

I'VE GOT THE JOB!

I learn how to congratulate

1. I READ THE DIALOGUE :

Helen has been waiting for a letter from Miss Brinks since her interview. Every morning, she rushes downstairs as soon as she hears the postman. But so far she's been disappointed. Perhaps there'll be a letter from Fleet Street this morning. The postman has just arrived at the house.

Helen: Good morning, Dad. Is there any mail for me?

Mr. Chase: I haven't looked yet. Let's see... two letters for me. There will be bills, I'm afraid. Here's one for you, and it's from London.

Helen: Oh, can I have a look? Yes, it's from "Woman's Life". Oh, Dad, will it be "yes" or "no"?

Mr. Chase: Well, you won't know until you open it. Go on! Open it!

Helen: If she turns me down, I don't know what I'll do.

Mr. Chase: Well, what does she say?

Helen: "Dear Miss Chase, I am glad to inform you..."
I've got the job, Dad! I've got the job! Oh, I must tell Mum and Michael. Where are they?

Mr. Chase: Your mother's still asleep. Tell her when she comes down. You'd better tell Mike after he's got up, because he'll be so jealous that he'll want to stay in bed.

Helen: Poor old Mike! But I'm sure the Echo will offer him the job. Wait till his letter comes!

Mrs. Chase: Well, what's going on? I thought the house has caught fire!

Helen: Good news, Mum. Miss Brinks has offered me the job in London.

Mrs. Chase: That's marvelous, darling. Congratulations!

Helen: I must tell Jill. Can I phone her now?

Mrs. Chase: Be patient, darling! You can phone her after you've had breakfast. She must be in bed now!

New Words:

mail – darling – dear – jealous – marvelous – Dad – Mum – congratulation.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Match the words in column A to their meaning in column B (pair work).

A	B
1. Mail	a- father
2. Darling	b- excellent
3. Dear	c- envious
4. Jealous	d- mother
5. Marvelous	e- adorable
6. Dad	f- beloved
7. Mum	g- letter
8. bill	h- invoice

Exercise 2:

Build sentences using:

mail – darling – jealous – marvelous – Mum – Dad - bill.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE DIALOGUE :

Exercise 1 :

Read the dialogue silently and answer these questions.

1. What was Helen waiting for?
2. Is she sure there will be a letter for her this morning?
3. Has Mr. Chase got any letter this morning?
4. When will Helen know if Miss Brinks has offered her the job?
5. Does Mr. Chase want Helen to tell her mother straight away?
6. When will Helen tell Michael, and why?
7. When will Michael know the results of his interview?
8. Why did Mrs. Chase think that the house caught fire?
9. How long must Helen wait before she can phone Jill?
10. Why does Helen want to phone Jill soon?

Exercise 3:

Answer with true or false

1. Ms. Brinks has turned Helen down. (.....)
2. Helen was waiting for an e-mail. (.....)
3. Helen was very happy when she opened the letter. (.....)
4. Mrs. Chase told Helen not to phone Jill straight away. (.....)
5. Mike has already woken up. (.....)

IV. I CAN INTERACT

You and your friend have passed your exams. Discuss in groups about it and take notes. You can use some of the following expressions:

- Congratulations on passing your exam
- Congratulations for passing your exam
- Great!
- Lucky you!
- Marvelous!
- Wonderful!
- Well done!

V. I CAN WRITE :

Use the notes you have taken from your group work, write about this experience in a short dialogue.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

Forming the past participle of regular verbs:

Spelling	Base	Simple Past	Past Participle
For most verbs: Add "ed" to the base	look open finish	looked opened finished	looked opened finished
For verbs ending in a consonant + "y", change the "y" to "i" and add "ed".	carry copy accompany	carried copied accompanied	carried copied accompanied
For verbs ending in "e", add "d"	phone move translate	phoned moved translated	phoned moved translated
For verbs ending in "c", add "k" + "ed"	panic traffic	panicked trafficked	panicked trafficked

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

Complete these sentences using the simple past. Use one of these verbs.

