# BEGINNERS ESL LESSON PLANS BOOK 2





### Learning English Curriculum

Copyright © 2023 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

You are permitted to print or photocopy as many copies as you need for your school. Online distribution is not permitted. Please contact us if you wish to teach online.

Re-Sales is not permitted.

Notice: Learning English Curriculum makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about the tests covered in this book. Nevertheless, changes can be made in the tests or the administration of the tests at any time and Learning English Curriculum makes no representation or warranty, either expressed or implied as to the accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of the information contained in this book. Learning English Curriculum make no representations or warranties of any kind, express or implied, about the completeness, accuracy, reliability, suitability or availability with respect to the information contained in this document for any purpose. Any reliance you place on such information is therefore strictly at your own risk.

The author(s) shall not be liable for any loss incurred as a consequence of the use and application, directly or indirectly, of any information presented in this work. Sold with the understanding, the author is not engaged in rendering professional services or advice. If advice or expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought.

Published by: Learning English Curriculum

**ISBN** 

Visit us on the Web at <a href="https://www.efl-esl.com">https://www.efl-esl.com</a>



Learning English Curriculum Victoria, B.C. Canada E-mail: info@efl-esl.com

### TEACHING PHILOSOPHY

Our teaching philosophy means that the students and teachers can combine fun and learning, while communicating in English. This is a structured approach, meaning that each new concept is mastered in a conversational English environment before another is introduced. During the past decade, research has shown that the students learn more effectively if the teaching of grammar is integrated with a communicative approach to the learning of the English language.



This program is written for students 13 years and older. We introduce the basic tenses and other structures in a logical sequence, integrating them with light hearted activities that provide practice in a conversational setting. The combination achieved in our curriculum has proved to be popular with the students and successful in achieving its goals.

### TIMING AND LESSON STRUCTURE

The most successful order of presentation for the lessons is outlined below:

- -Greeting the students in English
- -Oral questions (20 to 30 minutes)

Oral Questions may be done before or after the new lesson has been introduced.

The order suggested in the Student's Book should be adapted to the needs of the group.

- -Introduction of a new lesson or continuation of a past lesson.
- -Completion of exercises and / or partner activities
- -Ending with a more relaxed conversational activity

### **VOCABULARY**

The new words introduced in each lesson are listed under the title and may be introduced in any of the following ways:

- -The teacher may write the words on the blackboard and use them in sentences.
- -The teacher can dramatize, draw or use the pictures to explain the words.
- -The students can work in small groups with their dictionaries.

### **ORAL QUESTIONS**

The oral questions are designed to provide practice in speaking.

The questions and answers stress grammatical structure, and word order of the English language.

When our students completed surveys where Oral Questions were rated "helpful / not helpful" on a scale of 1 to 10, **Oral Questions were consistently rated as "10 - very helpful".** 

Teaching this Conversational English program without using the oral questions will result in the lessons becoming too difficult for the students.

These questions provide the basic models of the English Language.

They are a vital part of the program, giving practice, review and an opportunity for the teacher to expand the language to talk about local events.

#### **TESTS**

The tests are a part of the learning process. They allow the students to identify the areas they need to study. When marking the sentence answers, subtract one mark for each error.

- -If a student has one mistake, he or she will get 3 marks for that answer
- -If a student has two mistakes, he or she will get 2 marks for that answer
- -If a student has three mistakes, he or she will get 1 mark for that answer
- -If a student has four or more mistakes, he or she won't get any marks

### GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO INDIVIDUAL NEEDS WHEN MARKING

The teacher should use discretion when marking. Some students work very hard but have difficulty. They should be given the best possible mark. Some students learn easily but become careless, so they should be marked down for their mistakes. In other words, the teacher needs to be aware of the needs of the students. The tests are designed to make most of the students feel good about their English but also give a clear signal to those who aren't making satisfactory progress.

