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How to use this course

Can you understand this sentence? Do you know what these words mean? If you can, then this is the right course for you.

This course is for people who already know some English but want to improve their listening skills and knowledge of how English is really spoken.

The way the course works is by letting you listen to a dialogue/conversation.

After you listen to that conversation, you then read this booklet to help you better understand what you just heard.

If there are any words that you don’t know then you should look them up in a dictionary and make a note of what they mean.

After that, listen to the conversation again. Every time you do this, you will understand the conversation better than you did the time before.

Try that now. Switch on your audio and listen to the first dialogue!

Oh, and actually, there is just one more thing: don’t skip anything. Everything that is in the course, and everything that I ask you to do, is there for a reason. If you skip something, the course won’t work.

Anyway, with these set-up rules explained, I want you to play the first audio track and so begin this rather unique English course!
Lesson 1

Dialogue 1: Are you coming?

Sue, are you coming?

Can’t we go later?

No, we can’t! Why do you always do this?

Do what?

Make us leave at the last minute!

I do not!

Can we please go then?

Alright. I just need to find my coat... and my keys...

Uggghh...!

1 Notice on the recording the difference in the pronunciation of the word “can’t” by the British and American speakers. It’s not quite the same. You can imitate either depending on whether you want your English to sound British or American.
Exercises

1. Can we go?
2. Can we go later?
3. Can’t we go?
4. Can’t we go later?
5. I need to find my coat.
6. We need to find my keys.

So, how did that go? Was it okay?

As I explained at the start of the booklet, after you’ve listened to a dialogue / conversation, then you should read this booklet to help you better understand what you just heard. If there are any words that you don’t know then look them up in a dictionary and make a note of what they mean (making them into flashcards is also an extremely good idea). After that, you should listen to the conversation again. Every time you do this, you will understand the conversation better than you did the time before. Once you can understand the entire conversation, you’re finished that lesson (for the moment, at least).

The next day, you should listen to the next conversation. Here’s the next one you should listen to:
Lesson 2

As before, follow the instructions provided to you in the audio recording. This will show you how to learn what is contained within this booklet.

Dialogue 2: Perfect!

I should go home in a minute.

Can't you stay longer?

Not really. I need to get up early tomorrow.

Okay, I understand.

I can come over again next week though.

Really? That would be great. You should come earlier though.

Okay. How about 3 o'clock?

Perfect!

Exercises

1. I need to get up early tomorrow.

2. I should get up early tomorrow.

3. I need to go home in a minute.

4. I should go home in a minute.

5. You need to come earlier.

6. You should come earlier.
So, that was today’s dialogue. Just as you did yesterday, you should now read through this dialogue in the booklet. Do that now and, once you’re finished, we’ll listen to the dialogue again.

How was that? Was it okay? Just like before, you should now use this booklet to help you better understand what you heard. If there are any words that you don’t know then you should look them up in a dictionary and make a note of what they mean (and please do make them into flashcards – they are really, really helpful!!). After you have done that, you should listen to the conversation again. Every time you do this, you will understand the conversation better than you did the time before. Once you can understand the entire conversation, you’re finished with the lesson (for the moment, at least).

Oh, just one more thing. Today, once you have finished with the new lesson, I want you to go back and listen to the first dialogue/conversation (dialogue 1) again. That way, you won’t forget what you learned during the first day.

Once you have done that, then you will understand how to use this course:

Listen and read through the dialogues, work out what they mean, and then keep listening to them. And keep going back to the older dialogues, so that you don’t forget what you’ve learned so far. By doing this, your English will get better and better!
Lesson 3

Dialogue 3: Liar!

Paul, we should go to bed now.

But it’s still early!

I know but we need to go to my mum and dad’s in the morning.

Oh no!

Hey, that’s not nice. How can you say “oh no” just because we need to see my parents?

Erm, I mean “oh no” in a good way.

You’re not a very good liar!

