

Chapter 6

ACTIVITY 3: Read this paragraph. Divide into groups of two or three.
Ask each other the questions.

Try to answer, then look at the answers in the box.

David is a student. He studies English.

His friend Susan is a student.

She studies English too.

1. Is David a teacher?
2. What does he study?
3. Who is David's friend?
4. Is she a student?
5. What does she study?

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | No, David isn't a teacher. |
| 2. | David is a student. He studies English. |
| 3. | Susan is David's friend. |
| 4. | Yes, she is a student. |
| 5. | She studies English. |

INFORMAL INTRODUCTIONS

Self-introductions

They meet for the first time.

I'm Ruth.

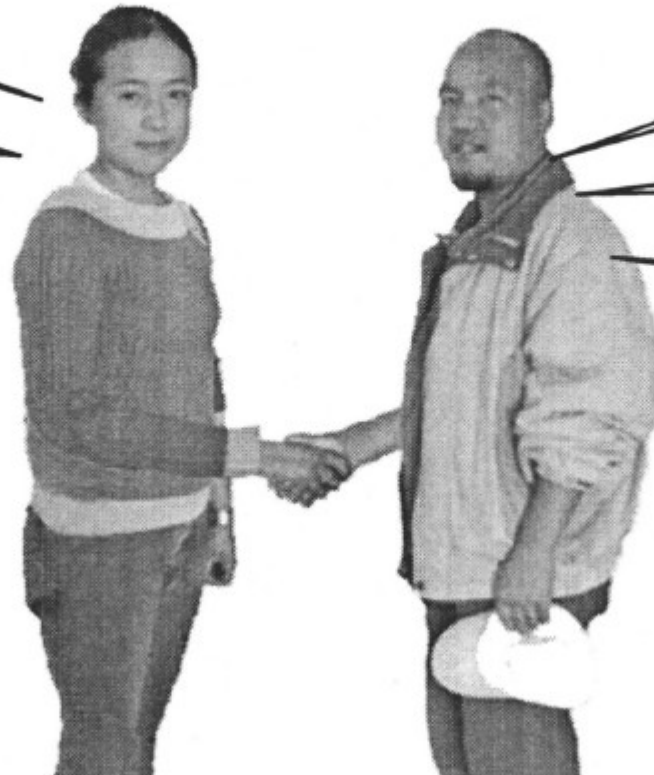
Hi, Peter.

Nice to meet you!

I'm Peter.

Hello, Ruth.

Nice to meet you, too!



LESSON 6 CONTINUED

NEW VERB - TO COME

singular

I come

you come

he comes

she comes

it comes

plural

we come

you come

they come

ACTIVITY 5:

ROLE-PLAY

Divide into groups of five.

Listen to the dialogue and role-play it three or four times changing roles.

Tom: I want to buy a new jacket.
Do you want to come?

Carol: Okay, I want to buy a T-shirt.

Narrator: They walk to town.
Tom meets a friend.

Tom: Hello Bruce.

Bruce: Hi Tom. This is Margaret.

Tom: Nice to meet you, Margaret.

Carol: Hello, I'm Carol.

Bruce and Margaret: Hi, nice to meet you.

Carol: How about a cup of coffee?



jacket

Bruce and Margaret:

Great! The Sunshine Restaurant is good.



MODULE 1

LESSON 7

VOCABULARY

sometimes

fine

go (to)

good bye

lady

learn (to)

from

son

how

tea

please (to)

daughter

family

history

formal

VOCABULARY:

one - window

five - jacket

nine - house

box (boxes)

two - shoe

six - tie

ten - cat

three - blouse

seven - hat

eleven - cup of tea

four - bird

eight - door

twelve - T-shirt

ACTIVITY 1:

Look at the pictures.

Ask your friends:

"What is it?"

Your friend answers:

"It is a ____".

Chapter 7

VOCABULARY

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ACTIVITY 1:

Look at the pictures.

Ask your friends:

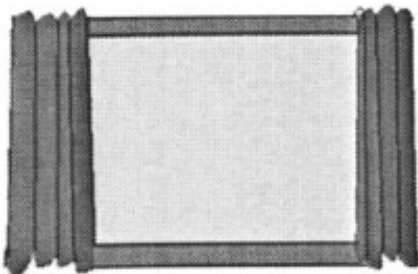
"What is it?"

