

Conversational English

Beginner
Level 2



Power Phrases and Greetings

CLASS RULES:

1. Come on time.
2. Turn off your phones.
3. Speak up! Speak English!

CLASS CHALLENGE: USE English to LEARN English.

- What is this? Please repeat that (slowly).
 What is that? I don't understand.
 How do you say _____ in English? What is the meaning of _____?
 Did I say it correctly?

- What am I doing?
 What are you doing?
 What is he/she/it doing?



- What are we doing?
 What are you all doing?
 What are they doing?

GREETINGS:

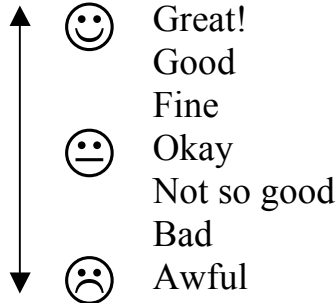
Basic:

- Hello. / Hi! / Hey! (informal).
 Good morning. / Good afternoon. / Good evening.
 How are you? Good. / Fine. / Alright. / Okay.

Informal:

Question: How's it going? / How's everything?

Answers:



Question: How ya doin'? (How are you doing?)
 Answer: (I'm doing...) good /fine. I'm not doing good.

Question: What's up?
 Answer: Nothing much. / What's up?

LEAVE TAKING

- Good-bye. or Bye!
 See you (ya)
 See you later/soon.
 See you tomorrow.
 Have a nice day.
 Good night!/Have a good night.
 Take care.

DIALOGUES

Dialogue 1:

Abdoul: Hello Sara. How's it going?
Sara: Good. How are you doing?
Abdoul: Not so good.
Sara: What's wrong?
Abdoul: I'm sick.
Sara: Oh, I'm sorry.

Dialogue 2:

Mike: Hey Fatuma.
Fatouma: Hi Mike.
Mike: How's it going?
Fatouma: Okay.
Mike: Is everything all right?
Fatouma: Everything is fine. I'm just tired.

Dialogue 3.

Hakim: Hi Jan!
Jan: What's up?
Hakim: How's it going?
Jan: Good. How about you?
Hakim: Great.
Jan: See you tomorrow.
Hakim: Have a good night!

Goodbye!

See you later!



Numbers and Ordinal Numbers

Vocabulary: Numbers

10	Ten	60	Sixty	100	One Hundred
20	Twenty	70	Seventy	1,000	One Thousand
30	Thirty	80	Eighty	1,000,000	One Million
40	Forty	90	Ninety	1,000,000,000	One Billion
50	Fifty				

Practice: Saying Hundreds

A. 267	D. 402	G. 398
B. 983	E. 644	H. 521
C. 750	F. 119	I. 811

Practice: Saying Large Numbers

1, 265, 365

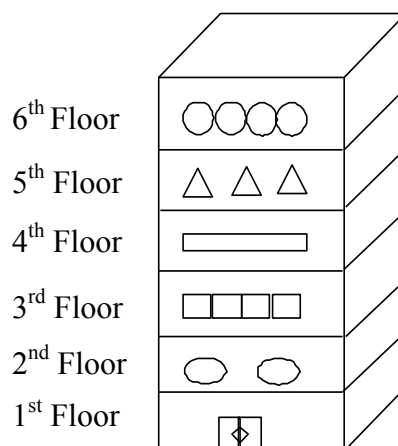
Say the following numbers to your partner

a	4,800	d	36,245	g	9,346,296
b	20,030	e	596,012	h	2,222,222,222
c	100,000,000	f	152,003	i	100,000,000,000

Vocabulary: Ordinal Numbers

1 st First	16 th Sixteenth
2 nd Second	17 th Seventeenth
3 rd Third	18 th Eighteenth
4 th Fourth	19 th Nineteenth
5 th Fifth	20 th Twentieth
6 th Sixth	21 st Twenty-first
7 th Seventh	22 nd Twenty-second
8 th Eighth	23 rd Twenty-third
9 th Ninth	24 th Twenty-fourth
10 th Tenth	25 th Twenty-fifth
11 th Eleventh	26 th Twenty-sixth
12 th Twelfth	27 th Twenty-seventh
13 th Thirteenth	28 th Twenty-eighth
14 th Fourteenth	29 th Twenty-ninth
15 th Fifteenth	30 th Thirtieth

Look at the building below. It has 6 floors.



Which floor has no windows and two doors?

The _____ floor has no windows and two doors

How many windows are on the third floor?

There are _____ windows on the third floor.

Which floor has triangles for windows?

The _____ has triangles for windows.

Telling Time

Vocabulary:

hours	quarter till/to	midnight
minutes	watch	early
...past...	clock	late
...till...	dusk	“What time is it?”
half past...	dawn	“When?”
quarter past...	midday/noon	

Dialogue:

Mark: “Good evening, Paul. Hey, what time is it?”

Paul: “It is 8:45 p.m.”

Mark: “Oh no! My class started at 8:30. I’m late!” Are you sure it’s 8:45?”

Paul: “I’m sorry Mark. It isn’t 8:45. It’s 7:45. Now you can stay and talk!”

Mark: Oh, okay. But I have to leave at 8:15 to go to class.

Paul: No problem. I’ll remind you at 8:10.

Practice: With a partner, practice saying these times. Then decide if it is in the morning, afternoon, evening, or the night and what the appropriate greeting is for that time.