Clean – die – smoke - start - enjoy – finish – happen – stay – watch.

1. Yesterday evening Itelevision.
2. I.....my teeth three times yesterday.
3. Bernard..... 20 cigarettes yesterday evening.
4. The concert last night.....at 7.30 andat 10 o'clock.

5. The accident..... last Sunday afternoon.
6. We.....our holiday last year. We.....at a very good hotel.
7. William Shakespearein 1616.

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU!

I learn how to congratulate and to wish

1. READ THE DIALOGUE :

Omar: It's Fatou's birthday soon.

Ahmed: Oh, when is it?

Omar: It's on January the tenth.

Ismail: That's on Monday!

Omar: Yes, that's right.

Ahmed: What shall we give her?

Ismail: Let's give her some chocolate.

Omar: No, not chocolate. Let's give her some flowers.

Ismail: Yes, that's a good idea.

On January 10th.

Fatou: Good morning, everyone! Awful day, isn't it?

Omar: Yes, terrible! But it's your birthday, Fatou. Happy birthday to you!

Fatou: Oh, thanks. Oh! What beautiful flowers! Are they from you, Omar?

Omar: They're from all of us.

Fatou: Well, thank you very much to all of you. They're lovely!

New Words:

Birthday - that's right - flowers - awful - lovely

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Match the words in column A to their meanings in column B.

A	B
1. birthday	a- beautiful
2. that's right	b- roses
3. flowers	c- terrible
4. awful	d- that's true
5. lovely	e- anniversary

Exercise 2:

Build sentences using:

birthday - that's right - flowers - awful - lovely.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE DIALOGUE :

Exercise 1:

Read the dialogue carefully and answer the questions:

1. What's the dialogue about?
2. Whose birthday is it?
3. When did the birthday happen?
4. What did they give her as a birthday present?
5. Did Fatou like the present?

Exercise 2:

Put True / False after each statement from the dialogue

1. Fatou's birthday is on Monday. (.....)
2. Fatou's getting married. (.....)
3. They gave her some flowers. (.....)
4. The flowers were from Omar. (.....)
5. She preferred chocolate. (.....)

IV. I CAN INTERACT

You want to organize a birthday party for your classmate.

In groups discuss what you should do and how you should organize it and take notes.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Using the notes you have taken from your group work above, write a short paragraph.

VI. I KNOW HOW AND WHEN TO USE :

Great! Lucky you! Marvelous!

Wonderful! Incredible! Well-done!

Good job! Best wishes! Happy birthday!

VII. DO MY HOMEWORK :

Write four sentences on your own and then express a congratulation or a wish for each of them.

Example:

Sidi: The poor old man has bought a new house.

Demba: Incredible! Where did he get money?

Sentences

Answers

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. |! |
| 2. |! |
| 3. |! |
| 4. |! |

A FANTASTIC TRIP

I learn how to talk about past actions

1. I READ THE DIALOGUE:

Michael's at home again after his trip to the United States. He's telling Helen about his holiday.

Helen: Well, did you have a good holiday?

Michael: Yes, it was really fantastic.

Helen: Come on, tell me Where you went and what you saw.

Michael: I'll never forget the view of New York from the plane. I saw the Statue of Liberty and all the skyscrapers. It was like a concrete forest.

Helen: What were the people like?

Michael: Smashing! They were always friendly, and they didn't mind explaining things to me. I met a lot of great people.

Helen: Did you see Broadway?

Michael: Yes, at night. The lights were incredible. You couldn't escape from the advertisements such as Coca Cola, Canadian Club Whisky, neon signs everywhere!

Helen: Did you go shopping in Fifth Avenue?

Michael: Yes, I went to the shops with Auntie, and I bought you a present.

Helen: Waaw! What did you bring me?

