



English Summary

5

Based on English Chest 5

This summary belongs to:

Name : _____

Class : _____

Number : _____

Talenta Primary School
Taman Kopo Indah III F-1
Bandung Regency

UNIT 1 – FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Lesson 1 – Who Is Taller ?

A. Materials and Functions:

This lesson will learn about :

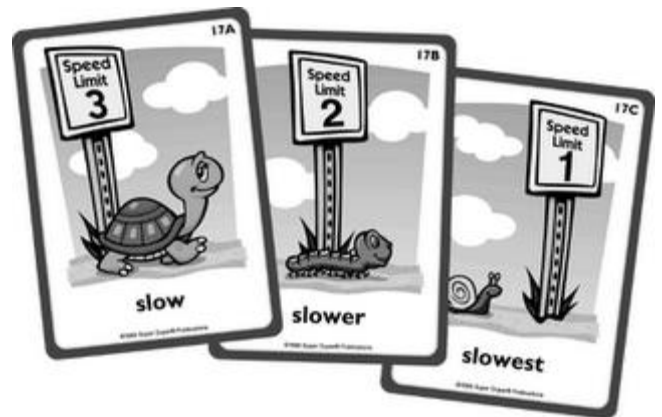
1. how to compare things and ask for the opinions of other,
2. comparative adjectives, and
3. expressing agreement/ disagreement.

B. Literacy



1. Reading aloud and thinking skill: making comparison. (EC page 15).
2. Understanding Report Text (EC page 15)t.
3. Reading and writing: cloze conversation about expressing agreement and disagreement(EC page 16).







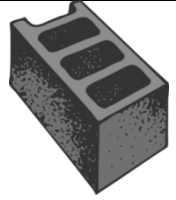
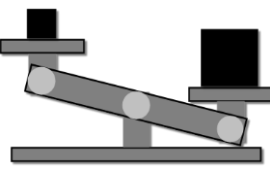
C. Sentence patterns

- Who / Which is _____ ?
I think _____ is _____ than _____.
I don't agree. / I agree.
- A : Which is lighter ?
B : I think the feather is lighter than the brick.
A : I agree.
- C : Who is older ?
D : I think Andre is older than Matthew.
C : I don't agree. I think Matthew is older than Andre.

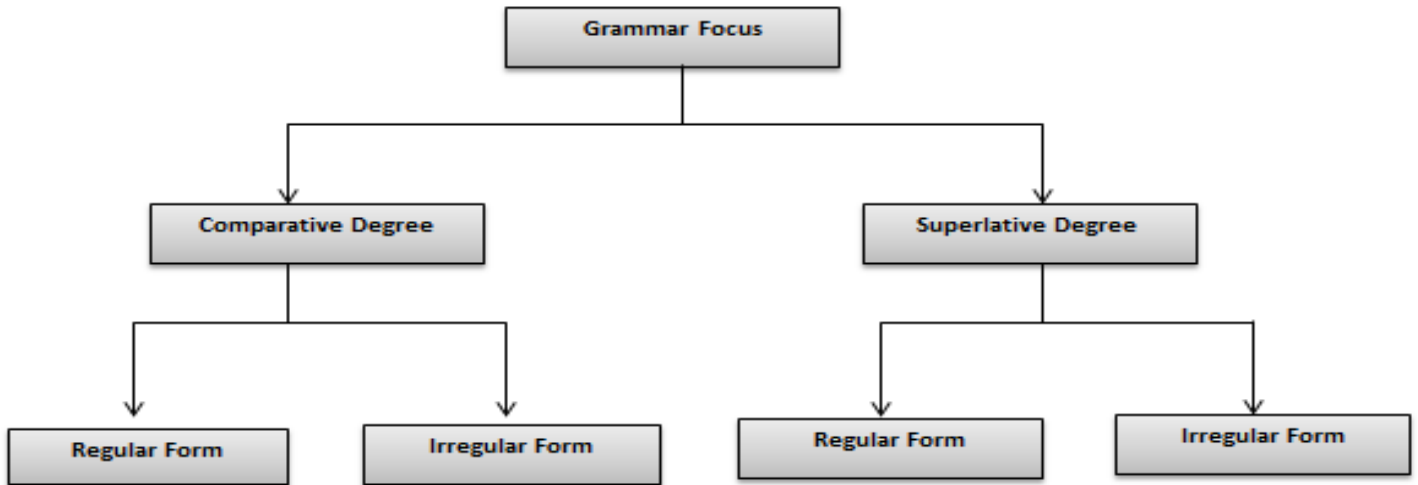


D. Vocabulary

Word		Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
	stronger	[strɔ:(:)ŋgər, strɒŋgər]	having more power or strength than another	Who do you think is stronger , Max or Eric?
	weaker	[wi:kgər]	having less power or strength than another	I think Eric is weaker than Max.

	better	[bétər]	more pleasant, or nicer than another	Which do you think are better ?
	worse	[wə:rs]	less pleasant, or less nice than another	I think winter is worse than summer.
	taller	[tɔ:lɡər]	having a greater height than another	I think Sarah is taller than I am.
	shorter	[ʃɔ:rtgər]	not as tall as another	Who do you think is shorter , you or your friend?
	faster	[fæstər]	able to move more quickly	A horse is faster than a cat.
	feather	[feðə(r)]	a bird's hair	This cake is as light as a feather .
	brick	[brɪk]	a hard block used for building	My school is a brick building.
	heavier	[heviər]	weighing more than another	A brick is heavier than a feather.

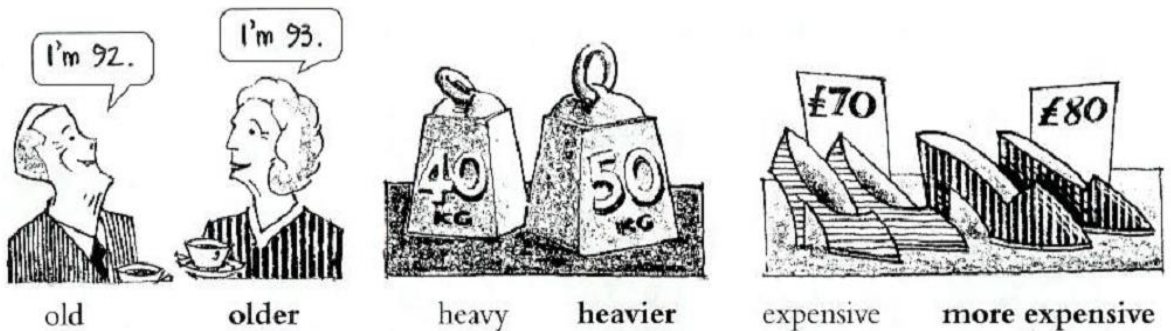
E. Grammar Focus: Comparative and Superlative degree



Forming comparatives and superlatives is easy. The form depends on the number of syllables in the original adjective.

