



ORELLANA'S STAGGERING ESP Book 2

Erich Gonzalo Guamán Condoy
Nancy de las Mercedes Barreno Silva
María Alejandra Uquillas Cárdenas
María Eugenia Camacho Oleas



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ORELLANA'S STAGGERING ESP Book 2. Editorial Grupo Compás

© Erich Gonzalo Guamán Condoy
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ESCUELA SUPERIOR POLITECNICA DE CHIMBORAZO (ESPOCH)

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ORELLANA'S STAGGERING ESP

BOOK 2

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ESCUELA SUPERIOR POLITECNICA DE CHIMBORAZO (ESPOCH)

*"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place
for us to live."*

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INTRODUCTION

ORELLANA'S STAGGERING BOOK 2 is a book of its kind to explore The Amazon in Ecuador in special Orellana. ORELLANA'S STAGGERING BOOK 2 explores topics relating to culture, music and gastronomy.

ORELLANA'S STAGGERING BOOK 2 explores this growing area of English for specific purposes.

This book develops speaking, reading, listening, and writing skills. It considers a wide range of themes related to Orellana province, including methodological frameworks, and specific teaching methods.

This book is a didactic resource for students who want to improve their English communication skills in a work environment. It includes career-specific vocabulary and content.

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LESSON 1: ORELLANA



Orellana is an inland province of Ecuador. The capital is Puerto Francisco de Orellana. It was created on July 30, 1998, from part of Napo Province.

Its derives from the explorer Francisco de Orellana who it is told to have sailed from somewhere near the town to the Atlantic Ocean. He did this trip several times looking for the gold city of El Dorado and in search of a rumored Nutmeg forest which at the time was a very expensive spice. During his voyages he met a ferocious tribe of Indians who attacked his ships and many among them were women. This led to the naming of the river as the Amazon river. The province is divided in four cantons.

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Task 1. Read orellana and underline the verbs in past, then divide them in regular and irregural verbs

REGULAR VERBS

IRREGULAR VERBS

Task 2. Add more regular and irregular verbs

Task 3 read orellana again and answer these questions

1. Who is Francisco de Orellana?

2. Where is the Amazon River Located?

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3. What was he looking for?

4. What was the Nutmeg forest?

5. How many cartoons does Orellana have?

Task 4. Write sentences using this verbs

LOOK FOR

DISCOVER

ARRIVE

MEET

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ATTACK

HAVE

DO

Task 5. Read and complete the text use the words in the box

offers forcing source Mining covers

Jungle _____ most of the province's territory, _____ it to rely primarily on the export of crude oil and timber. The second most important _____ of income is tourism, which _____ jungle exploration, indigenous encounters, and rivers. _____ is the third reliable source of income.

Task 6. Do you have any information about the life of Francisco de Orellana?

- Born _____
- Place _____
- Nationality _____
- Occupation _____
- Died _____
- Known for _____

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Task 7. In pairs share your information



Task 8. Write about francisco de orellana

FRANCISCO DE ORELLANA



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Task 9. Write about another important person that you know in Orellana

Task 10. Complete the text using the verbs in past

Oswaldo Guayasamín _____ (BE) an Ecuadorian artist whose work is characterized by its Cubist-styled depictions of Latin American people. The artist _____ (FOCUS) especially on portraying the rampant oppression, poverty, and political strife he _____ (WITNESS) growing up in the region. Born on July 6, 1919 in Quito, Ecuador to parents of Quechua descent, Guayasamín _____ (show) a passion for art from an early age, and _____ go)on to attend the School of Fine Arts in Quito. The artist's subsequent rise to prominence _____ (come) about with his exhibition at the Salón Nacional de Acuarelistas y Dibujantes in 1948. Followed by shows at the São Paulo Biennial, the Luxembourg Palace in Paris, and the Palais de Glace in Buenos Aires. Guayasamín is considered by some to be a national hero. His legacy includes the completion of La Capilla del Hombre, a chapel remembering the mistreatment of indigenous peoples in Latin America. During his life,

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Guayasmín befriended the famed writers Gabriel Garcia-Marquez and Pablo Neruda. He once _____ (say) "Mantengan encendida una luz que siempre voy a volver," or "Keep a light burning for I will always return." Although he sadly _____ (pass) away on March 10, 1999 in Baltimore, MD, his murals can be seen at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris and at Adolfo Suárez Airport in Madrid.

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2

LESSON 2: CANTONS IN ORELLANA







Task 1. Read and match the name and the description

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Loreto |The canton is an Ecuadorian subnational territorial entity of the Province of Orellana. Its cantonal capital is the city of El Coca, where a large part of its total population is located. |
| Aguarico | is located in the province of Orellana southeast of the capital of Ecuador, its capital is the homonymous city and is part of the Napo River basin. Its limits are: North: Canton El Chaco and Francisco Orellana, South: Canton Tena, Napo Province, East: Canton Francisco de Orellana, West: Quijos, Tena and Archidona cantons. |
| Francisco de Orellana |Canton located in the province of Orellana, in the Ecuadorian Amazon, its cantonal head is La Joya de los Sachas, also known as Sacha or Sacha 7, is known due to the first oil well Sacha 7. Sacha in native language means jungle or virgin forest. La Joya de los Sachas is the second largest city in the province of Orellana. |
| La joya de los Sachas |Canton located in the province of Orellana, in the Amazon region of Ecuador. Its cantonal capital is Tiputini ² . The canton has tourist attractions, due to the important presence of nature. In fact, part of the Cuyabeno Natural Reserve and the Yasuní National Park are located within Aguarico. |

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Task 2. Use the information below to write about orellana

| CANTON | POPULATION | AREA | CAPITAL | POPULATION | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|-----------------------|------------|---|
| La Joya de Los Sachas | 52 444 | 1195 | La Joya de Los Sachas | 16 023 |  |
| Loreto | 27 720 | 3904 | Loreto | 5377 |  |
| Francisco de Orellana | 95 130 | 6995 | El Coca | 51 281 |  |
| Aguarico | 6872 | 11 358 | Tiputini | 657 |  |

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Task 3. Read, underline and correct the mistakes

Orellana are one of the twenty-four provinces that makes up the Republic of Ecuador, locate in the northeast of the country, in the geographical area knowns as the Amazon region. Its administrative capital are the city of El Coca, which are also its largest and most populated city. It occupy a territory of about 21,692.1 km², making it the third largest province in the country, behind Pastaza and Morona Santiago. Bordered on the north by the province of Sucumbíos, on the west by the province of Napo, on the south by the province of Pastaza, and on the east by the province of Maynas, belonging to Peru. It the only Amazonian province of Ecuador that do not border any province of the Sierra Region.



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Task 5. Circle the word or phrase that correctly complete each sentence.

- The _____ is the highest administrative and political authority in the canton of Orellana.

Mayor

Teacher

doctor

- The canton is divided into _____ that can be urban or rural and are represented by the Parish Governments before the Mayor's Office of Orellana.

Cities

Parishes

Canton

- The _____ is organized by the separation of powers of an executive nature represented by the mayor, and another of a legislative nature made up of the members of the cantonal council.

Council

City

Municipality

- It is one of the most important administrative, economic, financial and commercial centers in the Amazon, and is also one of the main provinces that supply the Ecuadorian state with exported

Sugar

Oil

Fish

- Orellana is one of the twenty-four provinces that make up the Republic of Ecuador, located in the northeast of the country, in the geographical area known as the _____

Coastal region

Amazon region

Highland region

- The Province of Orellana is politically _____ into four cantons: Orellana, Joya de Los Sachas, Loreto and Aguarico.

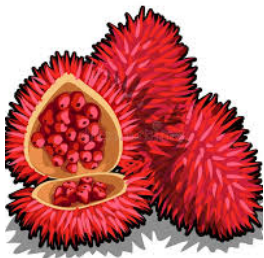
Added

Divided

Divides

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Task 6. Look at the pictures below and write sentences to describe them.



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

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Task 7. Which adjectives describe the picture? Give reasons

*BEAUTIFUL LUSH PICTURESQUE CHARMING ATTRACTIVE
TALL SHORT*



REASONS

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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Task 8. Look at the picture and write a short article for student's magazine to invite them to visit this place.



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Task 9. Find 6 touristic places in loreto

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| K | Q | W | E | R | T | Y | U | U | C | E | E | S | A | R | O | L | S | A | L |
| A | A | X | V | G | H | J | J | F | A | S | W | E | D | F | V | G | T | H | J |
| S | R | R | A | H | Y | V | W | W | R | E | E | R | Z | Q | I | Q | I | O | A |
| D | R | G | U | N | U | U | E | E | A | R | W | T | X | W | U | W | U | L | S |
| F | D | G | S | T | H | Y | R | R | C | T | Q | Y | C | E | Y | E | Y | M | D |
| G | F | B | D | V | A | T | T | C | H | Y | W | U | V | R | T | R | T | M | F |
| H | G | J | F | E | T | M | T | D | U | U | R | I | B | T | E | T | E | N | G |
| J | H | H | G | V | Y | R | B | S | P | J | F | O | N | Y | R | Y | R | B | H |
| J | J | H | H | T | U | V | Y | O | A | J | D | P | M | U | F | U | F | V | J |
| K | K | H | J | S | I | V | U | S | P | J | W | Ñ | Ñ | I | D | I | D | D | K |
| L | L | G | K | R | O | V | U | F | A | K | E | L | L | O | S | I | S | F | S |
| U | L | U | L | T | P | V | H | T | K | O | R | K | K | P | A | O | A | G | Ñ |
| Y | Q | Y | Ñ | G | P | V | G | Y | C | O | Y | J | J | Ñ | S | O | | O | L |
| T | W | T | P | V | W | V | D | H | H | L | U | H | H | L | D | L | I | O | H |
| R | E | R | Q | C | E | G | C | G | A | L | U | H | G | K | F | D | I | Ñ | I |
| Y | E | E | I | S | R | F | V | D | D | G | H | H | F | J | E | A | U | L | U |
| P | A | R | Q | U | E | S | U | M | A | C | O | D | D | D | G | S | Y | K | Y |
| C | E | E | Q | F | Q | K | G | D | R | G | N | D | R | J | H | S | T | J | T |
| F | R | X | W | B | W | J | H | H | T | F | B | R | E | H | J | D | E | U | E |
| R | T | Z | E | H | E | J | J | J | Y | D | G | T | T | G | K | F | R | G | R |
| T | Y | A | R | H | R | H | T | J | U | A | D | R | U | F | Ñ | G | F | H | F |
| G | Y | E | T | G | T | G | F | J | L | Q | F | W | U | F | P | G | D | N | D |
| N | U | R | Y | F | T | F | | I | U | W | G | Q | I | C | O | B | S | T | S |
| N | I | B | U | D | Y | D | M | P | N | E | H | S | J | F | I | N | A | T | A |
| U | O | Y | U | E | Y | A | D | O | H | Y | J | S | H | D | U | N | Q | B | S |
| I | O | T | U | R | N | W | E | I | S | T | Y | D | G | S | Y | A | W | R | D |
| K | V | R | U | R | T | E | R | U | G | R | I | F | B | U | T | S | E | R | G |
| A | R | E | E | R | G | D | T | U | V | R | O | G | N | Y | R | D | R | F | G |
| S | W | B | E | R | B | T | Y | Y | I | T | L | J | D | H | E | F | T | T | H |
| R | A | S | E | E | F | G | Y | T | Ñ | | Ñ | K | W | Y | D | G | Y | G | N |
| C | S | A | L | A | D | E | R | O | L | L | U | M | U | C | H | A | U | R | C |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 10. Write sentences to describe the places

PLACES:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

g) _____

h) _____

i) _____

j) _____

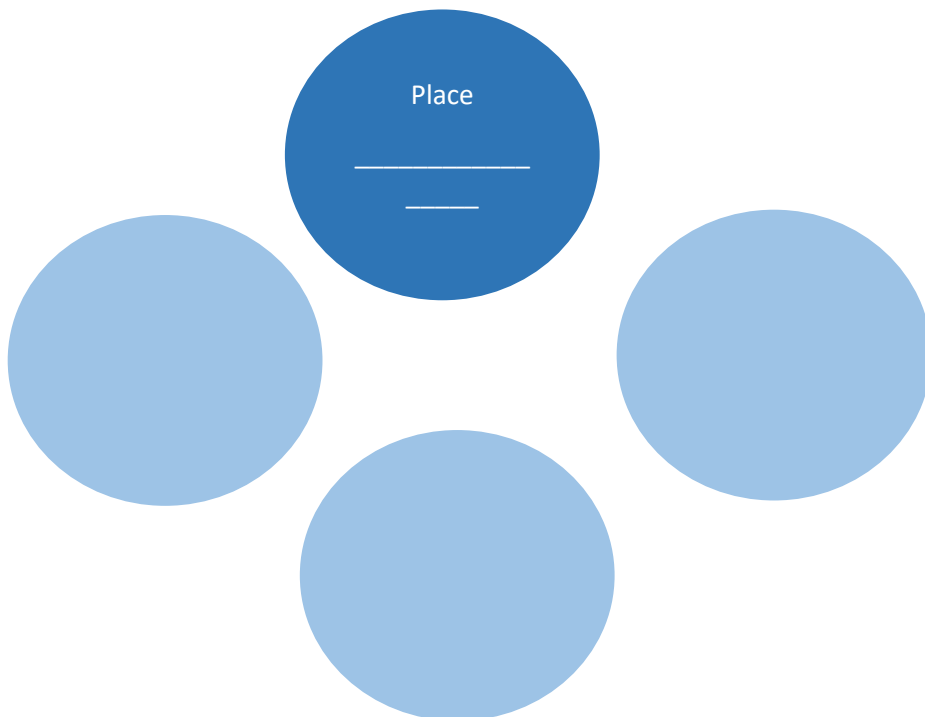
"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

3

LESSON 3: THE FOREST



Task 1. Work in groups. Collect information about the forest in Orellana and how important they are to people and the environment.



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 2. Present your findings to the class



Task 3. Which of the following might you see, hear, feel, smell in a forest?

LEAVES RUSTLING BIRDS SINGING THICK TREE TRUNKS MORNING MIST
BRANCHES SWAYING IN THE WIND SUN WARMING YOUR FACE TWISTED ROOTS
A FAMILY HAVING A PICNIC FLYING INSECTS SUNLIGHT SHINING THROUGH THE TREES
WILD FLOWERS DAMP LEAVES ON THE GROUND ANIMAL SOUNDS

| SEE | HEAR | FEEL | SMELL |
|-----|------|------|-------|
| | | | |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 4. Use the phrases in task 3 as well as your own ideas, to say what it is like there.

- a) The forest is a beautiful place. I can listen birds singing.
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____
- i) _____
- j) _____

TASK 5. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD IN BOLD, THEN WRITE A SENTENCE WITH THE OTHER WORD

- The sun is hot. Let's sit in the **shadow/shade**
- _____
- My mother suffered minor **injuries /wounds**
- _____
- Mary gained **valuable/priceless** experience in her job.
- _____
- The **root/route** of a plant is the part that grows under the ground.
- _____
- The **forest / city** is really beautiful
- _____

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- The **birds/animals** can fly everywhere
- _____

Task 6. Write 10 words that describe the forest, then write sentences.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 7. Match the sentence with the meaning

- NATURE** _____ a. A way of showing love to an animal companion, and the addition of treats to a balanced diet is common.
- FLOOD** _____ b. Trash, wastepaper, or garbage lying scattered about. trying to clean up the roadside litter. b. : an untidy accumulation of objects.
- TREAT ANIMALS** _____ c. The phenomena of the physical world collectively, including plants, animals, the landscape, and other features and products of the earth, as opposed to humans or human creations.
- LITTER** _____ d. a class of things of the same kind and with the same name
- SPPECIES** _____ e. A rising and overflowing of a body of water especially onto normally dry land.

Task 8. Write the prefix -en or the suffix -en to some nouns or adjectives to make verbs: ensure

LARGE - ENLARGE

SHORT - SHORTEN

SURE - ENSURE

DARK - TARKEN

TANGLE

DANGER

BRIGHT

LENGTH

ABLE

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 9. Use the words above to write sentences

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

Task 10. Order the sentences

1. to/ like/talk / I / you/ to/
2. bad/French / I / speak/extremely/really
3. hates/they/noise/ when/people/he/make
4. they/ night / song / a / sing/every
5. 8'o clock/sell / flowers / we/till/
6. anytime/ see / me / you / can/want/you
7. the/buy / milk / he/for / wants/to/baby
8. feed / you / my / cat / can
9. sister /has /my /got /a dog/ugly/dangerous
10. now/must / the book / read / you/carefully

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

3

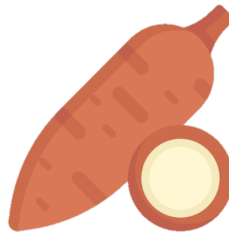
LESSON 3: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM THE AMAZON REGION OF ECUADOR

Task 1. Match the name with the correct picture

Avocado Sugar cane Coffee Cocoa Citrus (oranges, tangerines, lemons)
Guayusa Corn Passion fruit
Chontilla palm Pineapple Pitahaya Yucca



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."



Task 2. Form statements using the following words/phrases.

