

LECTURE 9

Unit 2

REALLY

You can use *really* to make statements stronger and to make negative statements softer.

- I really enjoy knitting.
- I really like making things.
- I'm not really into photography

- I don't really have much time for hobbies
- No, not really

Not really can also be a polite way to answer no.



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. GIVE YOUR OWN ANSWERS USING **REALLY** OR **NOT REALLY**.

1. Are you interested in sports?

Not really. I don't really play any sports.

2. Are you into computers?

Well, I am really into computer games.

3. Do you enjoy doing jigsaw puzzles?

Not really. I think jigsaw puzzles are boring.

4. Are you good at fixing things?

No, not really. I'm not good with my hands.

5. Do you make your own clothes?

No, I'm not really into sewing. But I really like shopping.



LINKING IDEAS

Add an idea

- I do photography, **and** I like art.
- I **also** like books, **especially** history books.
- I don't like biographies **or** poetry.

Contrast two ideas

- I like climbing, **but** my friends don't.

Give a reason

I can't go on vacation **because** I have some work to do.



2 My favorite hobby

Writing

A Read about this hobby. Complete the sentences with *and*, *but*, *or*, *also*, or *because*.

Message Board

Rock climbing

One of my hobbies is rock climbing. I go once _____ *or* _____ twice a month with my friends. We prefer to climb the mountains near my house _____ *because* _____ they are really beautiful. We usually go to Bear Mountain _____ *or* _____ to Kennedy Park. I prefer Kennedy Park _____ *because* _____ it's nearer. Kennedy Park _____ *also* _____ has a great campground.

It's great to be outdoors, _____ *but* _____ the weather isn't always very good. If it's raining _____ *or* _____ snowing, climbing can be very dangerous _____ *because* _____ the rocks get wet and slippery.

I can _____ *also* _____ go rock climbing indoors, especially during the winter. Sometimes my friends _____ *and* _____ I go climbing at the mall, _____ *but* _____ it's not the same. I just go once a month, usually on a Thursday _____ *or* _____ Friday.

EXERCISE

Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box.

Um, no. He's lazy and just watches TV all day.
Actually, no. My sister got it at the bakery.
Well, no. I prefer to make peanut butter cookies.
Um, no, he just plays computer games!

✓ Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year.
No, but he has a big cap collection.
No. I'm not really good with my hands.
Not really. He does crossword puzzles, though.

1. **Jenny** I really like your sweater. Is it new?

Kate Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year.

Jenny Can you knit or crochet?

Kate No. I'm not really good with my hands. But I bake a little.

Jenny Oh, did you make this cake?

Kate Actually, no. My sister got it at the bakery.

But I like to make cookies sometimes.

Jenny Me too. Do you ever make chocolate chip cookies?

Kate Well, no. I prefer to make peanut butter cookies.

My family loves them!



Um, no. He's lazy and just watches TV all day.
Actually, no. My sister got it at the bakery.
Well, no. I prefer to make peanut butter cookies.
Um, no, he just plays computer games!

✓ Not really. My mom knitted it for me last year.
No, but he has a big cap collection.
No. I'm not really good with my hands.
Not really. He does crossword puzzles, though.

2. **Mike** I want to buy a Yankees baseball cap for my brother.

Greg Why? Is it his birthday?

Mike _ No, but he has a big cap collection. _____

Does your brother collect anything?

Greg My brother? _ Um, no. He's lazy and just watches TV all day. _____

Mike Really? Does he have *any* hobbies?

Greg _ Um, no, he just plays computer games! _____

Mike Oh, yeah? My brother is on the computer all the time.

Greg Oh, does he do computer graphics?

Mike _ Not really. He does crossword puzzles, though. _____



READING

TOPIC SENTENCE

◦ What is the topic sentence?

The topic sentence is the first sentence in a paragraph. It gives the reader an idea of what the paragraph is going to be about.

(Ask yourself what the paragraph is about.)

◦ What does it do?

It introduces the main idea of the paragraph.



THE INTRODUCTION PARAGRAPH

- The first paragraph is called the **Introduction**. The introduction paragraph has two main purposes:
 - 1. It **introduces the topic** to prepare the reader for what you will be reading.
 - 2. It **attracts the reader's attention** so that they will be interested in reading more.



READING EXERCISE

Some Young People's Hobbies

There are many hobbies and hobby sites on the Internet. Camping and chess sites are two of them. Although these two hobbies are very different, they have one thing in common: both are very popular with young people. Why?

One reason camping is so popular is because it's cheap. There are campgrounds around the world, and they're all different. Some have indoor swimming pools and restaurants. Others don't even have water! But the areas near campgrounds are almost always beautiful.

Camping is relaxing. Campers can get up early in the morning and cook breakfast with their family. They can spend the day swimming, fishing, going hiking in the mountains, looking at wildlife, or just reading. There's usually no noise, no traffic, and no stress. Campers usually sleep very well at night.

And what about chess? It's cool now, but in the past not many young people played the game. A lot of young people got interested in learning chess when they saw it on TV. And many famous people enjoy playing chess. Young people often follow what famous people do, even if it's chess!

More and more schoolchildren are learning the game. Many schools have chess clubs, and there are national competitions every year. And people can play chess on computers, too. That means a person can compete against a computer, or can even play against a friend or cousin on the Internet. You can play chess anywhere – even when you're camping!

READING EXERCISE

A Read the article. Check (✓) the pictures that the article describes.