### WHAT KIND OF MISTAKES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED?

Marks should be deducted for:

- not knowing the right vocabulary
- word order mistakes
- grammatical errors
- no marks are given if the student doesn't understand the question

Do **not** deduct marks for spelling mistakes if you can understand what the student means. Students with marks above 80% are ready to continue with the program.

Test answers are included in the Guide.

### ANSWERS TO THE ORAL TEST QUESTIONS

The teachers have the choice of having the students answer orally or in writing. As some of the teachers are speaking English as a second language, it might be difficult for them to test pronunciation. If the teacher can understand what the student is saying then the pronunciation should be accepted. Internationally, it is acceptable if the speaker is understood.

The tests are out of 50 except for the last test in Part 1 and in Part 2.

There are no absolutes when assessing test marks. Many factors always enter into the mark. These can range from the student being sick that day to some problem at home. It's also possible that the student missed a lot of classes due to illness.

The purpose of these tests is to allow the students to see where they are having difficulty. This lets them know where they should spend their time when they study.

This is the most important aspect of the tests.

### **ANSWERS**

Answers in the Guide are written in italics. The suggested answers are the most likely, but others are possible.

### **GLOSSARY**

The glossary contains the vocabulary.

The verbs are shown in the infinitive form: do (to.

The past tenses are included for reference in the glossary, shown as: infinitive, past tense.

### CONTENTS LESSONS 21 – 40

This English second language curriculum provided in our Series includes four Modules. Each book has 20 lessons in Part 1 and 20 in Part 2. The new concepts are incrementally introduced. Each lesson is contained in three books for each Part of each book: Student Reader, Student Workbook and Teacher's Guide. The Student Reader can be used a number of times as the students aren't required to write in it.

This Table of Contents includes exercises and activities in the Student Reader, Workbook and Teacher's Guide. It also lists the new concepts, oral activities, written exercises and large and small group activities. Answers are included for all questions and discussions. Unit and final tests are provided.

Lesson 21 Student Workbook Guide

Vocabulary Short article: Terry Fox Map

Whole class vocabulary activity
Small group question, answer and check answers activity
Using "even though" and "although"
Using "un" in a word
Using "although" and "even though" in sentences
Match the meaning
Sentence answers to questions
Cloze exercise
Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 22 44 49 68

Vocabulary
Article continued

Small group question, answer and check answers activity
Conditional sentences
Whole class activity using "would, could and should"
Role-play
Tag questions using the conditional
Using "a' and "the"
Word Bingo
Oral questions

	Student	Workbook	Guide
Lesson 23	47	51	70

Article: Rick Hansen
Small group question, answer and check answers activity
Sentence word order
Order of adjectives
Whole class: pictures and questions
Writing sentences using adjectives
Adjective picture exercise
Understanding a joke
Crossword puzzle
Oral questions

Lesson 24 Student Workbook Guide

Vocabulary
Whole class discussion of pictures
Role-play
Written exercise: frequency adverbs
Written exercise: tag questions
Written exercise: cloze exercise
Word Bingo
Oral questions

Lesson 24 TEST 6 Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 25 Student Workbook Guide

Vocabulary
Listening and reading orally
Word order for adjectives
Naming body parts
Small group question, answer and check answers activity
Written exercises
Writing sentences to describe pictures
Oral questions

Lesson 26 Student Workbook Guide

Vocabulary
Listening and reading orally: Flying in a balloon
Role-play

Small group question, answer and check answers activities Conditional sentences: untrue fact in the present tense Conditional sentences: untrue fact in the future tense

Match the meaning Written exercises Crossword puzzle Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 27 55 64 84

Vocabulary
Article: Wright brothers
Small group question, answer and check answers activity
Question and answer picture activity
Match the meaning
Written exercise using "and, even though, although"
Oral questions
Picture enrichment activity

Lesson 28 Student Workbook Guide

Vocabulary
Article: Wright brothers continued
Role-play
Whole class discussion of questions
Small group question, answer and check answers activity
Picture activity
Writing sentence answers
Word order - written
Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 29 TEST 7 89

Lesson 29 Student Workbook Guide

Vocabulary
Article: Gordon Lightfoot – a Canadian artist

Role-play Using "because" Using "but"

Small group question, answer and check answers activity

Using "too"

Whole class activity: adding "too" to a sentence.

