

Grammar Learning Through Stories

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2022



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2022

Publicado por acuerdo con los autores.

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Corrección y Diseño:
Índice Científico Editorial

Respaldado por:
La Caracola Editores

Grammar Learning Trough Stories

Riobamba, Ecuador
Dirección de Publicaciones Científicas, 2022
ISBN: 978-9942-42-539-3
Fecha de Publicación: 2022-08-01



DEDICATION

To our students, the reason of being of our vocation, we recognise in the great task of teaching, the path towards the permanent transformation of a free and harmonious society.

GRATEFULNESS

To the polytechnic authorities who have allowed the dissemination of this research work. And to the students who will use this text as a tool for their personal and collective development

INTRODUCCIÓN

This supporting material has been created to provide a wide range of tasks contributing to make English Language Learning more meaningful. Task based learning is an approach in which students construct their knowledge by the practice of second language, with all of its skills.

The several tasks have been designed based on articles of general interest. This kind of material is a new proposal since English books generally contains too many Grammar rules which are very easy to find in the media. This printed version of tasks has a purpose to increase the critical thinking abilities of students at a low intermediate level of English as well it promotes learning based on solving Problem. A second language is not merely a set of words and isolated sentences, and grammar rules to memorize; it constitutes a second system of communication which means that we think twice, we learn twice, and we solve conflicts twice.

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PART 1
PRESENT, PAST, AND FUTURE

LESSON 1

1. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE



MARY COOKS

Mary is 50-year-old. She is from Riobamba, Ecuador. She is not married. She is a retired nurse. After her retirement, she started to get bored at home. That is why;she decided to find a job. She loves cooking. She alwaysprepares food for her family especially on Holidays. Oneday, Mary received a call from her sister Caroline who isthe owner of a restaurant. During their conversation,

Mary asked Carolina if she needs help at her work. Carolina kindly accepted her offer. Sincethat day, Mary`s life changed. So, she works in the mornings from 7AM to 12 PM. Becauseof her work, she always gets up early.

At the restaurant Mary always cooks. She sometimes washes the dishes. She rarely sweeps the floor. She never attends to clients. She works from Monday to Friday. Mary is a good cook. She works there for many years. She prepares Ecuadorian food. In the afternoons, shetakes care of her kitten. They live alone. She never gets married. Mary is really happy becauseshe loves her new lifestyle.

QUESTIONS

1. Who is Caroline?
2. How often does Mary sweep the floor at the restaurant?
3. Does Mary have a pet?
4. What does Mary cook?
5. What did Mary do on Holidays?
6. Where is Mary from?
7. How often does Mary wash the dishes?
8. Who is the owner of the restaurant?

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

<i>married</i>	<i>food</i>	<i>restaurant</i>	<i>offer</i>
<i>cook</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>never</i>	<i>mornings</i>
<i>retired</i>	<i>ecuadorian</i>	<i>kitten</i>	<i>dog</i>

1. Marcela is _____ for 5 years.
2. Mr. Burgos has a _____ called "El Fogón".
3. _____ food is not expensive.
4. Margaret is in _____.
5. My son has a pet. It is a _____.
6. I work every day in the _____.
7. If you want to feel good, you have to eat healthy _____.
8. A _____ was found at the park. It was lost.
9. Banks _____ open before 8 AM.
10. My uncle is a _____. He worked at the hospital for 30 years.

CHANGE THESE SENTENCES INTO QUESTIONS

1. Mary is from Riobamba.
2. Peter works at Josepha restaurant.
3. Santiago cooks Italian food.
4. The dog barks people.
5. Students study for the test.
6. My mother is responsible.
7. Patrick lover her wife.
8. I weep the floor.

READ THE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ABOUT ALAN AND ASK AND ANSWER ABOUT JUDITH (Fulgenzi, 2015)

Questions:

ALAN

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. What does Alan do? | 1. Alan's a lorry driver. |
| 2. How old is Alan? | 2. He's twenty-five years old. |
| 3. How many days a week does he work? | 3. He works five days a week. |
| 4. What time does he get up? | 4. He gets up at six o'clock every day. |
| 5. What does he eat for breakfast? | 5. He eats an enormous breakfast. |
| 6. What does he drink? | 6. He drinks two cups of tea. |
| 7. What does he do after breakfast? | 7. Then he kisses his wife. |
| 8. What time does he leave for work? | 8. He leaves for work at half past six. |
| 9. Where does he have lunch? | 9. He has lunch in a transport café. |
| 10. What time does he come home? | 10. He comes home at five o'clock. |
| 11. Where does he go in the evening? | 11. In the evening he goes to the pub. |
| 12. What time does he go to bed? | 12. He goes to bed at ten o'clock. |

Questions:

1. What does Judith do?
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.

JUDITH

1. secretary
2. 18
3. 5 days a week.
4. 7.30
5. cornflakes
6. orange-juice
7. parents
8. 8.15
9. in the canteen
10. home / 5.30
11. evening classes
12. eleven o'clock

WRITE YOUR OPINION

Do you think national students should know how to cook? Why/ Why not?

ANSWER HERE!!!!!!

LESSON 2

2. HAVE/HAS MARY'S FAMILY

Taken from: (zSUZSAPSZI, 2011)

Mary is ten years old. She is from Dorset. Her hair is long and brown. She has got brown eyes. She has got a cat and a dog. Their names are Pat and Fluffy. Pat, the dog has got a small house in the garden. Mary's cat, Fluffy is 3 years old.

Mary's mother is Jane. She is a teacher. She's thirty-six years old. Her husband is Nick. He is thirty-eight. He's a bus driver. He has got brown hair and blue eyes. Jane's hair is blonde and her eyes are brown. They have got three children Mary, Sean and Peter.

Sean is six and Peter is twelve years old. The children are pupils. Sean's hair is blonde, Peter's hair is brown. The boys have got blue eyes.

Jane hasn't got a pet. She has a friend. Her name is Laura.

Nick has got a horse. Its name is Lightning. Nick's friends are bus drivers. They are Tom, Charles and John.

Peter's pet is a hamster. Its name is Tiny. She is so small. Sean has got a goldfish. Its name's Goldie. Peter and Sean have got four friends. Peter's friends are James and Doug. Brian and Adam are Sean's friends. Mary's friends are Maggie and April.

***FILL IN THE CHART WITH THE SUITABLE INFORMATION
FROM THE TEXT***

name	Mary				
age				36	
hair					blonde
eyes					
job		bus driver			
friend(s)					
pet(s)			a hamster		
pet's name					

TRUE OR FALSE. TICK INTO THE CORRECT PLACE

SENTENCE	TRUE	FALSE	
1) Mary has got a spider.			
2) Mary's mother is 38 years old.			
3) Nick is Sean's father.			
4) Sean has got a sister.			
5) Mary has got two brothers.			
6) The children have got four friends.			
7) Tiny is a horse.			
8) John is a bus driver.			
9) Tom is Peter's friend.			
10) Fluffy is a cat			

WRITE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1) How many pets has the family got?

2) Has the family got a garden?

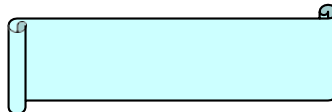
3) Where is the family from?

4) Who is the daughter in the family?

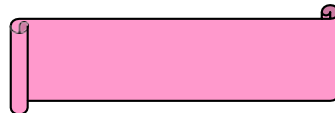
5) How many friends has the family got?

HERE ARE SOME DEFINITIONS. CAN YOU GUESS THE WORD OR NAME? (THE WORDS ARE FROM THE TEXT)

1 - It's an animal. It is small. It has got four legs.



2 - It's a person. He is a bus driver. He has got a long name. He is the father's friend.



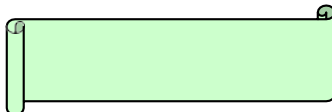
3 - He is Jane's son. He is very young.



4 - Mary, Sean and Peter.



5 - It is an animal. We have them at home.



Read the text again. Then write a composition about your family. Write down the following information about mother, father, sister(s), brother(s) and you: name, age, hair, eyes, pets and friends. You can use the text to help you.

LESSON 3

3. *PRESENT PROGRESSIVE LOVE ON THE FERRIS WHEEL*

This reading was taken from: (Communicative English, 2012)



The people in the picture are at an amusement park, they are riding on the Ferris wheel. Their names are Jim and Ann.

Do you know what Jim and Ann are doing? They are getting married! A minister is riding on the Ferris wheel, too. You can't see him in the picture. He is sitting in the seat in front of Jim and Ann. The minister is marrying them. Jim and Ann are getting married on the Ferris wheel. That is unusual. Something else is unusual. Jim is the man on the left of the picture. He is wearing a white dress. He is holding flowers. Ann is the woman on the right. She is wearing a black suit and a tie. Why is Jim wearing a dress? Why is Ann wearing a suit and a tie?

Ann told Jim; I want to marry you. But “I don’t like cooking, cleaning, and taking care of a house. I want to be a businesswoman. I don’t want to be a wife.”

That ok, Jim said. “I will be the wife. You can be the husband”. That is why Jim is wearing a dress and Ann is wearing a suit. But why are they getting married on the Ferris wheel? I don’t know!

LOOK AT THE PICTURE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

- 1) Are the people in the photograph at an amusement park or at home?
- 2) Are they on a Ferris wheel or on a sofa?
- 3) The minister isn’t in the picture, but he is on the ferris wheel, too. He is marrying Ann and Jim. Are Ann and Jim a student and a teacher now? Or are they husband and wife?
- 4) Is the woman in the picture buying a suit or wearing a suit?

LOOK AT THE PRONOUNS. WHAT DO THEY MEAN? WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR ANSWER ON THE LINE

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Jim and Ann are riding on it. | a. the minister |
| 2. He is marrying Jim and Ann | b. the Ferris wheel |
| 3. Jim is wearing it. | c. a white dress |
| 4. Ann is wearing it | d. taking care of a house |
| 5. Jim is holding them | e. flowers |
| 6. Ann doesn’t like it | f. a black suit |

Ann didn’t want to be a wife. She doesn’t like cooking or cleaning, What about you?

Who does these things at your house?

WRITE YOUR ANSWER INTO THE TABLE.

--

USE THE WORDS BELOW TO MAKE SENTENCES IN PRESENT PROGRESSIVE.

1. I / to read a book -
2. It / to rain -
3. He / to repair his bike -
4. They / to watch a film -
5. The cat /to sleep on the chair -
6. Jane and Emily / to do their homework -
7. Bill / to wait at the bus stop -
8. We / to listen to the radio -
9. The children / to play a game -
10. Laura / to walk the dog -

LOOK AT THE PICTURES. WHAT ARE THEY DOING? CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

Heup and down



She



They



Ann and JimTv



He.....in the sea



The Chef.....a meal



CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES (Present Simple or Present Continuous)

1. The band an interview right now.

☐ a) gives

☐ b) is giving

☐ c) give

2. The musicians to play for their fans.

☐ a) are loving

☐ b) loves

☐ c) love

3. The Corrs a musical band.

☐ a) is being

☐ b) are being

☐ c) are

4. The student the trumpet every day.

☐ a) is playing

☐ b) playsc

☐ c) play

5. Daniela to the teacher now.

☐ a) isn't listening

☐ b) aren't listening

☐ c) doesn't liste

6. She her email once a day.

☐ a) check

☐ b) is checking

☐ c) checks

7. We to work this week, because it's our holidays.

☐ a) don't go

☐ b) aren't go

☐ c) aren't going

LESSON 4

4. PAST PROGRESSIVE

This reading was taken from: (Marin, 2015)



DANCING!

