

Unit Two



The Way we live



Unit Objectives:

Grammar:

- making correct statements and questions in the present simple & the present continuous tenses.
- Making correct statements and questions using '**Have**' & '**Have got**' formats.

Vocabulary:

- Using collocations about daily life.
- Using vocabulary about things in the house.

Reading Comprehension:

- *Tales of Two Cities.*

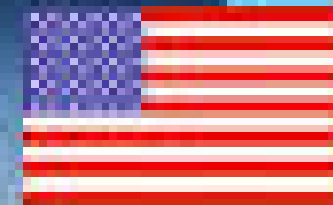
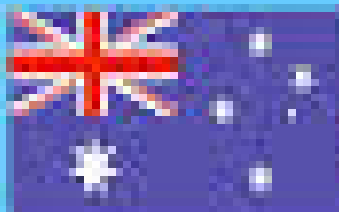
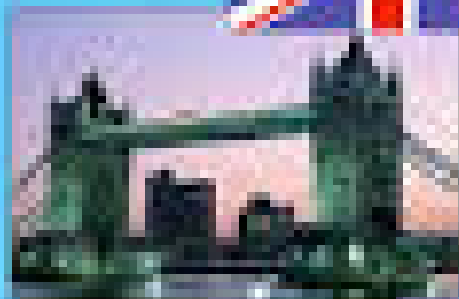
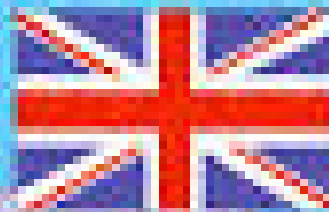
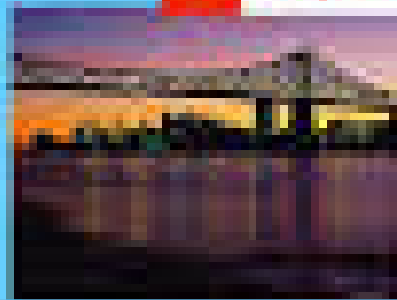
Writing:

- Using Linking words (but, however, so, because)
- Describing a person.
- Writing a comparison paragraph between yourself and another person.

Listening & Speaking:

- Asking and answering questions about possession (**Have**' & '**Have got**)
- Getting information about people.
- Talking about your favorite room.
- How to make a successful conversation (*Everyday English*)

ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES



English Speaking Countries

Countries Where English is Used at Workplaces



Grammar Spot

- The simple Present Tense
- The simple Present Vs. the Present continuous
- 'Have' Vs. 'Have got'

➡ Grammar Reference 2.1-2.4 p. 130

➡ Present & Present Continuous (*Betty Azar Slides*)

Asking and Answering Questions using 'Have' & 'Have Got'

1. Yes/No Questions with 'Have': (main verb)

a. Do + [you/I/they/we/Plural n.] + have + a + N.?

Answer: Yes, [Subject ☐] do. OR No, [Subject ☐] don't.

b. Does + [he/she/it/Sing. N.] + have + a + N.?

Answer: Yes, [Subject ☐] does OR No, [Subject ☐] doesn't.

2. Yes/No Questions with 'Have Got': (Helping Verb + main verb)

a. Have + [you/I/they/we/Plural n.] + got + a + N. ?

Answer: Yes, [Subject ☐] have OR No, [Subject ☐] haven't.

b. Has + [he/she/it/Sing. N.] + got + a + N.?

Answer: Yes, [Subject ☐] has OR No, [Subject ☐] hasn't.



More Information. On: https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/have_have_got.htm

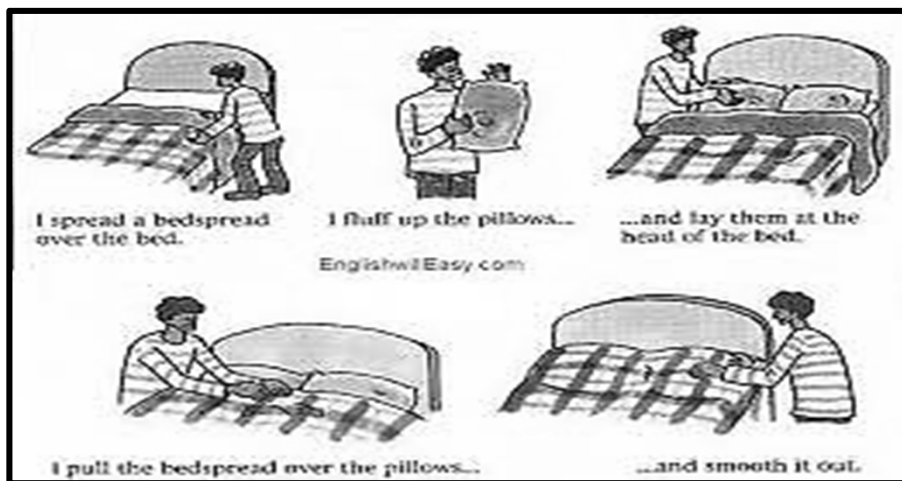
Unit 2 Getting Information (SB p. 16)

Student B

Name and Age	City and Country	Family	Occupation	Free Time/ holiday	Present Activity
Mike, 26	Vancouver, Canada	A sister	Work for a computer company	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skiing, ice hokey• Europe	Playing ice hokey
Sara, 38	Perth, Scotland	A son and a daughter	Part-time teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reading• Going to the cinema• Spain or Greece	Washing the dishes
Nicole, 15					
Jeff, 54 and Wendy, 53					

Vocabulary

Daily Life



Vocabulary

Daily Life

What is a collocation?

A collocation refers to two or more words that often go together.

Examples of the most common collocations

Have	Do	Make	Take
Have a drink	Do (my) homework	Make money	Take a taxi
Have a bath	Do (my) hair	Make progress	Take a look
Have a problem	Do business	Make a mistake	Take notes
Have a shower/bath	Do (someone) a favour	Make an effort	Take a chance
Have fun	Do some shopping	Make a difference	Take a break

Reading

Tales of Two Cities



EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Making a Conversation

How to make a nice conversation:

- Ask questions.
- Show that you're interested.
- Don't just answer *yes or no*.
- *Try to add a comment of your own.*
- Don't let the conversation stop.

*Exercises 3 & 4 page 21.



Writing

Wb. P. 14, 15

- Linking/ connecting words are used to connect two or more words, phrases, or clauses.
 - Dana enjoys walking **and** jogging.
 - Dana enjoys walking by the beach, **or** jogging on sidewalks.
 - Dana enjoys walking, **but** she hates cycling.
- When using linking words, it is important to pay attention to their meaning, and punctuation.



Writing

Wb. P. 14, 15

Linking word	Meaning	Example
And	Addition	She loves apples, oranges, and pears. He hates waking up in the morning, and he can't stand his job.
But	Contrast	She loves apples, but she hates oranges.
However,	Contrast	She enjoys walking on beaches. However , she doesn't like running.
Because	Cause, reason	She didn't come to school because she was sick. Because she was sick, she didn't come to school.
So	Result	She was sick, so she didn't come to school.