

Talk about what we think will happen soon,

e.g. Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain.

Talk about what we have already arranged or decided to do,

e.g. I'm going to punish Mary because she is so talkative



Neg. & Pos. Form of 'be going to' :

Subject	Aux.verb	m.verb	Object	
I	am 'm not	going to	visit	the boy
You We They	are aren't			
He she it	is isn't			
				tomorrow



Question Form of 'be going to'

Aux.verb	Subject	Aux.verb	m.verb	Object
Am	I	going to	Buy install	a computer? some software?
Are	You we They			
Is	She He, It			



Part 2

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

Reading Check your understanding

Mr and Mrs Young's small house was in a village, but their children's houses were in a town. Then Mr Young died. Mrs Young was eighty-five years old, and her children said to her, "Come and live in the town near us, Mother. Or come and live in one of our houses." But she said, "No, I'm not going to go to the town. I'm going to remain here." Her children were not happy. They said, "There are a lot of burglars here now. Maybe one of them will come into her house and take her money and her nice things."





One Sunday one of her daughters went to Mrs Young's house. She saw a key on the ground at the side of the front door. "Mother!" she said, "You mustn't put your key there. That's the worst place. Burglars can see it and open the door!"

"Mrs Young smiled. "Try to open the door with the key," she said. Her daughter did this. The key made a lot of noise, but it did not open the door. Then Mrs Young said, "I hear the key in the lock, and then I get one of my brother's old guns, go out of the back door and creep up behind the burglars."



1. Did Mr and Mrs Young's children live with them?

a) No, they did not.

b) b) Yes, they did.

2. Did Mrs Young go and live with her children?

a) No, she did not.

b) b) Yes, she did.

3. Why were her children not happy then?

a) Because a burglar came into their mother's house.

b) Because there were a lot of burglars in that place.





4. What did one of Mrs Young's daughters see one day?

a) A key.

b) A lock.

5. Where was it?

a) In the lock.

b) Near Mrs Young's door





6 Why is that not a good place for your key?

- a) Because people can see it and open the door with it.
- b) Because you will lose it.

7 Where did Mrs Young's daughter put the key?

- a) In the house.
- b) In the lock.

8 Did Mrs Young's daughter open the door with it?

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

9 Why didn't the door open?

- a) Because the key made a lot of noise.
- b) Because the key was the wrong one.

10 What did Mrs Young always do when she heard the key in the lock?

- a) She crept up behind the burglars with a gun.
- b) She made a lot of noise.

Build your Lexicon: Emotions

Happy

Sad

Worried

Relaxed

Nervous

Calm

Irritated

Satisfied



Angry

Pissed off

Excited

Bored

Amazed

Shocked

Fed up

Sarcastic



Build your Lexicon: At school

Class

Playground

Teacher

Students

Library

Laboratory

Auditorium

Theatre



Supervisor

Textbooks

Exams

Quizzes

Headmistress

Subjects

Stationary

Whiteboard

Detention



Build your Lexicon: Social Media

Internet

Face book

Download

Share

Comment

Followers

Instagram

Whats App

Block

Unfriend

Add friend

Privacy

Groups

Page

Blog

YouTube



Build your Lexicon: Crimes

Murder

Theft

Robbery

Breaking a house

Mugging

Kidnap

Hijack

Smuggle



Drug dealer

Thief

Pickpocket

Robber

Murderer

Case

Jail

Blackmail

شكراً لكم