Exercises

1. We should go to bed now.
2. We can go to bed now.
3. They can go to bed now.
4. They should see my parents.
5. They need to see my parents.
6. Can they see my parents?
Lesson 4

Dialogue 4: Whose birthday?

Can we go to see Big Ben tomorrow?

If you want.

And Buckingham Palace?

Okay.

What about the London Eye?

Fine.

I don’t want to get up early though.

Alright.

And I want to get back before it’s late.

No problem.

And we should find somewhere nice to have lunch while we’re out.
I want to have pizza.

Sure.

Wonderful. I wonder what we’ll do when it’s my birthday.
Lesson 4

Exercises

1. I want to have lunch.
2. I don’t want to have lunch.
3. He wants to see Big Ben.
4. She wants to get back early.
5. She needs to get back early.
6. She should get back early.
Lesson 5

Dialogue 5: Sounds great!

I should write that report today.

Can I help you with it?

No, not really. It shouldn’t be too difficult though.

Okay, in that case, I’ll get on with my own work.

Oh, what do you need to do?

Write a few emails and that’s it. I don’t need to do anything else.

When I finish, perhaps we can go shopping.

That sounds great!

Exercises

1. He should go shopping.

2. He shouldn’t go shopping.

3. You need to write that report today.

4. You don’t need to write that report today.

5. I want to help.

6. I don’t want to help.

English grammar is normally not too hard. One unusual feature of the language, however, is the way things are made negative. As you can see in the examples here, words like “should” are made negative using “not” – so should, in the negative, becomes “should not” (“shouldn’t” when abbreviated). But other words, such as “want” and “need” instead add “do not” – abbreviated to “don’t” in the examples. So “should” is made negative in a different way to “want” and “need”. Fortunately, you don’t need to worry too much about this, as this course does not work by forcing you to memorize rules. Instead, you will hear these words in the positive and negative so many times during the course that after a while the correct way to use them will simply start to feel right. Plus, you’re also about to get some practice using them – on the very next track!
1st Review

You have now reached your first review.

Listen to the list of words and check if you understand them. If there are any words you do not recognise, look them up in a dictionary and add them to your flashcards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I can</th>
<th>we can</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he can</td>
<td>she can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they can</td>
<td>you can</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>he needs</td>
<td>she needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they need</td>
<td>you need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I should</td>
<td>we should</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he should</td>
<td>she should</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they should</td>
<td>you should</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want</td>
<td>we want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he wants</td>
<td>she wants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they want</td>
<td>you want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>go home, go shopping, go to bed, find, get up, come, help, write, return, see, have lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earlier</td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in a minute, tomorrow</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table lists common words and phrases used in English, organized by action and meaning.
Sentence Building

You have now reached the sentence building part of the review.

Listen to the list of English sentences and check if you can understand them. If there are any sentence you do not understand, work them out using a dictionary and add those sentences to your flashcards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can we go?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can we go later?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t we go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t we go later?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need to find my coat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We need to find my keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need to get up early tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I should get up early tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need to go home in a minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I should go home in a minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You need to come earlier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You should come earlier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We should go to bed now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We can go to bed now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They can go to bed now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They should see my parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They need to see my parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can they see my parents?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to have lunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t want to have lunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He wants to see Big Ben.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
She wants to get back early.
She needs to get back early.
She should get back early.
He should go shopping.
He shouldn’t go shopping.

Okay, you are finished with the review, now let’s return to those dialogues!
Lesson 6

Dialogue 6: Is that everything?

Apples. Get your apples. Apples, get your apples. 80 pence\(^3\) a kilo. Get your apples.

Hi, I’ll\(^1\) have five pounds\(^5\) of apples, please. How much is that in kilos?

Just over two, madam.

I’ll have some oranges as well, please. Ten.

Ten oranges, no problem.

And some strawberries. I’ll take two boxes.

There you are. Is that everything?

I think so.

That’ll be £6.50, madam.

---

\(^3\) The U.K.’s currency is made up of “pounds” and “pence”. Most other English-speaking countries, however, use “dollars” and “cents”.