- 9:15 a.m. _____
- 12:30 p.m. _____
- 3:45 a.m. _____
- 6:20 p.m. _____
- 12:00 a.m. _____

Challenge: Determine how to say the time shown on each clock in English. Remember that there are often two ways to say each time.



A. _____



B. _____



C. _____



D. _____



E. _____



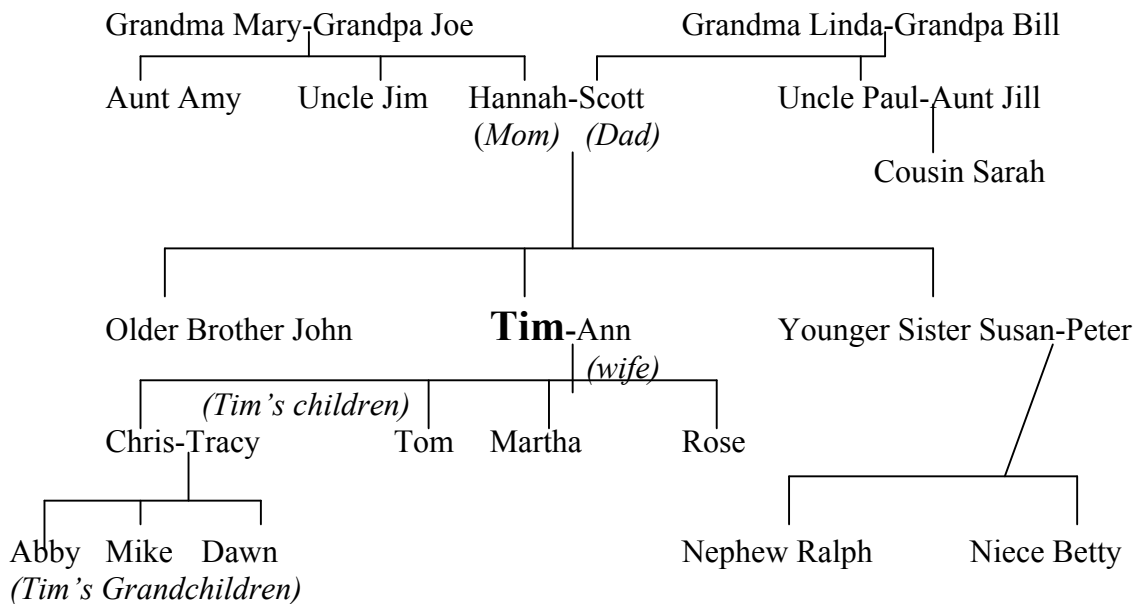
F. _____

Possessives and Family Relationships

Vocabulary:

Mother/mom/mommy	Sister	Grandchild
Father/dad/daddy	Brother	Aunt
Husband	Siblings	Uncle
Wife	Child/children	Niece
Parents	Grandmother/Grandma	Nephew
Son	Grandfather/Grandpa	Cousin
Daughter	Grandparents	

Tim's Family Tree:



Possessives: NAME +'S

Examples:

- Hannah is Tim's mother.
- Tim's father is named Scott.
- Ann is Tim's wife.
- Chris, Tom, Martha, and Rose are Ann's children.
- Who are Tim's grandfathers?
- Who is Scott's Dad?
- Who is Uncle Paul's Wife?
- Who is Tim's niece?
- Who are Dawn's mommy and daddy?
- Who is Grandma Mary's husband?

Practice:

Fill in the blanks.

- My mother's sister is my _____.
- My daughter's brother is my _____.
- My uncle's son is my _____.
- My brother's daughter is my _____.
- My child's child is my _____.



Occupations and Workplaces

Occupations:

businessman	singer	secretary	security guard
nurse	waiter/waitress	lawyer	mechanic
judge	chef	shopkeeper	pharmacist
pilot	carpenter	scientist	unemployed

Workplaces:

office	hospital
hotel	garage
factory	airport
laboratory	restaurant
store/shop	market
pharmacy	court

Example: Bert Johnson

My name is Bert. I live in South Africa. I work at a hotel. I'm a security guard. My wife is a secretary. She works in an office for lawyers. We have 3 kids. They're all students and they go to Nelson Mandela School. My mother is an artist. She works at home and makes beautiful pictures. My father is a shopkeeper. He opens his shop at 8:00am and closes it at 5:00pm. We all like our jobs.

Work Questions: Read these examples, and then ask a partner the questions.

What do you do?

I'm a doctor.

Where do you work?

I work at the hospital.

What is your salary like?

My salary is very high.

What time do you start work?

I start work at 7:00am

What time do you finish work?

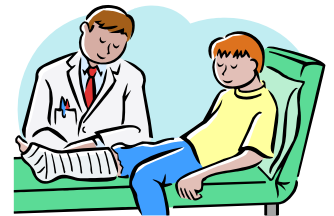
I finish work at 7:00pm

What days do you work?

I work Monday through Friday.

Do you like your job?

Yes, I love my job.



Practice:

1. He works in a garage. He's a _____.
2. You are a _____ in my English class.
3. She works in a laboratory. She's a _____.
4. **We're** _____. We work with wood.
5. We work in a store. We're _____.
6. I work in **a the** kitchen at a restaurant. I'm a _____.
7. They work at the airport. They are _____.
8. She answers the phones in the office. She's a _____.



Physical and Character Descriptions

Vocabulary:

What does he look like?