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Smith stayed the whole night at home. It was cold and rainy, and they didn't want to go out in the bad weather. Mrs. Smith made some popcorn and iced tea. At 8:00, Mr. and Mrs. Smith went into the living room, sat on the sofa and began the movie and ate and drank. At 8:15, Mr. and Mrs. Smith realized they already watched the movie last year and they didn't want to watch it again.

"Now what?" asked Mr. Smith "Let's play chess!" answered Mrs. Smith. At 8:30 Mr. and Mrs. Smith started to play chess. They were playing for about 10 minutes when Mr. Smith looked out the window.

The rain changed to snow and the trees were covered in beautiful white snowflakes. "I'm happy we stayed home tonight. It looks beautiful outside, but this weather is very dangerous to drive in," said Mr. Smith. "You're right," said Mrs. Smith, "but I'm bored. Let's play some music and dance." Mr. Smith was surprised. Dance? But I really don't

"Oh, come on!" Mrs. Smith insisted. She put on a romantic CD and they both started to dance. They were dancing for about 1 minute when suddenly the music stopped, and the lights went out. Mrs. Smith laughed. "We're just not very lucky tonight, are we?" she said. Mr. Smith said, "Of course we're lucky! We are together!" He kissed her and continued to dance with her, in the dark and without music.

WRITE T FOR TRUE AND F FOR FALSE

1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith stayed at Peter's house. ()
2. Trees were covered in beautiful white snowflakes. ()
3. Lights did not go out. ()
4. They were dancing for about 10 minutes. ()
5. She kissed him. ()

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Why did Mr. and Mrs. Smith stay home last night?
2. What did Mrs. Smith make?
3. What were Mr. and Mrs. Smith doing when it started to snow?
4. Why was Mr. Smith happy they stayed home?
5. What were Mr. and Mrs. Smith doing when the lights went out?

COMPLETE THE CHART

Irregular past tense verbs	Regular past tense verbs
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

FILL IN THE BLANK WITH "WHEN" OR "WHILE". (NEW CONTEXT)

1. Rose was watching T.V. _____ she was eating an apple.
2. _____ we were cooking the phone rang.
3. _____ she called me, I was driving.
4. I was doing homework _____ someone knocked the door.
5. _____ Peter was preparing dinner; her wife took a shower.

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A CORRECT FORM, THE PAST SIMPLE OR THE PAST CONTINUOUS:

1. He (talk) with Mary when Mrs. Smith came in.
2. They (study) two hours last night.
3. Jane (sleep) when the telephone rang.
4. As I (walk) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We (watch) TV last night.
6. The customer (pay) his cheque when he dropped his credit card.
7. The barber (cut) my hair yesterday.
8. She (dance) when she hurt her ankle.
9. It (rain) hard when I got up.
10. It (rain) hard last night.

**COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE WORDS IN
PARENTHESES USING THE SIMPLE PAST OR THE PAST
PROGRESSIVE:**

1. Sally..... (eat) dinner last night when someone
..... (knock) on the door.
2. I began to study at seven last night. Fred (come) at seven-
thirty. I (study) when Fred
(come).
3. While I (study) last night, Fred
(drop by) to visit me.
4. My roommate's parents(call) him last night
while we(watch) TV.
5. My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little after
five. When he (come) home, I
..... (talk) to my mother on the phone.
6. Yesterday Tom and Janice (go) to the zoo around one.
They (see) many kinds of animals. They stayed
at the zoo for two hours. While they (walk) home,
it (begin) to rain, so they
(stop) at a small café and..... (have) a cup of coffee.

LESSON 5

5. *USED TO*

This reading was taken from: (Lawrence, 2003)



CHARLIE USED TO DRIVE TO WORK EVERY DAY.

Charlie used to drive to work every day. The commute took almost 35 minutes each way, so the total time in the car amounted to over an hour daily. It never used to bother him until he started to think about how much time and money he spent in travel expenses.

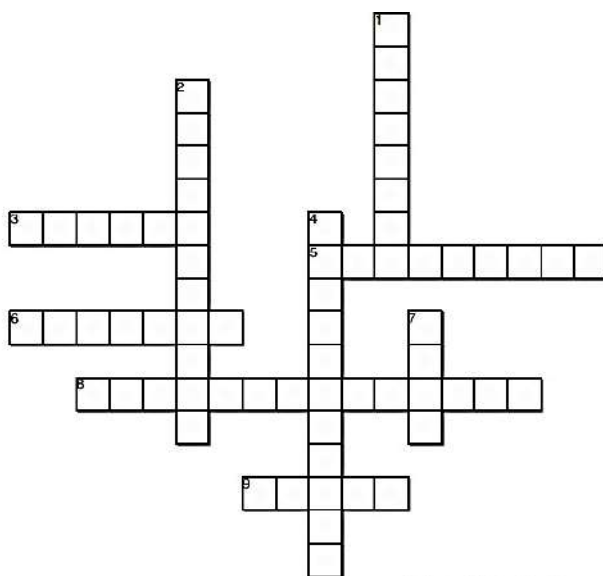
Driving to work was also a daily, nerve-wracking experience. Traffic congestion and construction delays would create unsafe driving conditions. It was also frustrating to drive during rush hour. Heavy traffic in the morning forced him to leave early so that he would not be late for work. Then, on days when it snowed or when there was ice on the highways, he was concerned about losing control of his car and crashing into another vehicle or driving off the road completely.

So, when he changed jobs and found something closer to home, he was happy to learn that he had good alternatives to driving: he could ride his bike to work, he could take the bus, or he could walk.

Now he tries to ride his bike or take the bus whenever it's possible. He also likes to walk. It doesn't matter if it takes an hour to walk to work. An hour of walking counts as an hour of exercise. In this way, he can kill two birds with one stone.

VOCABULARY

COMPLETE THE CROSSWORD BELOW



Created on TheTeachersCorner.net/Crossword-Maker

Across

3. to do something which is of negligible inconvenience
5. the time during the day when there is a lot of traffic, usually the morning and the late afternoon
6. travel to and from work or school
8. a situation causes anxiety or nervousness
9. every day

Down

1. costs
2. A choice between two or more possibilities.
4. a situation prevents or delays a person from doing something
7. Mean of transport

HOW MUCH DO YOU REMEMBER FROM THE READING? FILL IN THE BLANKS.

1. How long did the commute take each day?
It took _____
2. What are two good alternatives to driving?
_____ Or _____ are good alternatives to driving.
3. What does “kill two birds with one stone mean”?
The phrase means _____
4. How often did Charlie use to drive to work?
He _____
5. When did he used to be concerned about losing control of his car?
He used to be concerned _____

COMPLETE THE PERSONAL DETAILS

1. I used to drink.....but now I don't
2. I used to live in.....but now I don't
3. I used to go to.....but now I don't
4. I used to play with.....but now I don't
5. I used to read.....but now I don't
6. I used to watch.....but now I don't
7. I used to listen.....but now I don't
8. I used to get up at.....but now I don't
9. I used to go to bed at.....but now I don't
10. I used to sit next to.....but now I don't

COMPLETE THE CHART BELOW

LIST 5 THINGS THAT YOU USED TO DO WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD. THEN,
WALK AROUND THE CLASS ASKING YOUR PARTNERS ABOUT THEIR ONES.

You..... EXAMPLE: I used to play marbles.	Your partners
1.-	
2.-	
3.-	
4.-	
5.-	



REWRITE EACH SENTENCE WITH USED TO

a) I was in the school swimming tea

b) Sophie had long hair when she was 7

c) Mary didn't listen when her teachers were speaking

d) Ricardo got up at 6:00 when he was training for the Olympics

e) What did you usually do on Saturday evening?

f) My brother wore glasses when he was small

g) Becky was afraid of dogs when she was a little girl

h) We always gave our teacher presents at the end of the term

LESSON 6

6. SIMPLE PAST TENSE STONE AGE

This reading was taken from: (PrimaryLeap, 2015)

Ice Age	hunter-gatherers	Neanderthals	Neolithic	hunted
stone	women	Mesolithic	gathering	Britain
crops	settlements	bones	hunting	walls
million				

FILL IN THE MISSING WORDS FROM THE WORD BANK

The Stone Age started around 2.5_____years ago when early humans first produced the first_____tools. The Stone Age is split into three different parts: the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) the _____(Middle Stone Age) and the _____(New Stone Age).

During the Old Stone Age humans evolved from_____and other groups into Homo sapiens (modern humans). People survived by gathering wild nuts, fruits, and berries. They also _____wild animals. The tradition is that_____did the _____and men did the _____. When the food ran out, the _____moved on.

The Middle Stone Age began at the end of the last_____when sea levels rose and_____became an island. In the New Stone Age, the way people lived changed significantly. People began building _____instead of moving from place to place. They built_____

_____around their settlements to protect themselvesand started to grow their own_____and domesticate animals. Tools forgrinding, cutting and chopping were also introduced. People used_____ _____forfishhooks so that they could catch fish as well as animals.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TEXT WITH VERBS FROM THE BOX IN THEIR PAST FORM:

*say – drink – go – send – speak – get – forget – eat –
hear – buy – can – tell – know – put – be(x5) – drive*

Last weekend my boyfriend and I _____to a very nice party. We_ _____a mysterious invitation to a party in our mailbox but we _____(not) who_____ it; anyway, we decided to go. John, my boyfriend, _____a very bigpresent and _____it in our car; then we _____for two hours before coming to a very big house. It _____a very elegant five-story house but all the lights _____ off and there was no noise either. We _____very confused and alittle scared. I _____ John to go back home, but he insisted on staying. When weknocked on the door, I realized it _____ open. I _____a little noise and when we walked in the house most of my friends and family _____:“HAPPY BIRTHDAY SUSAN!” It was a surprise party for me! We_ _____delicious food and _____ lots of wine and beer. I _____with all my beloved ones all night long and _____(not) believe how lucky I _____ they _____not) my birthday, they just celebrated it some days later to surprise me!

CORRECT THE MISTAKE IN THE SENTENCE

1. She didn't saw my grandma.
2. The police caughted them.
3. Many people dieded in the earthquake.
4. Did she walked alone?
5. Celia and I was best friends.
6. He losted his job.
7. I goed to Zagreb yesterday.

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH A VERB FROM THE BOX IN THE SIMPLE PAST:

<i>break</i>	<i>swim</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>write</i>
<i>spend</i>	<i>buy</i>	<i>drink</i>	<i>lose</i>	<i>wash</i>	<i>sell</i>

- a. She.....a cake an hour ago.
- b. She.....a hat last week.
- c. The boy.....a letter yesterday.
- d. They.....in the sea for an hour.
- e. They.....a lot of Coke last night.
- f. She.....her arm last week.
- g. He.....all his money last week.
- h. She.....a bath two minutes ago.
- i. He.....his wallet last night.
- j. She.....on the old chair a minute ago.
- k. She.....the clothes yesterday.

READ THE FOLLOWING STORY:

Bob is a young sailor. He lives in England, but he is often away with his ship.