Michael: I'll show you in a minute.

Helen: What was the traffic like?

Michael: Frightening! I used the underpasses to cross the roads; I loved watching cars from Uncle's office, twenty-five floors high. They were like a lot of miniature toys.

Helen: Well, now, how about my present?

Michael: Oh, yes, here you are! Something that all New Yorkers have got.

Helen: Oh! It's an empty bottle. Thank you!

Michael: Yes, an empty bottle full of dirty New York air!

New Words:

Fantastic - advertisement - skyscrapers - frightening - smashing
- underpass - friendly - floors - incredible - miniature.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Match the words in column A to their meanings in column B.

A. New Words	B. Meanings
1. Fantastic	a. tower
2. skyscrapers	b. welcoming
3. smashing	c. unbelievable
4. friendly	d. excellent
5. incredible	e. announcement
6. advertisement	f. floor

7. frightening	g. terrific
8. underpasses	h. small
9. storey	i. scary
10. miniature	j. subway

Exercise 2

Build sentences using:

Fantastic – skyscraper – friendly – incredible – underpass

III. I UNDERSTAND THE DIALOGUE :

Exercise 1: Read the dialogue again and answer the following questions

1. What was Michael's trip like?
2. Did he see the Statue of Liberty?
3. What was New York like?
4. Were the people of New York nice?
5. What did Michael see when he went to Broadway?
6. What did he do in Fifth Avenue?
7. Did he buy anything for Helen?
8. How did he cross the roads?
9. What did he enjoy doing?
10. What was the air in New York like?

Exercise 2:

Answer by True or False

1. Michael did a bad holiday; (.....)
2. Michael brought Helen a present. (.....)
3. The people of New York were very nice. (.....)
4. Michael didn't go shopping in Fifth Avenue. (.....)

5. The cars were like enormous toys. (.....)
6. Michael bought a watch for Helen. (.....)

IV. I CAN INTERACT

You've traveled somewhere during one of your holidays. Discuss this in groups and take notes.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Use the notes taken from your group work, write about this experience in a short paragraph.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

Root verb	Simple Past
Begin	Began
Blow	Blew
Choose	Chose
Go	Went

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

Write sentences about the past (yesterday/last week etc...)

1. He always goes to work by car. Yesterday
2. They always get up early. This morning
3. Bill often loses his keys. He.....last Saturday.
4. I write a letter to Jane every week. Last week.....
5. She meets her friends every evening. She ...yesterday evening.

6. They buy a new car every year. Last year.....

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LALLA AND JASMINE

I learn how to express duration with the present perfect

I. READ THE DIALOGUE :

Lalla is a supervisor at Chinguitty high school. Jasmine is the new English teacher at the same school. They met and held this conversation.

Lalla: Hi, Jasmine. I hope you're feeling relaxed in Chinguitty.

Jasmine: Hi. Yes, so far. I have only lived here for a couple of days.

Lalla: Oh, really! Where were you working before?

Jasmine: In Kaedi, my hometown.

Lalla: Well, welcome to Chinguitty.

Jasmine: Thanks. How long have you lived in this town?

Lalla: I've lived here since I was born!

Jasmine: Wow! Have you ever felt bored or wanted to live elsewhere?

Lalla: Not at all. What about you? Since when have you been in Kaedi?

Jasmine: Since 1985, the year my parents have brought me to this world! I've always been bored with everything there. How long have you been a supervisor?

Lalla: For fifteen years now.

Jasmin: That's a long time.

Lalla: Not that long. Oh, I'm hungry! Would you come and have lunch with me?

Jasmin: No. Thanks. I've just eaten some Meshwii and dates.
Bye.

Lalla: You're welcome. Bye-bye.

New Words:

Supervisor – a couple of – to serve – elsewhere – to be bored – not that long.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise:

Put all the new words and expressions in correct and meaningful sentences.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE DIALOGUE :

Read the dialogue silently and answer these questions.