(What is he/she like?)

tall...short

strong/big...weak/small

light-skinned...dark-skinned

heavy/fat...thin/skinny

blonde...brunette

young...old

handsome/pretty/beautiful...ugly

What is he/she like?

generous...greedy

funny...serious

friendly...unfriendly

smart...dumb

helpful...unhelpful

timid/shy...outgoing

lazy...hard-working

nice/kind...mean

GOOD	&	BAD
great		horrible
wonderful		awful
super		terrible
terrific		dreadful
fantastic		nasty

Negation:

NOT + Adjective

Examples

1. He is not tall. He is short.
2. She's funny. She isn't serious.
3. Dad is very clever. He is not stupid.
4. They are not nice. They are mean.

Dialogues:

Dialogue 1

Joe: Hello Sally, How's it going?

Sally: Fine, Joe. What's your new teacher like?

Joe: He's terrible! He is mean and unfriendly.

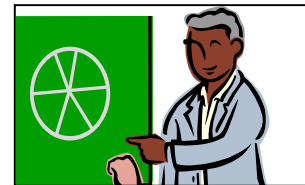
What's your teacher like?

Sally: Oh, she's great! She's smart and pretty and friendly.

She's wonderful.

Joe: Wow. What a great teacher! Well, I'll see you later.

Sally: Yeah, see you tomorrow.



Dialogue 2

Abdoul: Good morning Jean. How are you?

Jean: I'm fine. What's up?

Abdoul: I'm looking for Ahmed. Have you seen him?

Jean: I don't think I know him. What does he look like?

Abdoul: He's tall and strong and dark-skinned.

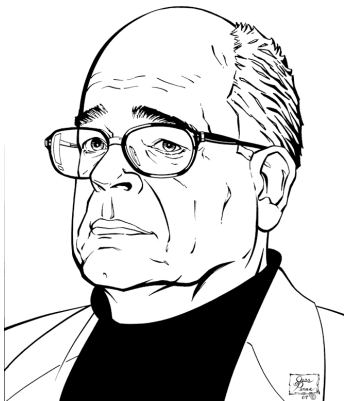
Jean: Is he old or young?

Abdoul: He's not young. He's old. He's a businessman.

Jean: Sorry. I don't know him.

Abdoul: That's okay. Have a good day!

Jean: You too. Bye!



Personal Information and "A" vs. "An"

APPLICATION FORM FOR A VISA TO COMOROS

1. Personal Information:

- (a) Last name (~~Mr~~ Mrs./Ms) JONES.....
 (b) First name..... WILLIAM..... Middle Name..... MARTIN.....
 (c) Marital Status: Single Married Widowed Divorced
 2. (a) Date of Birth 10 DEC 1981..... Age: 29.....
 (b) Country and Place of Birth USA, TEXAS.....
 (c) Profession/Occupation BUSINESSMAN.....
 (d) Sex MALE.....
 3. (a) Nationality AMERICAN.....
 4. Passport: (a) No..... 339944501..... (b) Place of Issue USA.....
 (c) Date of issue 12 APR 2010... (e) Valid Until 11 APR 2020.....
 (f) Issuing Authority ... USA STATE DEPARTMENT.....
 5. (a) Reasons for Visit: Business Holiday Other.....
 (b) Proposed Date of Visit 10 NOV 2010.....
 (c) Duration of Visit 2 WEEKS.....
 6. Full Names and Addresses of friends, family and/or businesses to be visited
 COMOROS GULF HOLDING COMPANY, MORONI.....
 Telephone: 7735555..... Cell Phone 3331234.....
 7. Dates and Duration of Previous Visits..... 10 AUG 2000-20 AUG 2000.....
 8. Will you be returning to your Country? ... YES.....
 10. Email address JONES@YAHOO.COM.....
 11. Present address... 29 LONGHORN ST, AUSTIN, TX 93451.....
 12. Telephone : (001) 487-235-9248..... Cell Phone...(001) 487-222-9999...

I hereby declare that the foregoing particulars are correct in every detail.

Signature of applicant William M. Jones..... Date 10 Nov 2010...

Nationalities:

- American
- Comorian
- Malagasy
- French
- Chinese
- Libyan
- Iranian
- South African
- Canadian
- Kenyan
- Tanzanian
- Arab

Basic Rules for using "a" and "an":

1. If the word following, begins with a vowel (AEIOU); use "an"
2. If the word following begins with a consonant; use "a"
3. **EXCEPTION: Words that begin with H may use "an" or "a".** If the H at the beginning of the word is silent, we use "an."
Examples: it is an honor, an herb
4. Do NOT use "A" or "An" with plurals.

Challenge: Fill in the following sentences with "a", "an", or leave blank.

1. I am ___ American.
2. She is ___ Comorian citizen.
3. They are ___ Libyan soldiers.
4. He is ___ South African football player.
5. ___ Malagasy man owns the shop near the market.
6. You are ___ intelligent student.
7. That Kenyan woman is ___ happy person.
8. The Chinese businessman was ___ hour late.



The Present and Past Continuous Verb Tenses

Vocabulary:

To learn	To drink	To cook	To sleep	To play	To go to
To write	To read	To work	To run	To watch	the...
To pray	To teach	To wash	To think	To look	To walk
To study	To rest	To talk	To clean		To listen

Present Continuous:

TO BE Present

I am	We are
You are	You are
He/She/It is	They are

What are you doing right now?

Rule: (to BE Present) VERB + ing

*examples: I am teaching.
She is walking home.
They are learning English.
We are washing clothes.
You are drinking juice.*

Past Continuous:

TO BE Past

I was	We were
You were	You were
He/She/It was	They were

What were you doing yesterday?