One summer he comes back from a long voyage and finds new neighbors near his mother's house. They have a pretty daughter, and Bob soon loves her and he wants to marry her when he comes back. Bob promises the girl to send a present from every port.

Bob's first port is Cape Town in Africa, and he sends the girl a parrot from there. The parrot speaks three languages. When Bob's ship reaches Australia, a letter comes from the girl. The letter says, "Thank you for the parrot, Bob. It tasted much better than a chicken."

a) Write the story again. Use THE SIMPLE PAST:

Bob was a young sailor. He lived in England, but he was often away with his ship.

LESSON 7

7. FUTURE FAMILY LIFE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

This reading was taken from: (Patricia Werner & Lou Spaventa, 2002)

What are photos of a family gathering in 2050 going to look like? Will families in urban areas across the world grow smaller? Will the very poor in rural areas continue to have large number of children? Will there be mostly older people in such a photo? Probably. Why? Because people are living longer and staying healthier and people in economically rich societies are having fewer children. For example, in the United States in 1980, people over 65 made up only 11.3 percent of the total population. In 2050, people over 65 will make over 22 percent of the total population. Furthermore, in the 1950s, the average family had 4.8 children, while in the 1980s, it had 1.3 children. How many children will be in an American family photograph in the year 2050? Will all the faces smiling at the digital camera be senior citizens?

CHOOSE 3 QUESTIONS FROM THE READING AND ASK TO YOUR PARTNERS

QUESTIONS	PARTNERS ANSWERS	YOUR OWN ANSWERS
1.		
2.		
3.		

PAIRWORK:

CHOOSE A PARTNER WHOSE NAME STARTS WITH THE FIRST LETTER OF YOUR LASTNAME

TAKE TURNS ASKING AND ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Will you see your family (brother, mother, boyfriend) soon?
2. When will you call your family?
3. Will the call be long distance?
4. Will the call be expensive?
5. Will you miss college if you travel to see your family?

PUT THE VERBS INTO THE CORRECT FORM (FUTURE I SIMPLE). USE WILL

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (earn)_____ a lot of money.
2. You (travel)_____ around the world.
3. You (meet)_____ lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore)_____ you.
5. You (not / have)_____ any problems.
6. Many people (serve)_____ you.
7. They (anticipate)_____ your wishes.
8. There (not / be)_____ anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be)_____ perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only)_____ if you marry me.

WRITE POSITIVE SENTENCES IN THE FUTURE I (WILL)

1. (I/do/this/later) _____
2. (we/go shopping) _____
3. (The sun/shine) _____
4. (Peter/call/you) _____
5. (they/be/there) _____

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES IN THE FUTURE I (WILL)

1. It (rain/not)_____tomorrow.
2. I promise I (be/not)_____late.
3. We (start/not)_____to watch the film without you.
4. The bus (wait/not)_____for us.
5. He (believe/not)_____us.

WRITE QUESTIONS IN THE FUTURE I (WILL)

1. (what/learn/they)_____?
2. (it/snow)_____?
3. (when/you/get/home)_____?
4. (she/forgive/me)_____?
5. (what/say/he)_____?

PART 2

MODALS



LESSON 1

1. CAN/CAN'T A GENIUS PARROT

This reading is taken from: (Schoenberg, 2006)



Everyone knows parrots can talk. By “talk” we mean they can repeat words. Most parrots can’t really express ideas. N’kisi is different. N’kisi is an African Gray parrot. He can say almost 1,000 words. He can use basic grammar. He can talk about the present, past, and future. When he doesn’t know a form, he can invent one. For example, he used the word “fled” not “flew”, for the past or the verb “fly”.

N’kisi lives in New York City with his owner, Aimee Morgana. He couldn’t talk much at first. At first, he could only say a few words. But Aimee was a great teacher and N’kisi was a good student. Now N’kisi talks to everyone near him.

Donald Broom, a professor of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Cambridge, is not surprised. He says that parrots can think at high levels. In that way, they are like apes and chimpanzees.

Les Rance of the Parrot Society says, "Most African Grays are intelligent. They can learn to do easy puzzles. They can say "good night" when you turn the lights off at night. They can say "good-bye" when you put a coat on. But N'kisi can do many more things. N'kisi is an amazing bird. He is not just smart. He is a genius". **Mark these statements t (true), f (false), or? (It doesn't say)**

1. _____ N'kisi can say more than 10,000 words.
2. _____ N'kisi can use basic grammar.
3. _____ N'kisi can only talk about the past and present.
4. _____ The parrot can understand Spanish.
5. _____ Parrots cannot think at high levels.
6. _____ These kind of animals are in extinction.
7. _____ N'kisi could say a few words at first.

MATCH THE SENTENCES IN COLUMN A WITH THE POSSIBLE REASONS IN COLUMN B

A

- _____ 1. N'kisi can talk about the past
- _____ 2. We can't understand her
- _____ 3. I'm sorry. I can't help you know.
- _____ 4. I can't hear you.
- _____ 5. He can lift 50 kilos. (110 pounds).
- _____ 6. The can't smell the roses.
- _____ 7. The boy couldn't reach the button.

B

- a. He is very strong.
- b. She speaks too fast.
- c. He was too small.
- d. They have colds.
- e. He is a smart bird.
- f. I am busy.
- g. It's very noisy here.
- h. He is very old.
- i. He was too short.

READ THE SENTENCES. ALL OF THEM CONTAIN MISTAKES

1. She cans play soccer. He practices every day.
2. Darwin can to dance salsa very well. She took salsa lessons last year.
3. The students couldn't did the homework. It was too complex.
4. The dog cannot climbs trees, but they can swim.
5. A cat cannot speaking. They are not too intelligent as parrots.
6. My husband cannot fixes refrigerators. He is not a technician.
7. The English teacher could arriving on time. She had a little emergency.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE CAN OR CAN'T AND THE VERBS FROM THE BOX

<i>Learn</i>	<i>open</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>bring</i>
<i>Drive</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>smell</i>	<i>buy</i>

1. Most African Gray parrots_____to speak. They are veryintelligent birds.
2. I_____the sign. We are too far away.
3. My dog_____, but he_____me my shoe. I amtrying to teach him to get things.
4. We_to our school. It is near our house.
5. They_____two languages. Spanish and Italian. They arelearning English now.
6. My uncle_____. He wants to take driving lessons.
7. He_____the door. His arms are full.

USE CAN, CAN'T, COULD, AND COULD TO WRITE YOUR OWN EXAMPLES

- 1.- I
- 2.-
- 3.-
- 4.-
- 5.-
- 6.-
- 7.-

Walk around the class and ask your classmates questions with can or could. Ask about now and about two years ago. If they answer yes, write their names in the box.

Example:

PRESENT

Sonia: Can you play an instrument?

Victor: Yes, I can. I can play the piano.

PAST

Sonia: Could you play the piano two years ago?

Victor: No, I couldn't.

	Now	2 years ago
1. Play an instrument	Victor	
2. Design a web page		
3. Fix a computer		
4. Fly in a plane		
5. Write with both hands		
6. Snowboard		
7. Windsurf		

PART 3

INFORMATION QUESTIONS



LESSON 1

1. WH WORDS, PART 1

WHO WANTS TO BE MILLIONAIRE?

This information was taken from: (Quintessential Instructional Archive QUIA, 2015)

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Sarah is the best speller in her class. She always gets 100 on her tests. Last week she even spelled Spaghetti correctly. Kenwishes he could spell as well as Sarah does. WHO IS THE BEST SPELLER IN THE CLASS?	Tomorrow Susan is going on a school trip. She is very excited. She will sit on the bus with her friends Jane and Mary. They will all have fun. WHEN IS THE SCHOOLTRIP?
Yesterday I went to the store for my mother. She asked me to buy some milk, bread and paper towels. I forgot to buy the bread. She was angry when I got home. WHEN DID I GO TO THESTORE?	Bill loves to eat Pizza. He doesn't like hamburgers or hot dogs. Bill hopes that there will be pizza at the party tomorrow. WHAT DOES BILL LOVETO EAT?
Cathy got on an airplane for the first time. She was a little afraid when the plane tookoff. Soon she felt safe as they were flying smoothly in the sky.	Marty was a big show-off. He bragged that he could make the biggest bubble with his gum. He blew a bubble so big that it ended up popping all over his face.

WHO GOT ON A PLANE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	WHAT DID MARTY BLOW?
Fred lost his math book. He looked in the kitchen. It was not there. He looked in his bedroom but still couldn't find it. Fred was worried that he wouldn't be able to do his homework.	A big black crow lived in a tree next to Brad's house. Brad opened his window to look out. Just then, the crow flapped its wings. Quickly, Brad slammed the window shut.
WHY WAS FRED WORRIED ABOUT HIS MATH BOOK?	WHERE DID THE CROW LIVE?

READ THE INFORMATION BELOW AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

This exercise was taken from: (Bioutules, 2013)

Mum,

I am going to my friend Tom's house to study! Tomorrow, we are writing a history test at school... Tom lives at 35 Berckley Street. If you need me call me there. His telephone number is 32168.

P.S. Don't forget! It's 15th September today! It's dad's birthday! So, before I come home, I am going to the market to buy him a present!

Love,
Ben

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

1. Who is writing the note?
.....
2. Who is Tom?
.....
3. Why are Ben and Tom studying today?
.....
4. When are they writing a test?
.....
5. Where does Tom live?
.....
6. What is his telephone number?
.....
7. What day is it today?
.....
8. Whose birthday, is it?
.....
9. Where is Ben going after Tom's house?
.....
10. What is he buying?
.....

TRANSLATE THE QUESTION WORDS!

Who=	Where=
What=	Why=
Which=	How=
When=	Whose=

MATCH THE QUESTIONS WITH THE CORRECT ANSWER

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. is this? | -It's my father. |
| 2.is my jacket? | -In the wardrobe. |
| 3. are you crying? | -Because I am very sad. |
| 4. are you going? | -I'm going to the supermarket. |
| 5. is it? | -It's a quarter to three. |
| 6. are you? | -I'm fine, thanks! |
| 7. is she? | -She is 16 years old. |
| 8. book is that? | -It's Tina's. |

LESSON 2

2. WH QUESTIONS, PART 2

WHY ENGLISH IS IMPORTANT?

READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION.

This reading was taken from: (Esl-lounge student, 2015)

Today, millions of people want to learn or improve their English, but it is difficult to find the best method. Is it better to study in Britain or America or to study in your own country?

The advantages of going to Britain seem obvious. Firstly, you will be able to listen to the language all the time you are in the country. You will be surrounded completely by the language wherever you go. Another advantage is that you have to speak the language if you are with other people. In Italy, it is always possible, in the class, to speak Italian if you want to and the learning is slower.

On the other hand, there are also advantages to staying at home to study. You don't have to make big changes to your life. As well as this, it is also a lot cheaper than going to Britain but it is never possible to achieve the results of living in the UK. If you have a good teacher in Italy, I think you can learn in a more concentrated way than being in Britain without going to a school.

So, in conclusion, I think that if you have enough time and enough money, the best choice is to spend some time in the UK. This is simply not possible for

most people, so being here in Italy is the only viable option. The most important thing to do in this situation is to maximize your opportunities: to speak only English in class and to try to use English whenever possible outside the class.

1. *What is the article about?*

- ☐ How many people learn English?
- ☐ The best way to learn English.
- ☐ English schools in England and America.