1. Who's speaking to who in this dialogue?
2. Has Lalla liked to live elsewhere?
3. What has Jasmine felt about living in Kaedi?
4. How long has Lalla worked as a supervisor in Chinguetti high school?
5. Is that a long period of time for Jasmine?

IV. I CAN INTERACT

What is an ideal job for you?

Give reasons for your choice. In groups, discuss about it. Take notes.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Using the notes you have taken from your group work, write a paragraph about the ideal job.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

The present perfect

Form:

a. Positive:

- I've lived in Ksar.
- He has lived in Ksar.
- They have lived in Ksar.

b. Negative:

- You haven't done your homework yet.
- She hasn't done her homework yet.
- We haven't done our homework yet.

c. Interrogative:

- Have they arrived yet?
- Has she prepared lunch?
- Have we understood the lesson?

Use:

The present perfect is used to express an action that began in the past and still continues in the present.

Examples:

- She's lived in the same town for twenty years.
- We have known each other since childhood.

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

Make up 10 meaningful sentences using the present perfect in its whole forms.

Use also (since, for, just, already, not yet) in your sentences.

ALY'S TRIP TO SELIBABY

I learn how to use the simple past and the past perfect

I. READ THE TEXT:

Aly was delighted because he received the money his father had promised to send him. How would he spend that money? He had already planned everything. He would go to Selibaby to see his friend Camara and stay there for sometime. Camara had told him a lot about that town and the nice villages around it.

The day Aly received the money was a very busy one. He went to the market to buy all he needed for his trip, then he went to the passenger station to book a place for himself before he dropped by his grand parents to say good-bye.

The next day Aly, left for Selibaby and Camara who had informed his family and friends of Aly's imminent arrival gave his friend a warm welcome.

Aly stayed in Selibaby for a fortnight and "how right was Camara!" he witnessed. Selibaby and its suburbs were gorgeous. The food was good. Aly told his friend's mother that he had never tasted such a delicious food.

New Words:

Delighted – passenger station – to book – dropped by – fortnight – witnessed.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise:

Choose from the box to fill in the blanks:

Fortnight – delighted – imminent – witnessed.

1. A storm is
2. Her singing the audience.
3. Two weeks are a
4. I having seen the accused committing his crime.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT :

Exercise:

Read the text silently and answer these questions.

1. Why was Aly delighted?
2. Did he receive the money his father had promised to send him?
3. Had Aly decided how to spend his money?
4. Who would Aly see in Selibaby?
5. Did Aly like the food in Selibaby?

IV. I CAN INTERACT

In groups, discuss “the importance of spending holidays in the countryside”. Does it help students relax and refresh their bodies and minds? Take notes.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Use the notes you have taken from your group work, write about this experience.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

The past perfect and the simple past.

1. *The past perfect*

Form: **had + Past Participle** (regular/irregular verb)

The form of the past perfect is the same for all persons.

Examples:

a. Positive:

- I had read the Holy Quran before I went to school.

b. Negative:

- He hadn't given me the documents before he died.

c. Interrogative:

- Had they already landed on the moon?

Use:

The past perfect is used to express that an action in the past happened before another action in the past.

Examples:

When the teacher arrived he found that his students had left.

2. *The simple past*

Form:

The form of the pas simple is the same for all persons.

Examples:

a. Positive

- He arrived three weeks ago.

b. Negative

- You didn't answer my question.

c. Interrogative

- Did you like the food?

Use:

The simple past is used to express a finished action in the past.

Example:

My sister got her A levels last year.

The principal left five minutes ago.

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

What's the importance of fulfilling a promise? Discuss in a short paragraph.