Your friend answers:

"It is a ____".

1

one



2

two



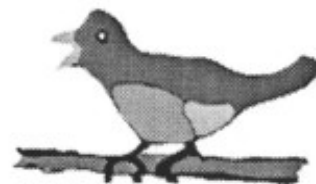
3

three



4

four



5

five



6

six



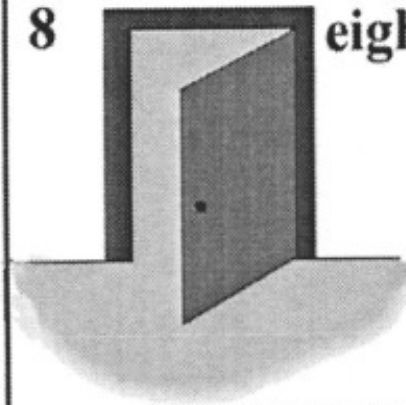
7

seven



8

eight



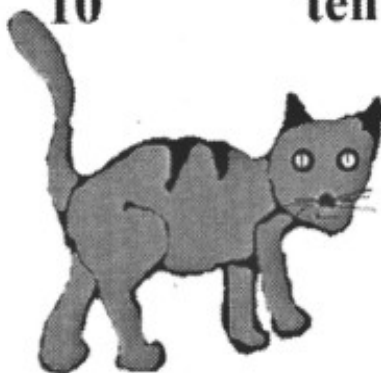
9

nine



10

ten



11

eleven



12

twelve



VOCABULARY:

one - window

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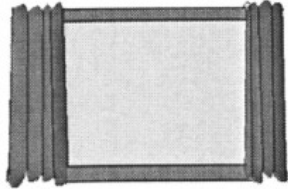

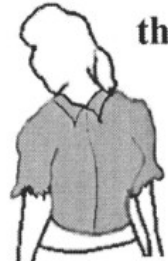




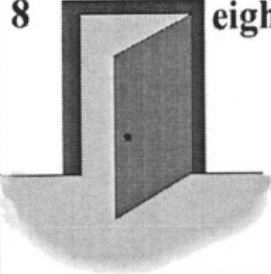

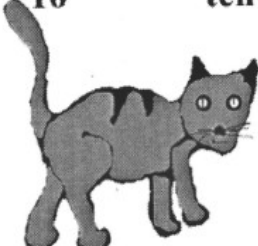


seven - hat

eleven - cup of tea

four - bird

eight - door

twelve - T-shirt

1  one	2  two	3  three	4  four
5  five	6  six	7  seven	8  eight
9  nine	10  ten	11  eleven	12  twelve

ACTIVITY 5:

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Narrator: They walk to town.
Tom meets a friend.

Tom: Hello Bruce.

Bruce: Hi Tom. This is Margaret.

Tom: Nice to meet you, Margaret.

Carol: Hello, I'm Carol.

Bruce and Margaret: Hi, nice to meet you.

Carol: How about a cup of coffee?



jacket

LESSON 7 CONTINUED

LET US INTRODUCE THE CARTER FAMILY:

**Listen to your teacher read the paragraph below.
Then read it orally several times.**



Craig and Jessica Carter are the father and mother.
Raymond Carter is their son and Ruth Carter is their daughter.
Their dog is Toto.

EXERCISES 1 AND 2 – WORKWORK PAGE 11

ACTIVITY 2:

**Role-play the dialogue with your teacher.
Then role-play it with a partner
and change roles.**

Narrator: Raymond is in town. He meets his friend George.

Raymond: Hi George. How are you?

George: I'm fine.

Raymond: How is your friend Jennifer?

George: She's fine. She's learning English at English School.

Raymond: Does she have brothers?

