



GENERAL ENGLISH



1st Class

Verbs to be

The verb be is used as an auxiliary verb and it can also be used as a main verb. The verb be is irregular. It has eight different forms: be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been. The present simple and past simple tenses make more changes than those of other verbs.

singular	plural
I am late.	We are late.
You are late.	You are late.
He is late.	They are late.
I was late.	We were late.
You were late.	You were late.
She was late.	They were late.

Any form of be is made negative by adding not immediately after it. In speech, some forms of be also have contracted negative forms. Some of these forms emphasize the negative.

	emphasizes the negative
I'm not late.	We are not late.
You aren't late.	You're not late.
He isn't late.	He's not late.
We aren't late.	We're not late.
They aren't late.	They're not late.
I wasn't late.	We were not late.
You weren't late.	You were not late.
He wasn't late.	They weren't late.

Possessive pronouns:

I	Mine
He	His
She	Her
You	Your
We	Our
They	Their

1. I have a car. It is mine.
2. He has a car. It is His.
3. She has a car. It is her.
4. You have a car. It is yours.
5. We Have a car. It is ours.
6. They have a car. It is theirs.

A/an and the

A/an and *the* are articles. They are a type of determiner and they go before a noun.

A/an before a noun shows that what is referred to is not already known to the speaker, listener, writer and/or reader (it is the indefinite article):

*Do you have **a** car?* Yes, I have a car.

*Do you live in **a** house?* *No, actually, I live in **an** apartment.*

The before a noun shows that what is referred to is already known to the speaker, listener, writer and/or reader (it is the definite article):

*Where did we park **the** car?* (The speaker and the listener know what car is being referred to.)

*We had to paint **the** apartment before we sold it.* (The speaker and the listener know what apartment is being referred to.)

The makes a noun specific



1. _____
 What are high school kids like in the future? This movie answers that question. It's about a group of school kids in the year 2012. After class one day, they find a time machine behind the school. One of the teens sees a button marked "Year 2500" and clicks on it. They suddenly travel to the twenty-sixth century! Do they get back in time for school the next day? Watch and find out. ★★★★★

2. _____
 This movie is about a group of six young people in London. They live in the same house in a suburb far from the city center. They all come from different countries. They speak different languages, and their customs are different. The story is very funny, and the acting is very good. This movie is like a really good TV soap opera. There are lots and lots of laughs in this movie. ★★★★★

3. _____
 The action never stops in this movie. Police officer Karen Montana wants to catch Mr. X, a gold thief. Mr. X is stealing gold from an old shipwreck at the bottom of the ocean. Before Ms. Montana can catch him, she has to learn how to scuba dive. But every time she goes underwater, he swims to the surface. She catches him, but not until the final minute of this very long film. ★★

1. What machine they found behind the school?
2. Where do the six young boys live?
3. Where do the boys come from?
4. What languages do the boys speak?
5. Was the movie comedy or tragedy?
6. What was the name of the police officer?
7. Was the police officer man or woman?
8. When did the police officer catch the thief?



Jobs

Use the following jobs in sentences:

actress /actor/ architect / singer/ dentist / detective / writer / farmer /nurse / pilot / engineer / accountant /butcher / cashier / barber / carpenter /lifeguard /baker /electrician / flight attendant /plumber / / receptionist / researcher /scientist / lawyer / bus driver / designer.

Leaving Home

Young people leave their parents' homes at different ages in different parts of the world. In the United States, a lot of college students do not live at home. They often choose to go to college in different cities – away from their parents. At college, many live in university housing. After college, most people prefer to live in their own homes. They often live alone, but some people rent apartments with others. These people are called *roommates*.

By the age of 22, few young people in the United States live with their parents. Families stay together longer in many Asian countries and cities. In Hong Kong, for example, nearly all university students live with their parents. Rents in the city are very expensive, and few students have the money to pay for their own apartments. Very few young people live alone or become roommates in a shared apartment. Many young people in Hong Kong continue to live with their parents even after they marry.

1. Where do American people like to live after college?
2. What are other people living in the same apartment called?
3. In which countries people like to live together?
4. Where do many people of Hong Kong live?

Go	Do	Play
riding	aerobics	badminton
jogging	gymnastics	table-tennis
hitch-hiking	taekwondo	football
fishing	judo	basketball
sailing	karate	chess
windsurfing	kung-fu	cricket
skiing	ballet	board games

Base form	Present	Past participle
Awake	awoke	awoken
Be	was, were	been
Beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
Begin	began	begun
Bend	bent	bent
Bet	bet	Bet
Bid	bid	Bid
Bite	bit	bitten
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
Build	built	built
Burn	burned or burnt	burned or burnt
Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
Come	came	come
Cost	cost	Cost
Cut	cut	Cut
Dig	dug	Dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamed or dreamt	dreamed or dreamt
Drive	drove	driven
Drink	drank	drunk
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feel	felt	Felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Fly	flew	flown
Forget	forgot	forgotten

forgive	forgave	forgiven
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got	got
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hide	hid	hidden
Hit	hit	hit
Hold	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Learn	learned or learnt	learned or learnt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie	lay	lain
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	meant	meant
Meet	met	met
Pay	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Read	read	read
Ride	rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rise	rose	risen
Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent

Show	showed	showed or shown
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang	sung
Sink	sank	sunk
Sit	sat	sat
Sleep	slept	slept
Speak	spoke	spoken
Spend	spent	spent
Stand	stood	stood
Stink	stank	stunk
Swim	swam	swum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Think	thought	thought
Throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
Wake	woke	woken
Wear	wore	worn
Win	won	won
Write	wrote	Written

MODERN LIFE

Modern Life magazine asked two people about their neighborhoods.

Interview with Diana Towne



"My neighborhood is very convenient – it's near the shopping center and the bus station. It's also safe. But those are the only good things about living downtown. It's very noisy because the streets are always full of people! The traffic is terrible, and parking is a big problem! I can never park on my own street. I'd like to live in the suburbs."

Interview with Victor Bord



"My wife and I live in the suburbs, and it's just too quiet! There aren't many shops, and there are certainly no clubs or movie theaters. There are a lot of parks, good schools, and very little crime, but nothing ever really happens here. And it takes a long time to drive anywhere. I'd really love to live downtown."

A:

1. Who was interviewed?
2. What buildings are near the neighborhood?
3. What is good with the neighborhood?
4. What is bad with neighborhood?
5. Why it's noisy?
6. Where does the interviewee like to live?

B:

1. How is the suburb?
2. What are there in the suburbs?
3. Is the suburb safe?
4. Where does the interviewee like to live?