VIII. Make meaningful sentences with (before, after, when) using past perfect.

MAN PROPOSES AND GOD DISPOSES

I learn how to express predictions and future plans

1. READ THE TEXT:

Ahmed is going to join his friends who are camping on the seashore; but his mother told him not to go before he finds out about the weather, so he turned his TV on and sat before it. After a while the weatherman appears on the screen:

“This is the latest update on the next twenty-four hours’ forecast.

A dust storm is going to blow in Nouakchott, It’s raining in Nouadhibou, and it’s going to be cold and wet in the West all day tomorrow. It’ll be sunny and warm in the East and the Center. There’ll be light showers in the South accompanied by refreshing breezes of wind.

The temperatures are going to be low almost everywhere, except in the East, and that’s all for tonight – bye-bye!” What a bad luck for me and for my friends! Mum! I’m not going to camp this weekend. “Ahmed shouted. “Now, I’m convinced that – Man proposes and God disposes”, he added.

New Words and expressions:

Camp – weather forecast – weatherman – screen – update – dust storm – wet – sunny – showers – except – find out.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Build sentences using: update – showers – except – find out – wet.

Exercise 2:

Try to read the mood of your classmates who live in such a bad weather.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE TEXT :

Read the text silently and answer these questions.

1. Why are Ahmed and his mother interested in the weather forecast?
2. Is the weather convenient for Ahmed to go camping?
3. What will the weather be like in Nouakchott?
4. How is the weather in the South?
5. Why are Ahmed and his friends unlucky?

IV. I CAN INTERACT

Try to find other choices for Ahmed; other places that have better climate and to which he can go camping.

In groups, discuss about it. Take notes.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Use the notes taken from your group work, write a paragraph about the other choices you have found for Ahmed.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

The future with will / shall and going to

Form:

a. Positive:

- I'll revise my lessons.
- He'll recite a poem.
- She'll graduate this year.
- I'm going to play football.

b. Negative:

- They are not going to pay their debts.
- You will not travel this summer.

c. Interrogative:

- Is he going to be a doctor?
- Will they come to the party?

Use:

The most common use of “**will**” is as an auxiliary verb to show future time. It expresses a future fact or prediction:

Examples:

- The teacher will be off for ten days.
- This boy will die if he jumps into water.

We use “**going to**” to express a future plan, decision, or intention made before the moment of speaking. It can also

express a prediction, especially when it is based on a present fact.

Examples:

- When I graduate, I'm going to join the army.
- We're going to celebrate your birthday.
- It's going to rain. (Thunder's roaring and the wind's blowing)

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

Write a neat paragraph in which you uncover your plans for the new year's day.

BEAUTIFUL DAY, ISN'T IT?

*I learn how to check and confirm***I. READ THE TEXT:**

The day started out very bad. Mary overslept and was late for work. Everything that happened at the office contributed to her nervous frenzy. By the time she reached the bus stop for her homeward trip, her stomach was one big knot.

As usual, the bus was late – and jammed. She had to stand in the aisle. As the lurching vehicle pulled her in all directions, her gloom deepened.

Then she heard someone saying, "Beautiful day, isn't it?" Because of the crowd, she could not see the man, but she heard him as he continued to comment on the spring scenery, calling attention to each approaching landmark. This church. That park. This cemetery. That firehouse. Soon all the passengers were gazing out the windows. The man's enthusiasm was so contagious that she found herself smiling for the first time that day.

They reached her stop. Maneuvering toward the door, she got a look at their "guide": an old gentleman with a beard, wearing dark glasses and carrying a thin, white cane.

New Words:

Oversleep – frenzy - homeward - lurch - gloom - gazing
- contagious.

II. I KNOW MY VOCABULARY :

Exercise 1:

Match the words in column A to their explanations in column B. (*group work*)

A	B
1. oversleep	a. uncontrolled and excited behaviour.
2. frenzy	b. sleep longer than intended and get up late.
3. homeward	c. moving in an irregular way.
4. lurch	d. that can be spread quickly among other people.
5. gloom	e. towards home.
6. gaze	f. feelings of great unhappiness.
7. contagious	g. look at someone or something for a long time.