Cocoa:

high quality chocolate, /is fine aromatic cocoa./ One of the region's / used in the production of/ most important products, /

Coffee:

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

_____ one of the best in the world./
known as Arabica, /which is considered / a variety of coffee/ The region
produces /

Fruits:

_____avocado, papaya, passion fruit,
/known for its delicious/ such as soursop, /mango, pineapple, / The
Ecuadorian Amazon is/ among others./ tropical fruits, /

Medicinal plants:

_____ailments, such as cat's claw,/
/rich in medicinal/ to treat various / The region is chanca piedra, and maca,
/among others. plants traditionally used /

Yucca:

_____an important crop/ in the region,
/ of various traditional dishes. Yucca is / used for the preparation/

*"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place
for us to live."*

Oil palm:

an important crop in/ Oil palm is/ used for palm /oil production./ the Ecuadorian Amazon, /

Task 3. Read and answer the questions



CHONTA, TOQUILLA AND PAMBIL ARE THE MATERIALS USED IN AMAZONIAN HOUSES.

The construction of the houses is characterized by the use of local materials, which are necessary to withstand the rainy and humid climate of the region. The Ecuadorian Amazon, due to its particular climate and geography, has made the houses of the indigenous communities of the area adapt to these peculiarities. These materials are resistant to the rainy and humid climate of the region.

They are designed according to the popular wisdom that uses mechanisms to take advantage of lighting and ventilating. Likewise, they are designed to share with different families. Their ventilation is crossed and contains an opening in the upper part for the exit of air.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

1. What is the climate like in the Amazon region?

2. Why do the people use the local materials?

3. How are houses made?

4. How are they constructed?

Task 4. Read again and underline the verbs

These materials **are** resistant to the rainy and humid climate of the region.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

TASK 5. WRITE SENTENCES USING THE FOLLOWING VERBS

MADE

BUILD

LIVE

ADAPT

HAVE

DESIGN

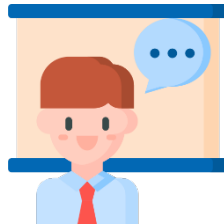
Task 6. In groups of five imagine are living in the amazon. Read and say how to build a house using local materials.

The house is built with a space for a stove that is used to cook food, the floor is made of chonta and the roof is made of strips of guadua cane where they weave the toquilla leaf, a technique that consists of crossing and folding each leaf to prevent water from filtering.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Task 7. Present the project to the classroom



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 8. Write about the advantages and disadvantages of living in a house in the forest.

ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES

Task 9. Write the name under each picture



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."



Task 10. In pairs, describe the house, explain the materials used



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

4

LESSON 5: TYPICAL FOOD OF ORELLANA



The peewah (chonta fruit) is one of the Amazonian natural foods with the highest nutritional value. In addition to the fruit and its leaves, the wood is also used, the main characteristic of which is its fine and shiny black appearance.

Task 1. Read and number how to prepare the peewah

- _____ Remove the peewah from the branch.
- _____ Add 2 tablespoons of salt
- _____ Wash the chontaduros.
- _____ Cook for 1-2 hours
- _____ Serve with coffee
- _____ Place in a pressure cooker
- _____ Cover the pot

Task 2. The guayusa, read the ingredients and tell how to prepare it.



INGREDIENTS FOR SIX SERVINGS:

- 4 bundles of guayusa
- 2 liters of water
- 1/2 cup of panela
- 1 lemon
- 2 cinnamon sticks
- 1/2 tablespoon oregano

Task 3. Share the recipe with your classmates



Task 4. Write the ingredients and how to prepare maito



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 5. Share it to the classroom



Task 6. Role play. Act out the dialogue

Jose: The maito looks really good.

Juana: It is! I had it the last time I was here.

Pedro: How is the chontaduro, Juana?

Juana: It's good, but I think the maito is better. What would you recommend?

Waitperson: I'd recommend the Fresh Water Fish Soup. It's excellent!

Juana: That sounds great. I'll have that.

Waitperson: Fine. Would you like an appetizer?

Juana: yes, Guayusa juice for me!

Jose: I think I'll have the Fresh Water Fish Soup as well.

Waitperson: Right. That's two Fresh Water Fish Soup. Would you care for an appetizer?

Jose: Yes, I'll take the chicha de yucca.

Pedro: Oh, that sounds good! I can't decide between the chicha and guayusa juice.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Waitperson: The chicha is fresh, so I'd recommend that.

Pedro: Great. I'll have the chicha.

Waitperson: Thank you. I'll get the drinks and the food.

Jose: Thank you.

Task 7. Practice phrases used to discuss food in a restaurant when ordering and deciding on what to eat:

Could I have a menu, please?

Here you are.

Enjoy your meal!

Would you like...

Can I get you anything else?

I'd like the check, please.

That'll be ...

Have a good day!

The spaghetti/steak/chicken /maito looks good.

How is the pizza/fish/beer?

What would you recommend?

I'd like my steak rare/medium/well done.

Do you have any vegetarian dishes?

Could I have a glass of water, please?

Could you tell me where the restroom is?

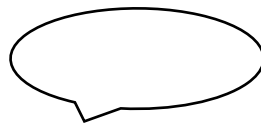
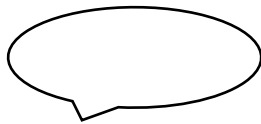
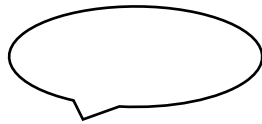
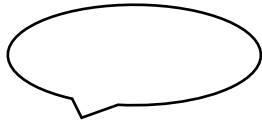
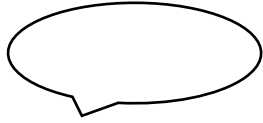
I'd recommend the _____

Would you care for an appetizer/a beer/a cocktail?

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

I'd like to have a beer/steak/glass of wine.

Task 8. Use the phrases above to organize a dialoged.



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 9. Order the dialogue

BOOK A TABLE

A: _____

B: _____ ?

A: _____

B: _____ ?

A: _____

A: _____

B: _____ ?

A: _____

Th _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

A: _____

A: _____ ?

B: _____

BOOK A TABLE

B: For how many people?

A: For 3 people.

A: I'd like to book a table, please.

B: How many will be at the party?

A: There will be 6 of us.

A: We want to reserve a table for four people for 7 pm on Friday.

A: Ok, done. I have booked a table for you on Friday at 7 pm.

A: Thank you.

A: I'd like to book a table for tonight, please.

A: Are there vacant tables?

B: One table will be vacant after 30 minutes.

A: This Saturday, 7 pm.

B: For what day and for what time, please?

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 10. More dialogues to practice

GET A TABLE

A: Good evening. Do you have a reservation?

B: No, we don't. Can we get a table for two?

A: Sure. Come this way, please.

A: Do you have a booking?

B: No, we don't. Is there a table free?

A: I'm afraid, you'll have to wait for about 10 minutes.

B: That's all right.

A: Have you got any free tables for tonight?

B: I'm sorry we are fully booked today.

RECEIVE GUESTS

A: Good evening. Do you have a reservation?

B: Yes, a table for two in the name of _____

A: Come this way, please.

A: Good evening. Do you have a booking?

B: Yes, my name is _____

A: Okay, _____ Come this way, please.

A: Can you give us the menu, please?

B: Sure.

Your friends are waiting for you in the restaurant

A: Do you have a reservation?

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

B: Yes, I'm joining _____ party.

A: Do you have a booking?

B: I'm joining some friends. The name is _____

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."



LESSON 6: TYPE OF HOLIDAY

Task 1. Write the type of holiday under the picture.



Task 2. In pairs check the answers. Use these names

CAMPING HOLIDAY

FAMILY HOLIDAY SIGHTSEEING HOLIDAY

PACKAGE HOLIDAY

JUNGLE HOLIDAY INTER-RAIL HOLIDAY

STUDY HOLIDAY

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 3. Answer the questions

- **Imagine you won the Hult Prize competition for free study. Where would you study? Why?**

- **What make a family holiday successful? Tell about the best holiday you had**

-
- **Have you ever travel by train in Ecuador? Tell your experience**

-
- **Have you ever been had a jungle holiday?**

-
- **What kind of holidays are there in Orellana?**
-

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 4. Match the words to form phrases. Use your dictionary to help you.

| | |
|----|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |
| 10 | |

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| TO BOARD | A. A BOARDING CARD |
| HAND | B. TROUBLE |
| EMERGENCY | C. LUGGAGE |
| DEPARTURE | D. SEAT |
| CABIN | E. LANDING |
| ENGINE | F. BELT |
| CONVEYOR | G. CREW |
| AISLE | H. LOUNGE |
| BAGGAGE | I. THE PLANE |
| TO ISSUE | J. RECLAIM AREA |

Task 5. Make sentences using the phrases

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 6. Organize a brochure for a visit to orellana.

| HOLIDAY BROCHURE | THINGS TO SEE | WHERE TO GO |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> | |
| <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> | | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 7. Picnic preparation. Match the items with the items below.

PACKAGES

WHIP UP

HIT IT OFF

TALKING ABOUT

SUPERMARKET

- Let's go to the _____ and buy some juice for breakfast.
- I don't think two _____ of hot dog will feed all of the kids for lunch.
- Mom, can you _____ something for lunch? I am really hungry.
- How about _____ meals for the family.
- My girlfriend _____ with my dad and they are planning to get together to play football after the picnic on Sunday.

TASK 8. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

- I want to go _____ after lunch. It should be a great day because there is a lot of snow on the hill, and everyone is traveling really fast down it.

Snow Caving

Sledding

Ice Skating

- My father has always been very _____ to others. He always gives his time and money to those in need.

Conservative

Generous

Selfish

- How does your family _____ Mother's day?

Do

Celebrate

Give

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 9. In pairs ask and answer these questions about picnic

STUDENT A

- What is a picnic?
- Do you like having picnics?
- Where do people usually have picnics?
- What kind of food do people often bring to picnics?
- Who do you usually go on a picnic with?

STUDENT B

- What is your favorite food to eat at a picnic?
- What is the weather like when you go on a picnic?
- What are some essential things to bring to a picnic?
- Do you have any favorite picnic memories?
- Do you like having a picnic alone or with others?

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

ORELLANA 'S STAGGERING ENGLISH BOOK 2

Task 10. Organize a jungle holiday “orellana”

ACTIVITIES

PLACES TO VISIT

FOOD

ACCOMODATION

“The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live.”

7

LESSON 7: ORGANIC FARMING IN ORELLANA



Task 1. In pairs answer this question: what is organic farming?

Task 2. Read the text about organic farming methods. Fill in the blanks from the word list.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CONDITIONS CONTROLLED DESTROY
ENRICH FED LIVING MATTER NUTRIENTS OFFERING
PROVIDING ROTATION ROWS SOIL

Organic farming is the use of ecologically sustainable methods for maintaining and conserving natural crops without the use of synthetic products.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Instead of chemicals, organic farming uses a lot of organic (1) _____ to give crops the (2) _____ that they need to grow. Clover, for example, has a lot of nitrogen in it and farmers use it to make the (3) _____ better. Manure from animals and compost are also used to (4) _____ the soil. These fertilizers also help conserve soil, not destroy it after a few years. Organic farmers also use crop (5) _____ to preserve the good qualities of soils and avoid monoculture.

Chemical pesticides destroy or weaken many of the natural enemies of pests, like birds or frogs. They also can kill those insects that control a great number of pests.

Organic farming creates new (6) _____ areas for wasps, bugs, beetles and flies by (7) _____ them with water and food. Weeds are (8) _____ by using special machines. Hay, straw and wood chips are put between the (9) _____ of plants to stop weeding.

Many (10) _____ products can be produced in an organic way. Meat, dairy products and eggs come from animals that are (11) _____ organically and can graze outdoors. They live in (12) _____ that are natural to them. Cows, for example, are kept in pastures and fields. Vegetables and fruit are also produced with organic methods.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 3. Match the word with the definition

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Organic farming _____ | A. Organic farming is the use of ecologically sustainable methods for maintaining and conserving natural crops without the use of synthetic products. |
| Organic farming methods _____ | B. Organic farming methods use natural interventions for pest control and conservation of land. Examples of farming techniques include the prohibited use of chemical pesticides, crop rotation for fertilizing soil, and the use of natural compost and/or manure. |

Task 4. Talk about advantages and disadvantages of organic farming



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 5. Complete each definition by using one of the concepts above. Listen to correct.

Global warming
energy

endangered
species

development
gases

- a) _____ is the increase of the average temperature of our planet.
- b) _____ is the end economic growth in order to avoid the diminution of natural resources.
- c) _____ are substances in the Earth's atmosphere that prevent the release of heat into space, thus retaining heat in the planet's atmosphere.
- d) _____ are plants and animals that are at risk of becoming extinct.
- e) _____ is power which comes from natural sources such as sunlight, wind or water

Task 6. Correct the mistakes

Organic: something which is develop naturally; produced without the use of chemicals. We only buys organic fruits and vegetables.

Pesticide: chemical mixture used to kill pests and insects, often on trees or food crops.

Pollution: the contamination of water, air or soil with harmful substances.

Environment: surroundings; conditions in which someone or something lives. We lives in a healthy environment.

Extinct: no longer existing; vanished. Dinosaurs is extinct.

Fertilizer: organic or chemical substance added to soil to enrich it. Fertilizers gives the soil nutrients. Materials that is replaced naturally at a faster rate than humans use them. Wind, sunlight and rain are renewable resources.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 7. Read “The Global Market For Organic Food & Drink” and underline the verbs

It's easy to say agriculture has to do better, but what should this friendly farming of the future look like? Concerned consumers come up short at this point, facing what appears to be an ever-widening ideological divide. In one corner are the techno-optimists who put their faith in genetically modified crops, improved agrochemicals and computer-enhanced machinery; in the other are advocates of organic farming, who reject artificial chemicals and embrace back-to-nature techniques such as composting. Both sides cite plausible science to back their claims to the moral high ground, and both bring enough passion to the debate for many people to come away thinking we're faced with a stark choice between two mutually incompatible options.

1. What is friendly farming?
2. What does techno – optimists mean?
3. What is the positive impact of friendly farming?

Task 9. Change the verb to suit the sentences

- a) Over the past century, scientist _____ discover) a lot about our solar system.
- b) The most popular city that people _____ visit) in 2017 was Rome.
- c) He _____ be) capable of reading and writing since he was 4.
- d) Solar power _____ can be)to heat and light our houses.

“The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live.”

e) Children _____ affect) by the medias quite easily,
therefore we need to take care of them.

f)

Task 10. Match the words with the definition

FARMER

The part of the earth's surface that is not covered by water, as opposed to the sea or the air.

FERTILIZER

A person who owns or manages a farm.

LAND

He grains or ripened ovules of plants used for sowing.

CROP

A chemical or natural substance added to soil or land to increase its fertility.

SEED

A cultivated plant that is grown as food, especially a grain, fruit, or vegetable.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."



LESSON 8: EL COCA

Task 1. Match the picture with the name

Sacha Lodge House In Coca
Apostólico de Aguarico

Amazon wildf life tour Parque Central El Coca Vicariato
Museo Arqueológico y Centro Cultural de Orellana (MACCO)
Malecón Puerto Francisco de Orellana



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 2. Read and complete the table

| NAME | LOCATION | ATTRACTIONS |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Yasuní Land | | |
| Monkey Island | | |
| Supay Kucha Laguna del Carmen | | |
| Los 3 | | |
| Coca Zoo | | |
| Reserva Ecológica Yarina | | |
| Saladero de los loros | | |

It is located at the mouth of the Payamino and Coca River, a few minutes from downtown. You can travel by river to this charming place where you can enjoy direct contact with nature.

The main attraction are the ceibo trees whose height can reach 70 meters and a diameter of 3 meters; you will also be able to climb a 30 meters high tower and visualize the foliage of the Amazon in a unique and incomparable way.

The park has more than 50 hectares where you can observe different species of plants, amphibians and reptiles.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

It is located 45 minutes from the city of El Coca on Sumak Alpa Island. This is a conservation area.

Primate population.

If you love animals and photography, you can combine these two activities and enjoy a magical place where you can learn more about these beings; observing their behavior in total freedom.

This island has more than 115 hectares where you can walk along trails to observe the monkeys and some species of birds. The park has more than 50 hectares where you can observe different species of plants, amphibians and reptiles.

15 minutes from the city of El Coca, in the Kichwa Yana Rumi community. You can travel by river through tour operators.

Supay Kucha, which translated to Spanish means devil of the lagoon, has tours through trails of medicinal plants, gastronomy, ancestral dances and more.

Kilometer 21 via Auca, El Dorado parish.

This lagoon has an approximate extension of 200 meters of water mirror, you can observe several species of birds, alligators, different species of fish and abundant flora.

The Napo, Coca and Payamino rivers border the city of El Coca.

Aboard any type of river transport, you can leave from the port of the city and travel the three rivers that combine the beauty of nature with a time of rest and relaxation; a very common and fixed activity in your tourist adventure.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

ORELLANA'S STAGGERING ENGLISH BOOK 2

Kilometer 9 via Auca. You can arrive by bus or private vehicle.

Meet the wildlife of more than 50 species in a tour through natural trails. Live a unique and different experience with several animals of the area such as the guanta or the tapir.

25 kilometers via river from the city of El Coca.

You can enjoy the lagoon with canoe rides, walks along different trails and enjoy nature with bird watching and wild flora.

It is located in Alejandro Labaka Parish, Añangu Kichwa Community.

