

English Language Skills

Student Book

Science & Medical
Level Two
Unit Four



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Unit Objectives

- **Present Continuous**
- **Distinctions between the Present Simple and the Present Continuous**
- **Question Words: Whose vs Who's**
- **Activities and Interests**

Starter: Match the words below with the pictures

Studying	Playing baseball	Swimming	Drinking
Fishing	Camel-riding	Playing drums	Eating
Teaching	Hunting	Sleeping	Reading
Cooking	Instant messaging	Camping	Playing cards
Playing video games	Cleaning	Quad biking	Watching TV



camping





Exercise 1A: Speaking Activity

Your teacher is going to give you a piece of paper with one of these words. Model the question and answer below with a partner in the class. Use subjects, *I, you, he, she, we, they*.

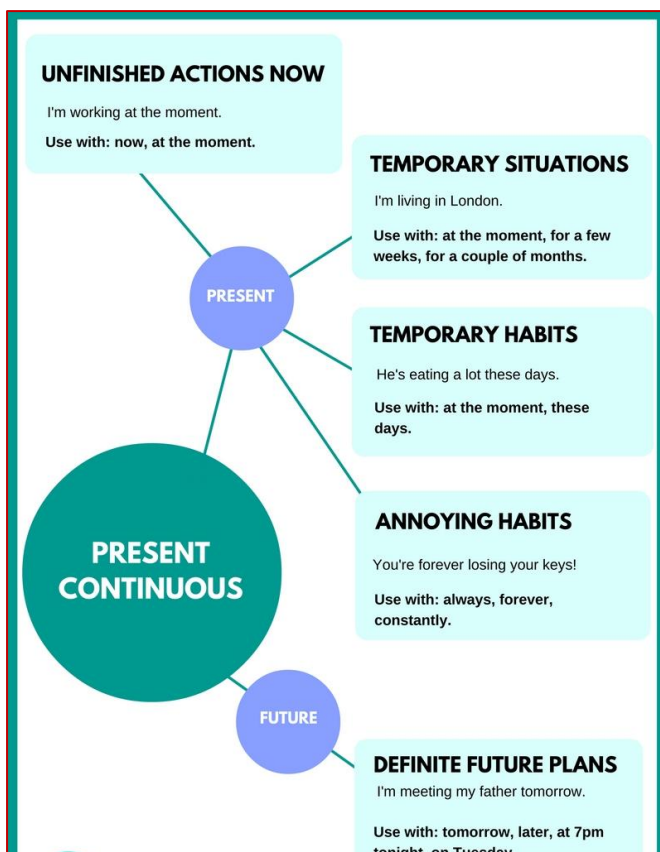


Examples:

What am I doing? You're speaking.

What is (What's) he doing? He's studying.

What are you doing? We are riding camels



Grammar Spot – Present Continuous

Even more simplified

Present Continuous Tense or Present Progressive Tense

am/is/are + verb(ing)
e.g. I **am** eating my lunch.

When do we use Present Continuous Tense?

Actions that are happening now
e.g. She **is cooking** in the kitchen.

Actions that are temporary
e.g. They **are staying** in London for a few days.

Definite Future Plans
e.g. I **am going** hiking tomorrow.

Examples: Positive sentences

Subject	Be Verb	Verb + ing
I	am	cooking
He She It	is	cooking
You (singular) You (plural) We They	are	cooking

Examples: Negative sentences

Subject	Be Verb	Verb + ing
I	am not (I'm not)	cooking
He She It	is not (isn't)	cooking
You (singular) You (plural) We They	are not (aren't)	cooking

Examples: Questions

For short-form questions, we start with the **verb**.

Example: Is he cooking. The **answer** can be: Yes, he is. [or] No, he isn't

Look at the **examples** below for **long-answer questions**

Wh- Word	Be Verb	Subject	-ing Verb Form
What	am	I	doing?
Where	is	he	going?
Who	are	you	meeting?