2. *What is one of the advantages of going to the UK to learn English?*

- ☐ There are no Italians in Britain.
- ☐ You will have to speak English and not your language.
- ☐ The language schools are better.

3. *What is one of the advantages of staying in your country to learn English?*

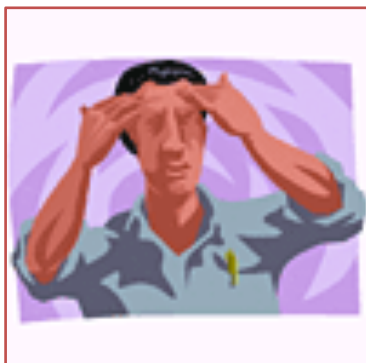
- ☐ The teachers aren't very good in Britain.
- ☐ You have to work too hard in Britain.
- ☐ Your life can continue more or less as it was before.

4. *People who don't have a lot of time and money should...*

- ☐ Learn English in Britain.
- ☐ Try and speak English in class more often.
- ☐ Go to Italy to learn English.

LESSON 3

3. WH QUESTIONS, PART 3



THE EFFECTS OF STRESS

READ THE ESSAY AND THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

This essay was taken from: (University of Victoria "English Language Centre", 2011)

There is a famous expression in English: "Stop the world, I want to get off!" This expression refers to a feeling of panic, or stress, that makes a person want to stop whatever they are doing, try to relax, and become calm again. 'Stress' means pressure or tension. It is one of the most common causes of health problems in modern life. Too much stress results in physical, emotional, and mental health problems.

There are numerous physical effects of stress. Stress can affect the heart. It can increase the pulse rate, make the heart miss beats, and can cause high blood pressure. Stress can affect the respiratory system. It can lead to asthma. It

can cause a person to breathe too fast, resulting in a loss of important carbon dioxide. Stress can affect the stomach. It can cause stomach aches and problems digesting food. These are only a few examples of the wide range of illnesses and symptoms resulting from stress.

Emotions are also easily affected by stress. People suffering from stress often feel anxious. They may have panic attacks. They may feel tired all the time. When people are under stress, they often overreact to little problems. For example, a normally gentle parent under a lot of stress at work may yell at a child for dropping a glass of juice. Stress can make people angry, moody, or nervous.

Long-term stress can lead to a variety of serious mental illnesses. Depression, an extreme feeling of sadness and hopelessness, can be the result of continued and increasing stress. Alcoholism and other addictions often develop as a result of overuse of alcohol or drugs to try to relieve stress. Eating disorders, such as anorexia, are sometimes caused by stress and are often made worse by stress. If stress is allowed to continue, then one's mental health is put at risk.

It is obvious that stress is a serious problem. It attacks the body. It affects the emotions. Untreated, it may eventually result in mental illness. Stress has a great influence on the health and well-being of our bodies, our feelings, and our minds. So, reduce stress: stop the world and rest for a while.

1. Which of the following is not a common problem caused by stress?
 - A. ? physical problems
 - B. ? anecdotal problems
 - C. ? mental problems
 - D. ? emotional problems

2. According to the essay, which of the following parts of the body does not have physical problems caused by stress.
- A. ? the arms
 - B. ? the stomach
 - C. ? the lungs
 - D. ? the heart
3. Which of the following show how stress can affect the emotions?
- A. it can make people feel nervous
 - B. it can cause panic attacks
 - C. it can make people feel elate
 - D. it can make people feel angry
4. Choose the best answer to explain how alcoholism is caused by stress.
- A. ? alcohol is used to relieve stress
 - B. ? alcohol is popular
 - C. ? alcohol is a chemical
 - D. ? alcohol is similar to medicine
5. Which of the following is not caused by long-term stress?
- A. ? bloating
 - B. ? addiction
 - C. ? anorexia
 - D. ? alcoholism

6. Choose all of the answers that can complete this sentence: Stress can affect the respiratory system by_____.
- A. causing stomach problems
 - B. causing asthma
 - C. a loss of carbon dioxide
 - D. causing breathing problems
7. Symptoms of emotional stress include_____.
- A. ? feeling joyous
 - B. ? feeling hungry
 - C. ? feeling thirsty
 - D. ? feeling tired

THE EFFECTS OF STRESS: PRACTICE EXERCISE

COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE BY WRITING THE BEST ENDING.

- A. The physical effects of stress are
- B. Stress is one of the most common causes
- C. Stress can affect
- D. Addictions often develop as a result of an
- E. Long term stress can create a
- F. Untreated stress
- G. Stress can affect the stomach
- H. Stress can cause mood changes
- I. Problems with the respiratory system
- J. Stress effects the heart

PART 4

ADJECTIVES



LESSON 1

1. ADJECTIVES THE 70s

This reading was taken from: (Ottoway T. & Norris L., 2009)

READ THE ARTICLE BELOW ABOUT THE 1970S AND WRITE THE PARAGRAPH HEADINGS

TELEVISION AND MOVIES	TECHNOLOGY	MUSIC	PRICES
_____: There weren't any CDs in the 70s, so people listen to music on records and cassettes. It was a time of some great music, like disco and punk, but there were also some bag hairstyles, and fashion was even worse: Afros with sideburns, platform shoes and bell-bottoms were thenorm!	_____: In the 70s people usually used electric typewriters for official documents. There were some computers, but they were bigger, slower and more old-fashioned than today's computers.		
_____: In the 1970s prices were lower and things were cheaper than today. On average bread cost 24 cents, a house cost \$40,000 and a new car cost \$2,500.	_____: Wonder Woman and The Incredible Hulk were friendly TV superheroes in a decade that saw little violence on TV. The feminist movements got stronger, but TV ads didn't show that- pretty women still loved ugly men for their aftershave! There were a lot of movies. Millions of people went to theaters and saw Jaw in the 1975, and Star Wars in 1977 did even better.		

READ AGAIN AND MARK T (TRUE) AND F (FALSE)

- b. Houses were very expensive _____
- c. Computers were fast _____
- d. TV shows were very violent _____
- e. George Lucas made Star Wars in 1979. _____
- f. People listened to music on cassettes. _____

FOR SALE:



Price: \$ 200



Price: \$1,000.

WHICH WORDS CAN YOU USE TO DESCRIBE EACH COMPUTER?

- a. Small
- b. Fast
- c. Old-fashioned
- d. Cheap
- e. Slow
- f. Big
- g. Expensive
- h. Modern

MATCH THE ADJECTIVES WITH THEIR OPPOSITES

- | | | |
|----|---------------|--------|
| a) | Good | fast |
| b) | Ugly | cheap |
| c) | Old-fashioned | bad |
| d) | Slow | small |
| e) | Expensive | modern |
| f) | Big | pretty |

CHOOSE 4 ADJECTIVES AND LIST THREE THINGS THAT EACH ADJECTIVE CAN DESCRIBE.

IPod.- modern, fast, expensive, small

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES IN SENTENCES¹

1. This is a **nice** cat. It's much _____ than my friend's cat.
2. Here is Emily. She's six years **old**. Her brother is nine, so he is _____
3. This is a **difficult** exercise. But the exercise with an asterisk (*) is the _____ exercise on the worksheet.
4. He has an **interesting** hobby, but my sister has the _____ hobby in the world.
5. In the last holidays I read a **good** book, but father gave me an even _____ one last weekend.
6. School is **boring**, but homework is _____ than school.
7. Skateboarding is a **dangerous** hobby. Bungee jumping is _____ than skateboarding.
8. This magazine is **cheap**, but that one is _____.

9. We live in a **small** house, but my grandparents' house is even _____ than ours.
10. Yesterday John told me a **funny** joke. This joke was the _____ joke I've ever heard.

FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	DRAWING
New	Newer	
Old	Older	
Long		
Good		
Bad		
Near		
Modern		
Popular		
Happy		
Exciting		
Strong		

¹ Exercises taken from: <http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/adjectives3/index.php>

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE ADJECTIVES IN BRACKETS:

1. Tom ishis brother. (old)
2. This problem is.....that problem. (easy)
3. John is.....boy in our class. (tall)
4. My friend is my sister. (fat)
5. My room is..... room in our house. (small)
6. Konya is..... city in Turkey. (large)
7. The Kızılırmak is..... river in Turkey. (long)
8. Madonna is Sandra. (popular)
9. My English is.....your English. (good)
10. This garden is..... that garden. (large)
11. Elizabeth is girl in our group. (beautiful)
12. I amgirl in the class. (short)
13. What isfilm on TV today? (funny)
14. Who isgirl in your class? (pretty)

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

	DAVID	TOM	GEORGE
Age	25	30	35
Weight	70 kgs	72 kgs	75 kgs
Height	1.68	1.72	1.80
Salary	\$800/month	\$1000/month	\$1500/month
House	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms

1. (young) David is**younger than**Tom and George.
2. (old) George and Tom areDavid.
3. (heavy) George is the.....all.
4. (light) Tom is.....George.
5. (tall) Tom is.....David.
6. (tall) George is.....all.
7. (old) George is.....Tom.
8. (little) David getsmoney.....Tom.
9. (much) George getsmoney.....Tom.
10. (small) David's house is.....Tom's.
11. (big) George's house is.....all.
12. (big) Tom's house is.....David's.

READ THE PASSAGE:

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now flying to Canada. Miss Benet is their stewardess. She is very talkative and friendly. She is showing Mr. and Mrs. Smith some pictures of her family and her best friend.

Miss Benet: This is my best friend. Her name is Tina.

Mrs. Smith: She is very pretty. Is she older or younger than you?

Benet: She is one year younger.

Mrs. Smith: Aren't you thinner than she is?

Miss Benet: Yes, I am. Tina loves to eat very much.

Mrs. Smith: So do I. I hope it will be time for lunch soon.

	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
Miss Benet	21	1.73	57 kg
James Benet	23	1.82	76 kg
Tina Robbins	20	1.68	61 kg

LOOK AT CHART. COMPARE MISS BENET WITH HER BROTHER AND HER BEST FRIEND TINA ROBBINS:

Example: (Miss Benet / tall / Tina Robbins)

Miss Benet is taller than Tina Robbins.

1. (Miss Benet / short / her brother James)

.....

2. (James / tall / her sister)

.....

3. (Miss Benet / old / her best friend)

.....

4. (Her best friend / young / Miss Benet)

.....

5. (Miss Benet / short / her brother)

.....

6. (Her brother / tall / Miss Benet)

.....

7. (Miss Benet / fat / Tina)

.....

8. (Tina / slim / Miss Benet)

.....

9. (Miss Benet / slim / her brother)

.....

10. (Her brother / fat / Miss Benet)

.....

LESSON 2

2. COMPARATIVES THE BEST STUDENT



This reading was taken from: (ANADOPE, 2010)

My name is Sam and I am going to talk to you about classroom rules. My teacher thinks I am one of the best students in her class and this is why.

I work quietly; in fact I am the quietest student in the class.

I am respectful; in fact I am more respectable than any of the other students. I am always on time. I arrive earlier than any other student in the class.

I am co-operative; I think I am more co-operative than Jane who sits across from me. I pay attention; I pay more attention to my teacher than Johnny.

I am positive; my mom thinks I am one of the most positive children around. I follow directions; in fact I follow directions more than most students.

I am kind to others, in fact I think I am one of the kindest boys in the class, but I have to admit some of the girls are kinder than I am.