This place provides the facilities to take pictures or videos of parrots, parakeets, macaws, among other species that come to the rock to feed on minerals from the earth.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 3. Complete the chart about el coca

PLACES TO VISIT

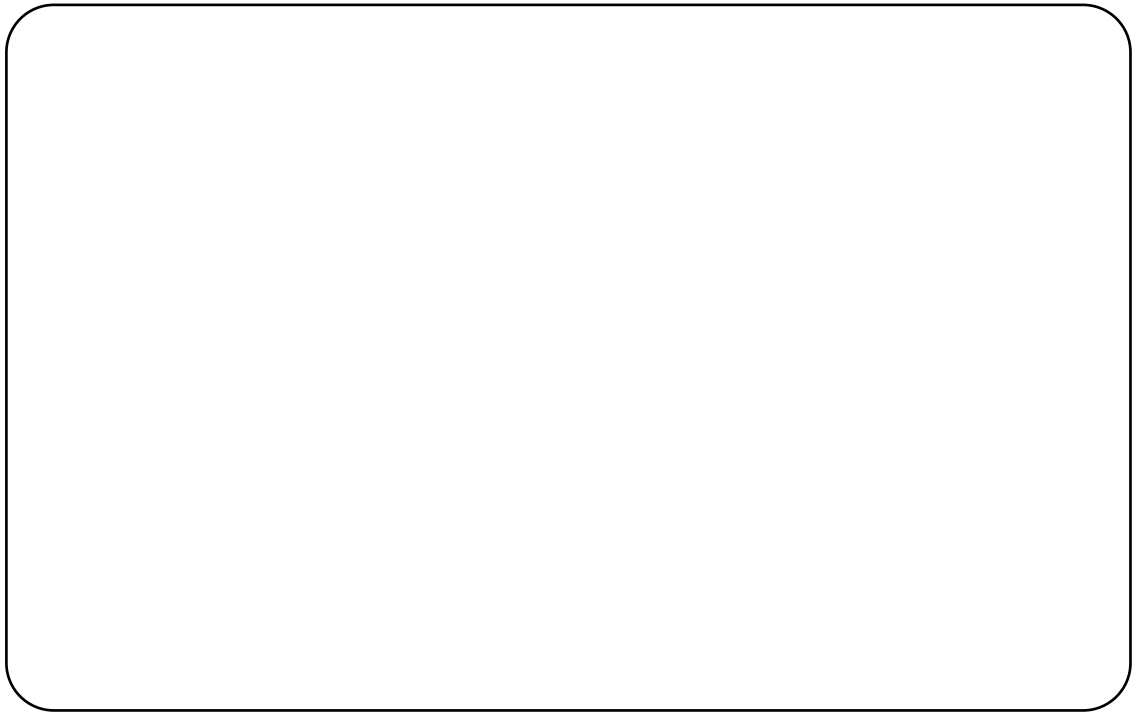
FOOD

RESTAURANTS

SPORTS TO
PRACTICE

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 4. Use the information above to write about coca



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 5. Tell your partner what clothes you wear in coca. Use the seasons



Student a: What do you wear when it is raining?

Student b: I usually wear a raincoat. What about you?

Student a:

_____?

Student b:

_____?

Student a:

_____?

Student b:

_____?

Student a:

_____?

Student b:

_____?

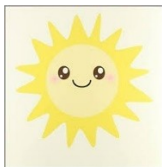
"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 6. Write clothes in each category

| HOT AND SUNNY | WARM AND SUNNY | CLOUDY AND RAINY |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | |

Task 7. Ask student a and answer questions student b

a) What is the weather like today?



A.



B.



C.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

b) What are you wearing?



A.



B.



C.

Task 8. Write an email to your friend to invite him/her to visit el coca.

WRITE ABOUT:

Weather

Activities to do

Clothes

Inviting your friend

FROM _____

SUBJECT _____

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 9. Answer these questions

1. What is your favorite season?
2. What are three things you usually do in your favorite season?
3. What are three things you don't usually do in your favorite season?
4. Which places do you visit in Coca during your favorite season?
5. What kind of sports do you usually practice?

Task 10. Write adjectives that describe your favorite season

ADJECTIVES

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."



LESSON 9: TOURISM AND TOURISTS

Task 1. Ask your classmate questions about this place. Write down any interesting information

| FIND SOMEONE WHO..... | NAME | NOTES |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| • HAS BEEN IN EL COCA? | | |
| • HAS EATEN CHONTACUROS? | | |
| • HAS SWUN IN A RIVER? | | |
| • HAS WALKED IN THE JUNGLE? | | |
| • HAS SEEN ANACONDAS? | | |
| • HAS CLIMBED A TREE? | | |
| • HAS SLEPT ON A TREE? | | |
| • HAS DRUNK CHICHA | | |

Task 2. Report to the class the information you got. Write it.



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 3. How much do you know about cuyabeno? Read and answer these question

1. Where is Cuyabeno located?
2. How many species are there in Cuyabeno reserve?
3. Name some animals you can find there.
4. How many seasons have Cuyabeno reserve?

Task 4. Read and check your answers



Cuyabeno wildlife reserve is a great place to visit and explore the jungle. It is the second largest national park in Ecuador with a total of 603,380 ha. The reserve has a variety of different ecosystems. Cuyabeno reserve provides habitat for over 500 species of birds, 10 species of monkeys, anacondas, caimans, jaguars, pink river dolphins, manatees, fishes, armadillos and many more animals the Siona people is an indigenous tribe living on the area. Cuyabeno reserve has two seasons. The rainy season is from march to august and the dry season is from september to february. Also during the dry season it can rain because the climate in the Cuyabeno reserve is a tropical rain-forest.

The reserve is also home to endangered species, such as the famous pink river dolphin, a very peculiar bird like the Hoatzin or eagle of the region, with its eight-foot wingspan, Near the banks of the Cuyabeno and Aguarico rivers live 7 indigenous communities, belonging to five nationalities: Sionas, Secoyas, Cofanes, Quichuas and Shuaras, which offer the opportunity for community tourism.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 5. Read cuyabeno and find 20 words

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | U | Y | A | B | E | N | C | U | C | S | E | S | A | R | O | L | S | A | T |
| A | A | X | V | G | H | J | A | F | A | I | W | E | D | F | V | G | T | H | A |
| S | R | R | A | H | Y | V | I | W | R | O | E | R | Z | Q | I | Q | I | O | P |
| D | R | G | U | N | U | U | M | E | A | N | W | T | X | W | U | W | U | L | I |
| F | D | G | S | T | H | Y | A | R | C | A | Q | Y | C | E | Y | E | Y | M | R |
| G | F | B | D | V | A | T | N | C | H | Y | W | U | V | R | T | R | T | M | F |
| H | G | J | F | E | T | M | T | D | U | U | R | I | B | T | E | T | E | N | G |
| J | H | H | G | V | Y | R | B | S | P | J | F | O | N | Y | R | Y | R | B | H |
| J | J | H | H | T | U | V | Y | O | A | J | D | P | M | T | S | E | R | O | F |
| K | K | H | J | S | I | V | U | S | P | J | W | Ñ | Ñ | I | D | I | D | D | K |
| L | L | G | K | R | O | V | U | F | A | S | E | L | L | O | S | I | S | F | S |
| U | L | U | L | T | P | V | H | T | K | E | R | K | K | P | A | O | A | G | Ñ |
| Y | Q | Y | Ñ | G | P | V | G | Y | C | C | Y | J | J | Ñ | S | O | | O | L |
| T | W | T | P | V | W | V | D | H | H | O | U | H | H | L | D | L | I | O | H |
| R | E | R | Q | C | E | G | C | G | A | Y | U | H | G | K | F | D | I | Ñ | I |
| Y | E | E | I | S | R | F | V | D | D | A | H | H | F | J | E | A | U | L | U |
| P | A | R | Q | U | E | S | U | M | A | C | O | D | D | D | G | S | Y | K | Y |
| C | E | E | Q | F | Q | K | G | D | R | G | N | D | R | J | H | S | T | J | T |
| D | O | L | P | H | I | N | H | H | T | F | B | R | E | H | J | D | E | U | E |
| R | T | Z | E | H | E | J | J | J | Y | D | G | T | T | G | K | F | R | G | R |
| T | Y | A | R | H | R | H | T | J | U | A | D | R | U | F | Ñ | G | F | H | F |
| G | Y | E | T | G | T | G | F | J | L | Q | F | W | U | F | P | G | D | N | D |
| N | U | R | Y | F | T | F | K | I | U | W | G | Q | I | C | O | B | S | T | S |
| N | I | B | U | D | Y | D | M | P | N | E | H | S | J | F | I | N | A | T | A |
| E | N | D | A | N | G | E | R | O | H | Y | J | S | H | D | U | N | Q | B | S |
| I | O | T | U | R | N | W | E | I | S | T | Y | D | G | S | Y | A | W | R | D |
| K | V | R | U | R | T | E | R | U | G | R | I | F | B | U | T | S | E | R | G |
| J | A | G | U | A | R | S | T | U | V | R | O | G | N | Y | R | D | R | F | G |
| S | W | B | E | R | B | T | Y | Y | I | T | L | J | D | H | E | L | G | A | E |
| R | A | S | E | E | F | G | Y | T | Ñ | | Ñ | K | W | Y | D | G | Y | G | N |
| C | S | A | L | A | D | E | R | O | L | L | U | M | T | I | A | M | I | L | C |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 6. Write the words you found. Make sentences

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 7. Write 5 things you have to do before going to the cuyabeno.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Task 8. Match the name and the definition

PARROT MACAW JAGUAR ANACONCA OCELOT

- _____ a large semiaquatic constricting snake of the boa family
- _____ a large long-tailed parrot with brightly colored plumage.
- _____ a large cat.
- _____ a bird, often vividly colored, with a short down- curved hooked bill, grasping feet.
- _____ a medium-sized wild cat that has a tawny yellow coat marked with black blotches and spots

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 9. Organize a trip to cuyabeno. Use the information below

Tour a Cuyabeno

3 días y 2 noches
\$220

4 días y 3 noches
\$275

Incluye:

- ↳ Transporte fluvial
- ↳ Guía
- ↳ Hospedaje
- ↳ Alimentación
- ↳ Excursión
- ↳ Equipo para recorridos



DAYS:

PEOPLE:

HOTEL:

PLACES TO VISIT:

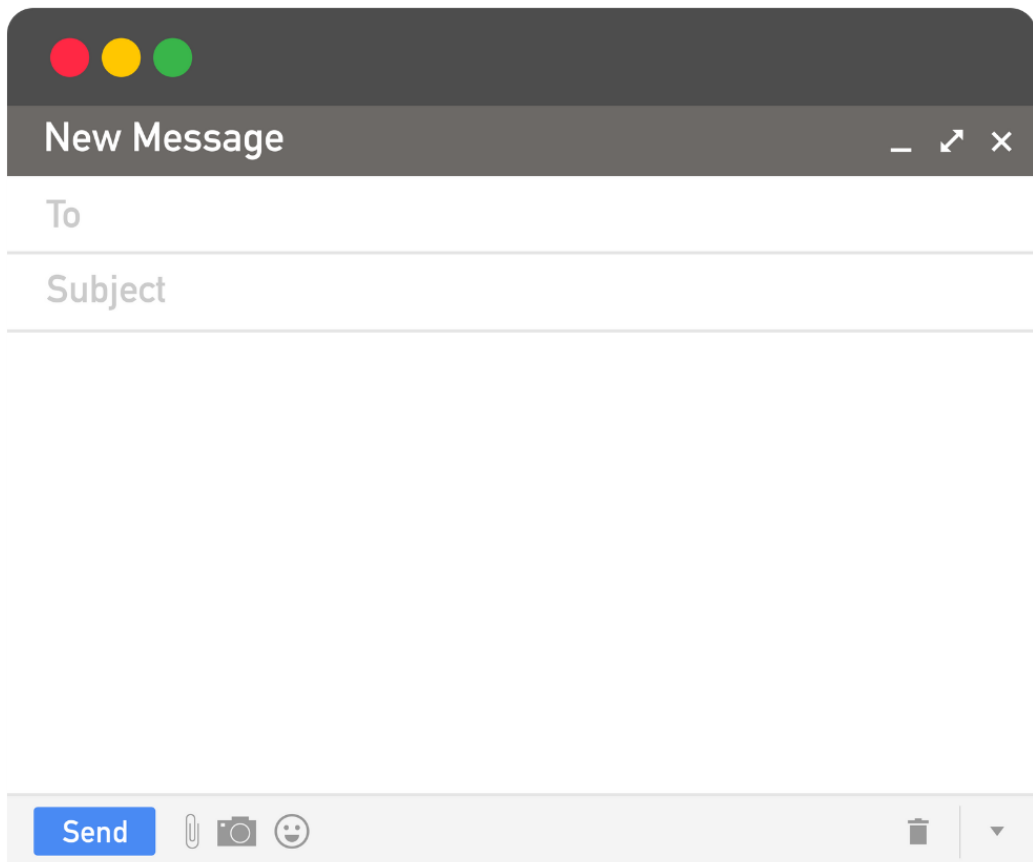
ACTIVITIES TO DO:

TRANSPORTATION:

FOOD:

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

TASK 10. WRITE AN E-MAIL WITH THE INFORMATION



The image shows a simulated email composition window. At the top, there are three colored circles (red, yellow, green) and the title "New Message" with standard window control icons (minimize, maximize, close). Below the title bar, there are two input fields: "To" and "Subject". The main body of the email is a large, empty white area. At the bottom, there is a toolbar containing a blue "Send" button, icons for attachments (paperclip), images (camera), and emojis (smiley face), a trash can icon, and a dropdown arrow.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."



LESSON 10: ECUADORIAN AMAZON: TYPICAL FOODS AND DRINKS

The Ecuadorian Amazon is known for its great **natural** and cultural **diversity**. In this region, you can enjoy **wonderful** natural landscapes and unique meals that are **typical** of the region.

Some of the **typical dishes** of the region are made with **local species**. For this reason, in some remote areas of the Ecuadorian Amazon, it is very common the consumption of animals such as monkeys, guanta tapirs, parrots, **piranhas**, and catfish. These **dishes** are usually accompanied by tubers such as cassava (**yuca**) and the Taro.

Typical Food Ecuadorian Amazon:

Guanta Broth

Grilled Chontacuro

Heart of palm ceviche

Maito or Ayampaco

Uchumanka

Sapara soup

Typical Beverages of Ecuadorian Amazon

Chicha de yuca and chontaduro

Guayusa tea

Shinchicara

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 1. Explain the words/phrases in bold. Choose two or three and mime or draw the meaning.



Task 2. Write a recipe “seco de guanta”

INGREDIENTS



PREPARATION

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

“The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live.”

TASK 3. HAVE YOU EVER EATEN “SECO DE GUANTA”, TELL YOUR EXPERIENCE.

- **When did it happen?**
- **Where did it happen?**
- **How did you feel?**
- **Who was with you?**

Task 4. Share your experience with your classmates.
The first time I ate _____

“The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live.”

Task 5. Vocabulary. Put the words in the list below in the correct group. And add 5 more in each group.

SANDWICH/ CHEESE/ GARLIC/ ICE CREAM/ OLIVES/COFFEE / FISH /
 PIZZA/
 PEPPER/ BEEF/ BUTTER/ ONIONS/ WATER/ CHICKEN/ BREAD/ EGGS/
 CAKE/ APPLE PIE/ CHERRIES/ TOMATO/ PINEAPPLE/ SOUP
 MILK/RICE/ORANGE/JUICE/COOKIES/OMELET/PASTA/CHONTACUROS/
 CHONTADUROS/SALT

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| MEALS / SNACKS | FRUIT |
| DRINKS | VEGETABLES |
| DESSERTS | VARIOUS |

Task 6. Correct the sentences that are wrong

- Chontacuros tastes delicious.
- Strange food are not necessary bad.
- Julio don't like chontacuros.
- Chontacuros are prepared in Riobamba.
- Chontacuro is a fruit.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 7. Write sentences to describe food

1. (taste)

2. (delicious)

3. (sour)

4. (bitter)

5. (sweet)

Task 8. Read a good chef and underline the adjectives

WHAT MAKES A GOOD CHEF?

A good Chef is passionate about food and serving others. He should also be creative because he has to create unique dishes for customers to enjoy. He should also have to be energetic to manage the kitchen. He should study each recipe and gathering all necessary ingredients. Chef's responsibilities include studying recipes, setting up menus and preparing high-quality dishes. You should be able to delegate tasks to kitchen staff to ensure meals are prepared in a timely manner.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 9. Write the antonyms of the following adjectives

- Creative _____
- Versatile _____
- Unique _____
- Energetic _____
- Imaginative _____
- Necessary _____
- Responsible _____
- Expert _____
- Beautiful _____
- Precise _____
- Enthusiastic _____
- Polite _____
- Honest _____
- Healthy _____

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 10. Write sentences using the adjectives above

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

11

LESSON 11: HOTELS IN ORELLANA



Task 1. Choose the word or phrase that is similar in meaning to the word or phrase in bold in each sentence.

- If you travel to the jungle. You need to have a **GUIDE**.
a. book b. leader c. canteen
- When you go camping in the forest. You sleep in a **TENT**.
a. small house b. boat c. a shelter
- I will need **ACCOMMODATIONS** in El Coca.
a. a place to stay b. friends c. transportation
- A tour guide **PROFILE** is one of a middle-class, middle-aged man.
credit card b. description c. account

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 2. Re-order the dialogue in the hotel

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |
| 10 | |
| 11 | |
| 12 | |
| 13 | |
| 14 | |
| 15 | |
| 16 | |
- a) Good evening. Can I help you?
 - b) Yes, please. Could I have a room for the night?
 - c) Of course. A single room or a double?
 - d) Just a single, please.
 - e) Now, do you want a room with a bath or a shower?
 - f) A shower. How much is the room?
 - g) \$85 for the room and that includes breakfast. Would you like to have dinner in the hotel?
 - h) No, thanks. Just breakfast, please. Can I pay by credit card?
 - i) Yes, of course. We take Visa and Access. Could you sign the register, please?
 - j) Yes, sure. Do you need my address, too?
 - k) No, just a signature. Do you have any luggage?
 - l) Just this one bag.
 - m) Here's your key. Your room number is 655.
 - n) Oh, one more thing. Where is the hotel car park?
 - o) It's actually across the street next to the bank. I hope you enjoy your stay.
 - p) Thank you. Goodnight.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 3. Role play. Practice the dialogue with your classmate

Task 4. Complete the dialogue:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Can I have your name | Can I see your passport? | How many nights? |
| I'd like to book a single room | I have a reservation | Is there an elevator? |

Hello, Gran Hotel El Coca.