Rule: (to BE Past) VERB + ing

*examples: I was cleaning the house.
He was watching television.
You were sleeping.
They were reading books.
We were cooking dinner.*

Dialogue:

Jim: Mary, what are you doing?

Mary: I'm washing dishes and I'm cooking dinner and I'm doing laundry and I'm watching the kids. What about you?

Jim: I was sleeping. Then I was reading a book. Now I'm watching a movie. I'm very busy.

Mary: Busy! You're not busy. You are lazy.

Practice: Use the appropriate tense to answer the questions?

1. What are you doing today?
2. What were they doing yesterday morning?
3. What are we doing at 2:00pm this afternoon?
4. What is she doing right now?
5. What was he doing at 11:00am yesterday morning?
6. What were you all doing at 11:00pm last night?

Simple Past Tense

Goldilocks and the Three Bears

Underline the past tense verbs. Circle the present tense verbs

Once upon a time there was a girl named Goldilocks. She went for a walk and came to a house. No one was in the house. She walked inside and saw three bowls of food on the table. The first bowl was too hot. The second bowl was too cold. The third bowl was just right. She ate all the food in the third bowl. Then she saw three chairs. The first chair was too hard. The second chair was just right. She sat in the third chair. It broke! Then she closed the door. There were three beds. The first bed was too long. The second bed was just right. She got in the bed and slept. Suddenly the door opened. Three bears looked at her. They were angry. They yelled, "What are you doing in our house?" Goldilocks ran out the door and didn't stop until she was home. The end.



was too hot. The second third bowl was just right. She ate all the food in the third bowl. Then she saw three chairs. The first chair was too hard. The second chair was just right. She sat in the third chair. It broke! Then she closed the door. There were three beds. The first bed was too long. The second bed was just right. She got in the bed and slept. Suddenly the door opened. Three bears looked at her. They were angry. They yelled, "What are you doing in our house?" Goldilocks ran out the door and didn't stop until she was home. The end.

Simple past:

Regular verbs: add "ed" for the positive and use the word "did not" or "didn't" before the infinitive for the negative form.

I *studied* my lessons.
You *watched* the handball game.
He *stayed* home.
We *shopped* at the market.
You all *visited* your grandparents.
They *exercised* yesterday morning.

I *didn't study* my lessons.
You *didn't watch* the handball game.
He *didn't stay* home.
We *did not shop* at the market.
You all *did not visit* your grandparents.
They *did not exercise* yesterday morning.

Irregular verbs: MEMORIZE the positive. The negative is formed by adding didn't to the infinitive.

Examples: buy...bought do...did teach...taught

Sit: I _____ on the bench.
Get: She _____ a gift for her birthday.
Drink: They _____ water because it was hot.
Eat: You _____ a lot at the wedding.
Go: You _____ to school.
Have: We _____ a cat.

Come: I _____ to your house.
Read: You _____ the large book.
See: She _____ Fatuma at the market.
Sleep: We _____ all morning.
Run: It _____ into the forest.
Break: It _____ into many pieces.

Challenge: Write a short story to share with the class that is popular in your family, village or country. It could also be something funny that has happened to you. Be sure to use the simple past tense.

Animals and Expressions of Quantity

Vocabulary: Animals

Chicken
Cow
Sheep
Goat
Cat

Dog
Donkey
Fish
Rat

Bird
Pig
Hedgehog
Bat

Expressions of Quantity:

There are...


a lot (of) 

many 

several 

some 

(a) few 

a couple (of) 

one 

none/no fish *There aren't any fish*

Text: Farmer Fulani's Farm

Farmer Fulani had a farm. There were many animals on his farm. He had several cows in the barn. There were many goats and sheep out in fields. He had a couple of dogs. There was one cat. The cat caught several rats in the barn. Farmer Fulani kept very few chickens. There weren't any donkeys and he had no pigs.

Challenge:

Use the best vocabulary words to fill in the blanks:

In Comoros there are _____ pigs because people in Comoros don't eat pork. But there are _____ goats, chickens and _____. There are not many dogs, but _____ people use dogs for security. My neighbor used to have _____ goats, but now instead of two they have one. _____ people like to eat hedgehog, but _____ don't like it.

Comparatives and Superlatives

Challenge: List some adjectives you already know on the board.

New Vocabulary:

Beautiful/Pretty
Generous
Wonderful

Intelligent
Dangerous
Serious



This man is small.



This man is **bigger**.



This man is the **biggest**.

Comparisons and Superlatives:

One Syllable examples:

- Abdoul is smarter than Djamil.
Abdoul is not smarter than Fatima.
Fatima is the smartest student in the class.
- A cow is big.
A cow is bigger than a goat.
A cat is not bigger than a goat.
A mouse is the smallest of them all.

This man is
bigger than
that man.

Words with three or more syllables use more, the most or less, the least.

- France is a beautiful country.
England is more beautiful than France.
Germany is the most beautiful of the three.

- Frances is a generous person.
Mr. Smith is less generous than Frances.
Michael is the least generous.