By this time you must think that I think I am better than others, but the truth is that I am just a good student who likes to follow class rules.

CONVERSATION

What is the hardest class rule you have to follow?

What class rule do you think should be changed?

Do you follow all class rules?

What class rule would you add to the class?

Do you have rules at home?

Which rule do you follow the most at home?

Which rule do you find the most difficult at home?

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. What is this story about?

.....

2. What does the teacher think of Sam?

.....

3. Is Sam the quietest student in class?

.....

4. Who is more respectful Sam or Jane.?

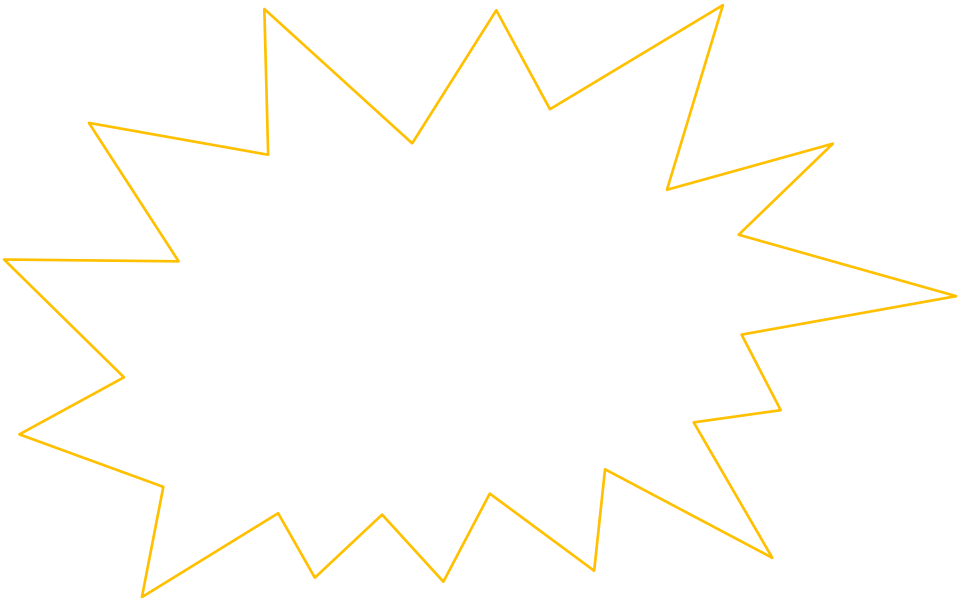
.....

5. Where does Jane sit?

.....

6. Does Sam pay more attention to the teacher than Johnny?
.....
7. Who thinks Sam is positive?
.....
8. Are some of the girls kinder than Sam?
.....
9. What is the truth about Sam?
.....
10. What class rules do you follow the most?
.....

***WRITE A SHORT STORY COMPARING YOUR CLASS RULES
OPPOSED TO YOUR HOME TO YOUR HOME RULES.***



LESSON 3

3. SUPERLATIVES

HERE ARE SOME FACTS ABOUT THE MOST INCREDIBLE PLACES ON EARTH

1. Some people think it's Death Valley in California. Actually, it's the Sahara Desert- El Azizia in Libya recorded a temperature of 58 degrees Celsius in 1922. The highest temperature recorded in Death Valley was only 56 degrees Celsius.
2. The coldest temperature ever measured on Earth was 90 degrees Celsius at Vostok, Antarctica, in 1983. That's colder than your average freezer.
3. These are both in South America. Lloro in Colombia averages 13 meters of rainfall a year. However, Arica in Chile is much drier than Lloro. It gets just 0,76 millimeters of rain per year.
4. The Mauna Loa volcano in Hawaii holds the title. It's 15,240 meters tall and is higher than Mount Everest. However, Mauna Loa is less visible than Mount Everest because most of it is under the surface of the sea.
5. The Dead Sea in the Middle East is about 400 meters below sea level. Bad Water in California is not even a close second at 86 meters below sea level.

COMPLETE THE EXAMPLE WITH COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES. USE THE INFORMATION IN THE WEBSITE TO HELP YOU

- a) Arica in Chile is..... than Lloro.
- b) Mauna Loa is less.....than Mount Everest.
- c) The River Nile is the.....river in the world.
- d) Here are some facts about the most.....places on Earth.

MATCH THE SUBJECT WITH THE CORRESPONDING ADJECTIVE TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. New York is | longer than then Colorado River |
| 2. The Rio Grande is | the most populated city in teh U.S.A |
| 3. The Swiss are | richer per capita than the Canadians |
| 4. The Mediterranean Sea is | higher volcano in Europe |
| 5. Mount Etna is | smaller than the Caribbean Sea. |

WRITE 6 QUESTIONS ABOUT THE INFORMATION IN THE TABLE. THEN ASK ANOTHER STUDENT THE QUESTIONS

	Highest mountain (meters)	Longest river (kilometers)	Most populated country	Largest lake (square kilometers)
Africa	Kilimanjaro 5,895	Nile 6,690	Nigeria 129 million	Tanganyika 32,893
Asia	Everest 8,850	Yangtze 5, 797	China 1,300 million	Caspian Sea 394,300
Europe	Elbrus 5,642	Danube 2, 842	Germany 82 million	Ladoga 18,130
North/Central America	McKinley 6,194	Mississippi 3,779	USA 296 million	Superior 82, 424
South America	Aconcagua 6,960	Amazon 6,296	Brazil 186 million	Titicaca 8, 135

- 1.
- 2
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

PART 5

NOUNS AND OTHER TOPICS



LESSON 1

1. SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS



THE CITY

This reading was taken from: (Maki, 2015)

When we talk about “the **City** of London” we do not mean London, the **capital** of England. We think of a small area east of the **town** centre. It is an area of a long and exciting **history**, and it has a traditional role as a **centre** of trade, law, finance and banking for the entire UK.

The City is one of the major banking centres of the world and you can find banks of many nations in it. Here is also the **Bank** of England, which issues banknotes, advises the government on financial matters and determines the bank rate.

Nearby is the Stock Exchange where you can buy or sell shares on the open **market**. There are also many insurance companies, among which Lloyd's is the most famous.

During weekdays you can see gentlemen with their bowler hats, umbrellas and pin-striped suits. This is the **symbol** of the City, and you will not see anybody dressed like this outside this part of London.

From Monday to Friday the City teems with life. Half a million people work in this area, but only 5,000 live there. That is why at weekends it is deserted and uncannily silent.

Nowadays, the City has to compete with cities which now have larger financial markets, such as Tokyo and New York.

EXERCISES:

CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SINGULAR NOUNS INTO PLURAL:

- | | CAPITALS |
|------------|----------|
| a) Capital | |
| b) City | _____ |
| c) Town | _____ |
| d) History | _____ |
| e) Market | _____ |
| f) Symbol | _____ |
| g) Bank | _____ |
| h) Teacher | _____ |
| i) Pencil | _____ |
| j) Cat | _____ |

MAKE THESE SENTENCES PLURAL

1. A dog is an animal.

2. This is a boy.

3. The ox is here.

4. This is a horse.

5. That is a fly.

6. She is a woman.

7. She is a secretary.

8. He is an artist.

WRITE THE PLURAL FORM OF EACH SINGULAR NOUN BELOW

Singular	Plural
Egg	
Hotdog	
Mouse	
Tomato	
House	
Strawberry	
Leaf	
Party	
Chair	
Beach	
Key	
Brush	
Baby	
Table	
Woman	
Wolf	
Day	
Child	
Foot	
Sheep	
Life	
Tooth	
Hero	
Businessman	

Box	
Teacher	
Peach	

LESSON 2

2. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

This reading was taken from: (Patricia Werner & Lou Spaventa, 2002)

Of all the sciences, only two are subjects that have a direct and noticeable effect on our lives every day. One is meteorology, the study of weather. Heat, cold, sun, and rain affect us in many ways—in the kind of clothing we wear, for example, and the types of activities we do outdoors. Economics is the other science that affects the daily life of all of us. Each time we spend money, or it is spent on us, we are contributing to the economic life in our country, and in fact, of the world.

Most people have a basic understanding of the weather, but how many people feel comfortable with the subject of economics? Often, economics seems to be a mysterious subject. Newspapers and television use terminology that can resemble a foreign language. They speak of the gross national product, the balance of payments, the cost of living, productivity, stocks, and bonds, and so forth.

In some ways, economics is like an enormous jigsaw puzzle. Each piece is basic, but the pieces interconnect, one to another, in a large picture. To look at the whole picture, you must begin piece by piece. Knowledge of the individual pieces and their interconnection will help you understand the global picture.

DISCUSSING IDEAS:

ACCORDING TO THE PASSAGE:

- 1) Which sciences affect us every day? Why?
- 2) Can you give some examples of economic activities in your daily life?
- 3) What are other economic terms you have heard? Can you explain them?

DECIDE WHETHER EACH NOUN IS COUNT OR NON-COUNT.

1. fish
A. ? count
B. ? non-count
2. forest
A. ? count
B. ? non-count
3. dictionary
A. ? count
B. ? non-count
4. coffee
A. ? count
B. ? non-count
5. orange
A. ? count
B. ? non-count

6. toothbrush
 - A. ? count
 - B. ? non-count

7. letter
 - A. ? count
 - B. ? non-count

8. hydrogen
 - A. ? count
 - B. ? non-count

9. ice
 - A. ? count
 - B. ? non-count

USE THESE CATEGORIES OF UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS TO WRITE YOUR OWN EXAMPLES. WRITE AT LEAST 10 SENTENCES.

Abstract	Material	Generic	Non-Plurals with - s
advice help information knowledge trouble work enjoyment fun recreation relaxation	meat rice bread cake coffee ice cream <u>water</u> oil grass hair	fruit wildlife equipment machinery furniture mail luggage jewelry clothing money	mathematics economics physics civics ethics mumps measles news tennis (other games)

Example:

THERE IS SOME WATER ON THE FLOOR

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

In each space in the following sentences, indicate whether the noun before that space is a count noun (write **COUNT**) or a non-count noun (write **NON-COUNT**). Some of these words could be either count or non-count nouns, but you should determine how each is being used in the sentence.

1. This **restaurant** COUNT has the worst **food** NON-COUNT I've ever eaten.
2. We have to buy **furniture**_____for our new house.
3. Many hospitals in this **city** _____don't have modern **equipment**_____.
4. I generally don't like to give **advice**_____about matters of love.
5. Most **women**_____in my family wear lots of **jewelry**_____.
6. The **grace**_____with which she danced made me cry.
7. It takes a lot of **patience** _____to deal with **prisoners**_____.
8. I asked him to send me **information**_____about Italian **wines**_____.
9. The **truth**_____is that I no longer want to live with that **man**_____.
10. It took great **courage**_____for the boy to admit to stealing **money**_____from his brother.