- ✓ One syllable adjectives - **er** (older / heavier / etc)
Add **-er** for the comparative. If the adjective has a consonant + single vowel + consonant spelling, the final consonant must be doubled before adding the ending.

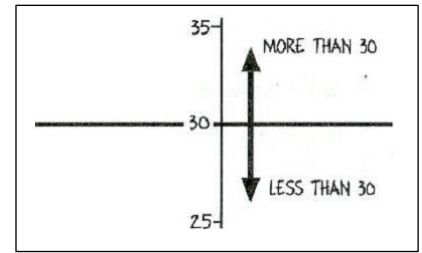
Short words (1 syllable) → -er :		
old → older	slow → slower	cheap → cheaper
nice → nicer	late → later	big → bigger
Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): big → bigger hot → hotter thin → thinner		
Words ending in -y → -ier :		
easy → easier	heavy → heavier	early → earlier



- Rome is **old** but Athens is **older**. (*not* 'more old')
 - Is it **cheaper** to go by car or by train? (*not* 'more cheap')
 - Helen wants a **bigger** car.
 - This coat is OK but I think the other one is **nicer**.
 - Don't write a letter. It's **easier** to phone. (*not* 'more easy')
- ✓ Two or more syllables (**more ...**)
Adjectives with two or more syllables form the comparative by putting *more* in front of the adjective, and the superlative by putting *most* in front.

Long words (2/3/4 syllables) → more ... :	
careful → more careful	polite → more polite
expensive → more expensive	interesting → more interesting

- You must be **more careful**.
 - I don't like my job. I want to do something **more interesting**.
 - Is it **more expensive** to go by car or by train ?
- ✓ **more / less than ...**
- A : How much did your shoes cost ? Rp 300,000.00 ?
B : No, **more than** that. (= **more than** Rp 300,00.00)
 - The film was very short - **less than** an hour.
 - They've got **more money than** they need.
 - You go out **more than** me.



b. Forming Comparative Degree with Irregular Form:

These very common adjectives have completely irregular comparative.

Adjective	Comparative
good	better
bad	worse
little	less
much	more
far	further / farther

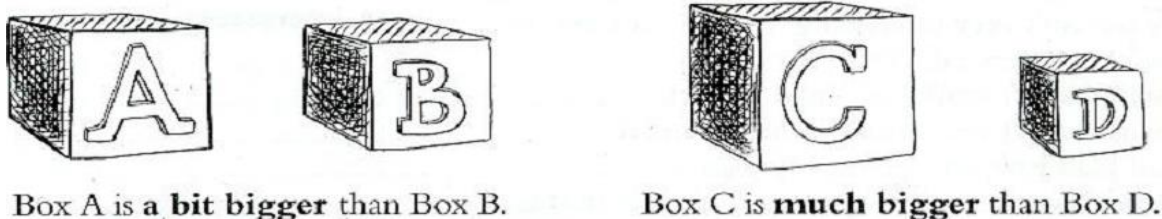
✓ **good/well → better bad → worse**

- The weather wasn't very **good** yesterday but it's **better** today.
- 'Do you feel **better** today?' 'No, I feel **worse**.'
- Which is worse - a headache or a toothache ?

far → further :

- 'How far is it to the station ? A mile ? 'No, it's **further**. About two miles.'

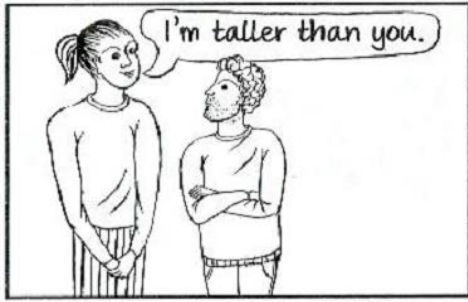
✓ **A bit older / much older etc.**



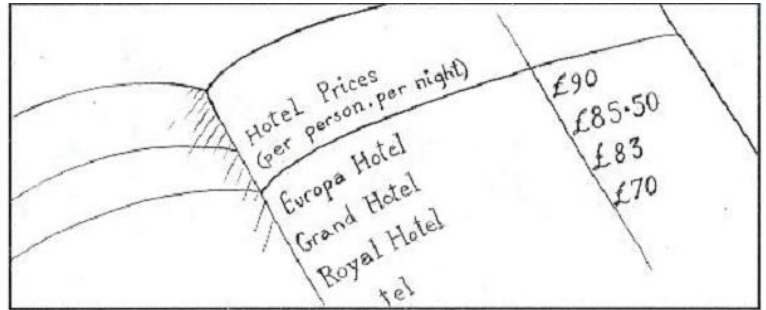
a bit much	bigger	than ...
	older	
	better	
	more difficult more expensive	

- Canada is **much bigger** than France.
- Jill is **a bit older** than Gary - she's 25 and he's 24½.
- The hotel was **much more expensive** than I expected.
- You go out **much more** than me.

Remember!



She's **taller than** him.



The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.

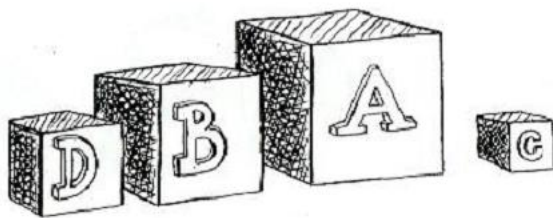
We use **than** after the comparatives (**older than ... / more expensive than ... etc.**):

- Athens is **older than** Rome.
 - Are oranges **more expensive than** bananas ?
 - It's **easier** to phone **than** to write a letter.
 - 'How are you today?' 'Not bad. **Better than** yesterday.'
 - The restaurant is **more crowded than** usual.
- ✓ We say: than **me** / than **him** / than **her** / than **us** / than **them**. You can say :
- I can run faster **than him**. or I can run faster **than he can**.
 - You are a better singer **than me**. or You are a better singer **than I am**.
 - I got up earlier **than her**. or I got up earlier **than she did**.

2. Superlative degree {the oldest , the most expensive}

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality (*the tallest, the smallest, the fastest, the highest*). They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

Noun (subject) + verb + the + Superlative adjective (-est)/ most + noun (object).



- Box A is **bigger than** Box B.
- Box A is **bigger than** all the other boxes.
- Box A is **the biggest** box.

Europa Hotel	£95	Grosvenor	£60
Grand Hotel	£85.50	Bennetts	£58
Royal	£85	Carlton	£55
Astoria	£70	Star	£50
Palace	£65	Station	£45

- The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** the Grand.
- The Europa Hotel is **more expensive than** all the other hotels in the town.
- The Europa Hotel is **the most expensive** hotel in the town.

Bigger / older / more expensive etc. are *comparative forms*.