\(^4\) The future tense can be expressed in a number of ways in English. One of these ways is using “will”. So, if you want to say “I will go later.” “Will” is very often abbreviated to “’ll”. So “I will” often becomes “I’ll”, “you will” becomes “you’ll”, “she will” becomes “she’ll” and so on.

\(^5\) Many English-speaking countries use both non-metric and metric systems of measurement. So, although you will sometimes see “kilos” you may well also see “pounds” (a pound is about 450 grams). Curiously, “pound” is also the name of the British currency.
Exercises

1. I'll have two kilos of apples.

2. I'll have three.

3. I'll take three.\(^6\)

4. That'll be £6.50, ma'am.

5. I think so.

6. I don’t think so.

---

\(^6\) When you want a certain number of a particular thing, you will often find that both “have” and “take” can be used. So, you can say “I’ll have two” or “I’ll take two” – it’s up to you!
Lesson 7

Dialogue 7: He’ll definitely win!

I think Smith will win the election this year.

Smith? No, she’ll never be president. I think Jones will win.

Hey, I can promise you, Jones won’t win. They hate him in California. He’ll lose so many votes there!

Yes but he’s popular in Florida. He’ll definitely win there. I’m certain of it.

Does Julie know you’re supporting Jones?

No, not yet.

I thought not. She doesn’t like Republicans. She won’t be happy.

You won’t tell her, will you?

I will if you don’t change your mind!

Exercises

1. He will never be president.

2. You won’t be president.  

3. I’ll never have a baby.

4. They won’t win, will they?

5. No, they’ll never win.

6. If we win, I’ll go home early.

---

7. Note how “will not” abbreviates to “won’t”.

8. You can say “will not” or “won’t” – whichever you prefer, although “won’t” is used most of the time. “Will not” however is very good for making your point very strongly or dramatically: “No, you will not be president! Never!”
Lesson 8

Dialogue 8: She’s going to have a baby!

Can you believe it? Emma’s going to\(^9\) have a baby!

No way! When?

In December.

Wow, I wonder if it’ll be a boy or a girl?

I think it’ll be a boy.

What makes you think that?

Well, her sisters both had boys.

That’s true. Still, I hope it’ll be a girl.

Why?

Oh, you know, boys are such a pain.

Well, I guess we’ll know what it is in December.

---

9 “Going to” – this is another way, in addition to “will”, that can be used in English to express the future tense. “Going to” and “will” are used in slightly different ways. Don’t worry too much about this for the moment though, as you will learn to understand the difference by listening to this course and, by doing so, getting a “feel” for the language. One thing I will make you aware of, however is that “going to” is almost always used when you’re talking about something that was decided before the conversation began. That’s why, in the dialogue, when the person passes on the news that Emma is having a baby, they use “going to” – clearly, they already knew this information before the conversation began. Anyway, don’t think about any of this too much. Instead, just work through the dialogues and try to get a “feel” for the language rather than worry too much about grammar rules.
Exercises

1. Emma is going to have a baby.
2. Emma’s going to have a baby.
3. She’s going to have a baby.
4. It will be a boy.
5. It’ll be a boy.
6. No, it’ll be a girl.
Lesson 9

Dialogue 9: You’re nuts!

So, what do they do here?

Well, it’s Japanese curry mainly.

Oh, is it spicy?

You can choose how spicy it is.

What are you going to have?

I’m going to have a pork steak with rice and curry sauce.¹⁰

I think I’ll have the same.¹¹ How spicy are you going to have it?

I’m going to have extra hot.

Wow, you’re crazy. How can you eat it that way? I’m definitely going to choose mild.

Don’t you like spicy food then?

A little bit spicy is fine – but I think you’re nuts!

I suppose you’re right.

¹⁰ “Going to” is also used to express the future tense when you want to make it clear that you’ve made a definite decision to do something. So, since the person in the dialogue is certain about what they’re going to eat, they use “going to”!