LESSON 3

3. PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

EMMBARRASSED U.S.A

I acted in a school play inthe summer of 1992 whenI was seven. I worked hard to learn my lines andI was delighted to be on stage for the first time. When I went on, I openedmy mouth to say the first line, but I couldn't remember a single word. Ithink it happened becauseI saw my mom in the frontrow. She was waving at me and I couldn't concentrate. I ran off stage in tears and felt terrible afterward. It was all quite tragic.	It wasn't my embarrassing moment, but it was someone else's. I saw it onTv during the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000. At the beginning of a race,a sprinter started before the gun went off and he was disqualified from the race. He was astonishedby the decision and refused to move from the track for over twenty minutes. Although he wasfurious at the time, I'msure he felt silly later.	I think I'm a fantastic dancer, so I decided to go to a night club on mytwenty-first birthday back in March 2004. My favorite song came on, so I got on this enormous table to dance with some other girls andguys. There was a guy I really liked and I wantedhim to notice me. Anyway, I was dancing and my hair was in my eyes. I couldn't see anything, so I fell off thetable. All my friends thought it was hilarious and they all started laughing.
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Fill in prepositions of time "AT / IN / ON" as in the example:

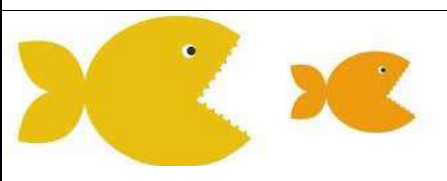
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. on ... Saturday | 8. 9 o'clock | 15.autumn |
| 2. July | 9. Christmas | 16. half past two |
| 3. 1984 morning | 10. September 28 th | 17. Monday |

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4. March 25 th | 11. 1991 | 18. Easter |
| 5. Friday | 12. August 29 th | 19. 10 o'clock |
| 6. Summer afternoon | 13. winter | 20. Thursday |
| 7. the morning | 14. the evening | 21. noon |

Fill in the blanks with "AT / IN / ON" as in the example:

1. We always go on holiday in summer.
2. My mother usually goes shopping Friday morning.
3. I always do my homework the evening.
4. The circus usually comes to our town spring.
5. Sophia's birthday is May 16th.
6. I usually get up seven o'clock.
7. My favorite television programme begins 6:30 the evening.
8. Sometimes it snows winter.
9. My friend's birthday is June.
10. Some birds and animals come out night.
11. Tom doesn't see his parents very often these days- usually only
Christmas and sometimes the summer for a few days.
12. The telephone and the doorbell rang the same time.
13. I walk up a lot of stairs every day. My flat is the third floor
and there is no lift.
14. We went to the theatre last night. We had seats the front row.
15. It can be dangerous when children play football the street.
16. I can't find Tom in this photograph.
17. Do you take sugar your coffee?
18. You can find the sports results back page of the newspaper.
19. Sue and Dave got married Manchester four years ago.
20. Paris is the river Seine.

APPENDIX

	1. Verbs
2. Adjectives	
	3. Nouns

APPENDIX 1

List of regular verbs

INFINITIVE	PAST	PARTICIPLE	SIGNIFICADO
Accept	Accepted	Accepted	<i>Aceptar</i>
Act	Acted	Acted	<i>Actuar</i>
Achieve	Achieved	Achieved	<i>Lograr, Alcanzar</i>
Admire	Admired	Admired	<i>Admirar</i>
Advise	Advised	Advised	<i>Aconsejar</i>
Affect	Affected	Affected	<i>Afectar</i>
Agree	Agreed	Agreed	<i>Acordar</i>
Amaze	Amazed	Amazed	<i>Asombrar</i>
Amuse	Amused	Amused	<i>Divertir</i>
Answer	Answered	Answered	<i>Responder</i>
Appear	Appeared	Appeared	<i>Aparecer</i>
Arrange	Arranged	Arranged	<i>Arreglar, Disponer</i>
Arrive	Arrived	Arrived	<i>Llegar</i>
Ask	Asked	Asked	<i>Preguntar</i>
Attack	Attacked	Attacked	<i>Atacar</i>
Bake	Baked	Baked	<i>Hornear</i>
Behave	Behaved	Behaved	<i>Comportarse</i>
Believe	Believed	Believed	<i>Creer</i>
Belong	Belonged	Belonged	<i>Pertenecer</i>
Blame	Blamed	Blamed	<i>Culpar</i>
Borrow	Borrowed	Borrowed	<i>Pedir prestado</i>
Bother	Bothered	Bothered	<i>Molestar</i>

Call	Called	Called	<i>Lllamar</i>
Cancel	Canceled	Canceled	<i>Cancelar, Suprimir</i>
Carry	Carried	Carried	<i>Llevar</i>
Cause	Caused	Caused	<i>Causar</i>
Celebrate	Celebrated	Celebrated	<i>Celebrar</i>
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned	<i>Limpiar</i>
Clear	Cleared	Cleared	<i>Aclarar</i>
Climb	Climbed	Climbed	<i>Trepar</i>
Close	Closed	Closed	<i>Cerrar</i>
Compare	Compared	Compared	<i>Comparar</i>
Compete	Competed	Competed	<i>Competir</i>
Complete	Completed	Completed	<i>Completar</i>
Contain	Contained	Contained	<i>Contener</i>
Continue	Continued	Continued	<i>Continuar</i>
Cook	Cooked	Cooked	<i>Cocinar</i>
Correct	Corrected	Corrected	<i>Corregir</i>
Cough	Coughed	Coughed	<i>Toser</i>
Count	Counted	Counted	<i>Contar</i>
Crash	Crashed	Crashed	<i>Chocar</i>
Create	Created	Created	<i>Crear</i>
Cross	Crossed	Crossed	<i>Cruzar</i>
Curse	Cursed	Cursed	<i>Maldecir</i>
Change	Changed	Changed	<i>Cambiar</i>
Chase	Chased	Chased	<i>Perseguir</i>
Chat	Chatted	Chatted	<i>Charlar</i>
Check	Checked	Checked	<i>Verificar</i>
Damage	Damaged	Damaged	<i>Dañar</i>

Dance	Danced	Danced	<i>Bailar</i>
Date	Dated	Dated	<i>Salir con, Pololear</i>
Decide	Decided	Decided	<i>Decidir</i>
Deliver	Delivered	Delivered	<i>Entregar</i>
Depend	Depended	Depended	<i>Depender</i>
Describe	Described	Described	<i>Describir</i>
Design	Designed	Designed	<i>Diseñar</i>
Destroy	Destroyed	Destroyed	<i>Destruir</i>
Decrease	Decreased	Decreased	<i>Disminuir</i>
Die	Died	Died	<i>Morir</i>
Disagree	Disagreed	Disagreed	<i>Estar en desacuerdo</i>
Discover	Discovered	Discovered	<i>Descubrir</i>
Discuss	Discussed	Discussed	<i>Discutir</i>
Disturb	Disturbed	Disturbed	<i>Molestar</i>
Dress	Dressed	Dressed	<i>Vestir</i>
Dry	Dried	Dried	<i>Secar</i>
Eliminate	Eliminated	Eliminated	<i>Eliminar</i>
End	Ended	Ended	<i>Terminar</i>
Enjoy	Enjoyed	Enjoyed	<i>Disfrutar</i>
Entertain	Entertained	Entertained	<i>Entretener</i>
Excuse	Excused	Excused	<i>Excusar</i>
Exercise	Exercised	Exercised	<i>Ejercitar</i>
Exhibit	Exhibited	Exhibited	<i>Exhibir</i>
Expect	Expected	Expected	<i>Esperar</i>
Express	Expressed	Expressed	<i>Expresar</i>
Film	Filmed	Filmed	<i>Filmar</i>
Fill	Filled	Filled	<i>Llenar</i>

Fish	Fished	Fished	<i>Pescar</i>
Fix	Fixed	Fixed	<i>Arreglar, Fijar</i>
Follow	Followed	Followed	<i>Seguir</i>
Freeze	Freezed	Freezed	<i>Congelar</i>
Fry	Fried	Fried	<i>Freir</i>
Greet	Greeted	Greeted	<i>Saludar</i>
Guess	Guessed	Guessed	<i>Adivinar, Suponer</i>
Hail	Hailed	Hailed	<i>Granizar</i>
Handle	Handled	Handled	<i>Manejar</i>
Happen	Happened	Happened	<i>Suceder</i>
Hate	Hated	Hated	<i>Odiar, Cargarle a uno</i>
Help	Helped	Helped	<i>Ayudar</i>
Hope	Hoped	Hoped	<i>Esperar</i>
Hunt	Hunted	Hunted	<i>Cazar</i>
Identify	Identified	Identified	<i>Identificar</i>
Ignore	Ignored	Ignored	<i>Ignorar</i>
Imagine	Imagined	Imagined	<i>Imaginar</i>
Impress	Impressed	Impressed	<i>Impresionar</i>
Improve	Improved	Improved	<i>Mejorar</i>
Include	Included	Included	<i>Incluir</i>
Increase	Increased	Increased	<i>Aumentar</i>
Interview	Interviewed	Interviewed	<i>Entrevistar</i>
Introduce	Introduced	Introduced	<i>Introducir, Presentar</i>
Invite	Invited	Invited	<i>Invitar</i>
Jog	Jogged	Jogged	<i>Trotar</i>
Join	Joined	Joined	<i>Juntar,</i>

			<i>Unir, Acompañar</i>
Jump	Jumped	Jumped	<i>Saltar</i>
Knock	Knocked	Knocked	<i>Golpear</i>
Label	Labeled	Labeled	<i>Rotular, Etiquetar</i>
Land	Landed	Landed	<i>Aterrizar</i>
Last	Lasted	Lasted	<i>Durar</i>
Learn	Learned	Learned	<i>Aprender</i>
Like	Liked	Liked	<i>Gustarle a uno</i>
Link	Linked	Linked	<i>Unir, Vincular</i>
List	Listed	Listed	<i>Listar</i>
Listen	Listened	Listened	<i>Escuchar</i>
Live	Lived	Lived	<i>Vivir</i>
Locate	Located	Located	<i>Ubicar</i>
Look	Looked	Looked	<i>Mirar, Parecer</i>
Love	Loved	Loved	<i>Amar, Encantarle a uno</i>
Manage	Managed	Managed	<i>Manejar, Dirigir</i>
Mark	Marked	Marked	<i>Marcar</i>
Match	Matched	Matched	<i>Unir, Aparejar</i>
Measure	Measured	Measured	<i>Medir</i>
Mention	Mentioned	Mentioned	<i>Mencionar</i>
Miss	Missed	Missed	<i>Perderse, Echar de menos, Perder</i>
Move	Moved	Moved	<i>Mover, Trasladar, Cambiar</i>

Name	Named	Named	<i>Nombrar</i>
Need	Needed	Needed	<i>Necesitar</i>
Note	Noted	Noted	<i>Notar</i>
Notice	Noticed	Noticed	<i>Notar, Fijarse</i>
Number	Numbered	Numbered	<i>Numerar</i>
Offer	Offered	Offered	<i>Ofrecer</i>
Open	Opened	Opened	<i>Abrir</i>
Order	Ordered	Ordered	<i>Ordenar</i>
Organize	Organized	Organized	<i>Organizar</i>
Pack	Packed	Packed	<i>Empacar</i>
Paint	Painted	Painted	<i>Pintar</i>
Pamper	Pampered	Pampered	<i>Regalonear</i>
Pardon	Pardoned	Pardoned	<i>Perdonar</i>
Park	Parked	Parked	<i>Estacionar</i>
Participate	Participated	Participated	<i>Participar</i>
Pass	Passed	Passed	<i>Pasar, Aprobar</i>
Perform	Performed	Performed	<i>Realizar, Ejecutar</i>
Persuade	Persuaded	Persuaded	<i>Persuadir</i>
Pick	Picked	Picked	<i>Recoger</i>
Plan	Planned	Planned	<i>Planear</i>
Play	Played	Played	<i>Jugar, Tocar,</i>
Please	Pleased	Pleased	<i>Complacer</i>
Practice	Practiced	Practiced	<i>Practicar</i>
Predict	Predicted	Predicted	<i>Predecir</i>
Prefer	Preferred	Preferred	<i>Preferir</i>
Present	Presented	Presented	<i>Presentar</i>