Claire: Hello,, please.

Receptionist: When for?

Claire: For tomorrow.

Receptionist:

Claire: Three nights, please.

Receptionist:, please?

Claire: My name is Claire Brooks. That's ARELLANO

Receptionist: OK, thank you. See you tomorrow.

Task 5. Try to guess the meaning of the words in bold.

- You don't need to share a shower. Your hotel room has an **EN-SUITE BATHROOM**.
- You won't have any physical problems sleeping in this hotel room – the beds are very **COMFORTABLE**.
- You can order food and drink to your room - our hotel offers **ROOM SERVICE**.
- You can connect to the Internet without using a cable - we offer wireless **INTERNET ACCESS**.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- It is very hot outside, but you will stay cool because the room has **AIR CONDITIONING.**

Task 6. Check the meaning of the words above

An en-suite bathroom

A bathroom which is directly connected to a bedroom

Comfortable beds

Beds which feel pleasant to lie on and don't give you physical problems

Room service

Serving food and drink to customers in their hotel rooms

Wireless Internet access

The possibility of connecting to the Internet without a cable

Air conditioning

The system which keeps the air cool in a building, car, etc.

Task 7. Try to guess the difference between the following words.



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 8. Use your dictionary to check out the meaning

Task 9. Order the letters to form a word

- E K Y
- D E K A R C Y

Task 10. What would you say in each of the situations below? Match the sentences

| | | |
|---|-------|---|
| a) You want to reserve a room for two people (separate beds) for three nights. | _____ | Can you tell me what time breakfast is served? |
| b) You want to know how much the room costs per night. | _____ | I'd like to book a twin-bedded room for three nights, please. |
| c) You arrive at the hotel. What do you say to the receptionist? | _____ | What time do I have to check out by? |
| d) You want to know what time you can have breakfast. | _____ | Can you tell me what this charge is for? |
| e) It is your last day. You want to know when you have to leave. | _____ | Can I leave my bags somewhere till then? |
| f) You do not recognize a particular item on your bill. | _____ | Hello, I've booked a room for tonight. |
| g) You have a plane to catch in the evening. You do not want to carry your bags with you all day. | _____ | Can you tell me what the charge is per night? |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

12

LESSON 12: MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN ORELLANA

Task 1. Write the names under each pictures



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 2. Check the names:

BUS TAXI TRUCK BOAT PLANES VAN

Task 3. Choose the best option and complete the sentences

- If your car won't start, you should check the D
Engine Full Book
- The bus was so _____ that I couldn't get on.
Empty Full Seat
- There were only three people on the bus. It was almost

Empty Seat Motorcycle
- It's important to flights as early as possible if you want good prices.
Have Book Magazine
- I rented a small to get to the island.
Car Boat House
- When the taxi arrived, I _____ as quickly as possible because it was raining.
Go Out Got In Check In
- My _____ on the plane was very uncomfortable.
Seat Door Belt
- I ride _____ to work because it uses less petrol than my car.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Motorcycle

Car

Taxi

- Many people don't like to _____ the bus because it takes a long time.

Ride

Travel

Go

- We arrived late because there was a lot of _____ on the road.

Traffic

Street

Cars

Task 4. Read and match the name and the definition

| | |
|----------|--|
| 1. TAXI | _____ It is used in certain towns, especially in rural areas where there are many dirt roads, they act as taxis. |
| 2. CANOE | _____ A vehicle that is designed for air travel |
| 3. PLANE | _____ a light narrow boat with both ends sharp that is usually propelled by paddling |
| 4. BIKE | _____ they are usually slow and crowded, but they are also very cheap. You can get around most towns for \$0.30. They travel to nearby villages. |
| 5. BUS | _____ is a pedal-powered two-wheeled vehicle. |
| 6. TRUCK | _____ a car with a driver who you pay to take you somewhere. |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

ORELLANA 'S STAGGERING ENGLISH BOOK 2

Task 5. Write about Orellana. Use the information in the chart.

| PLACES FOR FOOD | TRANSPORT | ACCOMODATION | SOUVENIRS |
|---|--|---------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>restaurants, cafes and markets</i> | <i>buses, cars, boats, planes, bikes and motorcycles</i> | <i>hotels and hostels</i> | <i>handicrafts</i> |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 6. Write positive and negative aspects about tourism in Orellana

POSSITIVE ASPECTS

NEGATIVE ASPECTS

Task 7. Complete the sentences in column a with the letter of the correct word or phrase from column b.

| COLUMN A | COLUMN B |
|------------------------------|--|
| Daily means _____ | a. one that makes a tour for Pleasure or culture. |
| Adventure means _____ | B. a person or thing that travels. |
| Tourist means _____ | C. a means of transporting. |
| Tourism means _____ | d. an unusual and exciting, typically hazardous, Experience or activity. |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Hotel _____ | e. an establishment where meals are served to Customers. |
| Traveler _____ | F. an art, craft, or trade. |
| Transport _____ | g. a store for the sale of food |
| Restaurant _____ | h. every day |
| Market _____ | l. a commercial establishment Offering lodging to travelers. |
| Handicraft _____ | j. the commercial and Operation of vacations and visits to places of interest. |

Task 8. Read the sentences below and write true or false

1. Cars are safer than planes. _____
2. Planes are more comfortable than train's _____
3. Motorcycles are noisier than cars. _____
4. Ships are faster than planes. _____
5. Motorcycles are more dangerous than cars. _____
6. Cars are slower than trains. _____

Task 9. Write comparatives and superlatives

| ADJECTIVES | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| TALL | | |
| FAST | | |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

| | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| NOISE | | |
| CONFORTABLE | | |
| CHEAP | | |
| EXPENSIVE | | |
| DANGEROUS | | |
| SLOW | | |
| FAST | | |
| OLD | | |
| QUITE | | |
| | | |

Task 10. Write sentences about the transportation in Orellana, use the adjectives above

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Task 11. Read each one of the sentences and try to guess the mean of transportation that the sentence refers to.

- This means of transportation is used to go to space _____
- Two examples of two-wheeled vehicles are _____ and _____
- This means of transport is capable of going underwater: _____
- This means of transport is used exclusively to transport injured people: _____
- This is used to move damaged vehicles: _____
- This is used to collect municipal solid waste: _____
- This is used for winter travel and recreation: _____
- It is moved by pushing with one foot while the other remains on the board: _____
- An automobile built or modified for racing: _____
- Vehicles specialized to deliver different types of goods _____ A small vehicle created to carry golfers: _____

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- Vehicle that provides both transport and sleeping accommodation: _____
- Vehicle for hire with a _____
- Armored fighting vehicle designed for front-line combat _____
- This aircraft is capable of moving vertically and horizontally _____

Task 12. Write sentences using the most common verbs to talk about means of transportation.

Catch _____

Drive _____

Ride _____

Get on _____

Get off _____

Get in _____

Get out _____

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13

LESSON 13: A TOUR AND EXTREME SPORTS IN ORELLANA

Task 1. Look at the package and talk about it.

PACKAGE TOUR

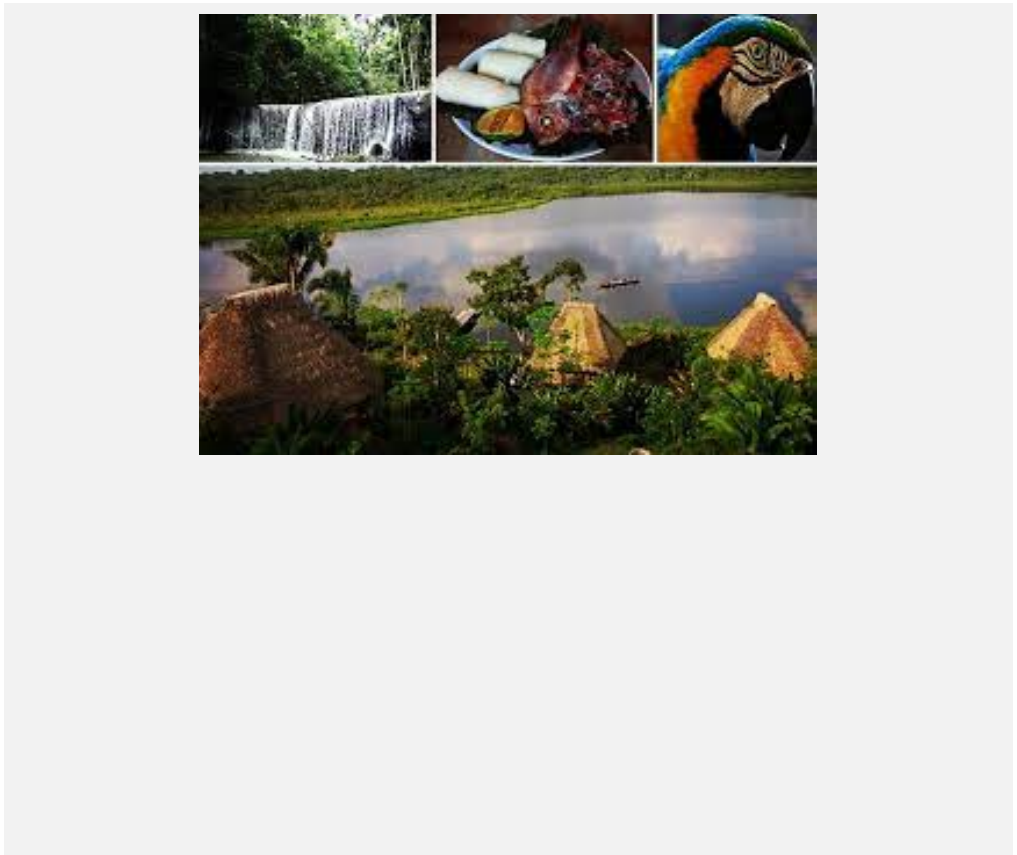
- *4-night package for two persons includes:*
- *3 nights in a deluxe studio with king-size bed, private bathroom and balcony with ocean and garden views*
- *Full breakfast and candlelit evening meal on the terrace*
- *Price: \$,500*

Task 2. Thicken the things you think are included in a package tour

- a) _____ transport
- b) _____ legal requirements
- c) _____ cost of passport and visa
- d) _____ transfer to and from the airport
- e) _____ accommodation
- f) _____ international flight
- g) _____ price
- h) _____ tips
- i) _____ internet services
- j) _____ currency

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TASK 3. ORGANIZE A TRIP TO EL COCA



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Task 3. Write down the sports that you can practice in Orellana



Task 4. Complete the words using the vowels

B-NG-E J-MP-N-

W-T-R SK—NG

C-N---NG

R-FT-NG

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Task 5. Circle true or false for these sentences.

1. Extreme sports are popular in the mountains in the jungle True
False
2. People who enjoy fast and dangerous sports, like canoeing, are called
adrenalin junkies. True
False
3. In rafting you have to try to stay afloat in the river. True
False
4. Parkour is sometimes called free jumping. True
False
5. The idea of parkour is to jump and climb over things like steps,
railings and trees. True
False
6. You need special clothes and shoes to do hiking. True
False
7. Tracking is a popular sport in Orellana. True
False
8. Prices to go bungee jumping vary from place to place. True
False
9. Not all extreme sports involve danger True
False

Task 6. Using your own ideas, complete each sentence with a sport that fits.

- _____ is a very difficult sport to learn.
- _____ is a sport that is completely safe.
- _____ is a sport that is performed in extremely deep water.

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- _____ is a sport where time moves very slowly.
- _____ is a sport that people find completely fascinating.
- _____ is a sport that most people find totally boring.
- _____ is a sport that everyone can play very easily.
- _____ is a sport that you need to be completely prepared for.
- _____ is a sport that I do very badly.
- _____ is a sport that I do incredibly well.
- _____ is a sport that makes me feel very tired.
- _____ is a sport that makes me feel totally confused when I watch it.

Task 7. Decide if you agree or disagree with the following ideas, and say why:

- Alternative sports are perfectly appropriate for women

AGREE DISAGREE

WHY?

—

- Everyone should try at least one kind of extreme sport at ESPOCH in Orellana.

AGREE DISAGREE

WHY?

—

- Students should practice the sports that their teachers have practiced.

AGREE DISAGREE

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WHY?

—

- People should investigate the risks involved before starting a physical activity.

AGREE

DISAGREE

WHY?

—

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

SPEAKING SECTION



"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

DIALOGUES

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

IN A RESTAURANT



HOW TO SAY WHERE YOU WANT TO SIT AT THE RESTAURANT

- A: Can we have a table by the window?
- B: Yes, of course
- A: Can we be seated out, please?
- B: I could seat you at an outside table right away.
- A: We want to be away from the toilets, if possible.
- B: Yes, of course.
- A: Do you have a _____?
- B: Sure. I'll get it for you.
- A: Where would you like to sit?
- B: Can we have a table on the _____?
- A: I'll see if there is one free.

CHOOSE A MEAL

- A: What are you going to have, Tim?
- B: I think I'll have fried potatoes.

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- A: What should I order? What's best here?
- B: They serve delicious fish here.
- A: I think I'll go for _____ salad. What are you having, _____?
- B: I'll take a _____
- A: Their specialty is _____ You should try some.
- B: I'm afraid I'm _____

MAKE AN ORDER

- A: Can I get you an aperitif?
- B: Yes, please. A _____ juice.
- A: Are you ready to order?
- B: Not quite. We need a little more time.
- A: Can I see the wine list?
- B: Yes.
- A: What would you recommend for me to drink?
- B: Our _____
- A: Can I take your order, please?
- B: Yes, I'll have an omelet, please.
- A: Anything to drink?
- B: A bottle of still water, please.
- A: Could you serve the _____ on the side, please?
- B: Sure. What kind of dressing would you like with your salad?
- A: What dressings do you have?

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- B: We have Italian, French, and blue cheese.
- A: Do you have a _____ menu?
- B: I'm sorry. We don't _____ menu.
- A: How would you like your steak done? Rare, medium, well-done?
- B: Medium, please.
- A: We are in a hurry. How long will it take?
- B: Not long, about 10 minutes.
- A: We want to order a dessert.
- B: What kind of desserts do you offer?
- A: Would you bring us extra napkins, please?
- B: Yes, sure.

ASK A WAITER FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- A: What would you like?
- B: Is there anything you would recommend?
- A: I am _____ what suitable food would you recommend to me?
- B: A _____
- A: Would you like a dessert?
- B: Yes, what do you recommend?
- A: A _____ it's delicious.

- A: Which wine will go best with this dish?
- B: White wine, Sir.

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- A: Could you help us with the menu, please?
- B: Sure.
- A: What's in this dish?

MAKE A REQUEST

- A: Can I have some more bread, please?
- B: I'll get you some right away.
- A: Can I have the menu, please?
- B: Just a moment.
- A: Excuse me, I dropped my fork. Can I get another, please?
- B: Sure. I'll get you one right away.

HOW TO SAY THAT THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG WITH YOUR MEAL

- A: Excuse me, this cup is dirty.
- B: Sorry, I'll bring you another one.
- A: My _____ is raw inside.
- B: Sorry, Mam. I'll replace it with a well-baked one.
- A: I asked for draught beer, not bottled.
- B: I'm sorry.
- A: There's a hair in the soup.
- B: I apologize. We won't charge you for the soup.
- A: This meat is undercooked.
- B: I'm sorry. I'll bring you another.

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ASK FOR A BILL

- A: Can I have the bill, please?
- B: Coming right up.
- A: We'd like separate bills, please.
- B: Sure
- A: The bill, please.
- B: Here you are. Service is included in the bill.

PAY THE BILL

- A: Let's split it.
- B: No, I'll get it. It's my treat.
- A: Let me get it, will you?
- B: No, it's on me.
- A: How much should I tip a waiter?
- B: A 20% tip will be fine.
- A: Can we pay with a credit card?
- B: Yes, you can.

HOW TO SAY THAT THE BILL IS INCORRECT

- A: I'm afraid there is a mistake in the bill. I didn't order a coffee.
- B: I'm sorry. I'll bring you the correct bill right away.
- A: I'm afraid there is a mistake in the bill. You charged me twice for the dessert.

IN A HOTEL



BOOKING

Receptionist: Hello, El Coca Hotel.

Claire: Hello, I'd like to book a single room, please.

Receptionist: When for?

Claire: For tomorrow.

Receptionist: How many nights?

Claire: Three nights, please.

Receptionist: Can I have your name, please?

Claire: My name is Claire Brooks. That's B-R-O-O-K-S.

Receptionist: OK, thank you. See you tomorrow.

CHECKING IN

Claire: Hello, I have a reservation.

Receptionist: Can I have your name, please?

Claire: Claire Brooks.

Receptionist: Ah, yes. For three nights?

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Claire: Yes, that's right.

Receptionist: Can I see your passport?

Claire: Yes. Here you are.

Receptionist: Here's your key. Your room number is 304. It's on the third floor.

Claire: Thank you. Is there an elevator?

Receptionist: Yes, there is. It's over there.

Claire: OK. And what time is breakfast?

Receptionist: We serve breakfast from 8 to 11 o'clock.

GETTING A ROOM FOR THE NIGHT

Desk clerk: Good evening. Can I help you?

Guest: Yes, please. I'd like a room for the night.

Desk clerk: Would you like a single room, or a double room?