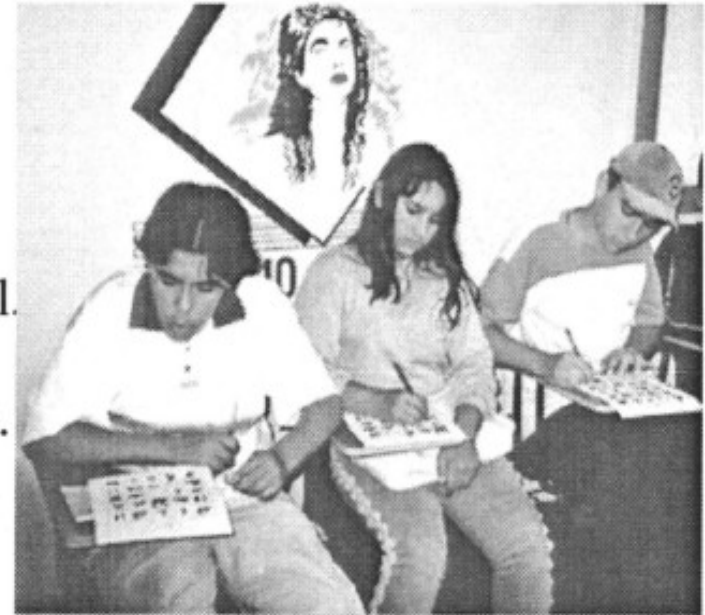
George: She has two brothers. They're learning English, too.

Raymond: Does she have a sister?

George: She doesn't have a sister.

Raymond: Good-bye, George. Have a good day.

George: Good-bye Raymond.



EXERCISE 3 – WORKWORK PAGE 11

EXERCISES 4 AND 5 - WORKWORK PAGE 12

ORAL QUESTIONS TEACHER'S GUIDE

LESSON 7 CONTINUED

IDIOM:

How do you do?

This is always used in formal introductions.

FORMAL INTRODUCTIONS

ACTIVITY 3:

**A lady is introducing Mary and John.
They are meeting for the first time.**

Mary, I'd like you to meet John.
John, this is Mary.

How do you do, John?
I'm pleased to meet you.

How do you do, Mary?
I'm pleased to meet you, too!



ACTIVITY 4: The students are to take a name from the list below.

Divide into groups of three. One student introduces the other two.

Change roles.

BOYS

BRUCE

DANIEL

PETER

ROBERT

DAVID

MARK

BILL

JOHN

ANDREW

TOM

GEORGE

GIRLS

KATE

SUSAN

NANCY

MARY

MARGARET

HELEN

RITA

CAROL

SARAH

MARIA

JENNIFER

ACTIVITY 1:

WHOLE CLASS ACTIVITY.

Divide into two groups.

Ask each other the question and answer in sentences.

1. Are you an English student?
2. Is this your book?
3. Does your house have a window?
4. Do you have a daughter?
5. What is your first name?
6. Does your mother have a dog?
7. Do you study English?



8. What is your surname?
9. Do you have a friend?
10. Are you in your house?
11. Does your father have a son?
12. What is your friend's name?
13. Does your father have a tie?
14. What is your last name?

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9. Do you have a friend?
10. Are you in your house?
11. Does your father have a son?
12. What is your friend's name?
13. Does your father have a tie?
14. What is your last name?

ACTIVITY 2: Divide into small groups. Ask these questions then look at the answers.

1. Does your friend study English?
2. Does your mother live in Paris?
3. Do you live in Paris?
4. Is Paris in France?
5. Do you walk to English class?
6. Do you have four people in your family?
7. Is Mary a boy's name?
8. Is Tom a girl's name?

1. Yes, my friend studies English.
No, my friend doesn't study English.
2. Yes, my mother lives in Paris.
No, my mother doesn't live in Paris.
3. Yes, I live in Paris.
No, I don't live in Paris.
4. Yes, Paris is in France.
5. Yes, I walk to English class.
No, I don't walk to English class.
6. Yes, I have four people in my family.
No, I don't have four people in my family.
I have ____ people in my family.
7. No, Mary isn't a boy's name.
8. No, Tom isn't a girl's name.

ACTIVITY 3:

FIND A PARTNER

ASK YOUR PARTNER

ANSWER IN SENTENCES:

EXAMPLE: Do you have a dog?

Yes, I have a dog.

No, I don't have a dog.

1. Do you have five sisters?
2. Do you have a son?
3. Do you meet your friend in town?
4. Do you have three brothers?
5. Do you like hamburgers?
6. Do you study French?

7. Do you eat pizza?
8. Do you have a hat?
9. Do you walk in town?
10. Do you live in a town?
11. Do you live in Canada?
12. Do you have a daughter?