Exercise 1B: Forming Sentences and Questions

Write the conversation based on the model below. Then ask and answer the questions

Model Example:

A. Where's Mishary?

B. He's in the kitchen.



A. What's he doing?

B. He's making egg sandwiches.



Karen / park / eating lunch

A: Where is

B:

A:

B:

Mr. and Mrs Smith / dining room / eating dinner



A: Where

B:

A:

B:

You (singular) / Bedroom / playing the guitar



A: Where

B:

A:

B:

You (plural) / living room / playing cards



A: Where

B:

A:

B:

Mr. Yousef / cafeteria / drinking coffee



A: Where

B:

A:

B:

The boys / outside / playing



A: Where

B:

A:

B:

Ramal / library / studying



A: Where

B:

A:

B:

He / bathroom / having a shower



A: Where

B:

A:

B:

Dr. Ayyad / classroom / teaching



A: Where

B:

A:

B:

Your friend / park / listening to the radio



A: Where

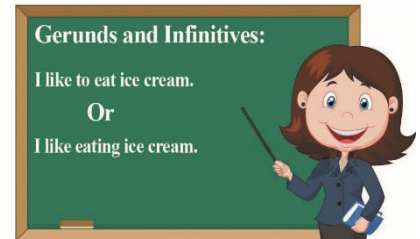
B:

A:

B:

Exercise 1C: Gerunds

Write the gerund (ing) form of the infinitive verbs below.
 Look at these examples; there are some spelling rules which
 you should learn.
 What are they?



Examples: Have – having swim- swimming play - playing

Infinitive	Gerund (Verb + ing)	Short sentence
Walk	walking	He is walking to school.
Read		They are reading a magazine.
Use		
Listen		
Stop		
Run		
Say		
Come		
Do		
Put		
Ride		
Drive		
Think		
Write		
Speak		
Pray		
Call		
Shop		
Drop		
Recite		
rush		

Reading A: Early Sunday Morning in Amman

Early mornings, from Sunday to Thursday, are usually a very busy time in Amman. Men and women usually rush to their jobs. Some people walk to work, some people drive, and others take the bus. Some children walk to school, some children take the bus, and others ride their bicycles. The city is usually very busy.



Trucks deliver food to supermarkets, courier services bring packages to companies and businesses, and police officers direct traffic at every corner. Bakers open their shops with fresh bread and pastries to sell to people. Small restaurants open early to serve quick breakfast. Early mornings are usually a very busy time in Amman.

Using the above passage as a guide, complete the following.

Exercise (negative form)

Do you remember the negatives of verb be? What are they?

am ≠ _____

is ≠ _____

are ≠ _____

Reading B: The Snowstorm

Today isn't a typical early morning in Amman. It's a very unusual morning. It's snowing very hard there. All the people are at home. The streets are empty and the city is quiet. The men and women who usually rush to their jobs aren't rushing to their jobs today. The people who usually walk to work _____, the people who usually drive _____, and the people who usually take the bus _____ the bus. The children who usually go to



school _____ to school today. The children who usually walk to school _____ . The children who usually take the bus _____ it today. The children who usually _____ their bicycles _____ them today.

The city is very quiet. The trucks that usually _____ food _____ delivering it today. The courier companies that bring packages _____ them today. The police officers that usually direct traffic _____ it today. Bakeries that sell bread and pastries early in the mornings, _____ them today. Small restaurants which serve fast breakfast early mornings _____ breakfast. Today _____ a very busy time in Amman; it's very quiet.

Routine or one time action (*Present Continuous* or *Present Simple*)

Notes for students: Read the above paragraphs again. Which paragraph is all in **present simple**? In your own words, what's the meaning of present simple? When do we use present simple? What's the meaning of present continuous? When do we use it?

Every sentence or question has a / some key words which will help you choose the correct form '**present continuous or present simple**'. Underline and **understand** these key words or phrases.

Exercise 2A: Choose the correct form of the verb

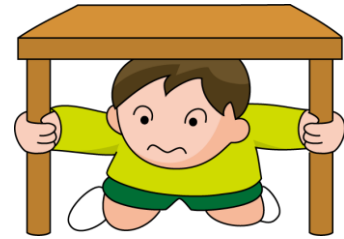
Example: I *have* / ~~*am having*~~ a shower every morning.