Match the meaning Cloze exercise Writing sentence answers Oral questions Competitive team activity

Lesson 30 Student Workbook Guide

Vocabulary
Article: Neil Young – a Canadian musician
Using "get'
Role-play
Writing sentence answers
Completing sentences – using "get"
Match the meaning
Word Bingo
Partner activity – writing sentence answers

Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 31 63 74 98

Vocabulary
Article: The Beatles
Whole class activity using "and, but, because or too"
Small group activity: favorite Beatle songs
Small group question, answer and check answers activity
Cloze exercises
Match the meaning
Writing sentence answers
Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 32 66 76 100

Vocabulary

Article: People Helping People

Small group question, answer and check answers activity

Whole class activity: brainstorming question answers

Article: Earthquake in Haiti
Writing sentence answers
Match the meaning
Partner activity using "if"

Crossword puzzle
Oral questions

Small group activity – arranging cut out words in sentence order

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 33 TEST 8 104

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 33 67 79 105

Vocabulary

Role-play: Australia Legend: Kangaroo

Small group question, answer and check answers activity

Match the meaning Using descriptive adjectives

Writing sentence answers
Writing a paragraph – guided by questions

Crossword puzzle
Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 34 69 82

Vocabulary

Role-play: Taj Mahal - India

Small group question, answer and check answers activity

Writing sentence answers

Completing sentences using: "by, about. To, in"
Small group activity: planning a trip

Writing a paragraph about the trip

Crossword puzzle
Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 35
71 85

Vocabulary
Role-play: Niagara Falls
A joke
Writing sentence answers
Match the meaning
Writing tag questions and answers
Cloze exercise
Word Bingo
Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 36

73

88

Vocabulary

Role-play: Flying to Whistler in Vancouver, Canada Small group question, answer and check answers activity

Review: conditional sentences

Using "get"

Completing sentences using "and, but, although, even though, because"

Crossword puzzle Oral questions review

Lesson 36 TEST 9 Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 37 Student Workbook Guide 75 90 118

Vocabulary Role-play: Shopping at Whistler Map of Whistler Reading and following a map

Small group question, answer and check answers activity

Writing sentence answers

Small group activity: Writing sentences that tell locations in Whistler

Small group activity: Shopping at Whistler Writing a paragraph about the shopping trip

Whole class activity: Recording what others bought at Whistler Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 38 77 93 119

Vocabulary

Role-play: Skiing at Whistler

Small group question, answer and check answers activity Whole class oral reading: adding adjectives orally

Small group brainstorming

Cloze exercise: completing paragraph with past tense verbs

Match the Meaning

Whole class activity: sharing and writing interests using role cards

Oral questions

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 39 79 95 124

Vocabulary

Role-play: The Lost Wallet

Small group question, answer and check answers activity

Match the Meaning Cloze exercise

Writing sentence answers to questions Small group activity: Planning a day at Whistler Completing a social calendar chart for Whistler

Word Bingo Oral questions review

Student Workbook Guide

Lesson 40 TEST 10 129

Final Test for Book 2

Printing Instructions for this Document

Student Reader Pages 13 - 45

Student Workbook Pages 48 - 95

Teacher's Guide Pages 98 - 163

# BEGINNERS ESL LESSON PLANS BOOK 2



# STUDENT READER



### Lesson 21

VOCABULARY:	across from	on the right	movie	opposite
along	turn (to)	lunch	on the left	belong (to)
corner	get (to)	block	when	store

### **ACTVITY 1:**

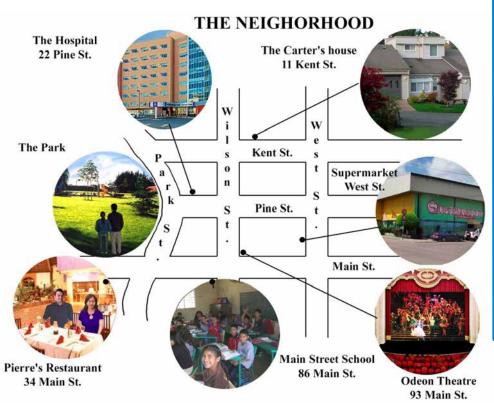
Listen to your teacher read the paragraphs and watch the video. Then take turns reading the sentences orally.