MODULE 1

LESSON 9

VOCABULARY:

where
grandmother
grandparent
shake (to)

coffee
possessives
wife
negative
hand

say (to)
grandfather
husband
sit down (to)
town

from
Mr. / Mrs. / Ms.
language
need (to)

Other Activities

- 1) Covey Habit 5: Seek first to understand, then to be understood. Watch & discuss.**
- 2) Give us an example in your life.**
- 3) Wheel of Fortune: Only Metaphores**
- 4) Do you love your neighbor? Describe him with a simile or metaphone before answering.**
- 5) Sing to learn English**

Similes & Metaphores

Metaphors: Making Vivid Comparisons

What is a Metaphor?

Good writers use **metaphors** to evoke vivid imagery. A **metaphor** is a figure of speech used to imply a comparison between ideas, things, or people. Since it uses a figurative language, a **metaphor** goes beyond its literal sense. So, when you hear someone say he's "feeling blue," you don't expect him turn color blue; instead, you try to comfort him because it means he's feeling "lonely."

What is a Metaphor?

A **metaphor** is a literary device used to imply a comparison between ideas, things, or people.

1

Metaphors compare an idea to something tangible for creative analogy.

She's a **ticking time bomb**.



Her eyes are **pure stars**.



2

Metaphors inject life into music, poetry, speeches, and novels.

*"I'm a riddle in nine syllables,
An elephant, a ponderous house,
A melon strolling on two tendrils."
- Sylvia Plath, **Metaphors***