Guest: A single room, please. How much is the room?

Desk clerk: It's \$55 per night.

Guest: Can I pay by credit card?

Desk clerk: Certainly. We take Visa, Master Card and American Express. Could you fill in this form, please?

Guest: Do you need my passport number?

Desk clerk: No, just an address and your signature.

Guest: (fills out the form) Here you are.

Desk clerk: Here's your key. Your room number is 212.

Guest: Thank you.

Desk clerk: Thank you. If you need anything, dial 0 for the reception area. Have a good stay!

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KEY VOCABULARY

Can I help you?

I'd like a room

Single, double room

Can I pay by credit card?

Fill in this form

Passport number

Room number

Reception

Where is the...

Elevator

Lobby

Is breakfast included?

Do you offer room service?

MAKING RESERVATIONS

Receptionist: Good morning. Welcome to The _____ Hotel.

Client: Hi, good morning. I'd like to make a reservation for the third weekend in September. Do you have any vacancies?

R: Yes sir, we have several rooms available for that particular weekend.

And what is the exact date of your arrival?

C: The 24th.

R: How long will you be staying?

C: I'll be staying for two nights.

R: How many people is the reservation for?

C: There will be two of us.

R: And would you like a room with twin beds or a double bed?

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C: A double bed, please.

R: Great. And would you prefer to have a room with a view of the ocean?

C: If that type of room is available, I would love to have an ocean view.

What's the rate for the room?

R: Your room is five hundred and ninety dollars per night. Now what name will the reservation be listed under?

C: _____

R: Could you spell your last name for me, please?

C: Sure. H-A-N-N-I-G-H-A-N

R: And is there a phone number where you can be contacted?

C: Yes, my cell phone number is 555-26386.

R: Great. Now I'll need your credit card information to reserve the room for you. What type of card is it?

C: Visa. The number is 987654321.

R: And what is the name of the cardholder?

C: Charles _____

R: Alright, Mr. _____, your reservation has been made for the twenty-fourth of September for a room with a double bed and view of the ocean. Check-in is at 2 o'clock. If you have any other questions, please do not hesitate to call us.

C: Great, thank you so much.

R: My pleasure. We'll see you in September, Mr. _____ Have a nice day.

TRANSPORTATION



CONVERSATIONS ABOUT TRANSPORTATION | BUS STATION

RUBEN: Excuse me, do you know when the next bus to downtown arrives?

BELEN: The next bus is scheduled to arrive in 15 minutes.

RUBEN: Oh, thank you. Do you know if it's on time?

BELEN: According to the schedule, it should be here on time. But sometimes there can be delays due to traffic.

RUBEN: I see. Do you happen to know how much the fare is for that route?

BELEN: It's 0.30 cents for a one-way trip.

RUBEN: That's great, thank you. I'm new to the area and I'm not familiar with the bus routes. Can you tell me where I can find a map of the bus routes?

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BELEN: Sure, you can find a map of the bus routes at the information booth over there. They can also help you with any other questions you might have.

CONVERSATIONS ABOUT TRANSPORTATION

VANESA: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

MANUEL: No, it's not. Go ahead and take it.

VANESA: Thank you. I've been standing for a while and my feet are killing me.

MANUEL: Yeah, the bus rides can be a bit tiring.

VANESA: Do you know how long until we reach the next stop?

MANUEL: I think it's about 15 minutes. But you can check the display at the front of the bus for the exact time.

VANESA: Thank you. I'm not familiar with this route. Are you a regular rider?

MANUEL: Yes, I take this bus to work every day.

VANESA: Oh, so you know the route well. Can you tell me if there are any good places to eat or drink around the next stop?

MANUEL: Yeah, there's a nice café a few blocks from the next stop. They have great sandwiches and coffee.

VANESA: That sounds perfect. Thank you for the recommendation.

MANUEL: No problem. I hope you enjoy it.

CONVERSATION ABOUT TRANSPORTATION

Tony: So how do you come to work every day?

Mindy: I usually come by subway, but I sometimes come by bicycle.

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Tony: How long does it take on the subway?

Mindy: It takes about fifteen minutes.

Tony: I see. How long does it take by bicycle?

Mindy: It's about a thirty to forty minute bicycle ride from here.

Tony: Wow, that's pretty far.

Mindy: How about you? How do you come to work?

Tony: I always drive to work.

Mindy: I see. How long does it take?

Tony: It's about a half hour from here.

Mindy: That's pretty convenient.

Tony: Yes, it's not bad, but sometimes I get stuck in a traffic jam.

Mindy: That's terrible. I can't stand waiting in traffic.

USEFUL PHRASES FOR GROUP DISCUSSIONS

ASKING FOR OPINIONS

Could you tell me....?

What do you think about/of....?

What's your opinion about...?

Do you think/feel....?

How do you feel about....?

May I ask you....?

ASKING FOR AN EXPLANATION

Could you explain to me....?

Could someone please tell me....?

Just tell me the reason why....?

I don't really understand....?

I just don't see why/what/how....

Are you saying that....?

What do you mean by that?

I beg your pardon?

I didn't quite get that. Excuse me, did you say that...?

GIVING YOUR OPINION

In my opinion/view....

If you ask me...

As far as I can see/I'm concerned....

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It seems to me that....

I have the/a feeling that

I think/feel/reckon/believe....

Well, I'd say...

If you want my opinion....

You can take it from me that...

First of all/To start with I'd like to point out ...

What we have to decide is...

There can be no doubt that...

It's a fact that....

Nobody will deny that....

The way/as I see it everyone knows....

Let me put it this/another way....

Let's get this clear (first)....

Sorry to interrupt you, but....

The point I'm trying to make is...

Personally (speaking) I think....

I'm absolutely convinced that...

My view/point of view is that....

The way I look at/see it is this

What I actually meant was....

GIVING AN EXPLANATION

Look, it's like this:

What I mean is...

The reason for this is...

The main problem is....

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Just let me explain....

Well, the reason is...

Well, the thing is ...

Above all we must keep in mind that....

AGREEING WITH AN OPINION

I agree.

I agree completely/entirely.

I couldn't agree (with you) more.

I entirely/completely agree with you on that.

That's true/right.

That's just it.

Quite/Exactly

You're quite/so right.

I think so, too.

I don't think so either.

That's just my feeling/opinion.

That's just how I see it/feel about it, too.

That's a very good/important point.

You've got a good point there.

Yes, of course/definitely/absolutely Marvelous.

That's exactly what I mean/say.

Yes, that's obvious.

That's exactly how I see it.

That's what I think

How very true.

So do I/So am I

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Yes, indeed.

I'm all in favor of what you've been saying.

QUALIFIED AGREEMENT

Yes, perhaps, but...

Yes, possibly, although....

Yes, but on the other hand....

Yes, up to a point.

I agree up to a certain point, but....

Yes, in a way.

Maybe, I suppose so.

Well, it depends.

I don't think it's as simple as that.....

I see what you mean, but I think that's not the whole story

You may be right there.

Yes, but there's also another aspect to consider.

POLITE DISAGREEMENT

I disagree I'm afraid.

No, I really can't agree, I'm afraid.

I don't quite agree there.

I'm not so certain/at all sure if that's true/correct

I'm not (quite) so sure (really).

I'm sorry I can't agree.

Do you really think so/believe that?

I'm not convinced that ...

You can't really mean that.

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You don't really mean that, do you?
I wouldn't say so.
I don't think so.
I don't think you're right/that's right.
Surely you don't mean that?
I don't want to argue with you, but....
I can't go all the way with you on that point.
Are you seriously suggesting that...?
I have my problems with what you're saying.

STRONG DISAGREEMENT

I doubt that very much
I think you got that wrong
Don't you dare say so! Rubbish!
Bloody hell, no!
Shame on you!
You're pulling my leg!
On the contrary!
That doesn't convince me at all.
You're contradicting yourself.
I've never heard of such a thing.
You're wrong, you know.
You can't be serious!
It's not like that at all!
That's not correct.
You're contradicting yourself
You don't understand.

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I'm afraid; I don't think you quite understand.

I don't think so, really!

That's not fair!

That's out of the question.

I can't believe that I'm afraid

I can't accept your view, that...

Do you really think that's a good idea?

I'm afraid, I can't agree with you there

Well, you would, wouldn't you?

I don't think, you can say...

Surely you're not serious, are you?

I doubt it/that very much

You can't be serious!

Oh, come on, think about what you've just said!

I doubt if ...

I've got my doubts about that.

I don't agree with you at all.

I disagree entirely/completely.

Oh, come on, you must be joking/kidding!

That's out of the question

That's not how I see it It's not as simple as that!

That's no excuse I believe you're mistaken

That doesn't make sense to me.

Let's be sensible about this.

You're hopeless/wrong.

You won't listen to reason.

I think you got that wrong

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

I'm not impressed

MAKING A COMPLAINT

I can't quite understand how/why...

I've come to complain about ...

I'm disappointed with I'm fed up with...

It really is terrible/ridiculous that...

I'm sorry I have to say this, but....

Forgive me for mentioning it, but....

That's what I want to know.

Do you realize that....?

Are you aware that....?

I'm disappointed to hear that.....

What are you going to do about it?

Something ought to be done about it.

Look, I really must protest about...

Can't something be done to/about...?

REACTING TO A COMPLAINT

I'm (awfully) sorry to hear that

I really must apologize for this.

Well, there's nothing we can do about that, I'm afraid

This isn't my/our fault, you know.

What do you expect us/me to do?

I'll find out what has happened

I'm sorry you should take it that way.

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QUESTIONS FOR SPEAKING PRACTICE

QUESTIONS ABOUT PICNICS



- Have you ever been on a picnic? Where did you go?
- What kind of food do you usually pack for a picnic?
- Do you have a favorite picnic spot? Where is it?
- What do you enjoy doing during a picnic?
- Do you prefer going on a picnic alone or with friends?
- What is the best time of the year for a picnic in your country?
- Do you think picnics are a good way to relax and enjoy nature? Why or why not?
- What are some essentials you always bring on a picnic?
- Do you like playing outdoor games during a picnic? What games do you enjoy?
- Have you ever had a picnic in your backyard? How was it?

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- Do you think picnics are popular in your culture? Why or why not?

QUESTIONS ABOUT TRANSPORTATION



1. How long does it take Mindy to get to work by subway?
2. How long does it take Mindy to get to work by bicycle?
3. How does Mindy usually get to work?
4. How does Tony get to work?
5. How does Mindy sometimes get to work?
6. How often does Tony drive to work?
7. What sometimes happens when Tony drives to work?
8. How does Samantha feel about waiting in traffic?

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QUESTIONS FOR BOOKING A HOTEL



- Do you like staying in hotels?
- Have you ever stayed in a hotel?
- How often do you stay in hotels?
- Are there many hotels in your city?
- What are some famous beach hotels in your country?
- What do you think about hotel food?
- What activities do you usually do in a hotel?
- What can you do in a hotel to have fun?
- When was the last time you stayed in a hotel?
- Would you like to work in a hotel?
- What are three things that you like about staying in hotels
- Would you like to open your own hotel?
- Do you use room service?
- What do you think about Airing?
- Have you ever used airing to find a place to stay?

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- Do you drink a lot when you stay in a hotel?
- Do you eat a lot when you stay in a hotel?
- What do you think about working out in a gym hotel?
- What do you think about hotel charging an extra fee for using the hotel WIFI?
- What's your favorite hotel?
- Is there a hotel that you would never stay at again? Why not?
- What is your favorite service provided by the hotel staff?
- What are the necessities every hotel should have for a guest?
- What is the craziest thing you've seen at a hotel?
- Do you ever worry for your belongings when you stay in a hotel?
- What do you take into consideration when choosing a hotel?
- Describe your worst hotel experience
- What's your best hotel experience?
- Have you ever had an issue with your room or service?
- What are your thoughts about pets in hotels?

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READING SECTION

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

FOOD AND AMAZONIAN RITUALS, IN ORELLANA

Ancestral Amazonian rituals such as the healing ceremony performed by shamans were highlighted in the cultural days that took place in the canton of Orellana.



Ancestral Amazonian rituals such as the healing ceremony performed by shamans, the Chinese packet or the request for the hand in marriage and gastronomic dishes of the area stood out in the cultural days that took place this month in the canton Joya de los Sachas, in the province of Orellana.

The activities intensified due to the commemoration of one more year of the canonization of this locality, which took place on August 9. However, the events will continue until the end of the month.

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The maitos (fish wrapped in turupanga leaves and grilled) of cachama or tilapia, mayon skewers (chontacuros or palm worm) and chicha de yuca or chonta are among the typical dishes of local cuisine that are offered at these meetings and daily, throughout the year, to tourists and locals.

The waterfall Las Conchas, in the parish of 3 de Noviembre; the Kichwa waterfall Yurak Pakcha, in the community of Juan Montalvo; the Cascada del Amor, in the parish of Lago San Pedro; the tourist centers Selva Aventura, Yakuruna, Macareña, Majagua and Amarum Yaya are part of the offer to visit.

LEGENDS

Homer says in the "Odyssey" c. IV, that falling just in the southern western part where they considered it, that the Elysian Fields were in this kingdom of Spain and says thus:

"Nulla est Hispania tellus felicior inna...", etc. With some imagination and a little fantasy we could well place these Elysian fields in a strip of land, between the Tagus and the right bank of the Guadiana.

The river Anas of the Romans, which later became the Guadí of the Arabs, a word that translated into modern Spanish means "flower or rose", so the most suitable word would be "flower of the Ana", a very special name or qualifier if we take its meaning seriously. Does this name refer only to the river or, on the contrary, does it mean something else? An example would be the town of Orellana la Vieja, rich in water and abundant silver and lead mines.

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Back in 1600, I think, a priest writer brought to light a second version of the origin of the name, calling it Aureliana, perhaps in memory of a Roman emperor named Aurelius Claudius Lucius Domitius, who was born in 214 AD. Well, from the results of research it turns out that there is nothing about a supposed Roman legion called Aurelian and much less that in these surroundings was settled any Roman legion. There is only one piece of information: the word Aureliana, and that this word refers to a wall around Rome, built in the time of this emperor, which is why they were called Aurelian walls.

Our town was and is prodigal in archaeological findings that often appeared out of their original contexts. The origins are not very well known, but thanks to archaeology we will try to study these origins. It seems that the first settlers were the autochthonous Iberians or Celts. The reason lies in the occasional discoveries of stone axes, flint arrows, bronze spits, iron axes, as well as valuable gold and silver torques, beautiful bracelets of the same metal. A few finds are enough to unleash the recycled imagination of our village ancestors to invent this and that story of fabulous treasures hidden in the Sierra or in the surroundings of the village.

The story that follows may actually be true and this is the reason why numerous details are left silent. These details allude to distant people who would have relatives who may still be alive. These and those persons belong to several honorably known families of Orellana. Therefore, any coincidence in the story with them is mere coincidence.

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There are particularly hazardous and nefarious days, in which events, people or even things seem to be part of an immense plot in which we all feel like innocent victims, especially after a night in which horrible nightmares dominate our lives.

We are dominated by horrible nightmares and fantastic dreams full of terrifying apparitions.

Beginning of the century, winter of any year. The bells of the church of the village let hear the three tolls of souls. The sun has lazily set in the west, veiled by a faint mist that rises along the banks of the Guadiana. The winding streets of the village will quickly darken, giving way to absolute darkness. Shortly after, only the faint glow of the light of the candles and bonfires will escape through some open shutter, reaching the street with a reddish-yellow color from beyond the grave.

The women, busy with the preparation of some miserable supper, would busy themselves in the kitchen, leaving the children in the hands of the grandparents, who, bored and hungry, would tell stories to their grandchildren, the only way to control the restless little ones until lunchtime.

The men would wash up a bit and go to this or that casino, a place where they would often look for work for the next day or, at the same time, have a few glasses of "aguardiente garrafero" or a few shots of "peleón" wine. But let's leave most of the casino leaning on a wooden board about a meter long, used as a counter, and move on to a small room where four men seated at a grimy table play a game of table are playing catrola (four-card

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stud). One of them, about forty-five years old, breaks the silence and, in a hoarse but firm voice, says to the others:

And what else did he say to you? Asked one who was shuffling the cards at the time.

He didn't tell me "na má", but he said "antiaye", and don't take it as a joke, because I'm capable of going around saying that I'm crazy as a goat. Then the same Moor appeared to me in a dream and repeated the same thing.

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IN ORELLANA ENJOY THE AMAZONIAN CULTURE AND NATURE

(Francisco de Orellana, Orellana. 25.02.2019).- In the Amazonian destination of Orellana is the largest extension of territory of the Yasuní National Park, an area with the greatest biodiversity on the planet, considered 'the lungs of the world'. Take a trip to this Amazonian destination and discover the secrets of the land.

The province is ideal to get to know and share the culture of millenary peoples such as Waorani, Kichwa and Shuar, on a weekend, vacation or holiday. Traveling through its beautiful landscapes also allows you to get to know its inhabitants through the practice of community tourism to provide travelers with wonderful experiences through ancestral knowledge.

Take a trip to Orellana, an Amazonian destination, and discover the secrets of the jungle, rivers, waterfalls and viewpoints.

The visit to Orellana can start with a tour of the Loreto canton, in the Pasohurco sector and enjoy a spectacular natural viewpoint, from where you can see a magnificent tropical rainforest. You can also go through the Milagro de Dios and Laberinto de Wami caverns, to admire the goodness of nature in the depths of the earth.

If you are looking for extreme sports in Aguaventura you can practice Canyoning and hiking on the trails that connect the seven waterfalls of this site.