1. Look! *It's raining* / *it rains*. We can't go to the beach.
2. What *are you doing* / *do you do tonight?* *Are you going* / *do you go* out?
3. What *are we having* / *do we have* for dinner this evening?

4. Where **are you going / do you usually go** on holiday?

5. A. What **are you doing / do you do** under the table?

B. **I'm trying / I try** to find my pen.



Exercise 2B

Choose the correct form of the verb for each sentence or question. Underline and understand these words or expressions.

Example: Rain Oh no, it's raining. We can't play tennis now. It always rains a lot in April.

1. **read:** I _____ a very good book at the moment. I _____ in bed every night.

2. **walk:** We _____ fast because we're late.

We always _____ fast when we're in a hurry.

3. **work:** She's a doctor. She _____ at Hail Maternity Hospital.

She _____ hard because she has an exam next week.

4. **not eat:** I _____ (not) that. It looks terrible.

Vegetarians _____ meat.

5. **speak:** Look! Mr. Nagamish _____ French with that man over there.

How many languages _____ he _____? Three – Arabic, English, and French.

6. **do:** Why _____ we always _____ boring exercises?

Why _____ we _____ this exercise now?



Grammar Spot: Did you notice? There are some verbs which always accompany certain nouns

Exercise 2C

Match the appropriate verbs and nouns.

VERBS	MATCH	NOUNS
1. Do	____ a	a. shower
	____ b	b. a good time
2. have	____ c	c. Homework / exercise (n)

	___ d	d. Breakfast / lunch / dinner
3. Go	___ e	e. fun
	___ f	f. Baseball / tennis
4. play	___ g	g. swimming
	___ h	h. Piano / guitar / flute
	___ i	i. shopping
	___ j	Camel riding
	___ k	Quad biking
	___ l	hunting

Exercise 3A: Idrees at work:

Complete the passage using words in the box



Go	Have	Work	Read
Wear	Arrive	feel	

Idrees is a businessman. He _____ (work) from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. every day. He always _____ a suit and tie for work. He usually _____ lunch at his desk at 1:00 p.m.. He _____ home at about 7:00 p.m. every evening and he _____ to his children before they _____ to bed. He _____ often very tired at the end of the day.

Exercise 3B: Idrees on holiday

Idrees and his family are on holiday now in a small sea resort near Muscat, Oman. Idrees's boss is calling him on the phone. Idrees is talking with his boss.



Idrees: Hello?

Dr. Badr: Idrees? It's Dr. Badr. I'm sorry I'm _____ (disturb) you and _____ (ask) you about work.

Idrees: Oh, Hello Dr.! You _____ (disturb) me. It's okay.

Dr. Badr: Wonderful! But first, are you _____ a good time?

Idrees: Yes we are. We _____ a great time.

Dr. Badr: _____ you staying in a hotel?

Idrees: No, we _____. We're _____ in a house with a swimming pool near the beach.

Dr. Badr: That's great. And your family? Are they enjoying it?

Idrees: Oh yes, they _____ it very much. The sun _____ (shine); it's a lovely day. The kids _____ in the pool right now. Can you hear them screaming and _____ fun?

Dr. Badr: I can. And, are you and your wife relaxing?

Idrees: We are. We're sitting by the pool. My wife _____ lemonade and I _____ a very interesting book at the moment. I _____ a suit and tie, just trousers and a T-shirt.

Dr. Badr: You're lucky. It never rains here, but it _____ again here. Now, let's talk about work....

Idrees: Sure Dr. Badr. What's the problem?

Dr. Badr: Well, do you remember

Now, listen to your teacher

Speaking Practice: Role Play

After listening to the conversation and checking your answers, **make questions** and **answers** with your partner. Then, **role play** the conversation in front of the class.