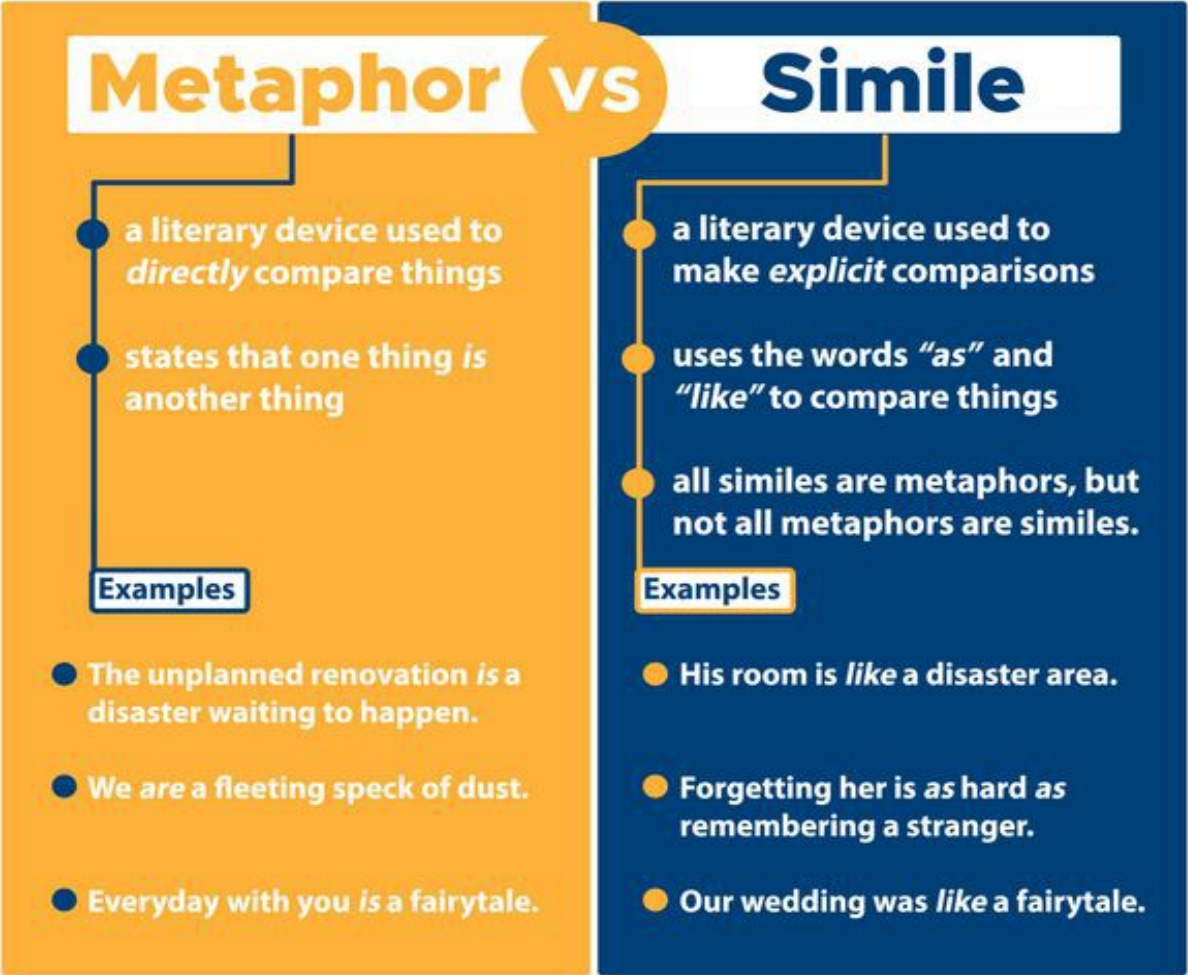


*"They are the hunters, we are the foxes, and we run."
- Taylor Swift, **I Know Places***

For instance, saying “Love is a one-way street” sounds wrong. Since love is usually likened to a “two-way street,” the expression saying it’s a one-way street doesn’t make sense. Think twice before comparing.

What is the Difference between Metaphors and Similes?

Both **metaphors** and **similes** are forms of figurative language used to make comparisons. The difference is that **similes** use *as* and *like* to compare things, while **metaphors** directly compare things – as if one thing *is* another thing. In a way, **similes** are **metaphors** that use *like* and *as*, but **metaphors** are not **similes**.



Uses of Metaphors

1. Metaphors compare things to make a creative analogy that may sound irrational if taken literally. Use metaphors to compare an idea to something tangible, so readers can better visualize what you mean.

- He's always been my **rock**. [*Rock* is compared to a person who is the strength of another person.]
- She's **in ruins** because he left. [*In ruins* doesn't mean literal destruction but more about an emotional damage.]
- Today was a **fairytale**. [*Today* must have been magical to be likened to a *fairytale*.]

2. Metaphors are a literary device used in music, poetry, speeches, and novels.

- "You're just another picture to burn." – Taylor Swift
- "Love is a piece of paper torn to bits." – Charles Bukowski
- "His unusually low, baritone speaking voice is chocolate for the ears." – Dan Brown
- "All religions, arts and sciences are branches of the same tree." – Albert Einstein
- "Conscience is a man's compass." – Vincent Van Gogh