Examples for Good and Bad:

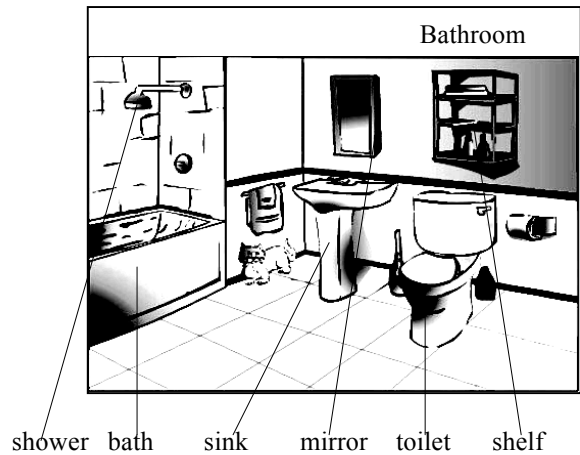
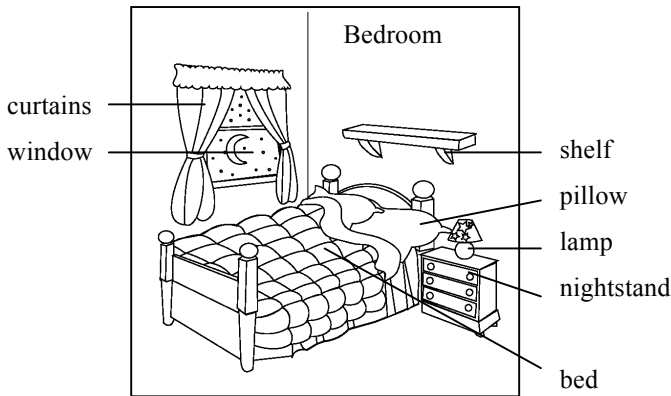
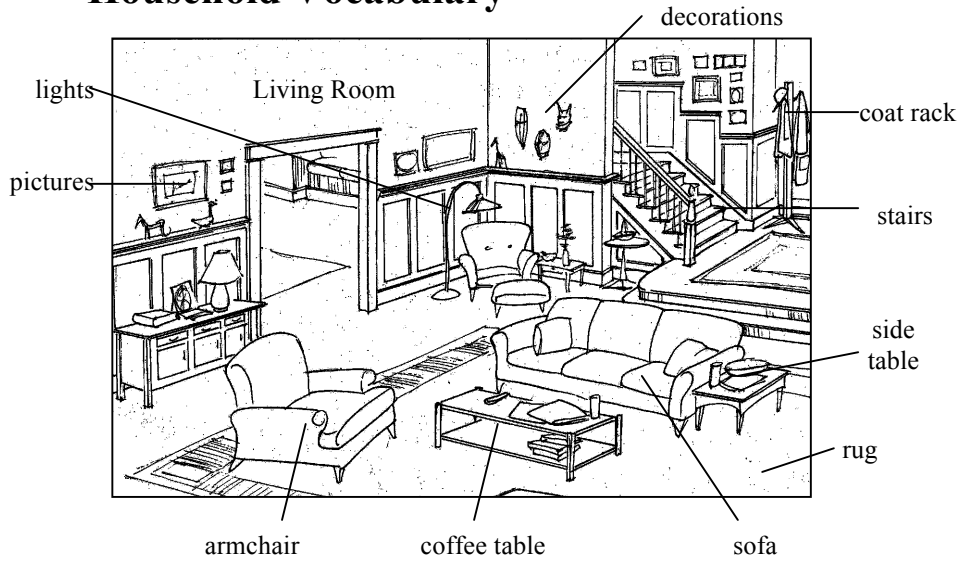
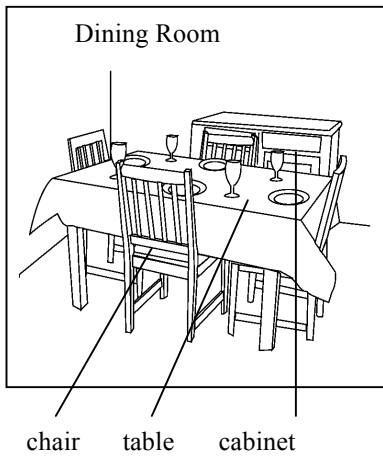
- The market has good food.
The restaurant has better food than the market.
The hotel has the best food in the town.

- Mosquitoes are bad.
Rats are worse than mosquitoes.
Snakes are the worst!

Two syllable words and other exceptions:

- Fun** follows rules for 3 syllable words:
Running is fun.
Biking is more fun
Swimming is the most fun.
- Two syllable words can follow the rules for one or for three syllable words.
Ex. little, littler, littlest
tired, more tired, most tired

Household Vocabulary



Practice: What do you do in the rooms of your house?

In the **bedroom**, I _____ at night.

In the **bathroom**, I go to the bathroom. I take a bath/shower. I _____ my hands.

In the **living room**, I relax and _____ television.

In the **kitchen**, I _____ meals for my family.

In the **dining room**, I _____ dinner with my family.

I _____ down the **hallway**.

In the **study/office**, I do _____, **and** I _____ English. Sometimes I read.

Challenge: What things are in your...

bedroom? *In my bedroom there is a bed, a nightstand, a bookcase and a closet.*

bathroom? _____

living room? _____

kitchen? _____

dining room? _____

study/office? _____

Giving Directions: How do you get to the...?