Biggest / oldest / most expensive etc. are *superlative forms*

a. Forming Comparative Degree with Regular Form:

- ✓ One syllable, the superlative form is **-est (oldest) or most ... (most expensive) :**

Short words (old/cheap/nice etc.) → the -est:		
old → the oldest	cheap → the cheapest	nice → the nicest
<i>but</i> good → the best	bad → the worst	
Spelling (⇒ Appendix 5): big → the biggest		hot → the hottest
Words ending in -y (easy/heavy etc.) → the -iest:		
easy → the easiest	heavy → the heaviest	pretty → the prettiest
Long words (careful/expensive/interesting etc.) → the most ... :		
careful → the most careful	interesting → the most interesting	

- ✓ More than three syllable by putting 'most' in front. We can say : **the oldest ... / the most expensive ... etc.** (with **the**) :
 - The church is very old. It's **the oldest** building in the town. (= it is older than all the other buildings)
 - What is the **longest** river in the world ?
 - Money is important but it isn't **the most important** thing in life.
 - Excuse me, where is **the nearest** bank ?
- ✓ You can use **the oldest / the best / the most expensive etc. without** a noun :
 - Ken is a good player but he isn't **the best** in the team. (**the best** = the best player)
- ✓ Superlative + **I've ever ... / you've ever ... etc.**
 - The film was very bad. I think it's **the worst** film **I've ever seen**.
 - What is **the most** unusual thing **you've ever done** ?

b. Forming Superlative with Irregular adjectives:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
far	further / farther	furthest / farthest

Summary :

	rule	examples
comparatives	short adjectives adjective + er THAN (double final consonant) (-y ⇔ -ier)	My sister is taller <u>than</u> you. They are slimmer <u>than</u> me. Sue is funnier <u>than</u> Eve.
	long adjectives more + adjective + THAN	This unit is more important <u>than</u> that one. My mobile is more modern <u>than</u> yours.
	exceptions good ⇔ better bad ⇔ worse far ⇔ father, further	My car is good but yours is better . The situation is worse <u>than</u> I expected. Coruña is farther <u>than</u> Lugo.
superlatives	short adjectives THE + adjective + est (double final consonant) (-y ⇔ -iest)	He is <u>the</u> wisest person in the family. This is the hottest fashion. Those jeans are <u>the</u> trendiest .
	long adjectives THE + most + adjective	This is <u>the</u> most exciting book I've ever read. The Beatles were <u>the</u> most popular band ever.
	exceptions good ⇔ best bad ⇔ worst far ⇔ farthest, furthest	This book is <u>the</u> best seller. Pollution is <u>the</u> worst problem we have. Australia is <u>the</u> farthest country from Spain.
as ... as	(not) as + adjective + as	Jake is <u>as tall</u> as Shane. My mobile phone isn't <u>as expensive</u> as yours.
too	too + adjective	The exam was too difficult for me.
enough	(not) + adjective + enough	They are clever enough to be quiet. The trousers aren't long enough for me.

Adjective dengan satu atau dua suku kata

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>cheap</i> (murah)	<i>cheaper</i>	<i>cheapest</i>
<i>clean</i> (bersih)	<i>cleaner</i>	<i>cleanest</i>
<i>clever</i> (pintar)	<i>cleverer</i>	<i>cleverest</i>
<i>fast</i> (cepat)	<i>faster</i>	<i>fastest</i>
<i>hard</i> (keras)	<i>harder</i>	<i>hardest</i>
<i>long</i> (panjang)	<i>longer</i>	<i>longest</i>
<i>new</i> (baru)	<i>newer</i>	<i>newest</i>
<i>old</i> (tua)	<i>older/elder</i>	<i>oldest/eldest</i>
<i>quiet</i> (diam)	<i>quieter</i>	<i>quietest</i>
<i>rich</i> (kaya)	<i>richer</i>	<i>richest</i>

Adjective dengan perubahan double konsonan

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>big</i> (besar)	<i>bigger</i>	<i>biggest</i>
<i>hot</i> (panas)	<i>hotter</i>	<i>hottest</i>
<i>sad</i> (sedih)	<i>sadder</i>	<i>saddest</i>
<i>slim</i> (langsing)	<i>slimmer</i>	<i>slimmest</i>
<i>thin</i> (kurus)	<i>thinner</i>	<i>thinnest</i>

Adjective berakhiran -y

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>busy</i> (sibuk)	<i>busier</i>	<i>busiest</i>
<i>dirty</i> (kotor)	<i>dirtier</i>	<i>dirtiest</i>
<i>easy</i> (mudah)	<i>easier</i>	<i>easiest</i>
<i>funny</i> (lucu)	<i>funnier</i>	<i>funniest</i>
<i>happy</i> (senang)	<i>happier</i>	<i>happiest</i>
<i>lazy</i> (malas)	<i>lazier</i>	<i>laziest</i>
<i>pretty</i> (cantik)	<i>prettier</i>	<i>prettiest</i>

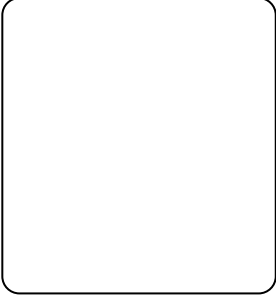
Adjective berakhiran -e

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>brave</i> (berani)	<i>braver</i>	<i>bravest</i>
<i>close</i> (dekat)	<i>closer</i>	<i>closest</i>
<i>large</i> (besar)	<i>larger</i>	<i>largest</i>
<i>nice</i> (bagus)	<i>nicer</i>	<i>nicest</i>
<i>polite</i> (sopan)	<i>politer</i>	<i>politest</i>
<i>simple</i> (mudah)	<i>simpler</i>	<i>simplest</i>

Adjective lebih dari satu atau dua suku kata

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>beautiful</i> (cantik)	<i>more beautiful</i>	<i>most beautiful</i>
<i>boring</i> (bosan)	<i>more boring</i>	<i>most boring</i>
<i>careful</i> (hati-hati)	<i>more careful</i>	<i>most careful</i>
<i>confident</i> (percaya diri)	<i>more confident</i>	<i>most confident</i>
<i>delicious</i> (sedap)	<i>more delicious</i>	<i>most delicious</i>
<i>difficult</i> (susah)	<i>more difficult</i>	<i>most difficult</i>
<i>diligent</i> (pintar)	<i>more diligent</i>	<i>most diligent</i>
<i>expensive</i> (mahal)	<i>more expensive</i>	<i>most expensive</i>
<i>famous</i> (terkenal)	<i>more famous</i>	<i>most famous</i>
<i>handsome</i> (tampan)	<i>more handsome</i>	<i>most handsome</i>
<i>important</i> (penting)	<i>more important</i>	<i>most important</i>
<i>intelligent</i> (pandai)	<i>more intelligent</i>	<i>most intelligent</i>
<i>interesting</i> (menarik)	<i>more interesting</i>	<i>most interesting</i>
<i>popular</i> (populer)	<i>more popular</i>	<i>most popular</i>
<i>tired</i> (lelah)	<i>more tired</i>	<i>most tired</i>
<i>useful</i> (berguna)	<i>more useful</i>	<i>most useful</i>

F. Speak out

IDENTITY CARD	
<p>Name : _____.</p> <p>Place / Date of Birth : _____ / _____.</p> <p>Age : _____ years old.</p> <p>Height : _____ cm.</p> <p>Weight : _____ kg.</p>	

No.	Name	AGE			HEIGHT			WEIGHT			ENERGY	
		older	equal	younger	taller	equal	shorter	heavier	equal	lighter	stronger	weaker
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												

Lesson 2 – I Want to Be a Photographer

A. Materials and Functions:

This lesson will learn about :

1. some more professions and talk about their dreams for the future,
2. giving reasons for things, and
3. Want + Infinitive.