¹¹ Notice how this speaker is not so certain. They say “I think I’ll have the same.” If they said “I think I’m going to have the same” the sentence would still be understandable but it would sound a bit less natural because “going to” tends to suggest that a very definite decision has been made.
Exercises

1. What's he going to have?
2. What's he going to eat?
3. I'm going to have extra hot.
4. I'll have extra hot.
5. I'm going to have Japanese curry with rice.
6. I'll have Japanese curry with rice.  

Notice how in exercises 3, 4, 5 and 6, we switch between “will” and “going to”. Using either “will” or “going to” in these sentences is correct. However, they just feel a bit different. The examples using “will” sound a bit more spontaneous and casual, whereas the examples with “going to” sound a bit more certain. The best way to know which is best to use is just to keep listening to the dialogues until you begin to get a “feel” for what is most natural – after all, this is how native English speakers decide which word to use. It’s like using the Force...
Lesson 10

Dialogue 10: When...?

When are you going to get married?

I don’t know. When I meet the right person, I suppose. Also, I should probably get a job first.

Well, when are you going to get a job?

I’m not sure. I need to go to college and study so I can get a good one.

Okay but when are you going to go to college?

Well, I need to decide which subject I want to study.

And when are you going to decide that?

That’s hard to say. It’s a big decision. Probably, I should decide with my future partner. So, I guess I’ll wait until I get married to decide.

Mmmh, I won’t hold my breath.

Exercises

1. When are you going to grow up?

2. Never.

3. When are you going to learn to be responsible?

4. I’m not sure.

5. When are you going to do as you’re told?

6. When hell freezes over.\(^\text{13}\)

---

\(^{13}\) This expression is a way of very clearly saying “never ever ever”. Often used in arguments – and not very polite!
2nd Review

Okay, we are now at your second review.

Just do exactly as before, listen to the list of words and check if you understand them. If there are any words you do not recognise, look them up in a dictionary and then add them to your flashcards. You know what to do now – so get on with it!

- he will be
- they will win
- I will go
- I will go home
- I will eat
- I’m going
- he is going
- she is going
- we are going
- they are going
- you are going
- eat / to eat
- be / to be
- do / to do
- learn / to learn
- when
- responsible
- sure
- I think
- never
- president
- a baby
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>if</th>
<th>we win</th>
<th>what</th>
<th>spicy / hot</th>
<th>Japanese curry</th>
<th>rice</th>
<th>grow up / to grow up</th>
<th>a boy</th>
<th>a girl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Sentence Building

You have now reached the sentence building part of the review again.

Just as before, listen to the list of English sentences and check if you can understand them. If there are any sentences you do not understand, work them out using a dictionary and then add those sentences to your flashcards.

| I’ll have three. |
| I’ll take three. |
| I’ll have two kilos of apples. |
| That’ll be $6.50, ma’am. |
| I think so. |
| I don’t think so. |
| He will never be president. |
| You won’t be president. |
| I’ll never have a baby. |
| They won’t win, will they? |
| No, they’ll never win. |
| If we win, I’ll go home early. |
| Emma is going to have a baby. |
| Emma’s going to have a baby. |
| She’s going to have a baby. |
| It will be a boy. |
| It’ll be a boy. |
| No, it’ll be a girl. |
| What’s he going to have? |
| What’s he going to eat? |
| I’m going to have extra hot. |
| I’ll have extra hot. |
| I’m going to have Japanese curry with rice. |
| I’ll have Japanese curry with rice. |
Okay, we have finished with the review again, so it is time to go back to the dialogues. You don’t need my guidance anymore, because you know how to use the dialogues and how to use the reviews. So, for the rest of the course, just do what you have done so far and don’t forget to keep making new flashcards and keep listening to the old dialogues every so often, so that you don’t forget what you have already learned.

Now, get started – and good luck with the rest of the course!
Lesson 11

Dialogue 11: Kung fu

I’ve decided to learn kung fu.

Wow! Why?

I’ve always been interested in East Asian culture. I love the food; I love manga and I’ve always wanted to learn kung fu.