Example: Idrees / live? **A.** Where does Idrees live?
 Live / house / Jeddah **B.** He lives in a house in Jeddah.
 Stay / holiday? **A.** Where's he staying on his holiday?
 Stay / seaside resort / house. **B.** He's staying at a seaside resort in a house.

- Idrees / wear / work? **A.** What _____ ?
 Wear / suit and a tie **B.** He _____ .
 Wear / today (on his holiday) ? **A.** _____ ?
 Wear / trousers and a T-shirt / today. **B.** _____ .
- he /relax / work? **A.** _____ ?

- Never / relax / work. B. No.
- Is / relax / his holiday? A. _____?
- Oh Yes. / relax / pool. B. _____.
3. his wife / work? A. _____?
- Yes / she / work / shop B. _____.
- She / work / today? A. _____?
- No, She / enjoy / her holiday. B. _____.
4. it / rain / often / Jeddah? A. _____?
- No / rarely / rain / there. B. _____.
- Rain / there / today? A. _____?
- Rain / there / today. B. _____.

Grammar Spot

Auxiliary Verbs (helping verbs)

The auxiliary verbs are **VERY IMPORTANT**. If you do not use them or use them incorrectly, your sentence / question will be **WRONG**.

Exercise 3C:

Complete the sentences with ***am/is/are/am not/ isn't / aren't or do/does/don't/doesn't***. **Example:** John's a vegetarian. He doesn't eat meat.

- Why _____ your daughter crying? She _____ crying because she isn't happy.
- Where _____ you going? I _____ going to the bank.
- How many children _____ your sister have? She has three children, a boy and two girls.
- (In a shoe shop). I _____ looking for a pair of black shoes. Certainly, what size _____ you take?
- Why _____ you and your sister studying Japanese? We _____ studying it because we _____ going there for a holiday.

6. Hola, Como esta usted? Sorry, I _____ understand. I _____ speak Spanish.

7. What _____ you want to do tomorrow?

Why _____ we go and visit our grandfather? (Not a question, but a suggestion).

We can't because he _____ going to Jordan tonight.

Grammar Spot: Who's and Whose

In the above texts about Idrees, think about the answers to these questions.

Who's Idrees? Who's on holiday at the moment? Whose children are swimming in the pool? Who's calling Idrees on the phone? Whose wife is relaxing by the pool? Who's got a suit and tie?

Grammar Focus ** There are a few ways to use *Who's* and *Whose* :

Who's = Who is **Who's got** = Who has got (British English) **Whose** = shows possession

Other ways to use these will be discussed in levels 3 and 4.

Exercise 4A: Who's or Whose

Choose the correct word for the questions below:

Example: Who's not here today? Whose book is this?

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ going camel riding with us today? | a. Whose | b. Who's |
| 2. _____ jacket is near the door? | a. Whose | b. Who's |
| 3. _____ got some extra money? | a. Whose | b. Who's |
| 4. _____ he? He's my teacher. | a. Whose | b. Who's |
| 5. _____ book is on the table? | a. Whose | b. Who's |
| 6. _____ got an exam tomorrow? | a. Whose | b. Who's |

**** Did you discover the pattern for when to use Whose and When to use who's in the questions?**

Think about the meaning of the question: Is it possession or Is the question about a person?