Vocabulary Review: Places

office	school	restaurant
hospital	factory	store/shop/market
hotel	airport	library

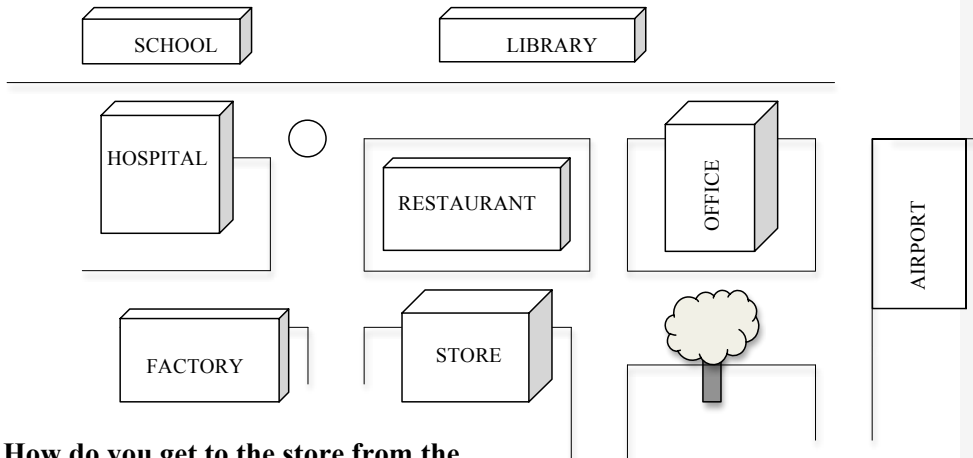
Power Vocabulary:

Go... Turn... Keep going You will see...

Important Phrases:

Go straight ahead.
Go past the _____.
Go back.
Turn right.
Turn left.
Turn around.
On your left/right...

At the corner...
At the roundabout...
After the _____
Before the _____
Across from the _____
Next to the _____



How do you get to the store from the school?

From the school go towards the roundabout. The hospital will be on your right. At the roundabout go straight. You will see the library on your left. At the library turn right. Go past the office and the restaurant. You will see the store on your right.

Challenge: With a partner, practice asking and telling directions to places on the map above.

Air Travel

At the airport:

check in counter	luggage	ticket
boarding pass	bags/baggage	passport
security	scale	gate

Dialogue:

Airline Worker: Next, please.

Passenger: Hello, How are you?

Airline Worker: I'm fine. May I have your ticket and passport please?

Passenger: Yes, Here they are.

Airline Worker: Where are you flying?

Passenger: I'm going to Texas.

Airline Worker: Very good. You have a connection in Nairobi, Kenya.

Passenger: Yes.

Airline Worker: I will give you boarding passes for both flights. You can go directly to the gate in Nairobi.

Passenger: Very good.

Airline Worker: Do you have any luggage?

Passenger: Yes. Two bags.

Airline Worker: Put them on the scale one at a time please...Here is your ticket, your passport and your boarding passes. Please proceed through security and then go to Gate #12.

Passenger: Thank you.

Airline Worker: You're welcome. Have a good flight and thank you for flying with us.

What do YOU need to do when you travel?

- Q. What do you need to bring when you go on an airplane?
- A. You need to bring your ticket, your passport, your visa and your luggage.

- Q. Where do you need to go when you arrive at the airport?
- A. You need to go to the check in counter.

- Q. What do you need in order to get on a plane?
- A. You need a boarding pass.

Practice: Put the following actions in order. Do this by placing a number "1" for what you must do first, a "2" for what you must do second and so on...

- _____ You must go to security.
- _____ You present your ticket at the check-in counter.
- _____ You present your boarding pass.
- _____ You check in you luggage.
- _____ You go to the gate.
- _____ You get on to the plane.



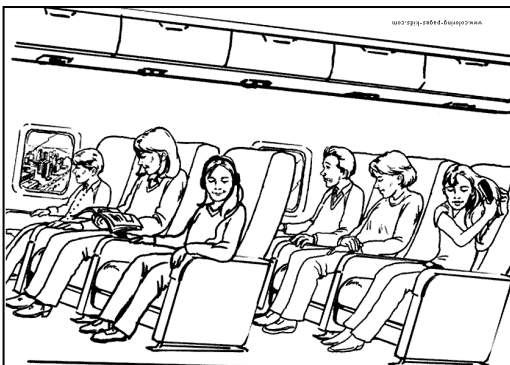
Air Travel Part II

On the Plane

terminal	emergency exit	to take off (take off)
window	overhead compartment	to land (landing)
aisle	row	carry-on luggage
flight attendant	seat	seatbelt (safety belt)

Draw a line to the...

- ...front of the plane.
- ...middle of the plane.
- ...back of the plane.
- ... right side of the plane.
- ... left side of the plane



Dialogue:

Flight Attendant: May I help you?

Passenger: I can't find my seat.

Flight Attendant: You are sitting in row 22 seat D. It is near the back of the plane.

Passenger: Is that an aisle or a window seat?

Flight Attendant: That is an aisle seat. It is also in the emergency exit row.

Passenger: Very good. Where should I put my bags?

Flight Attendant: Your carry-on luggage should go under the seat in front of you or in the overhead compartment.

Passenger: How long is this flight?

Flight Attendant: Not long. We are leaving the terminal now, so we will take off soon and land in Nairobi in about 2 hours.

Commands: Below are some

common commands that you may hear when traveling. Try filling in the missing words.

Fasten	Remain	Show	Turn off
Keep	Place	Put	

1. _____ your bag in the overhead compartment.
2. _____ your seat in the upright position.
3. _____ me your passport and your boarding pass.
4. _____ your feet out of the aisles.
5. _____ your seat belt (safety belt).
6. _____ in your seat for takeoff and landing.
7. _____ any electronic devices.

Classroom Vocabulary and Prepositions

Vocabulary:

Furnishings

Blackboard	Window
Whiteboard	Table
Wastebasket	Map
Wall	Desk
Door	Chair

Student's Possessions/tools

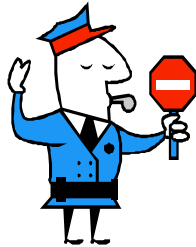
Book	Pen
Eraser	Notebook
Dictionary	Book bag/backpack
Marker	Crayon
Pencil	Calculator

Prepositions:

FIXED

Where is it? Where are you?