I’ve never learned a martial art. Perhaps I should come with you.

You should! If you’ve never tried something, you can’t know if you’ll like it.

Have you found someone to teach you?

Yes, last week. So, will you come with me?

Definitely!

Exercises

1. I have decided to learn English.
2. I’ve⁴ decided to learn English.
3. Have you never learned a martial art?
4. Have you found a job?
5. Have you tried Japanese curry?

⁴ “I have” and “I’ve” mean the same thing. “I’ve” is perhaps used a little more, simply because it is shorter and so easier to say.
Lesson 12

Dialogue 12: Poor John

Peter, how long have you known John?

Well, my sister's been married to him for ten years, so I've probably known him for twelve years altogether.

Have you always got along?

Yes, I think so, although he hasn't always got along with my mother!

Why not?

I think my mother has never really liked him. I've noticed, for instance, that she almost never says anything nice about him.

What about your dad?

Oh, John and Dad have always had a good relationship. They've even gone on trips together.

Exercises

1. My sister's been married to him for ten years.\textsuperscript{15}


3. He hasn't always got along with my dad.

4. She's never liked him.\textsuperscript{16}

5. How long have you known?

6. We have always had a happy marriage.

\textsuperscript{15} You could say “my sister has been married to him for ten years” but English speakers often abbreviate to save time.

\textsuperscript{16} Again, you could say “she has never liked him” but English speakers will often shorten the ‘has’ to make it quicker / easier to say.
Lesson 13

Dialogue 13: New car

Hi Peter. That’s a big smile on your face. What have you been up to?

I’ve just bought a new car.

Ooh, what kind?

A Porsche.

A Porsche? I’ve always wanted a Porsche. Was it very expensive?

It was much, much too expensive.

So, where is it?

Oh, it hasn’t arrived yet. I’ve paid for it but it won’t arrive for two more weeks.

Will you take me for a drive in it once it arrives?

Absolutely.

Exercises

1. What has he been up to?

2. He’s bought a Porsche!

3. Has it arrived yet?

4. I’ve always wanted to learn English.

5. She’s paid for it.
Lesson 14

Dialogue 14: Arrivals

Have they arrived yet?

Not yet.

Oh, I can’t wait to see them. It has been so long.

I know. I’ve missed them too.

I bet little Jack has grown.

How long is it since we’ve seen them?

Three, maybe four years.

Wait. Is that them?

No, it can’t be. Their plane has only just landed.

Do you think they’ve collected their luggage yet?

Maybe. You know how slow it can be in airports though.

Exercises

1. It’s been so long.

2. Have you collected your luggage yet?

3. She’s grown.

4. She’s grown up.

5. I’ve missed you so much.

6. Has he arrived yet?
Lesson 15

Dialogue 15: Living here

How long have you lived here?
Almost twenty years now.
And have you enjoyed it?
I’ve loved every minute of it.
What about your husband?
I think he’s enjoyed it too.
Is it true that you bought the apartment for just $90,000?
That’s right but prices have increased a lot since that time.
How much is it worth now?
Well, I haven’t had it valued for a long time but I would guess it’s worth maybe $500,000 now.
Wow, that’s a big profit.

Exercises

1. I’ve lived here almost twenty years.
2. I’ve always loved you.
3. I haven’t had it very long.
4. Their plane has landed.
5. Have you seen my apartment?
6. We have always got along.
**3rd Review**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I / we / you / they</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>he / she</td>
<td>has / has / has / has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>he / she</td>
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<td>grown up / missed / lived / loved</td>
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<td>landed / seen</td>
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<td>a martial art</td>
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<td>plane</td>
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<td>your</td>
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<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>always</td>
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<tr>
<td>yet</td>
<td>How long?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Sentence Building