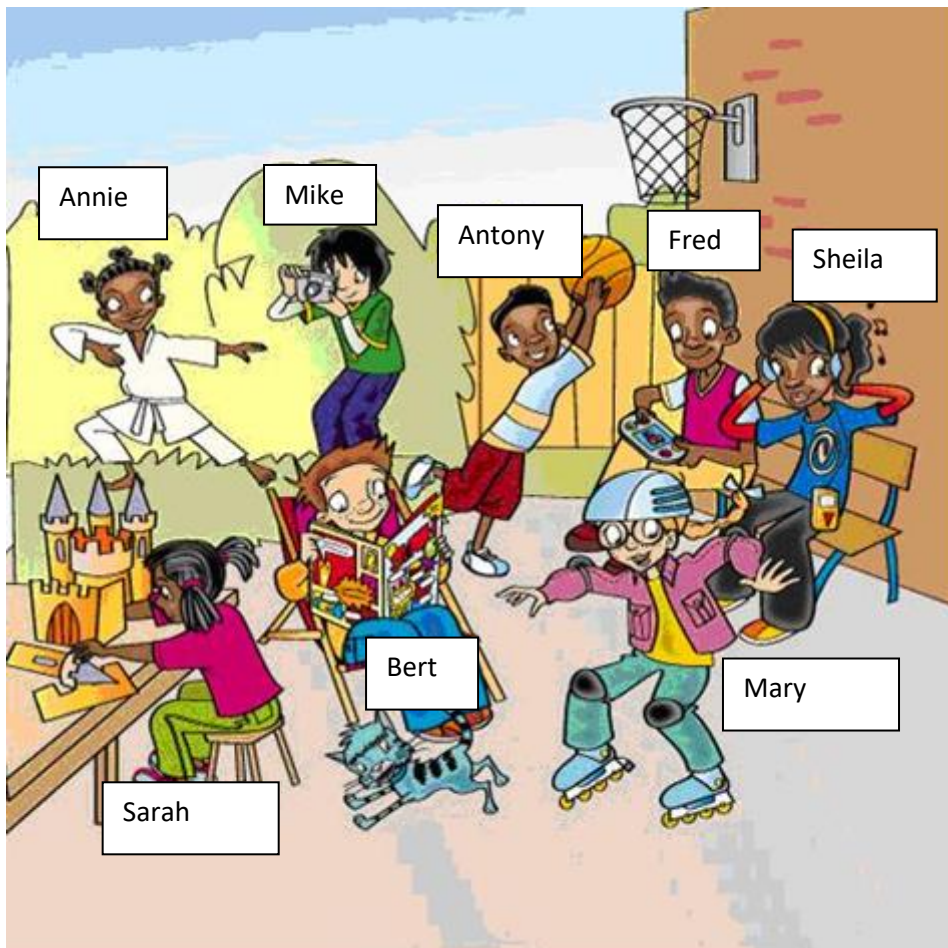
'Whose' is always followed by a noun. E.g. Whose book, Whose jacket, Whose houses, etc....

Who's can be used in several ways, but it doesn't talk about possession; it discusses a person or people.

In British English 'Who's got' = Who has got = Who has.

WHOSE IS IT?

Use the picture below to form questions and then write down the answers to those questions



basketball

comic book

camera

ipod

game-boy

helmet

karate uniform

ruler

Example:

Whose **ruler** is this / that? It's Sarah's. >>> (Sarah's ruler)

Who's **building** a castle? Sarah is building it.

***We don't have to repeat the word 'ruler' because we already know about it from the question.**



Whose basketball is that? It's Anthony's (his).

Who's playing basketball. (Anthony) He's playing it.



_____?

_____?



_____?

_____?



_____?

_____?



_____?

_____?



_____?

_____?



_____?

_____?

Exercise 4C: Complete the table

Subject	Object	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
You (singular)	you		
He		his	
She			hers
It	it	its	its
We			ours
You (plural)	your		
They		their	

Stop and think:



When do we use the 'possessive adjective' and when do we use 'possessive pronoun'?



We can use the words **who** or **whose** as relative clauses in the answer or the second sentence.

Exercise 4D

Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns.

Choose the correct word by crossing out the wrong word and then compare your answers with a partner.

~~Impossible~~
Possible!

Example: I like ~~your / yours~~ house. It's much bigger than ~~mine / my~~. (my house)

- Ours / Our** house is smaller than **their / theirs**.
- And **their / theirs** garden is bigger than **ours / our**, too.
- My / Mine** daughters are older than **her / hers**.
- Whose / Who's** talking to **your / yours** sister?
- This book isn't **mine / my**. Is it **yours / your**?
- Whose / Who's** dictionary is this? It's **his / him**.
- Whose / Who's** going to the restaurant? I'm not.
- Who's / Whose** children are playing in **our / ours** garden? They aren't **my / mine**.

End of Unit Four