At
Beside
Near
Far
Above
Below



MOVING

Where are you going?

To
Toward
Through
From
Up
Down



Challenge: Put the correct preposition in the blank.

- I left my pencil and eraser _____ (At / To) school.
- Walk _____ (Above / Toward) the window and you will see my backpack beside the table.
- The clock is hanging _____ (Through / Above) the door.
- He is coming _____ (Beside / From) his uncle's house.
- He is walking _____ (Through / Below) the hall looking for the teacher.
- The marker is _____ (Down / Near) the book bag below the whiteboard.
- Go _____ (At / To) the wastebasket and throw away your garbage.
- England is not _____ (Near / Up). It is very _____ (Toward / Far).

Dialogue:

Teacher: Class, whose calculator is beside my desk?

Student: It is Salim's. He is at home.

Teacher: Can you take it to him?

Student: I don't know where he lives. Is his house far?

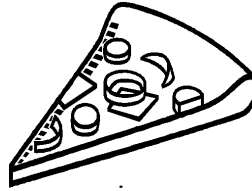
Teacher: No, it is near. You go straight from the school, then turn right at the shop and go up the hill. His house is at the top of the hill.

Student: Oh, yes I know the place. Salim likes to ride his bike down that hill.

Teacher: Good, wish him well. I hope he can come to school soon.

Food Vocabulary & Market Phrases

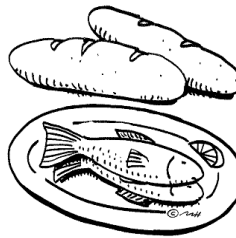
Comorian Foods:	Meals:
Cassava	Breakfast
Potato	Lunch
Sweet potato	Dinner
Tomato	Supper
Chicken	Snack
Coconut	
Hot peppers (chilies)	
Onion	
Garlic	
Salt	
Baguette (French bread)	
Mangos	
Oranges	
Papaya	
Jack Fruit	
Bread fruit	



pizza



sandwich



bread & fish



banana



ice cream

Market Phrases

How much?
Do you have any...?
That's too expensive!
That's cheap!
Can you reduce the price?
I'll take two (three, etc.)
I'm just looking.
Do you have change?
Here is your change.

Market Dialogue

Megan: Hello!

Seller: Hello. Can I help you?

Megan: Yes, how much do the potatoes cost?

Seller: They are 500 francs per kilo.

Megan: That's cheap! I'll take two kilos.

Seller: Do you want some chilies? They are 1000 francs per kilo and very spicy!

Megan: That's too expensive. Can you reduce the price?

Seller: Okay, 700 francs.

Megan: Okay, I'll take half a kilo.

Seller: Is that all?

Megan: Yes.

Seller: That will be 1350 francs.

Megan: Here's 2000.

Seller: Here is your change. Thank you. Have a nice day.

Challenge: Answer the following questions.

What do you eat for breakfast? _____

What is your favorite meal? _____

What do you like to eat for a snack? _____

What is your favorite food to eat for dinner? _____

Adverbs of Frequency: How often do you eat _____?

Often > *Sometimes* > *Rarely* > *Never*

Describing Clothing

Vocabulary:

shirt	blouse	skirt
pants/trousers	gloves	sandals
shoes	swim suit	umbrella
coat	shorts	sunglasses
hat	scarf	boots
sweater	dress	underwear
socks	necklace	earrings



Rules for Describing:

1. The adjective(s) go before the noun.

Ex: She is wearing a blue jacket.

2. NSAC

Number + Size + Age + Color

Ex: She is wearing a big jacket

Ex: She is wearing a big blue jacket

Ex: She is wearing a big old blue jacket

Ex: She is wearing one big old blue jacket.

Dialogue:

Amy: What are you wearing?

Pat: I'm wearing my big new red raincoat.

Amy: But it's not raining. Look at me—I'm

wearing my two pink sandals, my long green

skirt, and my favorite green sunglasses.

Pat: Well, I've got my big old umbrella just in case it rains. By the way, you look nice today.

Amy: Thank you, Pat.

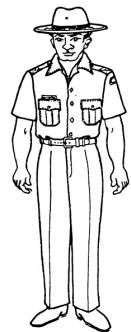
Pat: Don't mention it.

Challenge: Describe what each person is wearing.



What is Erica wearing?

What is Pedro wearing?



What is Michelle wearing?

What is Heidi wearing?



Parts of the Body & What They Do



What does this do? What is this for?

My ears are used for _____.

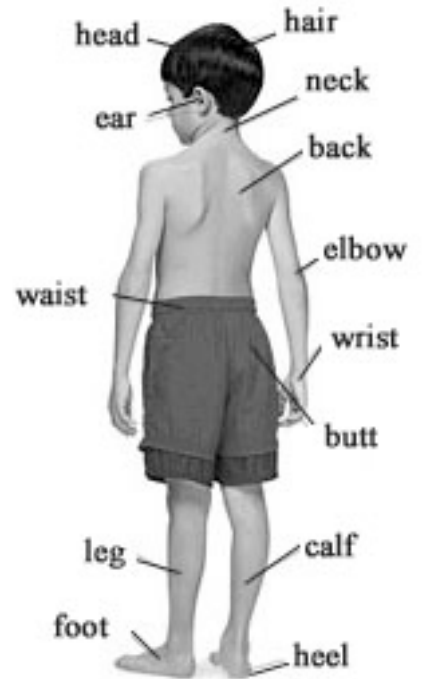
My eyes are used for _____.