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Also, in La Joya de los Sachas, a site that houses beautiful natural attractions, such as the Yurak Pakcha waterfall that has a height of 5 meters and 8 meters wide, and forms a natural pool to enjoy a great dip. San Pedro Lake is another place to enjoy nature with canoeing and hiking to observe the flora and fauna of this site.

In Francisco de Orellana live cultural experiences touring the Archaeological Museum Cultural Center of Orellana, and discover more than 350 archaeological pieces, which

Reveal the Omagua culture and other peoples who inhabited the banks of the Napo River, more than 1000 years ago.

In the Aguarico canton, the proximity to species such as monkeys, parrots, caimans and turtles, take the expedition to another level to experience a magnificent and exciting natural spectacle with the sighting of pink dolphins.

Living and learning the traditions of the Kichwa nationality is possible in Orellana by visiting the community tourism centers located in each of the cantons. Participate in ancestral experiences such as dance, shamanism, games, hunting techniques, typical cuisine and other ancient practices are part of the adventure in the bowels of the Ecuadorian Amazon.

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ORELLANA 'S STAGGERING ENGLISH BOOK 2

Gastronomy is part of the trip, so you can't miss tasting maitos de tilapia, mayon skewers, chicha de yucca, guayusa water and above all the Uchumanka, emblematic dish of Orellana.

To get to Orellana you can do it by land, taking the road Pifo - Papallaacta - Baeza - Loreto; or you can also travel by air from Tababela, located in the city of Quito to arrive at the airport of Francisco de Orellana, in an approximate time of 35 minutes.

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USEFUL PHRASES

Next, we'll present some links in which the author stands out English expressions of daily use in a funny and different way compared to traditional ones.

<https://vm.tiktok.com/ZMMYusj7c/>

<https://vm.tiktok.com/ZMMYupJoo/>

<https://vm.tiktok.com/ZMMYuTvJE/>

<https://vm.tiktok.com/ZMMYubbJe/>

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<https://vm.tiktok.com/ZMMYHWA4/>

<https://vm.tiktok.com/ZMMYHc5GV/>

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ORELLANA'S STAGGERING ENGLISH BOOK 2

In the next page the author, highlighted 40 common English expressions which he considers extremely helpful when it comes to improving fluency in the spoken skills.

| | English Expression | Spanish Translation |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | A piece of cake | Pan comido |
| 2 | Break a leg | ¡Buena suerte! |
| 3 | Bite the bullet | Tragar saliva |
| 4 | Cost an arm and a leg | Costar un ojo de la cara |
| 5 | Cut to the chase | Ir al grano |
| 6 | Hit the nail on the head | Dar en el clavo |
| 7 | It's raining cats and dogs | Llover a cántaros |
| 8 | Let the cat out of the bag | Revelar un secreto |
| 9 | Piece of cake | Pan comido |
| 10 | Speak of the devil | Hablando del rey de Roma |
| 11 | The ball is in your court | Es tu decisión |
| 12 | The early bird catches the worm | A quien madruga, Dios le ayuda |
| 13 | Don't throw in the towel | No te des por vencido |
| 14 | When pigs fly | Cuando las ranas críen pelo |
| 15 | Actions speak louder than words | Las acciones hablan más que las palabras |
| 16 | To be on the same page | Estar de acuerdo |
| 17 | Barking up the wrong tree | Estar equivocado |
| 18 | Beat around the bush | Andarse por las ramas |
| 19 | Better late than never | Más vale tarde que nunca |
| 20 | Caught between a rock and a hard place | Entre la espada y la pared |
| 21 | Don't cry over spilled milk | No llores sobre la leche derramada |
| 22 | Every cloud has a silver lining | No hay mal que por bien no venga |
| 23 | Get a taste of your own medicine | Probar de tu propia medicina |
| 24 | Go the extra mile | Ir más allá |
| 25 | Haste makes waste | El apresurado come cruces |
| 26 | Ignorance is bliss | En la ignorancia está el placer |
| 27 | Jump on the bandwagon | Subirse al carro |
| 28 | Kill two birds with one stone | Matar dos pájaros de un tiro |

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| | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 29 | Leave no stone unturned | No dejar piedra por mover |
| 30 | Make a long story short | Resumir |
| 31 | Out of the blue | De repente |
| 32 | Play it by ear | Improvisar |
| 33 | Rome wasn't built in a day | Roma no se construyó en un día |
| 34 | Take with a grain of salt | Tomar con cautela |
| 35 | Under the weather | Enfermo/a |
| 36 | You can't judge a book by its cover | No juzgues un libro por su portada |
| 37 | Zip your lip | Cierra el pico |
| 38 | All ears | Todo oídos |
| 39 | Burn the midnight oil | Quemarse las pestañas |
| 40 | Shoot for the moon | Apunta alto |

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GRAMMAR REFERENCE

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

SIMPLE PRESENT

The simple present tense in English is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal.

We use the present tense:

1. for repeated or regular actions in the present time period.

- I **take** the train to the office.
- The train to Berlin **leaves** every hour.
- John **sleeps** eight hours every night during the week.

2. For facts.

- The President of The USA **lives** in The White House.
- A dog **has** four legs.
- De **come** from Switzerland.

3. For habits.

- I **get up** early every day.
- Carol **brushes** her teeth twice a day.
- They **travel** to their country house every weekend.

4. For things that are always / generally true.

- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- The Queen of England **lives** in Buckingham Palace.
- They **speak** English at work.

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Verb Conjugation & Spelling

We form the present tense using the base form of the infinitive (without the TO).

In general, in the third person we add 'S' in the third person.

| Subject | Verb | The Rest of the sentence |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| I / you / we / they | speak / learn | English at home |
| he / she / it | speaks / learns | English at home |

The spelling for the verb in the third person differs depending on the ending of that verb:

1. For verbs that end in **-O**, **-CH**, **-SH**, **-SS**, **-X**, or **-Z** we add **-ES** in the third person.

- go – goes
- catch – catches
- wash – washes
- kiss – kisses
- fix – fixes
- buzz – buzzes

2. For verbs that end in a **consonant + Y**, we remove the **Y** and add **-IES**.

- marry – marries
- study – studies
- carry – carries
- worry – worries

NOTE: For verbs that end in a **vowel + Y**, we just add **-S**.

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- play – plays
- enjoy – enjoys
- say – says

NEGATIVE SENTENCES IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

To make a negative sentence in English we normally use **Don't** or **Doesn't** with all verbs EXCEPT **To Be** and **Modal verbs** (can, might, should etc.).

- Affirmative: You speak French.
Negative: You **don't** speak French.

You will see that we add **don't** between the subject and the verb. We use **Don't** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

- Affirmative: He speaks German.
Negative: He **doesn't** speak German.

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **doesn't** between the subject and the verb to make a negative sentence. Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the negative sentence. We will see the reason why below.

Negative Contractions

Don't = Do not

Doesn't = Does not

I **don't** like meat = I **do not** like meat.

There is no difference in meaning though we normally use contractions in spoken English.

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WORD ORDER OF NEGATIVE SENTENCES

The following is the word order to construct a basic negative sentence in English in the Present Tense using **Don't** or **Doesn't**.

| Subject | don't/doesn't | Verb* | The Rest of the sentence |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| I / you / we / they | don't | have / buy eat / like | cereal for breakfast |
| he / she / it | doesn't | etc. | |

Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

Examples of Negative Sentences with Don't and Doesn't:

- You **don't** speak Arabic.
- John **doesn't** speak Italian.
- We **don't** have time for a rest.
- It **doesn't** move.
- They **don't** want to go to the party.
- She **doesn't** like fish.

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QUESTIONS IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

To make a question in English we normally use Do or Does. It has no translation in Spanish though it is essential to show we are making a question. It is normally put at the beginning of the question.

- Affirmative: You speak English.

Question: **Do** you speak English?

You will see that we add **DO** at the beginning of the affirmative sentence to make it a question. We use **Do** when the subject is **I, you, we** or **they**.

- Affirmative: He speaks French.

Question: **Does** he speak French?

When the subject is **he, she** or **it**, we add **DOES** at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence a question. Notice that the letter **S** at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question. We will see the reason why below.

We **DON'T** use **Do** or **Does** in questions that have the verb **To Be** or **Modal Verbs** (can, must, might, should etc.)

WORD ORDER OF QUESTIONS WITH DO AND DOES

The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using **Do** or **Does**.

| Do/Does | Subject | Verb* | The Rest of the sentence |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Do | I / you / we / they | have / need | a new bike? |
| Does | he / she / it | want etc. | |

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Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed) and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

Examples of Questions with Do and Does:

- **Do** you need a dictionary?
- **Does** Mary need a dictionary?
- **Do** we have a meeting now?
- **Does** it rain a lot in winter?
- **Do** they want to go to the party?
- **Does** he like pizza?

SHORT ANSWERS WITH DO AND DOES

In questions that use do/does it is possible to give short answers to direct questions as follows:

| Sample Questions | Short Answer (Affirmative) | Short Answer (Negative) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Do you like chocolate? | Yes, I do. | No, I don't. |
| Do I need a pencil? | Yes, you do. | No, you don't. |
| Do you both like chocolate? | Yes, we do. | No, we don't. |
| Do they like chocolate? | Yes, they do. | No, they don't. |
| Does he like chocolate? | Yes, he does. | No, he doesn't. |

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| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Does she like chocolate? | Yes, she does. | No, she doesn't. |
| Does it have four wheels? | Yes, it does. | No, it doesn't. |

However, if a question word such as **who**, **when**, **where**, **why**, **which** or **how** is used in the question, you can not use the short answers above to respond to the question.

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PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

We use the present progressive tense:

1. When somebody is doing something at this moment.
 - Sarah is changing her clothes right now.
 - Her boyfriend is waiting for her.
 - We are learning the progressive tense in English.
2. When something is happening at this moment. When the action has started but hasn't finished.
 - It is snowing at the moment.
 - The economy is growing at an exponential rate.
 - The children are sleeping so please be quiet.
3. To talk about something that is happening around the time of speaking but not necessarily at that exact moment.
 - Alfredo is studying a lot for his exam.
 - I'm reading a great book. (Not necessary right at this moment)
 - We are planning a trip to Jamaica.

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PRESENT VS. PROGRESSIVE TENSE

A significant difference between these two tenses is we use the **simple present tense** for things that are permanent or are in general and the **present progressive tense** for things that may change or are temporary.

Compare:

| Permanent | Temporary |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Simon lives in Birmingham. | Simon is living with his friends for now. |
| James works at a bank. | James is working at home today. |
| We walk to work. | We're walking in the park. |
| I speak English. | I am speaking English right now. |

Verbs that we don't use in the Progressive Tense

Another difference is that there are some verbs in English that we don't use in the progressive tense. These include:

Belong - Cost - Hate - Have (possession) - Hear - Know - Like - Love - Need - Own - Remember - Seem - Smell - Understand - Want

Different Meanings

In questions the same verb can change the meaning depending on if it is in the present or the present progressive tense.

| Differences in meaning of verb | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Statement | Meaning |
| What do you do? | What <i>is</i> your job? |

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| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| What are you doing? | What are you doing <i>at the moment</i> ? |
| What do you read? | What do you <i>like</i> to read? |
| What are you reading? | What are you reading <i>right now</i> ? |

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

The **Past Simple Tense** (also known as **Simple Past Tense**) is often just called the **Past Tense**.

If you already know how to use the [Present Tense](#), then the *Past Tense* will be easy.

In general, the **Past Tense** is used to talk about something that started and finished at a definite time in the past.

How to form the Past Tense in English

The main rule is that for every verb in English, there is only one form of it in the past tense.

(The exception is the [Past tense of To Be](#), which has two forms: *was* and *were*)

This is totally different from other languages such as Spanish, French, Italian etc. where you change the verb ending for every subject.

For example: The past tense of the verb *want* is *wanted*.

Wanted is used as the past tense for all subjects/pronouns.

- I wanted
- You wanted

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- He wanted
- She wanted
- It wanted
- We wanted
- They wanted

So you just have to learn one word to be able to use it in the past tense. In this case we just needed to learn the one word *wanted* which can be used for all subjects (or people).

Past Tense Regular Verbs

To change a regular verb into its past tense form, we normally add –ED to the end of the verb.

- play – played
- cook – cooked
- rain – rained
- wait – waited

Examples of sentences using regular verbs in the past tense

- Last night I **played** my guitar loudly and the neighbors **complained**.
- She **kissed** me on the cheek.
- It **rained** yesterday.
- Angela **watched** TV all night.
- John **wanted** to go to the museum.

Examples of negative sentences in the Past Tense

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- I **didn't** want to go to the dentist.
- She **didn't** have time.
- You **didn't** close the door.
- He **didn't** come to my party.
- They **didn't** study so they **didn't** pass the test.
- We **didn't** sleep well last night.

Questions in the Past Tense

We use **did** to make a question in the past tense.

This is for regular AND irregular verbs in English.

(Exception is *To Be* and Modal Verbs such as *Can*)

Compare the following:

Present: **Do** they live in France?

Past: **Did** they live in France?

The main verb (*live* in the example above) is in its base form (of the infinitive). The auxiliary *DID* shows that the question is in the past tense.

NOTICE: The only difference between a question in the present tense and a question in the past tense is the change in the auxiliary verb.

Both **Do and Does** in present tense questions become **Didn't** in past tense questions.

Compare the questions in the examples below:

Present: **Do** you need a doctor?

Past: **Did** you need a doctor?

Present: **Do** you ride your bike to work?

Past: **Did** you ride your bike to work?

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Present: **Does** he live in Italy?

Past: **Did** he live in Italy?

We can also use a [question word](#) (Who, What, Why etc.) before DID to ask for more information.

- Did you study? – Yes, I did.
- **When** did you study? – I studied last night.
- **Where** did you study? – I studied at the library.

Examples of Questions in the Past Tense

- **Did** you go to work yesterday?
- **Did** they arrive on time?
- **Did** she like the surprise?
- Where **did** she go?
- What **did** you do yesterday?
- What **did** you say? - I didn't say anything.
- Why **did** we have to come?

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ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

We use some adverbs to describe how frequently we do an activity.

These are called **adverbs of frequency** and include:

| Frequency | Adverb of Frequency | Example Sentence |
|-----------|----------------------|---|
| 100% | Always | I always go to bed before 11 p.m. |
| 90% | Usually | I usually have cereal for breakfast. |
| 80% | normally / generally | I normally go to the gym. |
| 70% | often* / frequently | I often surf the internet. |
| 50% | Sometimes | I sometimes forget my wife's birthday. |
| 30% | Occasionally | I occasionally eat junk food. |
| 10% | Seldom | I seldom read the newspaper. |
| 5% | hardly ever / rarely | I hardly ever drink alcohol. |
| 0% | Never | I never swim in the sea. |

* Some people pronounce the 'T' in often but many others do not.

The Position of the Adverb in a Sentence

An adverb of frequency goes **before** a main verb (except with To Be).

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Subject + adverb + *main verb*

I **always** *remember* to do my homework.

He **normally** *gets* good marks in exams.

An adverb of frequency goes **after** the verb To Be.

Subject + *to be* + adverb

They *are* **never** pleased to see me.

She *isn't* **usually** bad tempered.

When we use an auxiliary verb (have, will, must, might, could, would, can, etc.), the adverb is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb. This is also true for to be.

Subject + *auxiliary* + adverb + *main verb*

She *can* **sometimes** *beat* me in a race.

I *would* **hardly ever** *be* unkind to someone.

They *might* **never** *see* each other again.

They *could* **occasionally** *be* heard laughing.

We can also use the following adverbs at the start of a sentence:

Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally

- Occasionally, I like to eat Thai food.

BUT we **cannot** use the following at the beginning of a sentence:

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Always, seldom, rarely, hardly, ever, never.

We use **hardly ever** and **never** with positive, **not** negative verbs:

- She **hardly ever** comes to my parties.
- They **never** say 'thank you'.

We use **ever** in questions and negative statements:

- Have you **ever** been to New Zealand?

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

In front of

- A band plays their music **in front of** an audience.
- The teacher stands **in front of** the students.
- The man standing in the line **in front of** me smells bad.
- Teenagers normally squeeze their zits **in front of** a mirror.

Behind

Behind is the opposite of *In front of*. It means at the back (part) of something.

- When the teacher writes on the whiteboard, the students are **behind** him (or her).
- Who is that person **behind** the mask?
- I slowed down because there was a police car **behind** me.

Between

Between normally refers to something in the middle of two objects or things (or places).

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- There are mountains **between** Chile and Argentina.
- The number 5 is **between** the number 4 and 6.
- There is a sea (The English Channel) **between** England and France.

Across From / Opposite

Across from and *Opposite* mean the same thing. It usually refers to something being in front of something else BUT there is normally something between them like a street or table. It is similar to saying that someone (or a place) is on the other side of something.

- I live **across from** a supermarket (= it is on the other side of the road)
- The chess players sat **opposite** each other before they began their game.
(= They are in front of each other and there is a table between them)

Next to / Beside

Next to and *Beside* mean the same thing. It usually refers to a thing (or person) that is at the side of another thing.

- At a wedding, the bride stands **next to** the groom.
- Guards stand **next to** the entrance of the bank.
- He walked **beside** me as we went down the street.
- In this part of town there isn't a footpath **beside** the road so you have to be careful.

Near / Close to

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Near and *Close to* mean the same thing. It is similar to *next to* / *beside* but there is more of a distance between the two things.

- The receptionist is **near** the front door.
- This building is **near** a subway station.
- We couldn't park the car **close to** the store.
- Our house is **close to** a supermarket.

On

On means that something is in a position that is physically touching, covering or attached to something.