The Carters live on Kent Street at number 11. Raymond and Ruth walk along Wilson Street to their school. They walk two blocks to school.

To go to the supermarket, they walk along Kent Street to West Street, they turn right and walk two blocks. The supermarket is on the right.

The Carters and their friends like to go to the theater to see a movie. The theater is at the corner of Main Street and Wilson Street.

Mr. Carter has lunch in the restaurant across from the park.





### **Lesson 21 Continued**

Look at the map on Page 38. Listen to the video first. Divide into small groups and ask each other these questions. Then look at the answers. If you use a number, use "at". If you don't use a number, use "on".

- 1. Where is the hospital?
- 2. Where is the Odeon Theater?
- 3. What is the address of the school?
- 4. Where is the supermarket?
- 5. Where is Pierre's Restaurant?
- What is the Carter's address?

The Odeon Theater is on Main Street. The hospital is on Pine Street. The The school's address is: 86 Main The supermarket is on West Street. Pierre's Restaurant is at 34 Main The Carter's address is: 11 Kent The Odeon Theater is at 93 Main church is at 22 Pine Street. Pierre's Restaurant is on 3 6.

Exercise 1 – Workbook Page 43

### THE USE OF "ANY"

**EXAMPLES:** 

To ask a question when the answer is singular:

Do you have  $\overline{a}$  hamburger?

Yes, I have  $\overline{a}$  hamburger. No, I don't have  $\overline{a}$  hamburger.

To ask a question when the answer is plural:

How many hamburgers do you have?

Do you have some hamburgers?

I have six hamburgers.

I don't have any hamburgers.

I have some hamburgers.

I don't have any hamburgers.

### **ORAL QUESTIONS**

**ACTIVITY 3** 

**EXERCISE** 

**WORKBOOK PAGE 43** 

**EXERCISE 3** 

**WORKBOOK PAGE 44 WORKBOOK PAGE 44** 

### **TEACHER'S GUIDE**

**ACTIVITY 4 – WORKBOOK PAGE 45** 

### **BINGO**

**DIRECTIONS:** First the students are to match the meaning by writing the number of

the meanings in List 2 beside the words in List 1.

**EXAMPLE:** 1 corner

Next, they are to write the words in List 1 into the BINGO squares. Then the meanings in List 2 can be called to begin playing the game. For instructions on how to play see Page 73 of Book 1 Part 1 of Guide.

**Bingo Answers Guide Page 86** 

# BEGINNERS ESL LESSON PLANS BOOK 2



# STUDENT WORKBOOK



# Book 2 STUDENT WORKBOOK

### Lesson 21

### **EXERCISE 1**

Do <u>not</u> use "the" before a name. Use "the" when it is specific.

1. How do Ruth and Raymond get to school?

**EXAMPLE:** He is in Pierre's Restaurant. **EXAMPLE:** The Church is on Pine Street.

2. Where is the school?	
3. What is across from the park?	SUP-SHARKO
4. Where is the supermarket?	

### THE USE OF "ANY"

**EXAMPLES:** To ask a question when the answer is <u>singular</u>:

**Do you have a hamburger?** Yes, I have a hamburger.

No, I don't have <u>a</u> hamburger.

### To ask a question when the answer is <u>plural</u>:

**How many hamburgers do you have?** I have <u>six</u> hamburgers. I don't have <u>any</u> hamburgers. I don't have <u>any</u> hamburgers.