Program	Programmed	Programmed	<i>Programar</i>
Protect	Protected	Protected	<i>Proteger</i>
Provide	Provided	Provided	<i>Proporcionar</i>
Purchase	Purchased	Purchased	<i>Comprar</i>
Push	Pushed	Pushed	<i>Empujar</i>
Rain	Rain	Rain	<i>Llover</i>
Receive	Received	Received	<i>Recibir</i>
Recommend	Recommended	Recommended	<i>Recomendar</i>
Relate	Related	Related	<i>Relacionar</i>
Relax	Relaxed	Relaxed	<i>Descansar</i>
Release	Released	Released	<i>Soltar, Producir</i>
Remember	Remembered	Remembered	<i>Recordar</i>
Repair	Repaired	Repaired	<i>Reparar</i>
Repeat	Repeated	Repeated	<i>Repetir</i>
Resist	Resisted	Resisted	<i>Resistir</i>
Rest	Rested	Rested	<i>Descansar</i>
Return	Returned	Returned	<i>Volver</i>
Review	Reviewed	Reviewed	<i>Revisar</i>
Sail	Sailed	Sailed	<i>Navegar</i>
Save	Saved	Saved	<i>Ahorrar, Salvar</i>
Scan	Scanned	Scanned	<i>Examinar</i>
Scare	Scared	Scared	<i>Asustar</i>
Share	Shared	Shared	<i>Compartir</i>
Shop	Shopped	Shopped	<i>Comprar</i>
Shout	Shouted	Shouted	<i>Gritar</i>
Skate	Skated	Skated	<i>Patinar</i>
Ski	Skied	Skied	<i>Esquiar</i>

Slow	Slowed	Slowed	<i>Disminuir</i>
Sneeze	Sneezed	Sneezed	<i>Estornudar</i>
Snow	Snowed	Snowed	<i>Nevar</i>
Solve	Solved	Solved	<i>Resolver</i>
Spell	Spelled	Spelled	<i>Deletrear</i>
Start	Started	Started	<i>Empezar</i>
Step	Stepped	Stepped	<i>Pisar</i>
Stop	Stopped	Stopped	<i>Detener</i>
Stress	Stressed	Stressed	<i>Acentuar</i>
Study	Studied	Studied	<i>Estudiar</i>
Substitute	Substituted	Substituted	<i>Sustituir</i>
Suggest	Suggested	Suggested	<i>Sugerir</i>
Surprise	Surprised	Surprised	<i>Sorprender</i>
Talk	Talked	Talked	<i>Hablar</i>
Taste	Tasted	Tasted	<i>Probar</i>
Terrorize	Terrorized	Terrorized	<i>Aterrorizar</i>
Thank	Thanked	Thanked	<i>Agradecer</i>
Touch	Touched	Touched	<i>Tocar</i>
Travel	Traveled	Traveled	<i>Viajar</i>
Try	Tried	Tried	<i>Tratar</i>
Tune	Tuned	Tuned	<i>Sintonizar</i>
Turn	Turned	Turned	<i>Girar</i>
Underline	Underlined	Underlined	<i>Subrayar</i>
Use	Used	Used	<i>Usar</i>
Vary	Varied	Varied	<i>Variar</i>
Wait	Waited	Waited	<i>Esperar</i>
Walk	Walked	Walked	<i>Caminar</i>

Want	Wanted	Wanted	<i>Desear</i>
Warn	Warned	Warned	<i>Advertir</i>
Wash	Washed	Washed	<i>Lavar</i>
Watch	Watched	Watched	<i>Ver, Vigilar</i>
Water	Watered	Watered	<i>Regar</i>
Welcome	Welcomed	Welcomed	<i>Recibir</i>
Wish	Wished	Wished	<i>Desear</i>
Witness	Witnessed	Witnessed	<i>Ser testigo</i>
Work	Worked	Worked	<i>Trabajar, funcionar</i>
Worry	Worried	Worried	<i>Preocuparse</i>
Wrestle	Wrestled	Wrestled	<i>Luchar</i>

This list of verbs was taken from: (CEFIRE - Conselleria d' Educació, Cultura i Esport, 2015)

APPENDIX 2

List of irregular verbs

INFINITIVE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
VERBO EN INFINITIVO	PASADO	PARTICIPIO	SIGNIFICADO
to be	was / were	been	<i>ser, estar</i>
to beat	beat	beaten	<i>golpear, batir</i>
to become	became	become	<i>convertirse, llegar a ser</i>
to begin	began	begun	<i>empezar</i>
to bet	bet	bet	<i>apostar</i>
to bite	bit	bitten	<i>morder</i>
to bleed	bled	bled	<i>sangrar, desangrarse</i>
to blow	blew	blown	<i>soplar</i>
to break	broke	broken	<i>romper</i>
to breed	bred	bred	<i>criar, reproducirse</i>
to bring	brought	brought	<i>traer</i>
to burn	burnt / burned	burn / burned	<i>quemar</i>
to burst	burst	burst	<i>reventar, explotar</i>
to buy	bought	bought	<i>comprar</i>
to catch	caught	caught	<i>coger</i>
to choose	chose	chosen	<i>elegir</i>
to come	came	come	<i>venir</i>
to cost	cost	cost	<i>costar</i>

to cut	cut	cut	<i>cortar</i>
to dig	dug	dug	<i>cavar</i>
to do	did	done	<i>hacer</i>
to draw	drew	drawn	<i>dibujar</i>
to dream	dreamt	dreamt	<i>soñar</i>
to drink	drank	drunk	<i>beber</i>
to drive	drove	driven	<i>conducir</i>
to eat	ate	eaten	<i>comer</i>
to fall	fell	fallen	<i>caer</i>
to feed	fed	fed	<i>alimentar</i>
to feel	felt	felt	<i>sentir</i>
to fight	fought	fought	<i>luchar</i>
to find	found	found	<i>encontrar</i>
to fly	flew	flown	<i>volar</i>
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	<i>prohibir</i>
to forget	forgot	forgotten	<i>olvidar</i>
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	<i>perdonar</i>
to freeze	froze	frozen	<i>congelar</i>
to get	got	got (also US gotten)	<i>obtener</i>
to give	gave	given	<i>dar</i>
to go	went	gone	<i>ir</i>
to grow	grew	grown	<i>crecer</i>
to hang	hung	hung	<i>colgar</i>
to have	had	had	<i>tener, haber</i>
to hear	heard	heard	<i>oír</i>
to hide	hid	hidden	<i>esconder</i>
to hit	hit	hit	<i>pegar, golpear</i>

to hold	held	held	<i>sujetar, mantener</i>
to hurt	hurt	hurt	<i>herir</i>
to keep	kept	kept	<i>conservar, guardar</i>
to kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled	<i>arrodillarse</i>
to know	knew	known	<i>saber</i>
to lay	laid	laid	<i>poner, situar, colocar</i>
to lead	led	led	<i>dirigir, liderar</i>
to learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	<i>aprender</i>
to leave	left	left	<i>salir, dejar</i>
to let	let	let	<i>dejar</i>
to lie	lay	lain	<i>tumbarse, yacer</i>
to light	lit	lit	<i>encender</i>
to lose	lost	lost	<i>perder</i>
to make	made	made	<i>hacer</i>
to mean	meant	meant	<i>significar</i>
to meet	met	met	<i>encontrarse</i>
to pay	paid	paid	<i>pagar</i>
to plead	pled / pleaded	pled / pleaded	<i>suplicar, abogar</i>
to put	put	put	<i>poner</i>
to read	read	read	<i>leer</i>
to ride	rode	ridden	<i>montar</i>
to ring	rang	rung	<i>sonar</i>
to rise	rose	risen	<i>levantarse, ascender</i>
to run	ran	run	<i>correr</i>
to say	said	said	<i>decir</i>
to see	saw	seen	<i>ver</i>

to sell	sold	sold	<i>vender</i>
to send	sent	sent	<i>enviar</i>
to set	set	set	<i>establecer, poner</i>
to shake	shook	shaken	<i>temblar, sacudir</i>
to shine	shone	shone	<i>brillar, dar brillo</i>
to shoot	shot	shot	<i>disparar, tirar</i>
to show	showed	shown	<i>enseñar</i>
to shut	shut	shut	<i>cerrar</i>
to sing	sang	sung	<i>cantar</i>
to sit	sat	sat	<i>sentarse</i>
to sleep	slept	slept	<i>dormir</i>
to smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	<i>oler, olfatear</i>
to sow	sowed	sown	<i>sembrar, plantar</i>
to speak	spoke	spoken	<i>hablar</i>
to spell	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled	<i>deletrear</i>
to spend	spent	spent	<i>gastar</i>
to stand	stood	stood	<i>estar de pie</i>
to steal	stole	stolen	<i>robar</i>
to stick	stuck	stuck	<i>encolar, pegar</i>
to swear	swore	sworn	<i>jurar</i>
to sweep	swept	swept	<i>barrer</i>
to swim	swam	swum	<i>nadar</i>
to swing	swung	swung	<i>columpiar</i>
to take	took	taken	<i>coger</i>
to teach	taught	taught	<i>enseñar</i>
to tear	tore	torn	<i>desgarrar, derramar lágrimas</i>

to tell	told	told	<i>decir</i>
to think	thought	thought	<i>pensar</i>
to throw	threw	thrown	<i>lanzar, echar</i>
to understand	understood	understood	<i>entender, comprender</i>
to undo	undid	undone	<i>deshacer</i>
to wake	woke	woken	<i>despertar</i>
to wear	wore	worn	<i>llevar puesto, calzar</i>
to win	won	won	<i>ganar</i>
to wind	wound	wound	<i>bobinar, airear, ventilar</i>
to wring	wrung	wrung	<i>estrujar, retorcer</i>
to write	wrote	written	<i>escribir</i>

This list of verbs was taken from: (Curso-Ingles.com, 2015)

APPENDIX 3

Adjectives



afraid

When you're afraid, you are scared.



ajar

Something that is ajar is partly open. The door is ajar.



alike

When things are alike they look the same.



angry

When you are angry, you are very mad.



asleep

When you are asleep you are not awake.



awake

When you are awake, you are not asleep.



bad

When something is bad, it has unpleasant qualities. The opposite of bad is good.



big

When someone or something is big, it is above average size.



bigger

The boy in the middle is bigger than the boy on the left.



biggest

The boy on the right is the biggest of the three.

**black**

Black is the color of a very dark night.

**blue**

The sky is blue during the day.

**Brave**

Someone who is brave has courage.

**brittle**

Something that is brittle will break or snap in two easily. Potato chips are brittle.

**broken**

When something is broken, it does not work or has been damaged.

**brown**

Brown is the color of wood.

**clean**

When something is clean, it is not dirty.

**closed**

When something is closed, it is not open. The door is closed.