- The clock **on** the wall is slow.
- He put the food **on** the table.
- I can see a spider **on** the ceiling.
- We were told not to walk **on** the grass.

Above / Over

Above and *Over* have a similar meaning. The both mean "at a higher position than X" but *above* normally refers to being directly (vertically) above you.

- Planes normally fly **above** the clouds.
- There is a ceiling **above** you.
- There is a halo **over** my head. ;)
- We put a sun umbrella **over** the table so we wouldn't get so hot.
- Our neighbors in the apartment **above** us are really noisy.

Over can also mean: physically covering the surface of something and is often used with the word *All* as in *All over*.

- There water **all over** the floor.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- I accidentally spilled red wine **all over** the new carpet.

Under / Below

Under and *Below* have a similar meaning. They mean at a lower level.

(Something is above it).

- Your legs are **under** the table.
- Monsters live **under** your bed.
- A river flows **under** a bridge.
- How long can you stay **under** the water?
- Miners work **below** the surface of the Earth.

Sometimes we use the word underneath instead of under and beneath instead of below. There is no difference in meaning those they are less common nowadays.

Under is often used as a Preposition of Movement too.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

When the Subject and the Object in a sentence refer to the same person or thing we use a **Reflexive Pronoun**.

It is the only area of English grammar that is reflexive.

| Subject Pronouns | Reflexive Pronouns |
|------------------|--------------------|
| I | Myself |
| You | Yourself |
| He | Himself |
| She | Herself |
| It | Itself |
| We | Ourselves |
| You (pl) | Yourselves |
| They | Themselves |

If you are using **YOU** in the plural, the reflexive pronoun is **yourselves**.

Examples of sentences using reflexive pronouns:

- **My daughter** likes to dress **herself** without my help.
- **I** taught **myself** to play the guitar.
- **My cat** always licks **itself**.

When to use reflexive pronouns

1. When the subject and the object refer to the same person or thing.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- He accidentally cut **himself** while he was chopping the vegetables.
 - She bought a present for **herself**.
 - We helped **ourselves** to the free drinks at the launch party.
 - They injured **themselves** during the rugby match.
 - I enjoyed **myself** at the concert.
 - The dog is scratching **itself** – it must have fleas!
2. We use them for emphasis.
- The author signed the book for me **herself**!
 - I did it **myself**.
3. In some cases we use it to have a similar meaning to also.
- Annabelle was pretty happy last night. I was pretty happy **myself**.

When NOT to use reflexive pronouns

1. There are a number of verbs in English with which we rarely or never use reflexive pronouns (as they are in other languages).

They include: adapt, complain, concentrate, get up, hide, lie down, meet, move, relax, remember, shave, shower, sit down.

2. After a preposition of place or location we use a personal pronoun and not a reflexive pronoun.

- He put the backpack next to **him**.

Ourselves, Themselves and Each Other

1. We use **each other** when two or more people or things perform the same action to the other.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- Our neighbors were shouting at **each other** all night.
 - My brothers always compete with **each other** in sport.
2. Take note of the difference between these two sentences:
- Mark and Sarah killed themselves. (They each committed suicide).
 - Mark and Sarah killed each other. (Mark killed Sarah and she killed Mark).

More about Each Other

We use the reciprocal pronoun **each other** when the action is between two people, and not reflexive.

- They stared into each other's eyes.
- They hate each other.

And to make the contrast clearer:

- Mike and Carol bought **each other** presents for Christmas (Mike bought a present for Carol and Carol bought a present for Mike).

is very different to

- Mike and Carol bought **themselves** presents for Christmas (Mike bought a present for himself and Carol bought a present for herself).

Reflexive Pronouns with Objects

We use **verb + reflexive pronoun + object** when we do something for ourselves.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- She cooked herself a quiche.
- We taught ourselves French.

We use **verb + object + reflexive pronoun** when we want to emphasize that another person did not do the action (or assist).

- I repaired the tire myself.
- They did the homework themselves.
- My brother spoke to his boss himself about a raise.

By + Reflexive Pronouns

We use **by + myself/yourself/himself** etc when we are alone or not with another person.

- Jacob went to the party by himself.
- Emma was sitting by herself.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

BE GOING TO

Positive & Negative Sentences

The positive and negative structures for **Be Going To** are as follows:

| Positive | Negative |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| I am going to | I am not going to |
| You are going to | You are not going to |
| He is going to | He is not going to |
| She is going to | She is not going to |
| It is going to | It is not going to |
| We are going to | We are not going to |
| You are going to | You are not going to |
| They are going to | They are not going to |

The structure **BE GOING TO** is normally used to indicate the future in English. We use this structure:

1. When we have already decided or we **INTEND** to do something in the future. (Prior Plan)

The decision has been made before the moment of speaking.

- I'm **going to** go to India next year.
- We talked about it yesterday and I'm **going to** quit my job tomorrow.

2. When there are definite signs that something is going to happen. (Evidence)

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Something is likely to happen based on the evidence or experience you have.

- It's so cold! I think it **is going to** snow

3. When something is about to happen:

- Get back! The bomb **is going to** explode.

Questions with BE GOING TO

Questions are formed by changing the order of the subject and the verb
BE:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Affirmative | You | are | going to | win the race. |
| | <i>Subject</i> | BE | <i>GOING TO</i> | |
| Question | Are | you | going to | win the race? |
| | BE | <i>Subject</i> | <i>GOING TO</i> | |

You are going to be sick if you eat that. (Positive sentence)

Are you going to be sick if you eat that? (Question)

We are going to take orange juice to the party. (Positive sentence)

Are we going to take orange juice to the party? (Question)

BE GOING TO in the Past Tense

When **BE GOING TO** is used in the past tense, it refers to something that was going to happen but in the end it did not happen.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Examples:

- I was going to call you but I lost your phone number.
- It was going to rain but suddenly the sun appeared.
- We were going to buy a new TV but then we changed our minds.
- You were going to be my bridesmaid but then you slept with my fiancée.

Gonna

Sometimes when we speak quickly, GOING TO sounds like GONNA.

While it is grammatically incorrect, it is used a lot in very informal English. You will also occasionally see the word **Gonna** written in song titles or in song lyrics.

FUTURE - WILL

We normally use **WILL** to speak about the future. It is always combined with another verb.

Since **WILL** is classified as a [modal verb](#) (like can, would, could, should) it has the same characteristics:

1. It does not change in the third person (i.e. he, she, it)
2. It is always combined with another verb in the base form (i.e. without 'to')
3. We don't use it with 'Do' in questions or negatives.

Examples of Will:

- I **will** go to the cinema tonight.
- He **will** play tennis tomorrow.
She **will** be happy with her exam results.
- They **will** take the bus to the South next week.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

When to use WILL

We use **WILL** in the following circumstances:

1. For things that we decide to do now. (Rapid Decisions)

This is when you make a decision at that moment, in a spontaneous way.

- I'll call a taxi for you.
- I think we'll go right now. (I just decided this right now)
- Which one? Um, I will have the chicken sandwich please.

2. When we think or believe something about the future. (Prediction)

This can be based on personal judgement or opinion.

- The President will not be re-elected at the next election.
- I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you.
- I think you will find the movie interesting.

Notice how you often use "I think..." before the *subject + will*.

3. To make an offer, a promise or a threat.

- You look tired. I'll finish the dishes for you.
- I will do my best to help you.
- If you say anything I will kill you!
- I will have it ready by tomorrow.
- I'll drive you to work if you want.
- Don't worry, I won't tell anyone. (won't = will not)

4. For a habit that is a predictable behaviour

- My daughter will fall asleep as soon as she is put into bed.
- He will give up if he starts losing. He always does that.

5. You use WON'T when someone refuses to do something.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- I told him to clean his room but he **won't** do it.
- She **won't** listen to anything I say.

Negative Sentences with WILL

In the negative, we add **NOT** to the end of **WILL** and not to the main verb. (= will not)

Examples:

- I **will not** be in the office tomorrow. (correct)
*I **will be not** in the office tomorrow. (Incorrect)*
- They **will not stay** here. (correct)
*They **will stay not** here. (Incorrect)*

Contractions

It is possible to use contractions in both positive and negative sentences.

With positive contractions **WILL** becomes **'LL** and is joined to the subject:

| Positive Contraction | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| I will | I'll |
| You will | you'll |
| He will | he'll |
| She will | she'll |
| It will | it'll |
| We will | we'll |
| You will | you'll |
| They will | they'll |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

With negative contractions, **will not** becomes **won't**:

| Negative Contraction | |
|----------------------|------------|
| I will not | I won't |
| You will not | you won't |
| He will not | he won't |
| She will not | she won't |
| It will not | it won't |
| We will not | we won't |
| You will not | you won't |
| They will not | they won't |

Questions

To form a question using **WILL**, we reverse the order of the subject and **WILL**:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Affirmative | He | will | be | here tomorrow. |
| | <i>Subject</i> | WILL | <i>Verb</i> | |
| Question | Will | he | be | here tomorrow? |
| | WILL | <i>Subject</i> | <i>Verb</i> | |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Examples:

Will they win the cup?

- Yes, they will.

- No, they won't.

FUTURE - WILL VS. GOING TO

A very confusing concept is when to use **WILL** and when to use **BE GOING TO** when we refer the future.

Both refer to the future and there is a slight difference between the two though in most cases they can be used interchangeably with no difference in meaning. Even if you misuse them, a native speaker is going to understand you without any problems.

When to use **GOING TO**

The structure **BE GOING TO** is normally used to indicate the future but with some type of connection to the present. We use it in the following situations:

1. When we have already decided or we **INTEND** to do something in the future. (Prior Plan)

The decision has been made before the moment of speaking.

- They're **going to** retire to the beach - in fact they have already bought a little beach house.
- I'm **going to** accept the job offer.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

2. When there are definite signs that something is going to happen.

(Evidence)

Something is likely to happen based on the evidence or experience you have.

- I think it **is going to** rain - I just felt a drop.
- I don't feel well. I think I'm **going to** throw up. (throw up = vomit)

3. When something is about to happen:

- Get back! The bomb **is going to** explode

When to use WILL

In other cases, where there is no implicit or explicit connection to the present, use **WILL**:

1. For things that we decide to do now. (Rapid Decisions)

This is when you make a decision at that moment, in a spontaneous way.

- I'll buy one for you too.
- I think I'll try one of those. (I just decided this right now)

2. When we think or believe something about the future. (Prediction)

- My team will not win the league this season.
- I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you.

Note: You can use both **Will** and **Going to** for making future predictions.

3. To make an offer, a promise or a threat.

- I'll give you a discount if you buy it right now.
- I promise I will behave next time.
- I'll take you to the movies if you'd like.

4. You use **WON'T** when someone refuses to do something.

- I told him to take out the trash but he **won't** do it.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- My kids **won't** listen to anything I say.
- My car **won't** start.

Future Predictions

As you can see, both **Will** and **Going to** can be used for making future predictions without having a real difference in meaning.

- The weather report says it **will** rain tomorrow. (Correct)
- The weather report says it **is going to** rain tomorrow. (Correct)

Compare Will vs. Going To

If someone asks: "Are you busy this evening?"

If I respond: "Yes, I'm going to go to the movies." I use **going to** because it is a plan I made earlier (before I was asked the question). - In this case we cannot use **Will**.

If I haven't made plans, then you can say either: "I **will** probably watch TV." OR "I'm probably **going to** watch TV."

Both **will** and **going to** are possible in this situation because we are predicting what will happen (since we haven't made any plans).

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

We use **Comparatives** and **Superlatives** to compare two or more nouns. The formation of the comparative and superlative depends on the number of syllables in the adjective:

One-syllable Adjectives

To form the comparative, we add **-er** to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we add **-est** to the end of the adjective.

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| small | smaller | the smallest |
| cold | Colder | the coldest |
| light | lighter | the lightest |
| wide * | Wider | the widest |
| hot ** | Hotter | the hottest |

* When an adjective ends in the letter E, we just add the -R (for comparatives) or -ST (for superlatives). We do not write two Es together. **Wider** (correct) not *wideer* (incorrect).

** When an adjective ends in a consonant + short vowel + consonant (C + V + C), we normally double the last letter. big - **bigger** - **biggest**, wet - **wetter** - **wettest**

- London is **bigger than** Santiago.
- Mike is **taller than** John but James is **the tallest**.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- Yesterday was **the hottest** day of the year.
- It is **the oldest** building in the village.
- I want a **faster** car.

Notice how comparatives are often followed by **than** when comparing two things or people.

Two-syllable Adjectives ending in -Y

To form the comparative, we remove the -y and add **-ier** to the end of the adjective.

To form the superlative, we remove the -y and add **-iest** to the end of the adjective.

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| crazy | crazier | the craziest |
| happy | happier | the happiest |
| early | earlier | the earliest |

- It was **the happiest** day of my life.
- My joke was **funnier** than your one.
- This section is **easier** than the rest.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Adjectives with Two or more Syllables

For Adjectives with 2 syllables (that don't end in -y) and higher (3, 4 syllables etc), we use **more** for comparatives and **the most** for superlatives.

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| handsome | more handsome | the most handsome |
| nervous | more nervous | the most nervous |
| enthusiastic | more enthusiastic | the most enthusiastic |

- My girlfriend is **more beautiful** than yours.
- Alex is **more intelligent** than you but I am **the most intelligent**.
- It was **the most wonderful** day I have ever had.

Some exceptions with two-syllable adjectives ending in *-er* and *-est*:
 narrow - narrower, simple - simpler, quiet – quieter

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Irregular Forms

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| good | better | the best |
| bad | worse | the worst |
| far *** | further / farther | the furthest / farthest |
| little | Less | the least |
| many/much | More | the most |
| old **** | older/elder | the oldest / eldest |

- I am a **better** tennis player than you but Marcelo is **the best**.
- Steve is a **worse** liar than me but Adrian is **the worst**.

*** Farther - Further

Further / farther, furthest / farthest are all used for distance.

Only Further / furthest are used to mean 'additional' or 'more advanced'.

- Puerto Montt is **further / farther** than Valdivia is from here (in Santiago).
- If you require **further** information, please contact reception.

Remember that the opposites of 'more' and 'most' are 'less' and 'least', respectively.

**** Older - Eldest

We use **elder / eldest** when we are talking about family relationships and normally only before a noun (not by itself unless it is a pronoun).

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- He is my **elder** brother. (We **cannot** say: *My brother is elder than me.* - incorrect)
- The **eldest** sister would pass on her dresses to the younger one.

Comparative and Superlative of ILL

When comparing how **ill** people are, you will normally hear **worse** or **the worst** and not "*iller* or *illest*". Some people may prefer to replace **ill** with **sick** (sicker, sickest) when comparing.

QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements.

They are mainly used in speech when we want to:

- **confirm that something is true or not**, or
- **to encourage a reply** from the person we are speaking to.

Question tags are formed with the auxiliary or modal verb from the statement and the appropriate subject.

A **positive** statement is followed by a **negative** question tag.

- Jack **is** from Spain, **isn't** he?
- Mary **can** speak English, **can't** she?

A **negative** statement is followed by a **positive** question tag.

- They **aren't** funny, **are** they?
- He **shouldn't** say things like that, **should** he?

When the verb in the main sentence is in the *present simple* we form the question tag with **do / does**.

- You *play* the guitar, **don't** you?

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- Alison *likes* tennis, **doesn't** she?

If the verb is in the *past simple* we use **did**.

- They *went* to the cinema, **didn't** they?
- She *studied* in New Zealand, **didn't** she?

When the statement contains a word with a **negative** meaning, the question tag needs to be **positive**

- He **hardly ever** speaks, **does** he?
- They **rarely** eat in restaurants, **do** they?

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

OBJECT PRONOUNS

The seven basic pronouns have one form when they are used as subjects and another form when they are used as objects.

Subjects are what the sentence is about. (See more about [Subject Pronouns](#))

Objects are what is affected by the action of the subject.

- I like orange juice. (I is the subject).
- I read books. (Books is the object as it is receiving the action).

| PRONOUNS | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Subject Pronoun | Object Pronoun |
| I | Me |
| You | You |
| He | Him |
| She | Her |
| It | It |
| We | Us |
| You (plural) | You |
| They | Them |

Object pronouns are used instead of nouns, usually because we already know what the object is. It makes the sentence easier to read and understand and avoids repetition. We normally use object pronouns after a verb or a preposition.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

| Examples | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| I like horses. | Subject Pronoun |
| Horses don't like me . | Object Pronoun |
| We talk to our neighbour. | Subject Pronoun |
| She talks to us . | Object Pronoun |
| They listen to the teacher. | Subject Pronoun |
| She listens to them carefully. | Object Pronoun |
| You speak very quickly. | Subject Pronoun |
| We watch you on TV. | Object Pronoun |

The Object Pronoun - it

Be careful when using 'it' as an object pronoun because it is only in the correct context that it has meaning. It needs to have already been mentioned or obvious to the listener what you are referring to. Compare;

- You are sitting on **it!** (The listener probably doesn't know what the speaker refers to).
- **The letter** is on the sofa. You are sitting on **it!** (It is obvious in the second sentence that the reference is to the letter)

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE FUTURE MEANING

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Generally, we use the **Present Continuous** tense to talk about actions taking place now or around now. But English speakers often use the Present Continuous to talk about **pre-arranged plans or events**.

- *Jane is working at the moment (Present Continuous refers to present activity) but **in the evening she is playing** tennis (Present Continuous refers to planned activity in future).*

Note: We can often use '**going to**' instead of the Present Continuous to indicate future meaning.– *Nick **is spending** time with his family tonight.– Nick **is going to spend** time with his family tonight.*

How to form Present Continuous

Statements

To make the Present Continuous with future meaning, we use:

am / is / are + the '-ing' form of the verb (Present Participle) and add a time marker.