Related Reading: Quotation Marks – Separating Words & Phrases

3. Metaphors add layers and colors to one's writing. Make sure you use it for a more engaging content.

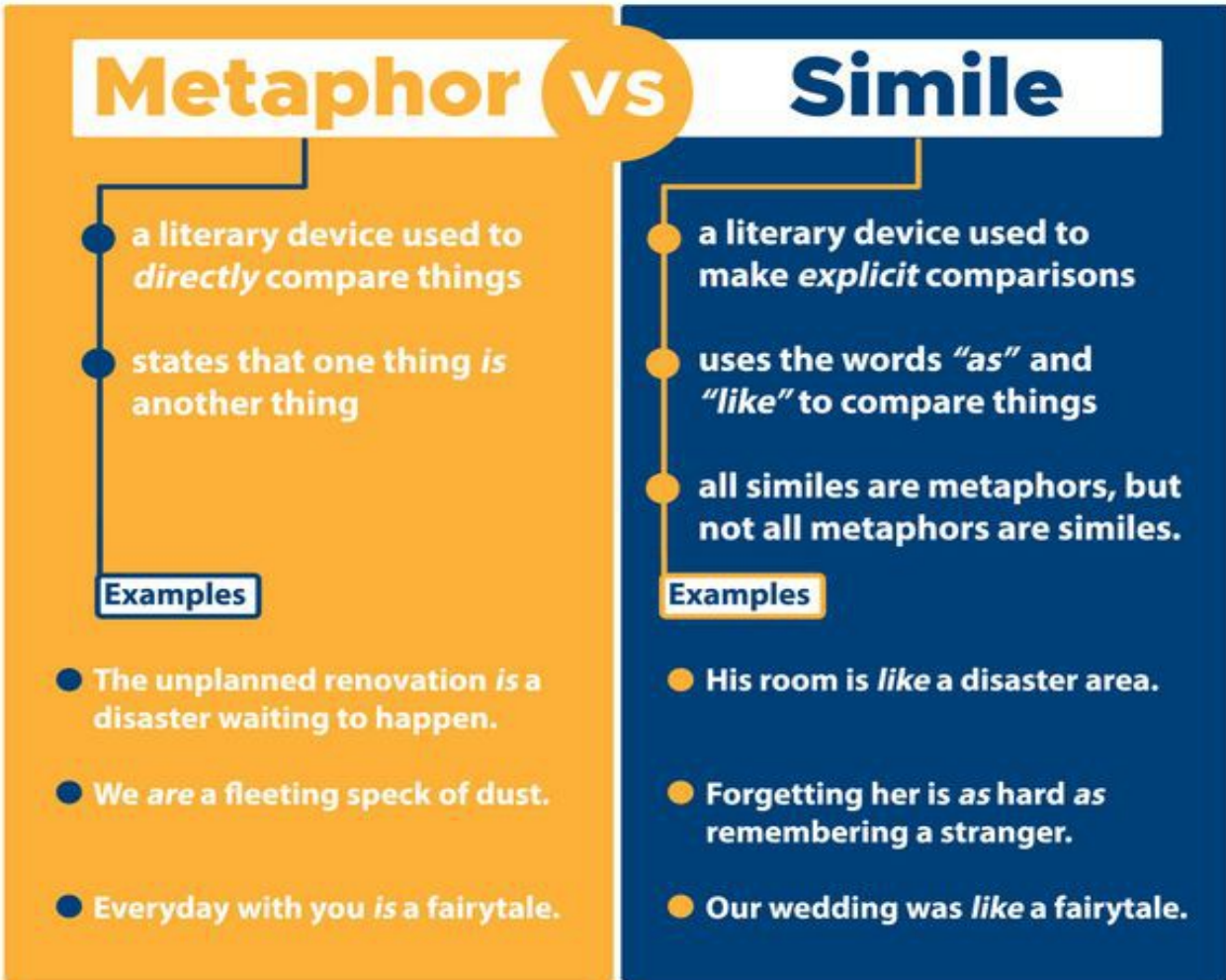
- Instead of saying "I appreciate you," you can amp it up a little and say, "You're my sunshine." When asked to describe love, instead of responding with "love is a feeling," you can say, "Love is a cup of coffee on a rainy Sunday morning."

When using metaphors, make sure that the *similarities* of the things you compare are apparent, not out of this world. Meaning and understanding should still be your priority.

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Simile: Shine bright **like** a diamond.

Metaphor: Your smile lights up the sky. [Your smile **is** lighting up the sky.]

Simile: The government's housing problem is as old as the hills.

Metaphor: Our boss is a dinosaur.

Simile: Meeting you is like receiving a decade's worth of Christmas presents.

Metaphor: You are a breath of fresh air.

Different Types of Metaphors

In literature, there are many types of metaphors. Let's discuss a few.

1. **Standard Metaphor:** A conventional metaphor that implies something *is* another thing (X is Y).

- **Grief is an uninvited guest** coming over for breakfast.
- **I was over the moon** when he arrived.

2. **Implied Metaphor:** An implied metaphor derives comparison from the standard formula, X is Y.

- Grief is an uninvited guest coming over for breakfast. **On the worst of mornings, grief has been her constant companion.**

In the first sentence, we are directly comparing grief to an uninvited guest (standard). In the second sentence, we *imply* that grief is someone who has become a constant companion by comparing its behavior to a person who's always present on her worst mornings.

3. **Mixed Metaphor:** A combination of two or more unrelated metaphors that results in an absurd sentence or phrase.

- Play the cool [A combination of *play it cool* and *play the fool*]
- Stop and smell the coffee [A combination of *stop and smell the roses* and *wake up and smell the coffee*.]

Simile: Shine bright **like** a diamond.

Metaphor: Your smile lights up the sky. [Your smile **is** lighting up the sky.]

Simile: The government's housing problem is as old as the hills.

Metaphor: Our boss is a dinosaur.

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