**colorful**

Something that is colorful is brightly colored or has many colors.

**courage**

A quality in which a person can face danger or pain without showing excessive fear.



dark

When it is dark, there isn't much light.



different

When things are different they are not the same.



dirty

When something is dirty, it is not clean.



early

When something happens early, it occurs in the beginning part of the day or it occurs before it was expected to happen.



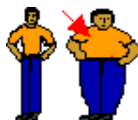
Excellent

When something is excellent, it is very, very good.



fast

This girl can run very fast.



fat

The opposite of fat is thin.



fiery

Fiery means very hot. Fiery embers flew out of the campfire.



full

This glass is full. Empty is the opposite of full.



friendly

When people act nicely to each other, they are being friendly.



frightened
When we are frightened, we are afraid.



good
When something is good, it is has nice qualities. The opposite of good is bad.



gray
Elephants are large, gray mammals. Gray paint can be made by mixing black and white paint.



green
Grass, broccoli, and many other plants are green. You can make green paint by mixing blue and yellow paint.



happy
People usually smile when they're happy.



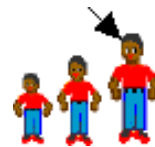
healthy
When you are healthy, you are not sick.



hot
Fire is very hot.



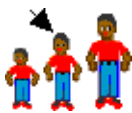
large
When someone or something is large, it is above average size.



last
The last item or person is the one at the end.

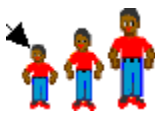


little
When someone or something is little, it is below average in size.



littler

The boy in the middle is littler than the boy on the right.



littlest

The boy on the left is the littlest of the three.



long

When something is long, it is not short.



loud

The opposite of loud is quiet.



mad

When you are mad at someone, you are angry with them.



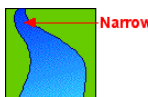
many

There are many apples above.



multicolored

Multicolored means having many colors.



narrow

When something is narrow, it doesn't take up a lot of space from side to side.



new

When something is new, it hasn't been used before.



old

When someone or something is old, it has been around for a long, long time.



open

Something that is open is not shut. The door is open.



orange

Orange is a color. You can mix red and yellow paint to get orange.



pink

Pink is the color you get when you mix red and white paint.



purple

The color purple is made by mixing red and blue paint.



quiet

When it is quiet there is no noise.

**red**

Red is the first color in the rainbow.

**sad**

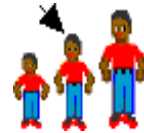
Sometimes people cry when they're sad.

**scared**

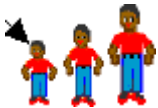
When you're scared, you are afraid.

**short**

When someone or something is short, it is below average height.

**shorter**

The boy in the middle is shorter than the boy on the right.

**Shortest**

The boy on the left is the shortest of the three.

**shut**

When something is shut, it is not open. The door is shut.

**Sick**

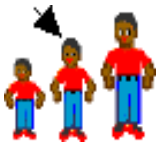
When you are sick, you are not healthy.

**slow**

When something is slow, it does not move quickly.

**small**

When someone or something is small, it is below average size.

**smaller**

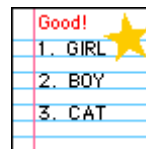
The boy in the middle is smaller than the boy on the right.

**smallest**

The boy on the left is the smallest of the three.

**smart**

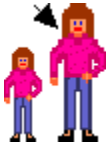
Someone who is smart can think well.

**splendid**

When something is splendid, it is very, very good.

straight

Something straight is not curvy or bent.



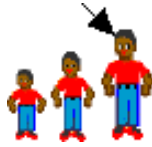
tall

When someone or something is tall, it is above average height.



taller

The boy in the middle is taller than the boy on the left.



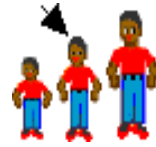
tallest

The boy on the right is the tallest of the three.



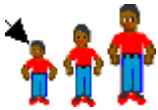
tiny

When someone or something is tiny, it is very small.



tinier

The boy in the middle is tinier than the boy on the right.



tiniest

The boy on the left is the tiniest of the three.



ugly

Something that is ugly is not nice to look at.



unhappy

Sometimes people cry when they're unhappy.



Upside down

When something is upside down, its top is where its bottom used to be.

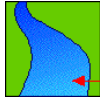


violet

Violet is a bluish purple color.



white
Snow is
white.



wide
When
something is
wide, it
takes up a
lot space
from side to
side.



wiggly
When
something
or someone
is wiggly, it
twists and
moves
all over.



yellow
Yellow is a
color.
The sun is
yellow.
Lemons are
yellow.



young
When
someone or
something is
young, it has
only been
around for a
short time.
A baby is
young.

This list of adjectives was taken from: (Enchanted Learning, 2005-2015)

APPENDIX 4

Basic nouns table

<i>At School (Escuela)</i>			
contabilidad	accounting	el libro	book
álgebra	algebra	el colegio	college
arte	art	La computadora	computer
biología	biology	el diccionario	dictionary
negocio	business	el papel	paper
cálculo	calculus	el lapiz	pencil
química	chemistry	el lapicero	pen
informática	computer science	profesor/a	professor
danza	dance	escuela	school
economía	economics	estudiante	student
idiomas extranjeros	foreign languages	maestro/a	teacher
geografía	geography	el examen	test/quiz/exam
geometría	geometry	la universidad	university
historia	history	estudiar	to study
matemáticas	math	aprender	to learn
música	music	enseñar	to teach
educación física	physical education	escribir	to write
física	physics	dibujar	to draw
cienciapolítica	political science	leer	to read

<i>Places (Lugares)</i>			
el aeropuerto	airport	panaderia	pastry shop
lapanadería	bakery	el parque	park
el banco	bank	la farmácia	pharmacy
la playa	beach	la estación de la policía	police station
el café	cafe	los correos	post office
la iglesia	church	la piscina	pool
la fábrica	factory	el restaurante	restaurant
el jardín	garden	la escuela	school
almacén	grocery store	el estadio	stadium
el hogar	home	tienda	store
la hospital	hospital	la estación del tren	train station
la biblioteca	library	pasillo de ciudad	town hall
el mercado	market	librería	bookstore
el cine	movie theater	parque zoológico	zoo
el museo	museum		

<i>Business (Negocio)</i>			
la oficina	office	el intercambio de modernidad	currency exchange
la ciudad	city	las aduanas	customs
la renta	the rent	la entrada	entrance
el impuesto	tax	el salido	exit
la cuesta	the cost	la información	information
el precio	price	pagar	to pay
la cuenta	bill	comprar	to buy
la estimación	estimate	vender	to sell
el cheque	check	costar	to cost
el cheque de viajar	travelers check	alquiler	to rent
el passaporte	passport	depositar	to deposit
el equipaje	luggage/ baggage		

<i>Transportation (Transporte)</i>			
en avión	by airplane	motor	engine
en bicicleta	by bicycle	llanta	wheel
en barco	by boat	mapa	map
en bus	by bus	los direcciones	directions
en automóvil	by car	acelerar	to accelerate
a pie	on foot	retardarse	to break
en ciclomotor	by moped	parar	to stop
en motocicleta	by motorcycle	ir	to go
en subterráneo	by subway	dar vuelta a la izquierda	turn left
en taxi	by taxi	dar vuelta a la derecha	turn right
en tren	by train	ir derecho	go straight

<i>House and Furniture (Casa y Muebles)</i>			
la casa	house	la mesa	table
el apartamento	apartment	la silla	chair
el cuarto	room	sofá	couch
la sala	living room	escritorio	desk
la cocina	kitchen	lavaplatos	dishwasher
cuarto de cenar	dining room	el puerto	door
vestíbulo	hallway	la luz	light
escaleras	stairs	cama	bed
el baño	bathroom	manta	blanket
bañera	bathtub	televisión	television
ducha	shower	el rádio	radio
la pila	sink	la refrijedora	refrigerator
azotea	roof	estufa	stove
armario	closet	el horno	oven
la ventana	window	la basura	garbage
la pared	wall	microonda	microwave

<i>Body and Clothing (el Cuerpo y la Ropa)</i>			
la cabeza	head	el sombrero	hat
el cerebro	brain	los pendientes	earrings
el pelo	hair	la camisa	shirt
la cara	face	la blusa	blouse
el oreja	ear	el vestido	dress
el ojo	eye	los pantalones	pants
la boca	mouth	pantalones vaqueros	jeans
la nariz	nose	la falda	skirt
el cuello	neck	los calcetines	socks
el hombro	shoulder	los zapatos	shoes
el pecho	chest	el traje de bañar	swimsuit
el estómigo	stomach	ropa anterior	underwear
la cintura	waist	los guantes	gloves
la espalda	back	la correa	belt
el corazón	heart	la capa	coat
el brazo	arm	el anillo	ring
el codo	elbow		
la muñeca	wrist	Me duelle en mi brazo.	My arm hurts.
el mano	hand	¿Estás lastimado?	Are you hurt?
el dedo	finger	Tengo dolor de la cabeza.	I have a headache.
la pierna	leg	¿Tienes aspirina?	Do you have aspirin?
el pie	foot	Me estás lastimando.	You are hurting me.
el dedo del pie	toe	No lo/la lastimas.	Don't hurt him/her.

<i>Animals and Nature (Animales y Naturaleza)</i>			
perro/a	dog	el bosque	forest
gato/a	cat	los árboles	trees
ratón	mouse	planta	plant
ave	bird	flor	flower
gallina/gallo	chicken/rooster	selva	jungle
la vaca	cow	el océano	ocean
pato/a	duck	el río	river
la cabra	goat	la charca	pond
el caballo	horse	el lago	lake
cerdo/a	pig	la colina	hill
oveja	sheep	la montaña	mountain
el león	lion	cascada	waterfall
el tigre	tiger	el arco iris	rainbow
el oso	bear	el cielo	sky
el lobo	wolf	niebla	cloud
el elefante	elephant	la lluvia	rain
el mono	monkey	el nieve	snow
la mofeta	skunk	el granizo	hail
águila	eagle	la niebla	fog
pez	fish	el campo	field/meadow
la ballena	whale	el relámpago	lightning

<i>Religion (Religión)</i>			
el ángel	angel	el judaismo	Judaism
el bautismo	baptism	el monasterio	monastery
la biblia	Bible	el Pápa	Pope
el obispo	bishop	la profeta	prophet
el buddismo	Buddhism	el protestante	Protestant
el catedral	cathedral	la religión	religion
el cristianismo	Christianity	el sermón	sermon
la iglesia	church	el templo	temple
la fe	faith	cantar	to sing
el Diós	God	adorar	to worship
el cielo	heaven	orar	to pray
el infierno	hell	arrepentirse	to repent (reflexive)

This list of nouns was taken from: (Learn Spanish Today, 1995-2015)

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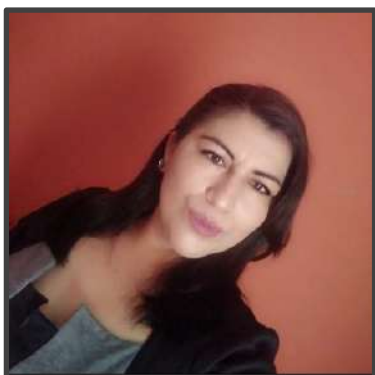
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ISBN: 978-9942-42-539-3



2022