- *I'm **staying** at home tonight.*
- *She **isn't working** on Thursday.*
- *We're **meeting** at two o'clock.*
- *John and Samantha **are getting** married tomorrow.*
-

Negative and Questions

Negative sentences

We form the negative by adding '**not**' to either the full form or short (contracted) form:

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

am / is / are + not + the '-ing' form of the verb

- *We're not having a meeting this afternoon.*
- = *We aren't having a meeting this afternoon.*
- = *We are not having a meeting this afternoon.*
- *I'm not coming to the party tonight.*
- = *I am not coming to the party tonight.*

Questions

To form a question, we rearrange the word order, placing the verb 'be' before the subject:

am / is / are + subject + the '-ing' form of the verb

- *Are you going to the concert tomorrow?*
- *Is your mom joining us for dinner next week?*

When to use Present Continuous with future meaning

We often use the Present Continuous to talk about **future arrangements**.

A **future arrangement** is a plan that we have decided and organised with another person, a group of people or a company:

- *I'm working over the New Year.* (this arrangement is between the speaker and his/her employer)
- *We are staying with friends when we get to Boston.*
- *We're meeting Helen at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.*

It is not always necessary to state who the arrangement is with:

- *I am leaving tomorrow.* (I've already bought my train ticket.)
- *So what are we all doing at Christmas?*

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

We often use the Present Continuous to talk about things we *are about to start doing*.

This is especially common with verbs of *movement*, such as *go, come, leave*, etc.:

- ***I'm going*** to bed now – *goodnight*.
- *Will you help me finish the housework?* – *Sorry, I can't: I'm leaving* for work now.

MODAL VERBS

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

ORELLANA'S STAGGERING ENGLISH BOOK 2

| Modal Verb | Expressing | Example |
|-----------------|---|--|
| must | Strong obligation | You must eat when you get hungry. |
| | logical conclusion / Certainty | He must be very hungry. He hasn't eaten anything today. |
| must not | Prohibition | You must not drink alcohol with medicine. |
| can | Ability | I can run. |
| | Permission | Can I borrow your pen, please? |
| | Possibility | Smoking can cause cancer. |
| could | ability in the past | When I was younger I could read for hours. |
| | polite permission | Excuse me, could I suggest an idea? |
| | Possibility | They could pay you tomorrow! |
| may | Permission | May I borrow your pen, please? |
| | possibility, probability | It may rain tomorrow! |
| might | polite permission | Might I suggest an idea? |
| | possibility, probability | I might go to Spain next year. |
| need not | lack of necessity/absence of obligation | I need not buy vegetables. There are plenty in the fridge. |
| should/ought to | 50 % obligation | I should / ought to see a professional. |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

| Modal Verb | Expressing | Example |
|------------|--------------------|---|
| | Advice | You should / ought to go to the doctor tomorrow. |
| | logical conclusion | He should / ought to be very hungry. He didn't eat all day. |
| had better | Advice | You'd better go to see a doctor. |

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The Present Perfect Tense is formed using the following structure:

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Affirmative: Subject + Have / Has + [Past Participle](#)

Negative: Subject + Haven't / Hasn't + Past Participle

Question: Have / Has + Subject + Past Participle

Affirmative Sentences

| Subject | Have | Past Participle | Rest of the Sentence |
|---------|------|-----------------|----------------------|
| I | have | studied | for the exam. |
| You | have | bought | a new computer. |
| He | has | eaten | my chocolate. |
| She | has | written | an e-mail. |
| It | has | been | cold this month. |
| We | have | won | the championship. |
| You | have | tried | to learn a lot. |
| They | have | forgotten | my birthday. |

Contractions

The contracted form of the perfect tense is quite common:

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

| Have | Contraction | Examples |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| I have | I've | I've spent all my money. |
| You have | You've | You've worn that dress before. |
| He has | He's | He's slept all morning. |
| She has | She's | She's lost her purse. |
| It has | It's | It's fallen off the wall. |
| We have | We've | We've chosen you for the job. |
| You have | You've | You've begun to annoy me. |
| They have | They've | They've drunk too much. |

We use contractions a lot when we are speaking.

Negative Sentences

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

The contraction of the perfect tense in negative form is:

Have not = Haven't

Has not = Hasn't

| Subject | Have | Past Participle | Rest of the Sentence |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I | haven't | studied | for the exam. |
| You | haven't | bought | a new computer. |
| He | hasn't | eaten | my chocolate. |
| She | hasn't | written | an e-mail. |
| It | hasn't | been | cold this month. |
| We | haven't | won | the championship. |
| You | haven't | tried | to learn a lot. |
| They | haven't | forgotten | my birthday. |

Questions

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

| Have | Subject | Past Participle | Rest of the Sentence |
|------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Have | I | been | chosen for the team? |
| Have | you | bought | a new car? |
| Has | he | eaten | my sandwich? |
| Has | she | written | the letter? |
| Has | it | started | on time? |
| Have | we | won | a trophy? |
| Have | you | kept | my secret? |
| Have | they | driven | there? |

When do we use the Present Perfect Tense?

1. Unspecified point in the past

- I **have been** to Spain three times.
(At some unspecified time in the past, I went to Spain).

Compare with the simple past:

- I went to Spain three times in 2005.
(specified time in the past - the year 2005)

2. An action that occurred in the past, but has a result in the present (now)

- We can't find our luggage. **Have you seen** it?
(The luggage was lost in the past, do you know where it is now?)

3. Talking about general experiences (ever, never)

It usually refers to an event happening at some moment in your life.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- **Has** she ever **tried** Chilean wine before? (in her life)
- I've never **eaten** monkey brains before. (in my life)

4. Events that recently occurred (just)

- Do you want to go to a restaurant with me?
No, thanks. I've just **eaten** lunch. (I recently ate lunch.)

5. Events that have not occurred up to now (yet)

- Are Carlos and Rodrigo here? No, they **haven't arrived** yet.
(they're still not here now)

6. Events that occurred before you expected (already)

- I've already **graduated** from University. (I expected to graduate at a later date.)

7. Events that began in the past and haven't changed (for, since)

- Mike **has worked** at Woodward for 3 years.
(Mike started working at Woodward 3 years ago and he still works there now.)
- Julie **has worked** at Woodward since September last year.
(Julie began working at Woodward in September of last year, and that hasn't changed - she still works here now.)

STILL – YET – ALREADY

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Still, **yet** and **already** are adverbs of time.

Let's look at the different meanings and uses of each adverb.

STILL

Still can refer to a situation that continues because it hasn't finished or stopped.

Sometimes this situation has continued longer than expected or the situation can be surprising.

Still can refer to something that is ongoing.

Example sentences using STILL:

- It is **still**
(It continues right now. It hasn't stopped)
- I **still** live in London.
(Maybe you expected me to be living somewhere else now)
- They have been married for 30 years and are **still** in love.
(Their love continues until now)
- I can't go right now because I am **still** very busy at work.
(I haven't finished work. I am here longer than expected.)
- Will you **still** love me when I'm old?
(Will you continue to love me?)

Still can refer to an action that was **not** expected because of something else.

It happened despite what has just been said.

Example sentences using STILL:

- He was sick but he **still** went to work.
(It was not expected because he could make other people sick at work)

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- I studied a lot though I **still** didn't pass the test.

(I didn't expect to fail it)

YET

Yet is used in **questions** and **negative** sentences.

Yet = now, up to the time of speaking

When **YET** is used in a question, it is to ask if something (expected) **has happened**.

Example questions using **YET**:

- Have the test results arrived **yet**?
(I expect that they have arrived, I am asking to confirm.)
- We have to go. Are you ready **yet**?
(I expect that you are ready.)
- Have you had lunch **yet**?
(Have you had lunch up to now?)

Yet can refer to an action that is expected (but has **not** happened). Notice how in this case **YET** is used at the end of negative sentences.

Example sentences using **YET**:

- I haven't done my homework **yet**.
- It's almost midday and Steve hasn't woken up **yet**.
- My boss hasn't paid me **yet**.

Position of YET in a sentence

Verb + (object) + yet

- She hasn't finished **yet**. (verb + yet)
- She hasn't finished *her meal* **yet**. (verb + *object* + yet)
- Have you been to Spain **yet**?

Adjective + yet

- Fortunately, they aren't *bored* **yet**.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

- Is your friend *ready yet*?

ALREADY

Already is used in **affirmative sentences**, mostly in a perfect tense* or present simple tense.

Already can refer to an action that has happened (sooner than expected).

Already can be used to say that something was completed before something else.

* You may hear/read **already** used in the Past Simple tense by American English speakers. (More about this difference later)

Example sentences using ALREADY:

- I have just finished lunch but I'm **already** hungry again. (I didn't expect to be hungry so soon)
- I think Simon **already** knows about the surprise party.
- We've **already** seen that movie. Let's watch another one.
- There are **already** fifty people lined up outside the door.

Position of ALREADY in a sentence

Already is used before a verb or adjective.

Be + *already*

- After only 15 minutes, he is **already** frustrated.
- We are **already** at the restaurant.

In spoken English, **already** can be at the **end** of a sentence for greater emphasis (or to show surprise)

- Has he finished? (No surprise)
- Has he finished **already**? (I'm surprised)

Now, following word order for **YET** depends on whether American English or British English is used.

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already + main verb

In American English, the word order is **already + main verb**. This main verb is in the **Past simple tense**.

- I **already** *ate*.
- He **already** *finished* the task.

auxiliary verb + already + verb

In British English, the word order is **auxiliary verb + already + verb**. This verb is a past participle in a **Perfect tense**.

- I *have* **already** *eaten*.
- He *has* **already** *finished* the task.

FOR VS. SINCE

Knowing when to use **FOR** and when to use **SINCE** is important.

Therefore it is useful to look at a summary of the contrast between **FOR** and **SINCE**.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

| FOR to mention a specific period (or duration) of time. | SINCE to mention the starting point of a period of time (continues to now). |
|--|--|
| I have been a doctor for fifteen years. (duration = 15 years) | I have been a doctor since 1992. (starting point = 1992) |
| She has been a mother for six months. | She has been pregnant since her first child was born. |
| My sister has lived in Frankfurt for nine months. | My sister has lived in Frankfurt since the beginning of March. |

Both **For** and **Since** are most commonly used with the perfect tense - we don't use these expressions in the present tense.

| Correct | Incorrect |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| I have learnt Russian for three years. | I learn Russian for three years. |
| They have taught geography since last year. | They teach geography since last year. |
| He has owned his dog since his cat died. | He owns his dog since his cat dies. |

While we can use **For** in the simple past tense we can't use **Since** in the simple past tense. **Since** can only be used in the perfect tense.

| Correct | Incorrect |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| She went to Japan for three years. | She went to Japan since 2003. |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

| | |
|---|---|
| I studied in New Zealand for one month. | I studied in New Zealand since one month. |
| He walked his dog for four hours. | He walked his cat since four hours. |

It should be remembered that both **For** and **Since** have other meanings in English that are not associated with time.

- This is for you.
- Is this the train for London?
- Since you asked, I'll say yes.
- Since he didn't study he didn't pass the exam.

IRREGULAR VERBS

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Conjugating Irregular Verbs – Rules and Examples

Learning to conjugate irregular verbs can be a little tricky. It is often considered a difficult task, but that is not the case. Before we start, try to unlearn the concepts or notions about irregular verbs you have in your mind. Let us start from the beginning with a fresh and clear mind.

The conjugation of irregular verbs can be learnt under three main groups based on how they behave when changed to represent the simple past and past participle forms.

It can be grouped as follows:

Group 1 – Irregular verbs which take the same spelling as the base verb in the simple past form and the past participle form. These verbs remain the same throughout all tense forms.

Group 2 – Irregular verbs which have the same spelling in the simple past form and the past participle form. There are some irregular verbs in this group that take an alternate spelling too.

Group 3 – Irregular verbs which have three different spelling patterns in the base form, the simple past form and the past participle form.

Let us now look at the list of irregular verbs which fall under the three groups to have a better understanding.

Irregular Verbs Examples

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

Group 1 – Irregular Verbs with the Same Spelling across All Forms

| Base Verb | Simple Past Form | Past Participle Form |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------|
| Cut | Cut | Cut |
| Put | Put | Put |
| Shut | Shut | Shut |
| Hurt | Hurt | Hurt |
| Burst | Burst | Burst |
| Shed | Shed | Shed |
| Bet | Bet | Bet |
| Let | Let | Let |
| Set | Set | Set |
| Hit | Hit | Hit |
| Split | Split | Split |
| Spread | Spread | Spread |
| Cast | Cast | Cast |
| Thrust | Thrust | Thrust |

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ORELLANA'S STAGGERING ENGLISH BOOK 2

Group 2 – Irregular Verbs with the Same Simple Past Form and Past Participle Form

| Base Verb | Simple Past Form | Past Participle Form |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Bend | Bent | Bent |
| Bind | Bound | Bound |
| Find | Found | Found |
| Learn | Learnt/Learned | Learnt/Learned |
| Buy | Bought | Bought |
| Think | Thought | Thought |
| Catch | Caught | Caught |
| Light | Lit | Lit |
| Bring | Brought | Brought |
| Build | Built | Built |
| Hang | Hung | Hung |
| Spoil | Spoilt/Spoiled | Spoilt/Spoiled |
| Hear | Heard | Heard |
| Understand | Understood | Understood |
| Lose | Lost | Lost |
| Spill | Spilt/Spilled | Spilt/Spilled |
| Have | Had | Had |
| Burn | Burnt/Burned | Burnt/Burned |
| Strike | Struck | Struck |
| Lead | Led | Led |
| Say | Said | Said |
| Kneel | Knelt | Knelt |
| Dream | Dreamt/Dreamed | Dreamt/Dreamed |
| Hang | Hung | Hung |
| Make | Made | Made |
| Lay | Laid | Laid |
| Keep | Kept | Kept |
| Swing | Swung | Swung |

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Group 3 – Irregular Verbs with Completely Different Spellings for Each Form

| Base Verb | Simple Past Form | Past Participle Form |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------|
| Blow | Blew | Blown |
| Arise | Arose | Arisen |
| See | Saw | Seen |
| Run | Ran | Run |
| Sink | Sank | Sunk |
| Drink | Drank | Drunk |
| Sing | Sang | Sung |
| Break | Broke | Broken |
| Fly | Flew | Flown |
| Ring | Rang | Rung |
| Give | Gave | Given |
| Ride | Rode | Ridden |
| Rise | Rose | Risen |
| Take | Took | Taken |
| Shrink | Shrank | Shrunk |
| Strive | Strove | Striven |
| Throw | Threw | Thrown |
| Write | Wrote | Written |
| Show | Showed | Shown |
| Know | Knew | Known |
| Shake | Shook | Shaken |
| Bite | Bit | Bitten |
| Begin | Began | Begun |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

An Alternative Method to Learn Irregular Verbs and Their Conjugation

There is one other way in which you can learn irregular verbs easily by categorising words according to their change in spelling. Have a look at the following table to understand how.

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

ORELLANA'S STAGGERING ENGLISH BOOK 2

| Base Verb | Simple Past Form | Past Participle Form |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Ow/Aw' → 'Ew' → 'Own/Awn' | | |
| Blow | Blew | Blown |
| Throw | Threw | Thrown |
| Know | Knew | Known |
| Grow | Grew | Grown |
| Draw | Drew | Drawn |
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Ise' → 'Ose' → 'Isen' | | |
| Arise | Arose | Arisen |
| Rise | Rose | Risen |
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Ive' → 'Ove/Ave' → 'Iven' | | |
| Strive | Strove | Striven |
| Give | Gave | Given |
| Forgive | Forgave | Forgiven |
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Et' → 'Ot' → 'Ottent' | | |
| Get | Got | Gotten |
| Forget | Forgot | Forgotten |
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Ide/It'e' → 'Ode/Ote/Id/It' → 'Idden/Itten' | | |
| Ride | Rode | Ridden |
| Write | Wrote | Written |
| Bite | Bit | Bitten |
| Hide | Hid | Hidden |
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Ink/Ing/In' → 'Ank/Ang/An' → 'Unk/Ung/Un' | | |
| Sink | Sank | Sunk |
| Drink | Drank | Drunk |
| Sing | Sang | Sung |
| Ring | Rang | Rung |
| Spring | Sprang | Sprung |
| Begin | Began | Begun |
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Ake' → 'Ook' → 'Aken' | | |

"The forest is not a resource for us, it is life itself. It is the only place for us to live."

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| Take | Took | Taken |
| Shake | Shook | Shaken |
| Mistake | Mistook | Mistaken |
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Eak/Ake/Eal' → 'Oke/Ole' → 'Oken/Olen' | | |
| Break | Broke | Broken |
| Speak | Spoke | Spoken |
| Wake | Woke | Woken |
| Steal | Stole | Stolen |
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Ear' → 'Ore' → 'Orn/Orne' | | |
| Wear | Wore | Worn |
| Tear | Tore | Torn |
| Bear | Bore | Borne |
| Irregular Verbs Ending in 'Oose' → 'Ose' → 'Osen' | | |
| Choose | Chose | Chosen |
| Irregular Verbs With 'Ought/Aught' in the Simple Past and Past Participle Form | | |
| Seek | Sought | Sought |
| Think | Thought | Thought |
| Catch | Caught | Caught |
| Buy | Bought | Bought |
| Fight | Fought | Fought |
| Bring | Brought | Brought |
| Teach | Taught | Taught |

How do we conjugate irregular verbs to form the simple past form and the past participle form?

The conjugation of irregular verbs can be done under three main groups based on how they behave when changed to represent the simple past and past participle forms.

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