ACTIVITY 3 Ask your partner. Answer in sentences Use reported speech.
PLURAL - SOME / ANY

1.	Do you have some cats? (no)	
2	. Do you see some hands? (yes)	
3.	Do you see some dishes? (no)	
4.	Do you have some apples? (no	
5.	Do you see a church? (no	
6.	Do you see some flowers? (yes)	
7.	Do you have some matches? (no)	

Do you have some books? (yes)

# **Lesson 21 Continued**

### EXERCISE 2

### Answer the following questions in the positive and the negative:

E	XAMPLE:	I have ten flowers.	I don't have any flowers	•
1. I	How many pens	do you have?		
(Po	ositive)			
(Ne	egative)			
2. I	How many dogs	do you have?		
(Po	ositive)			
(Ne				
EX	XERCISE 3	Answer in	n sentences	
	XAMPLE: Who is sitting	Where are the window across from you?	vs? They are on the left.	
2.	Who is on you	r right?		
3.	Do you someti	mes walk along the street?		
4.	Who is on you	r left?		
5.	Do you get app	bles at the supermarket?		M. T. M. W
6	Do you live ac	ross from a hospital?		東京を登り 東京東京 日 東京東京 田 東京東京 田
7.	Is there a park	in your town?		
8.	Do you go to t	he theater?		
9.	Is the school ac	cross from the Carter's house?		

### **LESSON 21 CONTINUED**

### ACTIVITY 3: (See Guide page 73 of Book 1 Part 1 for instructions about how to play.)

ACTIVITY 3: (See Guide page 73 of Book 1 Part 1 for instructions about how to play.)								
LIST 1	LIST 1 WORDS TO WRITE IN THE BINGO SQUARES:							
my (n	nine) th	eater	our (ours)		rmarket	Canadian		
outsid	e hi	S	house	hat		behind		
here		ру	to come		dfather	good		
chair		ctionary	1 corner		couver	left		
to like	re	estaurant	can't	don'				
LIST 2		W	ORDS TO CALL	,				
<ol> <li>where you turn on the street</li> <li>to enjoy.</li> <li>opposite of in front of.</li> <li>a mother's son.</li> <li>belongs to us</li> <li>you eat there</li> <li>you put it on your head</li> <li>you sit on it</li> <li>home</li> <li>belongs to him</li> <li>opposite of can</li> <li>not inside</li> </ol>				4. 6. 8. 10. 6 12. 6 14. 9 16. 6 18. 8 20. 8 22. 8	where you but opposite of the opposite of to opposite of to opposite of do opposite of do opposite of base a nationality of the opposite of base anationality of the opposite of base opposite of the base opposite of the base opposite of base opposite oppos	y things nere ght go vie there ad		
			BINGO					

# BEGINNERS ESL LESSON PLANS BOOK 2



# **TEACHER'S GUIDE**



### TEACHING PHILOSOPHY

Our philosophy means that the students and teachers can combine fun and learning, while communicating in English. This is a structured approach, meaning that each new concept is mastered in a conversational English environment before another is introduced. During the past decade, research has shown that the students learn more effectively if the teaching of grammar is integrated with a communicative approach to the learning of the English language.



This program is written for students 13 years and older. We introduce the basic tenses and other structures in a logical sequence, integrating them with light hearted activities that provide practice in a conversational setting. The combination achieved in Learning English Curriculum has proved to be popular with the students and successful in achieving its goals.

### TIMING AND LESSON STRUCTURE

The most successful order of presentation for the lessons is outlined below:

- -Greeting the students in English
- -Oral questions (20 to 30 minutes)

Oral Questions may be done before or after the new lesson has been introduced. The order suggested in the Student's Book should be adapted to the needs of the group.

- -Introduction of a new lesson or continuation of a past lesson.
- -Completion of exercises and / or partner activities
- -Ending with a more relaxed conversational activity

### **VOCABULARY**

The new words introduced in each lesson are listed under the title and may be introduced in any of the following ways:

- -The teacher may write the words on the blackboard and use them in sentences.
- -The teacher can dramatize, draw or use the pictures to explain the words.
- -The students can work in small groups with their dictionaries.