B. Literacy








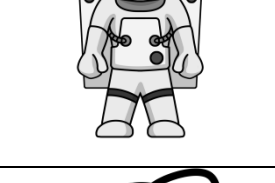

1. Reading aloud (EC page 21).
2. Understanding Narrative text (EC page 21).
3. Reading and writing: cloze conversation using want to talk about the future (EC page 22).
4. Thinking skill: matching professions and reasons (EC page 22).

C. Sentence patterns

- What do you want to be ?
I want to be a / an _____.
- Why ?
I want to _____
- A: What do you want to be ?
B : I want to be a lawyer.
A : Why ?
B : I want to help people in trouble.
- C: What do you want to be ?
D : I want to be veterinarian.
C : Why ?
D : I want to take care of animals.

D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
	[á:rkitèkt]	a person who designs buildings	I want to be an <u>architect</u> .
	[láifgà:rd]	a person who saves people at the beach or at a swimming pool	He wants to be a <u>lifeguard</u> .

	programmer	[próugræmər - grəm-]	a person who creates computer programs	She wants to be a <u>computer programmer.</u>
	soldier	[sóuldʒɜːr]	a person who serves in their country's army	I want to be a <u>soldier</u> because I want to protect my country.
	photographer	[fətágrəfər / -tóg-]	a person whose job is taking pictures	Caroline is a very good <u>photographer.</u>
	president	[prézidənt]	the leader of a country that does not have a king or queen	Why does Katie want to be the first woman <u>president?</u>
	veterinarian	[vètərənéəriən]	an animal doctor	I took my dog to the <u>veterinarian.</u>
	lawyer	[lɔːjə(r)]	a person who helps people with legal problems	I am in trouble. I <u>need a lawyer.</u>
	astronaut	[æstrənɔːt]	a person who travels in outer space	Jack is going to become an <u>astronaut.</u>
	planet	[plænt]	a large round object that orbits the Sun	He travelled to another <u>planet.</u>
	musician	[mjuzɪfn]	a person whose job is to play music	I want to be a rock <u>musician.</u>

E. Grammar Focus : Want + Infinitive

We use the verb *want* to talk about wishes and needs, and to give advice:

*What do you **want** to be?* (wish or desire)

*Your hair **wants** cutting.* (needs)

*You **want to get your tickets soon before they're all sold out.*** (I advise you to)

How we make sentences using the verb want?

- We always follow *want* with a complement of some kind. The complement completes the meaning of the clause. The complement can be a noun or pronoun as an object, or a verb in the *to*-infinitive form, or an object plus a verb in the *to*-infinitive form:

this is the pattern:

Wish for → Subject + want + to + be + Object/noun (profession)

What do you want to be?

Affirmative Form	Negative Form	Interrogative Form
I want to be an architect	I do not want to be an architect	Do you want to be an architect?
He wants to be a soldier	He does not want to be a soldier	Does he want to be a soldier?
Selly wants to be a teacher	Selly does not want to be a teacher	Does Selly want to be a teacher?

Reasons → Subject + want + to + infinitive (V1)

Why do you want to be a

Affirmative Form
Because I want to make this country better.
Because she wants to write fun computer programs.
Because Rani wants to help people in trouble.

F. Speak Out

I want to be a / an ...	Reason(s)

Lesson 3 – My Brother Is Smart and Athletic

A. Materials and Functions:

This lesson will learn :

1. how to describe people based on personal characteristics,
2. practice asking follow-up questions,
3. using the preposition like to ask for descriptions of personalities, and
4. adjectives.




B. Literacy







1. Reading aloud (EC page 27).
2. Reading and writing: Understanding cloze conversation about Descriptive Text (EC page 27)
3. Thinking skill: Fill in the blanks using adjectives and the preposition like to ask for descriptions of personalities (EC page 28).

C. Sentence patterns

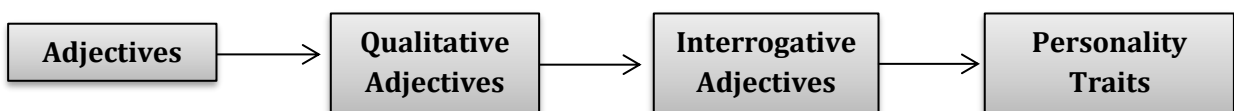
- What's _____ like ?
He's/She's _____ and _____.
- Does he/she _____ ?
Yes, he/she does. / No, he/she doesn't.
- A: What is your cousin like ?
B : She is friendly and nice.
A : Does she have a lot of friends ?
B : Yes, she does.
- C : What's Dave like ?
D : He's funny and smart.
C : Does he tell a lot of jokes ?
D : No, he doesn't.

D. Vocabulary

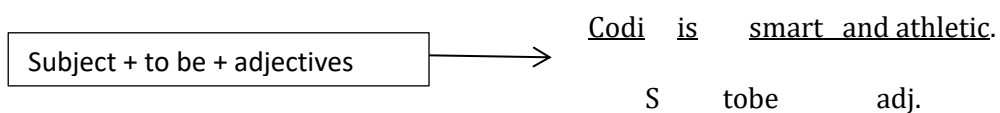
Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example	
	smart	[sma:rt]	clever; good at studying	He's also very smart .
	athletic	[ælə'tik]	good at sports	Cody is athletic and smart.
	quiet	[kwáíət]	silent; not talking much	Is she always quiet ?

	energetic	[ènərdʒétik]	full of energy	My new puppy is too energetic .
	serious	[sí-əriəs]	not joking; thinking a lot about things	Don't be so serious . Try to have fun!
	nice	[nais]	good; pleasant	Your mom is very nice .
	funny	[fáni]	entertaining; humorous	My sister is very funny . She tells a lot of jokes.
	hard-working	[hɑ:rd-w3:rkɪŋ]	diligent; putting a lot of effort into work	My mother is very hardworking .
	talkative	[tɔ:kətɪv]	talking a lot	Joanie is too talkative .

E. Grammar Focus: Adjectives



Adjectives are words that modify, or describe, people, places, things, or ideas. In other words, adjectives modify nouns.