My nose is used for _____.

I use my mouth for _____

and _____.

My legs are used for _____.



My _____ and _____ and _____ all touch the ground.

My _____ bend for **jumping** and **running**.

My _____ and my _____ have the muscles that make my legs strong.

I touch many things with my _____ and _____.

I use my _____ for **clapping**.

To bend my arm I use my _____.

Gerunds: Verbs that work like nouns

Running with poor shoes will hurt you ankles.
Eating fried foods regularly is bad for your body.
Smoking can cause problems in your mouth, nose, and chest.
Do you like playing soccer?

More gerunds for practice...

Playing
Reading
Hiking
Exercising

Dialogue: Getting Hurt

Sally: Ouch! I hurt myself.
Joe: Are you okay?
Sally: No, I hurt my back.
Joe: Are your shoulders okay?
Sally: Yes. They don't hurt. They're fine.
Joe: What about your waist?
Sally: My waist hurts a lot.

Joe: Try to stay away from lifting heavy objects.
Sally: Resting sounds like a good idea.
Joe: Try to remember bending your knees next time you pick up something from the ground.
Sally: Thanks Joe.

Sickness & Illness

Questions:

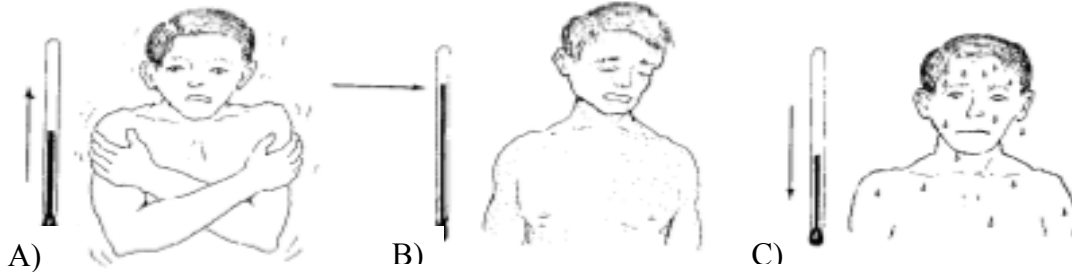
How do you feel?
Are you okay?
Are you sick?
What's wrong?



Answers:

To be	I've got/ I have	I feel
I'm sick.	Malaria	Terrible/awful
I'm not feeling well.	A cold	Stuffed up
	A cough	Sick
	The flu	Faint
	Chills	Cold
	A stomachache	Nauseous
	A backache	Sore
	A headache	Tired
	A fever	hot

Practice: How does he feel?



Dialogue: Malaria

Patient: Doctor, I don't feel well.

Doctor: What's wrong?

Patient: I feel tired and sore. I've got fevers and headaches. My back hurts. And sometimes I feel nauseous.

Doctor: Do you sleep under a mosquito net?

Patient: No.

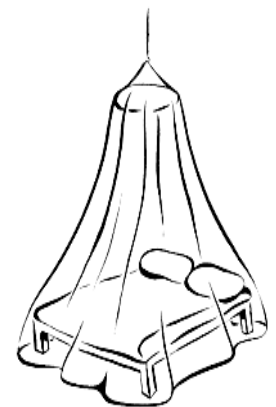
Doctor: Does the fever come and go?

Patient: Yes, it does.

Doctor: You probably have malaria. I will give you a test. You should sleep under a mosquito net. Did you know that malaria is very dangerous?

Patient: It is?

Doctor: Yes, many people die of malaria every year.



Conversational English Level 2 - Appendix

Places Around Town

Vocabulary: Match the places below with what happens at each place

1. Mosque _____
2. Church _____
3. Bakery _____
4. Museum _____
5. Bank _____
6. Stadium _____
7. Port _____
8. Shop _____
9. Library _____
10. School _____
11. Pharmacy _____
12. Post office _____
13. Hospital _____
14. Market _____
15. House _____
16. Restaurant _____
17. Airport _____
18. Factory _____
19. Office _____
20. Fields _____
21. Beach _____
22. Gas station _____
23. Cyber cafe _____

- A. Bread is made there
- B. People enjoy the ocean and sand there
- C. People play sports there
- D. People put their money there so it is safe
- E. Boats can go there and unload cargo
- F. You can borrow books there
- G. You can go inside this place to buy things
- H. Lawyers, businessmen, and secretaries work there
- I. People go there when they are sick
- J. People pray there five times a day
- K. This is a place where things like cars are made
- L. Students study there
- M. People worship God there on Sunday
- N. This is a place to use the internet
- O. You can send a letter there
- P. People go there to eat a nice meal.
- Q. People live there
- R. You can see many historic things there
- S. This is an outdoor place to buy food and clothing
- T. You can buy medicine there after you see a doctor
- U. You go there to get diesel or gasoline for your car
- V. Farmers plant their crops there
- W. People go there to fly on airplanes



Adverbs of Frequency:

every day
once a week
twice a month
three times a year

always
usually
often

sometimes
rarely
never

Challenge: Where do you go and how often?

How often do you go the cyber cafe? _____

Do you ever go to church? _____

What do you do once a week? _____

How often do you go the beach? _____

Do you often go to the market? _____

What do you do every day? _____

Do you sometimes read books? _____

Do you ever eat pork? _____

What do you never do? _____