| I have decided to learn English.          |
| I’ve decided to learn English.           |
| Have you never learned a martial art?    |
| Have you found a job?                    |
| Have you tried Japanese curry?           |
| My sister’s been married to him for ten years. |
| My sister’s gone to Spain.               |
| He hasn’t always got along with my dad.  |
| She’s never liked him.                   |
| How long have you known...?              |
| We have always had a happy marriage.     |
| What has he been up to?                  |
| He’s bought a Porsche!                   |
| Has it arrived yet?                      |
| I’ve always wanted to learn English.     |
| She’s paid for it.                       |
| It’s been so long.                       |
| Have you collected your luggage yet?     |
| She’s grown.                             |
| She’s grown up.                          |
| I’ve missed you so much.                 |
| Has he arrived yet?                      |
| I’ve lived here almost twenty years.     |
| I’ve always loved you.                   |
| I haven’t had it very long.              |
| Their plane has landed.                  |
| Have you seen my apartment?              |
| We have always got along.                |
Lesson 16

Dialogue 16: End of the world? (part 1)

Hey, wake up!

What’s wrong?

The power’s off.

Maybe there was an earthquake.

Maybe... oh, wait a second. My phone doesn’t have a signal either. Does yours?

Erm, no, no it doesn’t. That’s weird. Take a look outside. (Pause). Can you see anything?

Erm, not really, oh wait. There seem to be some people chasing a guy down the street.

They’re chasing him? Why?

I don’t know. But they look kind of weird.

Who?

The people who are chasing him. They look ill.

What on earth’s going on?

I don’t know. Oh wait, one of them has caught him. Oh no, they’re biting him!
Exercises

1. The power’s off.
2. The power is off.
3. They look ill.
4. He looks ill.
5. They’re chasing him.
6. She’s chasing him.
Lesson 17

Dialogue 17: End of the world? (part 2)

What's that sound?

What sound?

That sound. Someone’s banging on something.

Oh, I can hear it too. It’s someone at the front door.

Go and see who it is.

Me? You go!

I’m not dressed!

Neither am I. Your clothes are over there. Put them on and go see who it is.

(pause)

Who was it?

I don’t know. They just keep banging and saying “brain”.

“Brain”? What the hell is going on?!

I don’t know but I think we should get out of here.
Exercises

1. I think someone’s at the front door.
2. She thinks someone’s at the front door.
3. What’s going on?
4. What is going on?
5. Someone’s saying something.
6. Someone’s banging on the front door.
Lesson 18

Dialogue 18: End of the world? (part 3)

Why are we on the roof?

So we can signal for help.

Signal for help? Who to?

Erm, well, look, up there, a helicopter’s flying past.

That’s miles away\(^\text{17}\). They can’t see us. My God, I married an idiot!

Don’t say that. I love you.

I love you too, Sam, but you need to come up with a better idea than this. (pause) Oh, don’t sulk.

I’m not sulking.

Look, I’m sorry but let’s try to work out a way to get out of here. Come on, let’s look over the edge of the roof.

(pause)

Oh, that isn’t encouraging.

No, it isn’t. They’re eating people!

\(^{17}\) Great Britain and the United States still frequently describe distances in miles, whereas Canada, Australia, and New Zealand use kilometers. If you see something written in miles, note that 1 mile = 1.6 kilometers.
Exercises

1. We love you.
2. She loves you.
3. She doesn’t love you.
4. I’m not an idiot.
5. You aren’t an idiot.
6. You are an idiot.
Lesson 19

Dialogue 19: End of the world? (part 4)

I think we should climb down the fire escape.

But if we do that, they’ll eat us too.

No, look, they’re leaving now, they’re going somewhere else.

Oh yes, they’ve finished eating that poor man.

Okay, let’s climb down.

(Pause)

Alright, what now?

We should get in the car and drive away from here. To my parents.

To your parents? Do we have to?

For goodness’ sake, how can you complain about going to my parents at a time like this?

Okay, okay. Let’s get in the car.

Exercises

1. If we do that, they’ll drive away.

2. If he does that, we’ll complain.

3. They’re going away.

4. They’re driving away.

5. They’re leaving.

6. Let’s go!
Lesson 20

Dialogue 20: End of the world? (part 5)

Wow, there are so many abandoned cars. And look, there are hundreds of fires burning.