1. Qualitative Adjectives is used to describe the quality of noun that is explained.

- Clever
- Smart
- Fun
- Quiet
- Serious
- Nice

➤ **Opposite**

Many positive words describing character have clear opposites with a negative meaning.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
warm and friendly	cold and unfriendly
Kind	unkind
nice, pleasant	horrible, unpleasant
generous (= happy to give/share)	mean (= never gives to others)
optimistic (= thinks positively)	pessimistic (= thinks negatively)
cheerful (= happy and smiling)	miserable (= always seems unhappy)
relaxed and easy-going	tense (= nervous; worries a lot; not calm)
Strong	Weak
honest (= always tells the truth)	Dishonest
Sensitive	insensitive (= does not think about others' feelings)

- Jane is very **tense** at the moment because of her exams, but she's usually quite **relaxed** and **easy-going** about most things.
- I think the weather influences me a lot : when it's sunny I feel more **cheerful** and **optimistic**; but when it's cold and raining I get very **miserable**.
- He seemed a bit **unfriendly** at first, but now I've got to know him I realise he's very **warm** and **kind**.
- The shop assistant told me that the dress I tried on looked better on people younger than me. I thought that was very **insensitive** of her, but at least she was being **honest**, I suppose.

➤ **Character in action**

People often talk about the qualities of character that you may need in a work situation. Again, some of these words come in pairs of opposites : one positive and one negative.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
hard-working	lazy (= never does any work)
punctual (= always on time)	not very punctual; always late
Reliable	unreliable (= you cannot trust / depend on someone like this)
clever, bright (<i>infml</i>)	stupid, thick (<i>infml</i>)
Flexible	inflexible (= a very fixed way of thinking; unable to change)
Ambitious	unambitious (= no desire to be successful and get a better job)

Some pairs of opposites do not have a particularly positive or negative meaning :

- He is very **shy** when you first meet him because he finds it difficult to talk to people and make conversation; but when he knows people quite well he's much more **self-confident**.
- People often say the British are very **reserved** (= do not show their feelings), but when you get to know them they can be very **emotional** like anyone else.

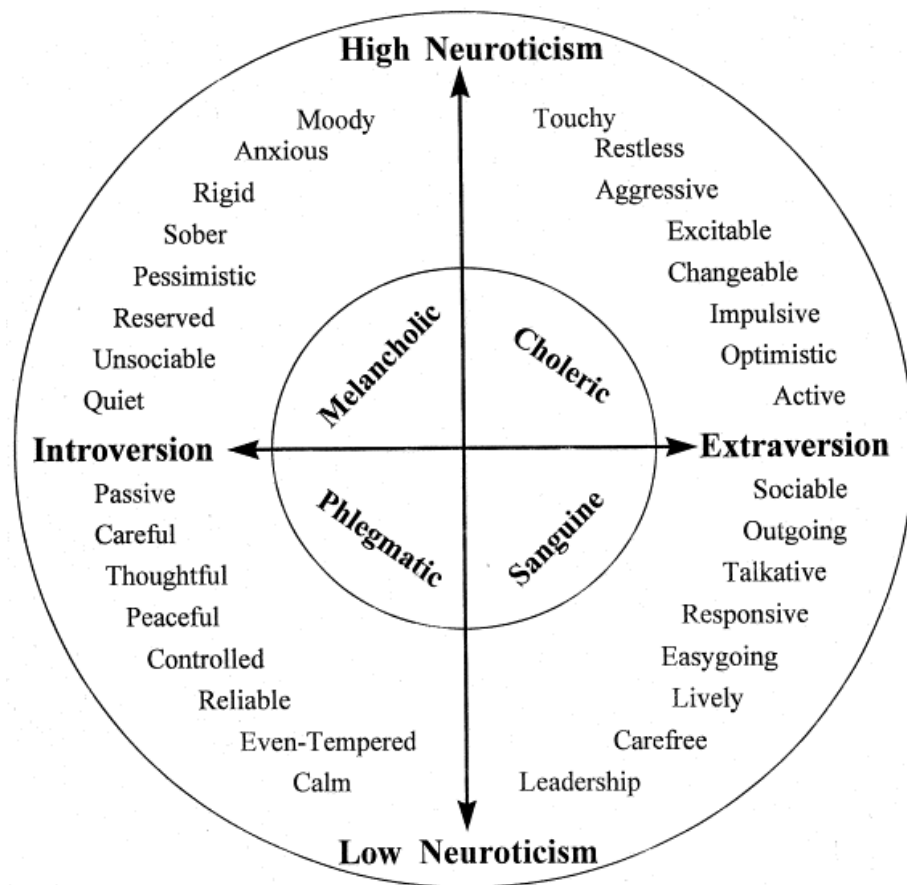
2. Interrogative Adjectives

An interrogative adjective is a word that modifies a noun by asking a question. Interrogative adjectives are also known as interrogative determiners. The interrogative adjectives are "what," "which," and "whose." In this lesson, we use interrogative adjectives to ask for descriptions of personalities.

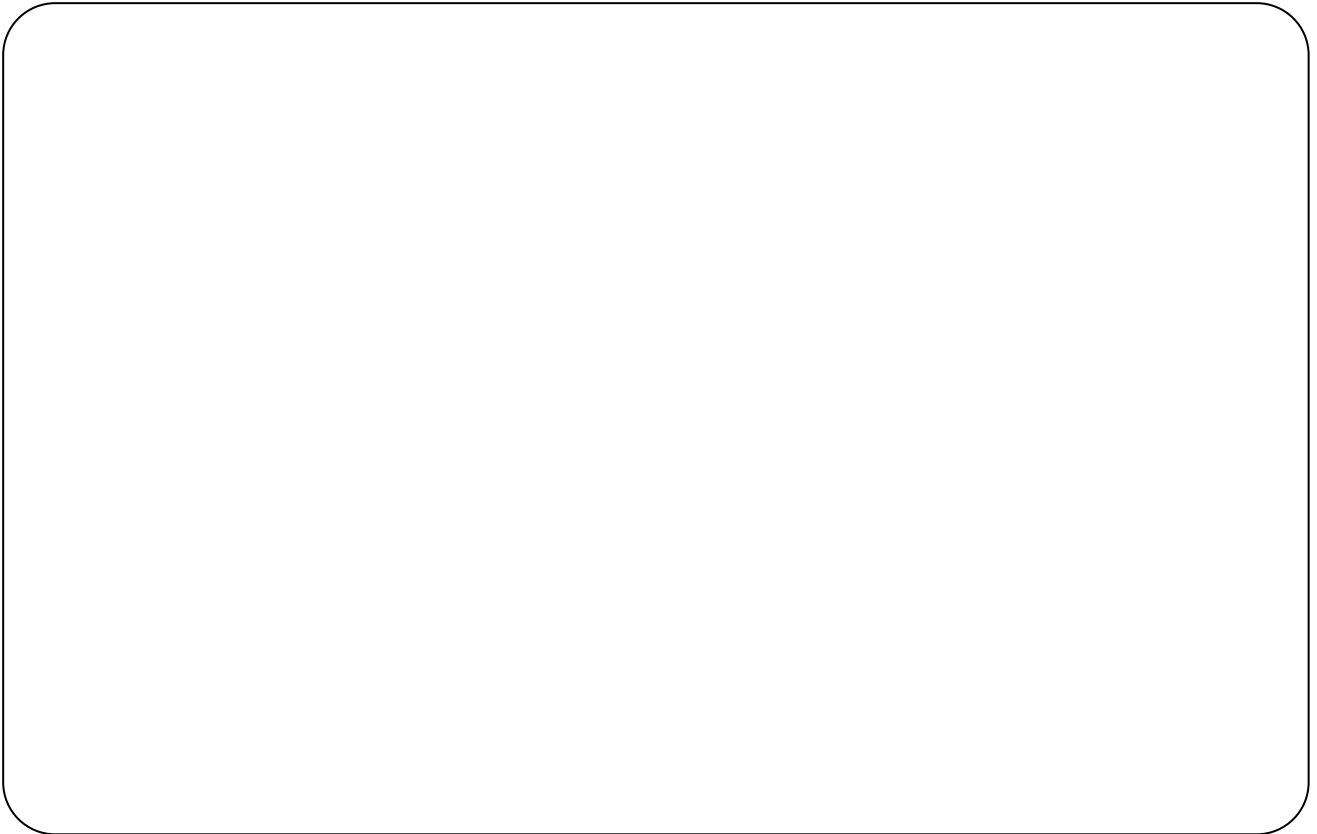
- What is Jason **Like**?
- What Kelly and Robby do together?
- What is your little sister like?
- Whose superpowers would you most like to have?
- Which car will they give us?