B Read the article again. Then write *T* (true) or *F* (false) for each sentence. Correct the false sentences.

1. Camping and chess have nothing in common. F They have one thing in common.
2. Camping is popular because it's cheap and stress-free. T _____
3. Campers hardly ever sleep well at night. F Campers usually sleep well at night
4. Many young people played chess in the past. F In the past not many young people played chess
5. TV shows helped make camping popular. F TV shows helped making chess popular
6. Many schools now have chess clubs. T _____
7. You can go camping on the Internet. F You can play chess on the Internet

Vocabulary notebook

I really like to sing!



Learning tip *Word chains*

Link new words together in word “chains.”

1 Complete the word chains using the words and expressions below.

playing chess
skiing

bake cakes
golf

read English books
writing poetry

I'm good at



playing chess

and

skiing

and

writing poetry

I don't like to



bake cakes

or

golf

or

read English
books



2 Now complete the word chains with your own ideas.

I'm good at



and

and

I enjoy



and

and

I can't



or

or

I hate to



and

and

I'd like to



and

and

I'm not interested in



or

or

On your own

Think of different things you are interested in. Can you link them together? Use the last letter of each word or expression to start the next word.

How many words did you use?

sportsoccerreadinggrammar

chessingingamesurfing



UNIT REVISION

VOCABULARY

- Hobby
- Novel
- Sculpture
- Design
- Jog
- Crime
- Poetry
- Biography
- Mystery
- Science
- Knit
- Sweater
- Sew
- Crochet
- Photography



CAN

Can is an auxiliary verb, a modal auxiliary verb.

We use **can** to:

- talk about possibility and ability
- make requests
- ask for or give permission

Structure of Can

- subject + can + main verb (base verb)

	Subject	Auxiliary Verb	Main Verb	
+	I	can	play	tennis
—	He	cannot	play	tennis
		can't		
?	Can	you	play	tennis?



GRAMMAR: VERB FORMS

can / can't + verb

Verb

I can **play** the piano.

I can't **play** very well.

I can't **sing** at all.

to + verb

I love **to swim**.

I like **to play** pool.

I hate **to work out**.

I prefer **to watch** TV.

I'd like **to play** jazz.

Preposition + verb + -ing

I'm good **at drawing** people.

I'm not interested **in skiing**.

Verb + -ing

I love **swimming**.

I like **playing** pool.

I hate **working out**.

I prefer **watching** TV.

I enjoy **reading**.

In conversation ...

I like / love / hate to + verb

is more common than

I like / love / hate + verb + -ing.

I like to ...

I like ...ing

I love to ...

I love ...ing

I hate to ...

I hate ...ing

EVERYBODY & NOBODY

1. All the students are here today.
 2. There are no students here today.
-
- A. Nobody is here today. No one is here today.
 - B. Everybody is here today. Everyone is here today.

Everybody
Everyone
Nobody
No one

likes

English.
watching TV.
music.
homework.

In conversation . . .

Everybody and *nobody*
are more common than
everyone and *no one*.

everybody

everyone

nobody

no one

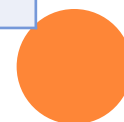


OBJECT PRONOUNS

Number	Person	Gender	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
Singular	1 st	male/female	I	me
	2 nd	male/female	You	you
	3 rd	male	He	him
		female	She	her
		neuter	It	it
Plural	1 st	male/female	We	us
	2 nd	male/female	You	you
	3 rd	male/female/neuter	They	them

Male 

Female 



Which object form of the personal pronoun can substitute the underlined phrase in the sentence?

1) The teacher always gives the students homework.

me

them

you

2) I am reading the book to my little sister.

her

us

him

3) The boys are riding their bikes.

it

them

her

4) My father is writing a letter to John.

me

her

him

5) I don't know the answer.

she

her

it



6) Sally is going to Anne.

her

him

me

7) Open the window, please.

it

them

us

8) Can you tell the people the way to the airport, please?

you

them

us

9) The books are for Peter.

him

her

you

10) Can you help my sister and me, please?

her

me

us



OBJECT PRONOUNS : EXERCISE

1. "Your son is making a lot of noise!"

"I'll ask him to be quiet."

2. "Where are my glasses?"

"You are wearing them !"

3. "Look at Sarah! She seems so happy?"

"Her father offered her a car for her birthday!"

4. "What are you going to do with those old papers?"

"I'm going to recycle them ."

5. "How are your kids?"

"I haven't met them for ages!"

6. "Have you met Alan and Tim?"

"No, I have never met them ."



OBJECT PRONOUNS : EXERCISE

7. "Do you want this book?"

"Yes."

"Well, take it ."

8. "My mother is fantastic! I like her very much."

9. "Don't help me with this exercise! I can do it by myself."

10. "Take the children to bed. Don't let them watch TV. "

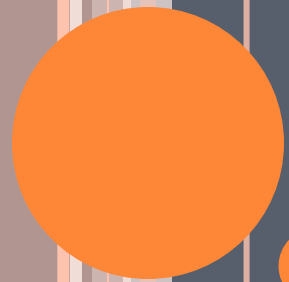


SUBJECT VS. OBJECT

- I called you.
- You called me.
- Ahmad and I are at school.
- John and he go to the gym.
- I send emails to you and them.
- How can he blame you and him for the accident.
- I speak with him
- He is taller than me
- I bought a book for him

Exercise





THE END OF LECTURE 9