### **ORAL OUESTIONS**

The oral questions are designed to provide practice in speaking.

The questions and answers stress grammatical structure, and word order of the English language.

When our students completed surveys where Oral Questions were rated "helpful / not helpful" on a scale of 1 to 10. Oral Questions were consistently rated as "10. years helpful"

on a scale of 1 to 10, Oral Questions were consistently rated as "10 - very helpful".

Teaching this Conversational English program without using the oral questions will result in the lessons becoming too difficult for the students.

These questions provide the basic models of the English Language.

They are a vital part of the program, giving practice, review and an opportunity for the teacher to expand the language to talk about local events.

# SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESENTING ORAL QUESTIONS If the group has fewer than 15 students the teacher can work with the whole group.

- It is best to begin at the start of the oral question and work down, as the first questions can be a review.
- Avoid asking students in the order in which they sit. Their attention will be the best if they don't know who you are going to ask next!
- It is important to write difficult questions on the blackboard and discuss the possible answers with the students.
- Always be willing to use the blackboard to clarify a question or answer. Encourage the students to request such clarification.
- Be sure to ask the same question a number of times until the students can answer fluently. This is especially important for the difficult questions.
- As the basic questions and answers are learned, it will be important for the teacher to adapt and expand the questions and answers. The given questions and suggested answers provide basic grammatically correct English. It will be helpful if teachers try to provide additional humorous and / or questions about local events.

# ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF PRESENTING THE ORAL QUESTIONS SO THEY CAN BE ADAPTED TO DIFFERENT GROUPS

If the whole group approach is not appropriate to the situation then the presentation of the questions may be adapted in the following ways:

#### The class can be divided in half.

One copy of the oral questions can be given to each pair of students in one half of the class. They can then take turns asking each other the questions. Meanwhile the teacher can be working orally with the other half as explained above.

Working with half of the class at a time is well suited to using volunteers.

### **EXERCISES**

These can be done in class or assigned as homework. Due to the differences between the English language and other languages, students should understand the meaning of each sentence, but they should avoid making a direct translation, (a translation of each word). Word by word translation often changes the meaning, takes too much time, and prevents the student from learning the correct English word order. Teachers should use their discretion when deciding the order in which the students complete the exercises.

### **ACTIVITIES**

The activities are often designed to take place in a more relaxed atmosphere, with the students moving around the room, and practicing what they have learned. The goal of these activities is for the students to gain practice, and not to finish the activity quickly. They will require supervision, so that they do practice the English, and not complete the activity in their own language. If time is limited, then an activity may be skipped and returned to at a later time. Teachers should use their discretion when deciding the order in which the students complete the activities.

#### SEATING ARRANGEMENT

We suggest that the students sit facing each other. A U shaped configuration works well.

### **TESTS**

The tests are a part of the learning process. They allow the students to identify the areas they need to study. When marking the sentence answers, subtract one mark for each error.

- -If a student has one mistake, he or she will get 3 marks for that answer
- -If a student has two mistakes, he or she will get 2 marks for that answer
- -If a student has three mistakes, he or she will get 1 mark for that answer
- -If a student has four or more mistakes, he or she won't get any marks

#### GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO INDIVIDUAL NEEDS WHEN MARKING

The teacher should use discretion when marking. Some students work very hard but have difficulty. They should be given the best possible mark. Some students learn easily but become careless, so they should be marked down for their mistakes. In other words, the teacher needs to be aware of the needs of the students. The tests are designed to make most of the students feel good about their English but also give a clear signal to those who aren't making satisfactory progress.

### WHAT KIND OF MISTAKES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED?

Marks should be deducted for:

- not knowing the right vocabulary
- word order mistakes
- grammatical errors
- no marks are given if the student doesn't understand the question

Do **not** deduct marks for spelling mistakes if you can understand what the student means.

Students with marks above 80% are ready to continue with the program.