Personality traits

Arrogant	Courageous	Faithful	Hard-working	Patient	Shy
Bossy	Cowardly	Grateful	Hypocritical	Polite	Sincere
Calm	Dishonest	Gentle	Intelligent	Pleasant	Stubborn
Careful	Disciplined	Generous	Impatient	Rude	Selfish
Careless	Energetic	Humorous	Loyal	Responsible	Talkative
Cheerful	Forgiving	Helpful	Lively	Sneaky	Tolerant
Confident	Fussy	Humble	Organized	Selfless	Trustworthy
Creative	Firm	Honest	Obedient	Sullen	Wise



F. Speak out



Lesson 4 – I Went Ice Skating with My Family

A. Materials and Functions:

This lesson will learn :

1. past activities or seasonal activities,
2. practice asking follow-up questions,
3. past tense, and
4. past tense time expressions.



B. Literacy

1. Reading aloud (EC page 33).
2. Reading and writing: Understanding personal letter (EC page 33)
3. Thinking skill: Problem solving in text. (EC page 34).

C. Sentence patterns

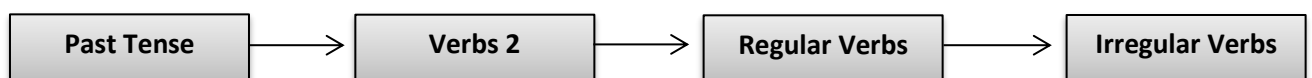
- What did you do _____ ?
I _____.
- Did _____ ?
Yes, _____ did. / No, _____ didn't.
- A : What did you do last summer ?
B : I learned to surf.
- A : Did you see any sharks ?
B : No, I didn't.
- C : What did you do yesterday evening ?
D : I went to space camp.
- C : Did you wear a space suit ?
D : No, I didn't.

D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example	
	rugby	[rágbi]	a sport played with an oval ball	Joe is a professional rugby player.
	badminton	[báedmintən]	a game using rackets, a shuttlecock and a net	She has a new badminton racket.

	football	[fútbòl]	game played with an oval ball and protective clothing	Jeff watched the football game with his dad.
	surf	[sə:rf]	a sport done on a board on the waves of the sea	We went surfing last weekend.
	ice skate	[skeit]	to glide over ice wearing special shoes with a blade	I went ice skating with my family.
	water-ski	[wótəski]	to ski on water	I learned how to water-ski .
	tree house	[tri:haus]	a play house located in a tree	Tina's dad built a tree house .
	camp	[kámp]	a place children can go for a few days or weeks to learn a skill	I went to football camp last summer.

E. Grammar Focus: Past Tense



The simple past tense is used to describe a completed activity that started in the past and ended in the past. To make sentences using simple present tense, we can use this pattern:

S + verb 2 + Object + past time expression/ time signals

➤ **Past time expression**

You always use the simple past when you say **when** something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions/ Time signals:

- **frequency:** *often, sometimes, always*
I sometimes **walked** home at lunchtime.
I often **brought** my lunch to school.
- **a definite point in time:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago*
We **saw** a good film *last week*.
Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.
She **finished** her work *at seven o'clock*
I **went** to the theatre *last night*
- **an indefinite point in time:** *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago*
People **lived** in caves *a long time ago*.
She **played** the piano *when she was a child*.

Note: the word *ago* is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed **after** the period of time: *a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago*.

➤ Verb 2

There are two kinds of verb 2, they are regular (**d/ed**) and irregular verbs.

- **The past simple is often -ed(regular verbs).** For example :

Work → worked clean → cleaned start → started
Stay → stayed arrive → arrived dance → danced

Examples :

- I clean my teeth every morning. This morning I **cleaned** my teeth.
- Terry **worked** in a bank from 1986 to 1993.
- Yesterday it **rained** all morning. It **stopped** at lunchtime.
- We **enjoyed** the party last night. We **danced** a lot and talked to a lot of people. The party **finished** at midnight.

Spelling:
try → **tried** clean → **cleaned**
start → **started**
stay → **stayed** arrive → **arrived** dance → **danced**









- **Some verbs are irregular (=not regular).** The past simple is not **-ed**. Here are some important irregular verbs (see also Appendix) :

begin → began	fall → fell	leave → left	sell → sold
break broke	find found	lose lost	sit sat
bring brought	fly flew	make made	sleep slept
build built	forget forgot	meet met	speak spoke
buy bought	get got	pay paid	stand stood
catch caught	give gave	put put	take took
come came	go went	read read /red/*	tell told
do did	have had	ring rang	think thought
drink drank	hear heard	say said	win won
eat ate	know knew	see saw	write wrote

* pronunciation

- I usually get up early but this morning I **got** up at 9.30.
- We **did** a lot of work yesterday.
- Caroline **went** to the cinema three times last week.
- Jim **came** into the room, **took** off his coat and **sat** down.

