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SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH 3

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INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the Successful English series is to be consistent with the national policies regarding the learning of a foreign language by providing spaces where the students at "Institución Universitaria CESMAG" can practice their knowledge of English taking into account their own contexts.

This is the stage of development and improvement of the English language, in which the terms and concepts taught in the previous levels are the basis to continue improving in the four language skills (speaking, listening, writing and reading).

Each unit provides various activities taking into account the professional, academic and personal spheres.

CONTENTS

UNIT	TITLE	VOCABULARY
1	Habits or Routines: talking about every day activities	Household chores
2	In Fairy tale Land	Past time adverbs: after (+sentence), as soon as, already, up to then, before that day Idioms to describe people
3	Classroom activities	Idioms Character adjectives
4	WHERE THERE IS A WILL THERE IS A WAY	Hopes and wishes If, when, unless
5	As clear as Crystal	Adjectives Poetic language
6	Gossiping	Reporting verbs Communication and technology vocabulary

CONTENTS

GRAMAR	FUNCTIONS	
Review of tenses	Justifying choices and giving reasons	
Past perfect Past simple vs Past Perfect	Talking about past events	
Question tags So, neither Too, either	Using adjectives to describe something/somebody	
Conditionals 0, 1, 2, 3	Talking about things that may happen in the future. Talking about imaginary situations Making predictions Establishing hypothesis and possibilities	
Other forms of comparison: like, asas, not asas, as though	Describing people through similes Making descriptions more emphatic or vivid	
Reported speech	Reporting what other people had said	

Talking about everyday activities

Getting started

1. The following statements refer to everyday activities, Can you complete them?

a. s	he wash her clothes?	Yes, she	She washes all her clothes
b. y	ou cook every day?	No, I	I eat in my parents' house.
c. Does he	clean his car?	No, he	He gets his car cleaned

GRAMMAR SPOT

Here you have some situations in which we use the present simple, check the examples for each use and try to write one more example

- a. When we want to talk about daily routines or habits:
- b. When we want to talk about general o scientific truths
- She always takes a taxi to her work
- The moon shines at night
- -They train hard every day
- The earth goes around the su

Listen

1.1. Listen to the following interview

Underline the response given by Alexander Castillo and complete the chart according to the questions asked by the woman.

DO	you	work	every day	Yes, I work every day No, I don't work every day	Yes, I do No, I don't
DOES	your wife	work	too	Yes, she works No, she doesn't work	Yes, she does No, she doesn't
	your daughter			Yes, she studies in a garden No, she doesn't study in a garden	Yes, she does No, she doesn't
				Yes, we work on Sunday No, we don't work on Sunday	Yes, we do No, we don't

	_						_				

Speaking

1.?. Describe how a usual day in your life is; use the prompts, the last interview and the model below to support your work

	A DAY IN MY LIFE	
First I Then I	, after that I_	
Finally I At the end of the day I		

When you are ready, share your routine with the class.



(1)

GRAMMAR SPOT

Sequence Adverbs

First After that Finally Then

At the end of the day You can use these adverbs to link the ideas in a paragraph such as when describing a routine.

WHAT ARE YOUR DAILY DUTIES AT HOME?

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

1.3. Can you tell the class how these people help with the housework?

Use the verbs given in brackets (make, do, cook, iron, go, take out)



He _____



She _____



He ____



She



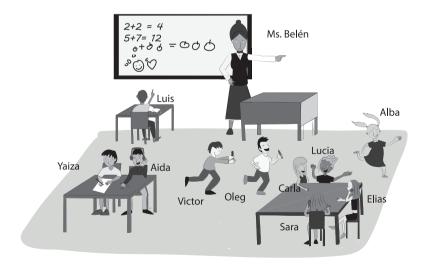
She



ut I don't	
ut I don't	
ut I don't	

WHAT ARE YOU DOING NOW?

1.5. Look at the following picture and say what they are doing now. Follow the structure of the example.



12

1.6. Can you think of an explanation for the following situations? Look at the example to guide yourself.

Example: I can't pay attention to my teacher because *I am thinking about a terrible problem at home*

I can't lend you my pen because I
She doesn't answer the phone because she
I can't help you because I
She spends a lot of money because she
Our son doesn't visit us because he

GRAMMAR SPOT

We use a form of the verb to be (am, is or are) at the beginning of the sentence when we want to ask a question in present continuous:

"Are you working now?" "Yes, I am working now/Yes, I am" or "No, I am not working now/No, I am not"

"Is she playing tennis?" "Yes, she is playing tennis/Yes, she is" or "No, she isn't playing tennis/No, she isn't"

Remember that we use the present continuous to talk about...

- **1.** An action that is happening at the moment of speaking or when the action is temporary The phone is ringing but I am driving now. Can you answer it?
- 2. Changing realities Nowadays, more and more teenagers are driving cars

Grammar practice

1. P. Fill in the blanks with the present simple or the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets

a. I	(to wait) for the doctor.
b. Patty sometimes	(to come) here.
c. Carlos	(to study) for his tomorrow's exam.
d. Can you help me?, I	(to do) my homework
e. Oscar and Daniel usually	(to work) together

							_		_	_		
							_					

1.11. Fill in the blanks with the past simple or the past continuous of the verbs in brackets, correspondingly

a. While she	(to speak) on her cell phone wit	h her boyfriend, he
(to	crash) her car	
b. His wife	her while he	(to have
dinner with his secre	tary	
c. He	(to get) married when the bri	de
	(to have) a heart attack	

HAVE YOU EVER EATEN DOG'S MEAT?

Getting started

1.1?. Check the following sentences, which ones do refer to a personal experience?

I drank a coffee this morning	She has touched a whale
I have won a gold medal in the Olympic Games	He went to his parent's house

1.1. Ask or talk about a personal experience using the key words given in brackets; change the verb tense if necessary

More than an experience!

Put these statements into the box they belong



She has worked in that company for 3 years I love this neighborhood; I have lived here since I was a child

• She has just opened the store

- She has seen a U.F.O
- I have touched a shark
- They have just left their flat

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1.10. Fill in the blanks with the past simple or the past continuous of the verbs in brackets, correspondingly

a. While she	(to speak) on her cell phone with	her boyfriend, he
(to c	erash) her car	-
b. His wife	her while he	(to have)
dinner with his secreta	ry	,
c. He	(to get) married when the brid	le
	_(to have) a heart attack	

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Getting started

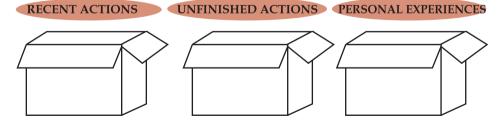
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- She has worked in that company for 3 years
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 - She has just opened the store

- She has seen a U.F.O.
- I have touched a shark
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