Test answers are included in the Guide.

### ANSWERS TO THE ORAL TEST QUESTIONS

The teachers have the choice of having the students answer orally or in writing. As some of the teachers are speaking English as a second language, it might be difficult for them to test pronunciation. If the teacher can understand what the student is saying then the pronunciation should be accepted. Internationally, it is acceptable if the speaker is understood.

The tests are out of 50 except for the last test in Part 1 and in Part 2.

There are no absolutes when assessing test marks. Many factors always enter into the mark. These can range from the student being sick that day to some problem at home. It's also possible that the student missed a lot of classes due to illness.

The purpose of these tests is to allow the students to see where they are having difficulty. This lets them know where they should spend their time when they study.

This is the most important aspect of the tests.

#### **ANSWERS**

Answers in the Guide are written in italics. The suggested answers are the most likely, but others are possible.

### **GLOSSARY**

The glossary contains the vocabulary for this book.

The verbs are shown in the infinitive form: do (to).

The past tenses are included for reference in the glossary, shown as: infinitive, past tense.

# Lesson 21

NOTE: In North America, we go to the theater for plays, or for films, which are called "movies". In England, movies are seen in a cinema, and plays in a theater.

# **ORAL QUESTIONS**

Who is across from you?	is across from me.			
Who is in (at) the corner of the room?	is in (at) the corner of the room.			
Do you go along the street sometimes?	Yes, I go along the street sometimes.			
	The students are to look at the map on Page 38 of			
their Student Book.				
Where do the Carters live?	The Carters live <u>at</u> 11 Kent Street.			
What street do they live on?	They live on Kent Street.			
Where is the restaurant?	It's at 34 Main Street.			
	It's <u>on</u> Main Street.			
Where is the church?	It's <u>at</u> 22 Pine Street.			
	It's <u>on</u> Pine Street.			
Where is the park?	It's <u>on</u> Park Street.			
Where is the school?	It's at the corner of Wilson St. and Main St.			
	It's <u>at</u> 86 Main St.			
Where is the supermarket?	It is on West St.			
How does Raymond go to school?	He walks to school.			
How do you go from the restaurant to the church?	You walk across Main St. to Park St.			
	and along Park St. to Pine St.			
How do you go from the school to the park?	Walk along Main Street to Park Street.			
How many blocks is it from Main to Kent St.?	It's two blocks.			
How many people do you see in the school?	There are about eleven people.			
Do you have some horses?	Yes, I have some horses.			
	No, I don't have any horses.			
Do you have some sons?	Yes, I have some sons.			
•	No, I don't have any sons.			
Do you have some daughters?	Yes, I have some daughters.			
	No, I don't have any daughters.			
Do you have some hamburgers?	Yes, I have some hamburgers.			
•	No, I don't have any hamburgers.			
Do you have some matches?	Yes, I have some matches.			
	No, I don't have any matches.			
Do you have some pens?	Yes, I have some pens.			
	No, I don't have any pens			

### **PAGE 43**

### ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS:

**EXERCISE 1** 

- 1. How do Ruth and Raymond get to school? Ruth and Raymond walk to school.
- 2. Where is the school?

The school is at the corner of Main and Wilson Streets.

The school is at 86 Main Street.

- 3. What is across from the park?
  - The restaurant is across from the park.
- 4. Where is the supermarket? The supermarket is on West Street.

### **PAGE 43**

### ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

**ACTIVITY 3** 

- 1. Do you have some cats? (no) No, I don't have any cats. 2. Do you see some hands? (yes) Yes, I see some hands. 3. Do you see some dishes? (no) No, I don't see any dishes. 4. Do you have some apples? (no) No, I don't have any apples. 5. Do you see a church? (no) No, I don't see a church. 6. Do you see some flowers? (yes) Yes, I see some flowers. 7. Do you have some matches? (no) No, I don't have any matches.
- 8. Do you have some books? (yes) Yes, I have some books.