Present tense and past tense

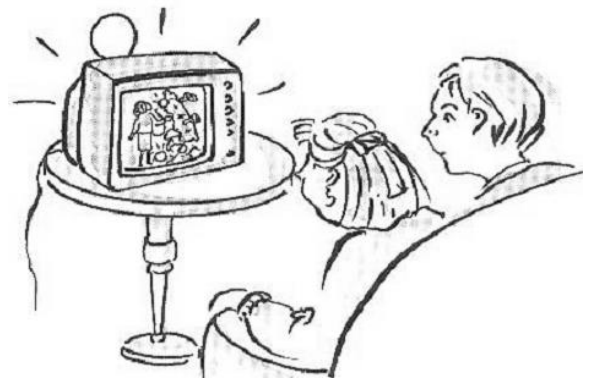
Present (doing it now)	and	Past (did it before)
 catch	Watch Daddy catch me in the pool! My dog caught a Frisbee in the air when we played yesterday.	 caught
 teach	Daddy can teach me to play golf. Daddy taught my baby brother to walk last week.	 taught
 bring	Ann helps Mommy bring home the groceries from the store. Jim brought his birthday cards home in a wagon after school.	 brought
 think	Do you think Greg can break the board? Tom thought about Santa last night.	 thought

worked / got / went etc. (past simple)

They **watch** television every evening. (*present simple*)

They **watched** television every evening. (*past simple*)

Watched is the *past simple* :



I/we/you/they he/she/it	Watched
----------------------------	----------------

➤ Forming the Simple Past Tense

PATTERNS OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE FOR REGULAR VERBS		
Affirmative		
Subject	+ verb + ed	
I	skipped.	
Negative		
Subject	+ did not	+ infinitive without to
They	didn't	go.
Interrogative		
Did	+ subject	+ infinitive without to
Did	she	arrive?

➤ **Affirmative**

The affirmative of the simple past tense is simple.

- I **was** in Japan last year
- She **had** a headache yesterday.
- We **did** our homework last night.

➤ **I didn't ... Did you ... ? (past simple negative and Interrogative)**

We use **did** in past simple negative and questions :

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>question</i>
play start watch have see do go	I played we started you watched they had he saw she did it went	I we you they he she it did not (didn't)	play? start? watch? have? see? do? go?

➤ **do/does (present) → did (past) :**

- I **don't** watch television very often.
- I **didn't** watch television **yesterday**.
- **Does** she often go away ?
- **Did** she go away **last week** ?

➤ We use **did/didn't + infinitive (watch/play/go etc.) :**

I watched but	I didn't watch (not 'I didn't watched')
They went	did they go ? (not 'did they went ?')
He had	he didn't have
You did	did you do ?

- I **played** tennis yesterday but I **didn't win**.
- '**Did** you **do** the shopping ?' 'No, I **didn't have** time.'
- We **went** to the cinema but we **didn't enjoy** the film.

➤ Study the word order in questions :

did + subject+infinitive

What	Did	your sister	phone	you ?
How	did	you	do	yesterday evening ?
Where	did	the accident	happen ?	
	did	your parents	go	for their holiday ?

➤ *short answers :*

Yes,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	did
------	----------------------------	------------

No,	I/we/you/they he/she/it	didn't
-----	----------------------------	---------------

- '**Did**you see Joe yesterday ?' 'No, I **didn't**.'
- '**Did**it rain on Sunday ?' 'Yes, **it did**.'
- '**Did**Helen come to the party ?' 'No, **she didn't**.'
- '**Did**your parents have a good holiday ?' 'Yes, **they did**.'

F. Speak out

THINGS I DID ON ...				
Eid Mubarak Holiday	Christmas Holiday	New Year Holiday	School Holiday	Chinese New Year Holiday

Name Holiday	WHAT DID YOU DO ON ... ?		
Eid Mubarak Holiday			
Christmas Holiday			
New Year Holiday			
Chinese New Year Holiday			

UNIT 2 – SCHOOL FRIENDS

Lesson 1 – Did You Finish Your Homework?

A. Material and Functions

This lesson will learn about:

- how to ask for help,
- talk about school subjects,
- learn about past tense, and
- Modal auxiliary: can.





B. Literacy



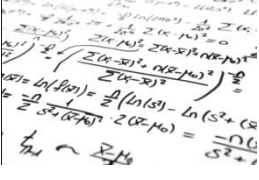


- Reading aloud. (EC page)
- Reading and Writing:
- Thinking skill:

C. Sentence patterns

Did you _____?	A: Did you finish the project for science class?
Yes, I did. It's _____.	B: Yes, I did. It's easy. / No, I didn't. It's difficult. Can you help me?
No, I didn't. It's _____. Can you help me?	A: Sure. / No problem. / My pleasure.
Sure. / No problem. / My pleasure.	

D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
 Muscle	[mʌs-əl]	a part of your body which is attached to bones and helps you move	I saw the muscles in his arm.
 Heart	[hɑ:rt]	an organ in your chest that makes blood move round your body	My heart is in my chest.
 brain	[brein]	the organ in your head that controls your body and thoughts	Our brains are in our heads.
 blood	[blʌd]	the red liquid that flows through your body	I saw the blood from my leg.

	health	[helə]	the condition of your body	Did you finish the homework for health class?
	drama club	[dra:məklʌb]	a club where students act and perform plays	Sara joined the drama club .
	formula	[fɔ:rmjələ]	a group of letters and numbers used in math	I'm not good at learning formulas .
	stomach	[stʌmæk]	the part of your body where food goes	He rubs his stomach when he is hungry.
	throat	[θrout]	the inside part of your neck	I have a sore throat .

E. Grammar Focus

➤ Modal auxiliary: can.

As a modal auxiliary verb, *can* is most often used to express a person or thing's ability to do something. It is also used to express or ask for permission to do something, to describe the possibility that something can happen, and to issue requests and offers.

General Structure of "CAN" in a Sentence

POSITIVE FORM (+) : Subject + CAN + Verb (first form of the verb)

NEGATIVE FORM (-) : Subject + CAN + NOT (CAN'T) + Verb (first form of the verb)

QUESTION FORM (?) : CAN+ Subject + Verb (first form of the verb)

Examples:

- I **can** play basketball. (**positive form**)
- I **can not (can't)** play basketball. (**negative form**)
- **Can** I play basketball? (**question form**)

➤ Can is used to express:

- Ability

Can is used most often and most literally to express when a person or thing is physically, mentally, or functionally able to do something. We often use *can* to talk about ability to do something in the present or future:

Example:

- I **can** speak four languages.
- She **can** drive a car.
- He **can** speak English fast.
- Fishes **can** swim.

- Permission

We often use *can* to express permission* to do something, especially in questions (**interrogative sentences**).

For example:

- “**Can** I go to the bathroom, Ms. Smith?”
- **Can** I use your book, please? (ask for permission)
- If you want, you **can** go to the park. (give permission)
- **Can** I ask you some questions? (ask for permission)
- You **can** drive my bike. (give permission)

- Request

It is used in a question, which is not a real question, to ask somebody to do something. We want somebody to do our request (in an informal way, especially between friends or family).

For example:

- **Can** you make me coffee?
- **Can** you hand me the pen?
- **Can** I have some tea, please?

- Offer

It is used in offers to help someone or to do something for someone. While it might be seen as impolite to use *can* to make a request, it is perfectly polite to use it to make an offer.

For example:

- **Can** I help you?
- “**Can** I **help** you find what you need?”
- **Can** we do anything for you?

➤ **Past Tense**

The **simple past** is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now.

