

## Chapter 2

Experiencing Nature

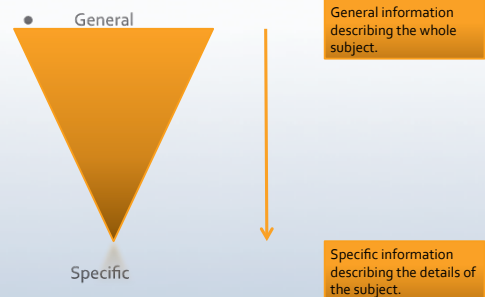
## Watson and the Shark



## Vocabulary Chart

| Nouns      | Adjectives  | Verbs  | Other |
|------------|-------------|--------|-------|
| background | afraid      | attack |       |
| harbor     | dark        | hold   |       |
| oar        | dramatic    | kill   |       |
| rope       | frightening | reach  |       |
| rowboat    | huge        | rescue |       |
| shark      |             | try    |       |
| ship       |             |        |       |
| spear      |             |        |       |
| teeth      |             |        |       |
|            |             |        |       |
|            |             |        |       |

## Descriptive Paragraphs



## Example

- As I was growing up in the 60's, television was the only entertainment my family knew of the electronic sort. The 7 o'clock nightly news was such an important part of our family that my dad knocked a wall down and built a huge cabinet in its place just to accommodate our 19-inch black and white. No one was allowed to talk or make a sound when the television was on; all eyes were glued to the moving and flickering image. The box commanded absolute respect. In the daytime, "the television needs its rest" my mother would say, as she patted its pseudo-wooden top and covered it with a doilie she had made herself. There is no doubt that TV was as central to our lives as it was to the lives of all our friends during that period.

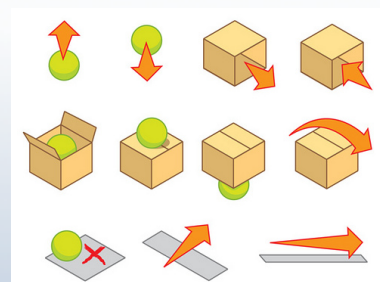
## Adjectives



## Prepositional Phrases



## Example



## Pronouns

| NUMBER   | PERSON                 | GENDER             | PERSONAL PRONOUNS |        | EXAMPLE   |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|---|
|          |                        |                    | Subject           | Object |   |
| Singular | 1 <sup>st</sup> Person | Male/Female        | I                 | me     | I like fishing.   |
|          | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Person | Male/Female        | you               | you    | Will you come with me?  |
|          | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person | Male               | he                | him    | He likes to fish in the river.  |
|          |                        | Female             | she               | her    | She likes to fish in the river with him.  |
|          |                        | Neuter             | it                | it     | I've never seen her catch a fish so quickly. It just jumped out of the water.               |
| Plural   | 1 <sup>st</sup> Person | Male/Female        | we                | us     | We were so surprised.   |
|          | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Person | Male/Female        | you               | you    | It gave us such a fright to see you pulling a giant fish out of the river.                  |
|          | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Person | Male/Female/Neuter | they              | them   | We gave all the fish we caught to our family, and they were very happy to have them to eat. |

Comparison of object pronouns and subject pronouns using the verb ("to write"):

| Person | Subject   | Object    | Subject   | Object    |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| first  | I write   | write me  | we work   | work us   |
| second | you write | write you | you work  | work you  |
| third  | he write  | write him | they work | work them |
| third  | it write  | write it  |           |           |
| third  | she write | write her |           |           |

## Nouns and Pronouns

- Carla is known for her fairness, so we chose her to judge the competition.
- William helped his mother pack for their trip.

## The Present Continuous

This tense is used to describe an action that is occurring right now (at this moment, today, this year, etc.). The action has begun and is still in progress.



She is typing a paper for her class.  
He is editing his thesis right now.



## The Present Continuous

The present continuous can also be used to describe an action that is occurring in the present, but is temporary.



John **is living** in Modesto, but he might move soon.



## -ing

- For many verbs we make the *ING* form by simply adding *-ING* to end of the verb.
- eat – eating
- speak – speaking

### Verbs ending with -e (with the exception of verbs ending in -ee and -ie)

Drop the -e and add *ING*

hope - hoping  
ride - riding  
make - making  
write - writing

### Verbs ending with -ee

Just add *-ING*

agree - agreeing  
flee - fleeing  
see - seeing

### Verbs ending with -ie

Change the -ie to -y and add *-ING*

die - dying  
lie - lying  
tie - tying

### Verbs ending with one vowel and one consonant (with the exception of w, x, and y)

For one syllable verbs

double the consonant and add *-ING*

Jog - jogging  
sit - sitting  
run - running  
stop - stopping

#### For two syllable verbs

*If the 1st syllable is stressed, just add ING*

answer - answering

offer - offering

listen - listening

visit - visiting

## Articles

- The first time you speak of something use "a or an", the next time you repeat that object use "the".  
*I live in a house. The house is quite old and has four bedrooms.*  
*I ate in a Chinese restaurant. The restaurant was very good.*

- DO NOT use an article with countries, states, counties or provinces, lakes and mountains except when the country is a collection of states such as "The United States".  
*He lives in Washington near Mount Rainier.*  
*They live in northern British Columbia.*

- Use an article with bodies of water, oceans and seas -  
*My country borders on the Pacific Ocean*  
*DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about things in general*  
*I like Russian tea.*  
*She likes reading books.*

- DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about meals, places, and transport  
*He has breakfast at home.*  
*I go to university.*  
*He comes to work by taxi.*

## Homework

- Part 12, p.33.
- Read part 5, p.38.