**EXERCISE 2** 

### **PAGE 44**

### ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS:

Answer the following questions in the positive and negative:

1. How many pens do you have? (Positive) I have \_\_\_\_ pens. (Negative) I don't have any pens.

Who is sitting across from you?

How many dogs do you have? (Positive) I have one dog. (Negative) I don't have any dogs.

### **PAGE 44**

1.

### ANSWERS TO THE WORKBOOK QUESTIONS

- **EXERCISE 3** is sitting across from me.
- Who is on your right? \_\_\_ is on my right. 2. Do you sometimes walk along the street? Yes, I sometimes walk along the street. 3. Who is on your left? 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is on my left.
- Do you get apples at the supermarket? Yes, I get apples at the supermarket. 5. No, I don't get any apples at the...
- Yes, I live across from a church. Do you live across from a church?
- No, I don't live across from a church. *Yes, there is a park in our / my town.* 7. Is there a park in your town?
- Do you go to the theatre? 8. Yes, I go to the theater. No, I don't go to the theater.
- Is the school across from the Carter's house? No, the school is not across from the Carter's house.

#### **PAGE 45**

#### ANSWERS TO THE BINGO

### **ACTIVITY 4**

2	my (mine)	14 theater	9 our (ours)	4supermarket	18 Canadian
23	outside	19 his	17 house	13 hat	5 behind
6	here	7 boy	10 to come	24 grandfather	16 good
15	chair	22 dictionary	1 corner	20 Vancouver	8 left
2	to 1:1ro	11 magtaxmant	21 soult	12 doubt	

3 to like I I restaurant 21 can't 12 don't

# Visit us Online for More

https://www.efl-esl.com

### LISTENING AND SPEAKING ENGLISH WORKBOOK

### **BOOK 1 - BEGINNER'S ENGLISH**

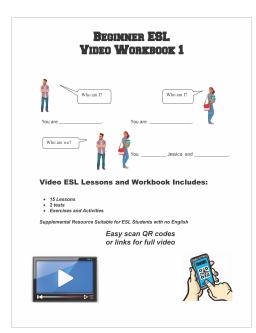


### Listening and Speaking Workbook

Complete Listening and Speaking English Workbook – includes full downloadable audio!

- Vocabulary for each Lesson
- Everyday Conversations Listen to full audio then role-play!
- 14 Lessons
- 2 Review Chapters
- 2 Full Audio Tests with Answer Key
- Role Play
- Telephone Conversations and role play
- Question and Answer Dialogues

https://efl-esl.com/listening-speaking-english/



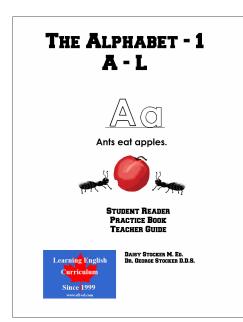
# Beginners ESL Video Workbook

### **Includes:**

- 15 lesson plans with full video
- Supplemental activities and games
- Video introduction for all topics

Learn More <a href="https://efl-esl.com/video-workbooks/">https://efl-esl.com/video-workbooks/</a>

# Children's ESL

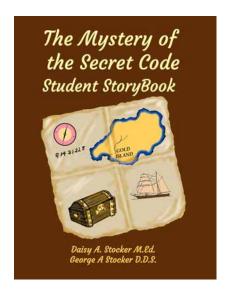


This book introduces the alphabet from A to L and the numbers from 1-10.

### **Includes:**

- Student book 37 pages
- Student Workbook 24 pages
- Teacher's Guide Book 50 pages
- Glossary 142 new words
- Colorful games and activities suitable for lamination –use over and over!

https://efl-esl.com/alphabet-activities-for-esl-students/



### **ESL Graphic Novels for Kids (Comic Books)**

These books offer an oral approach for young ESL / EFL students aged 6 - 10.

They contain high interest stories, written in the graphics novel format that children love. This is very suitable for supplementary study, home school, as well as for summer camps.

https://efl-esl.com/esl-graphic-novels-for-children/