Exercise 2:

Build sentences using: oversleep, frenzy, homeward, lurch, gloom, gaze, contagious.

III. I UNDERSTAND THE DIALOGUE :

Exercise 1:

Read the text silently and answer the following questions:

1. Did Mary have a good day?
2. Why was Mary late for work?

3. Say why Mary had to stand in the aisle?
4. When did Mary first smile?
5. Who said that the day was beautiful?

Exercise 2:

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

- a. Everything that happened at Mary's office made her happy. ()
- b. The bus was full of people. ()
- c. The passengers on the bus were quiet. ()
- d. The voice speaking on the bus was a young man's voice. ()
- e. The passengers on the bus did not care about the person speaking. ()

IV. I CAN INTERACT

Nouakchott drivers and motorists experience daily heavy traffic. Give the reasons and suggest solutions. In groups, discuss about it and take notes.

V. I CAN WRITE :

Use your group work's notes to write about the daily traffic jam on Nouakchott's roads. Give the reasons and suggest solutions.

VI. I KNOW HOW TO USE :

It is a beautiful day, isn't it?
 Mary was late for work, wasn't she?
 The passengers were gazing out the windows, weren't they?

Mary overslept, didn't she?
She could not see the man, could she?

VII. I DO MY HOMEWORK :

Fill in the blanks with the correct tag questions.

1. It is a beautiful weather... ..,?
2. They aren't doctors.....,?
3. She isn't here... ..?
4. They are students... ..?
5. It wasn't expensive.....?
6. He was late... ..,?
7. His marks weren't good.....,?
8. He has a car...
9. There were many famous people there... ..?
10. She hasn't got a computer... ..,?
11. They haven't the required documents,?
12. You can reach the top shelf of the bookcase,?
13. You have a house in this town,?
14. She cannot drive,?
15. He could do all the exercises,?

16. They couldn't understand you,
17. You must obey your parents.....
18. They mustn't show this to anybody.....

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STUDENT'S ASSESSMENT

Vitamins

For hundreds of years, scientists have known that deficiencies in nutrition can cause serious problems in the human body. For example, in the past, sailors rarely ate fruits on their ships. As a result, they got a disease called scurvy because they lacked vitamin C.

In 1906, James White, a British scientist, discovered vitamins. He demonstrated that these "life" substances were essential to the growth and development of a human being. Today, scientists know that vitamins regulate the way the body changes food into energy and living tissues. Each vitamin has a specific role in the body and the lack of just one vitamin badly affects the others. Besides, the continued lack of one vitamin in the body can use a vitamin deficiency disease. For example a high lack of vitamin A may reduce one's sight.

I. COMPREHENSION:

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What have scientists known for a long time?
2. Did sailors often eat fruits on their ships?
3. Why did sailors get scurvy?
4. Do vitamins play a certain role in the body?
5. Who discovered vitamins?

B. Vocabulary:

Match the list of the words in A to their meanings in B.

- | A | B |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. deficiency | a. important |
| 2. essential | b. sickness |
| 3. demonstrated | c. lack |
| 4. disease | d. proved |

II. GRAMMAR:

C. Use the verb in the appropriate tense. Choose between the simple past, the present perfect or the past perfect.

1. The doctor (advise) me to eat a lot of fruits recently.
2. Salem (go) to the hospital a week ago.
3. When the doctor arrived in the operation room, the patient already (die).

D. Supply the appropriate question tag.

1. Vitamins are important,

2. The patient was waiting for the doctor,

E. Write the appropriate response for these sentences.

Choose between: good luck to you – happy birthday to you – congratulations.

I'm going to have an interview for a job. _____

I have bought a new bicycle. _____

Today in my birthday. _____

III. WRITING:

Write a short paragraph talking about the importance of vitamins in the body.

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UNIT TWO LESSONS

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