How to Formulate the Simple Past.

- For regular verbs, add **-ed** to the root form of the verb (or just **-d** if the root form already ends in an e). Examples:

Play→Played

Type→Typed

Listen→Listened

Push→Pushed

Love→Loved

Study → Studied

- For irregular verbs, things get more complicated. The simple past tense of some irregular verbs looks exactly like the root form. Examples:

Put→Put Cut→Cut Set→Set Cost→Cost Hit→Hit

- For other irregular verbs, including the verb **to be**, the simple past forms are more erratic. Examples:

See→Saw Build→Built Go→Went

Do→Did Rise→Rose Am/Is/Are→Was/Were

➤ Forming the Simple Past Tense

Affirmative		
Subject	+ verb + ed	
I	skipped.	
Negative		
Subject	+ did not	+ infinitive without <i>to</i>
They	didn't	go.
Interrogative		
Did	+ subject	+ infinitive without <i>to</i>
Did	she	arrive?

Example:

TO WALK		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO

Subject	Verb		
	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

A. Speak out

Myself

No.	Activity	Yes	No
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

My friends

No.	Activity	Yes	No
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Lesson 2 – Do You Know How to Play Tennis ?

A. Materials and Functions

This lesson will learn about:

- how to talk about their skills and ability,
- infinitive Verb,
- catenative Verb, and
- auxiliary Verb: Will





B. Literacy






- Reading aloud.
- Reading and writing:
- Thinking skill:

C. Sentence patterns

<p>Do you know how to _____?</p> <p>Yes, I do. Do you? / No, I don't. Can you teach me?</p> <p>Sure.</p>	<p>A: Do you know how to make pizza?</p> <p>B: Yes, I do. Do you? / No, I don't. Can you teach me?</p> <p>A: Sure.</p>
--	--

D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example	
	drive	[draiv]	to control a car or other vehicle	Do you know how to drive a car?
	fence	[fens]	a sport using light swords	She wants to learn how to fence .
	knit	[nit]	to make clothes using wool and sticks	She knits a scarf.
	flute	[nit]	a musical instrument that you play sideways	I play the flute .

	whistle	[hwɪs-əl]	to make music by blowing air from your mouth	Do you know how to whistle a tune?
	table tennis	[[tɛɪb-ə tɛnɪs]	a sport played using a table and a small light ball	He doesn't know how to play table tennis .
	ice fish	[aɪsfɪʃ]	to catch fish on a frozen river or lake	I want to learn to ice fish .
	chess	[tʃes]	a game played with black and white pieces on a checkered board	Let's play chess .
	cartwheel	[kɑ:rtwi:l]	to turn on your hands in a circular motion	Please teach me how to do a cartwheel .

E. Grammar Focus

➤ How To Talk About Their Skills And Ability

In this lesson we will learn talking about abilities and how to express that you have power or skill to do something in present, past and future.

We use “can” and “be able to” when we express about our power or skill to do something.

Example:

- I can't swim.
- I'm unable to swim.
- I'm not able to swim.
- I am able to write with both hands.
- Can you speak Japanese? – Yes, I can.

➤ Expressing ability

In the present:

We use the present tense to express ability we can do now.

- I can cook for a hundred people.
- I can't ride the bike for 10 hours.

In the past

We use the past tense to express the ability we can do in the past.

- I couldn't win the prize last year.
- I could run very fast when I was 25 years old.
- I was able to sing beautifully when I was at school.

In the future

We can use the future tense to express the ability we can do in the future.

- I will be able to visit you if I go there on holiday.
- He can answer any questions if you don't understand the lesson.

Examples:

1. Can you play the piano?	Yes, but not very well.
2. How about the guitar?	(I can play) a little.
3. Can Billy ride a bike?	No, he can't. He's too young.
4. Does Abby speak Mandarin?	Yes, she speaks very well.
5. Do you sing?	Not really. I have no talent in that area.
6. Is Connie good at dancing?	Yes, she's a great dancer.
7. Do you know how to use a computer?	Of course!

➤ Infinitive Verb

The infinitive is the base form of a verb. When we talk about the infinitive we are usually referring to the present infinitive, which is the most common.

The present infinitive has two forms:

- **the to-infinitive** = to + base
- **the zero infinitive** = base

To-infinitive	Zero infinitive
to sit	sit
to eat	eat
to have	have
to remember	remember

The negative infinitive is formed by putting *not* in front of any form of the infinitive.

EXAMPLES

- I decided **not to go** to London.
- He asked me **not to be** late.
- I'd like you **not to sing** so loudly.
- I'd rather **not eat** meat.
- I might **not come**.

➤ Functions of To infinitive

The To-Infinitive To Indicate The Purpose Or Intention Of An Action

In this case *to* has the same meaning as *in order to* or *so as to*.

EXAMPLES

- She **came to collect** her pay cheque.
- The three bears **went to find** firewood.
- I am **calling to ask** you about dad.
- Your sister has **gone to finish** her homework.

The To-Infinitive After Adjectives

There is a common pattern using the to-infinitive with an adjective. These phrases are formed:

subject + to be + adjective + (for/of someone) + to-infinitive + (rest of sentence)

Subject	+ to be	+ adjective	(+ for/of someone)	+ to-infinitive	(+ rest of sentence)
It	is	good		to talk.	
It	is	good	of you	to talk	to me.
It	is	important		to be patient.	
It	is	important	for Jake	to be patient	with his little brother.
I	am	happy		to be	here.
The dog	is	naughty		to destroy	our couch.

➤ **Catenative Verb**

Catenative verbs are verbs that can be followed directly by another verb — the second verb variously in the *to-infinitive*, or *bare infinitive*. Commonly the second verb (along with any clause it might introduce) serves as the direct object of the first verb.

For example:

- He **deserves** **to win** the cup.

deserve is a catenative verb, followed directly by another verb, in this case in the *to-infinitive* form; and "to win the cup" is the direct object of "deserves".

The verb following a catenative verb can be in one of the following forms:

- **To - infinitive** (*to eat, to know, etc*)
- **-ing** (*eating*)

Options for **simple catenative construction** are shown in the table below:

simple construction			catenative verb	2nd verb
verb	infinitive	bare	Let	go
		to	I want	to play

➤ **Catenative Verb Followed by verb To- infinitive.**

A large number of catenative verbs may be followed by the **to-infinitive**:

agree, aim, apply, arrange, ask, beg, care, choose, claim, dare, decide, decline, demand, deserve, determine, endeavour, expect, fail, happen to, help, hope, long, manage, mean, offer, prepare, pretend, promise, seek, seem to, strive, struggle, swear, volunteer, want, wish.

Examples:

- We **aim to please** all our clients.
- He **asked to leave** early.

F. Speak out

No.	Activity	Myself [_____]											
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Skate												
2.	play chess												

3.	use chopsticks												
4.	ride a bicycle												
5.	send an email												
6.	cook fried rice												
7.													
8.													
9.													
10													