What on earth has happened?

I don’t know. How much further is it to your parents’ house?

We’re almost there. Look, there it is, the house.

(pause)

Okay. Let’s go in but we should try not to be too loud.

Mum? Dad? Are you there?

Shhh... That’s weird. Their front door is open but there’s no answer.

Try the light.

No, there’s no power here either. Damn.

Let’s go upstairs.

(pause)

Oh look, their bedroom door’s open.

Mum? Dad? Mmmh, seems like they’re not here.

(pause)

Why are you crying?

I’m just worried about them.

Don’t worry, they probably just went for a walk.

And left the door open?
Well, yeah, that is strange. Wait. Look out the window. There they are. They’re coming towards the house. Oh, they don’t look very well...

Exercises

1. We’re almost there.

2. We’re here.

3. They’re not there.

4. They’re coming towards us.

5. They look well.

6. They don’t look well.
<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>I am / I’m</td>
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<td>she is / she’s</td>
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<td>she is not / she isn’t</td>
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<td>they are / they’re</td>
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<td>they are not / they aren’t</td>
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<tr>
<td>We are / we’re</td>
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<td>we are not / we aren’t</td>
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<td>you are / you’re</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>towards</td>
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Sentence Building

They look ill.
He looks ill.
They’re chasing him.
She’s chasing him.
I think someone’s at the front door.
She thinks someone’s at the front door.
What’s going on?
What is going on?
Someone’s saying something.
Someone’s banging on the front door.
We love you.
She loves you.
She doesn’t love you.
I’m not an idiot.
You aren’t an idiot.
You are an idiot.
If we do that, they’ll drive away.
If he does that, we’ll complain.
They’re going away.
They’re driving away.
They’re leaving.
Let’s go!
I haven’t had it very long.
Their plane has landed.
Have you seen my apartment?
We have always got along.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
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<td>We’re almost there.</td>
<td>我们快到了。</td>
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<td>We’re here.</td>
<td>我们在这里。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They’re not there.</td>
<td>他们不在。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They’re coming towards us.</td>
<td>他们正向我们走来。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They look well.</td>
<td>他们看起来很好。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They don’t look well.</td>
<td>他们看起来不好。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 21

Dialogue 21: Romance (part 1)

So, how did things go with Adam yesterday?

Not well. He was really mean.

Seriously? What did he say?

He just blamed me for all the problems we've been having.

What did you say?

I explained how unhappy I was. I told him that things needed to change.

And he didn’t agree?

No, he thought everything was my fault. He told me I just nagged him all the time and that I was a big pain.

Wow, you really deserve someone better, someone who appreciates you...

I know. I just wish I knew someone.

Well, sometimes the right person is staring you in the face. You just need to notice them.

Exercises

1. How did it go?

2. What did they say?

3. We thought she was really mean.

4. He told me I was an idiot.

5. He nagged her all the time.

6. They blamed us.
Lesson 22

Dialogue 22: Romance (part 2)

I had such a great time today! This really cheered me up.

I’m glad you enjoyed it. Not everyone likes hiking.

Well, I loved it. And you even made a picnic. I’m so lucky to have a friend like you.

Mmmh... a friend...

(phone rings)

Sorry, I’ve got to take this. Just give me a minute.

(pause)

What happened?

We broke up.

Wow.

When he called me, I felt so happy. But he expected me to apologise. Why am I so unlucky with men? I wish I could find someone who really valued me.

I’m sure, if you just look, you’ll see that someone already does.
Exercises

1. We had a great time too.
2. She enjoyed it.
3. I called her yesterday.
4. They broke up last week.
5. I loved the picnic you made.
6. They expected me to do it.
Lesson 23

Dialogue 23: Romance (part 3)

Are you still feeling sad?

Sometimes. Adam collected his things from my apartment yesterday. That made me sad.

I’m sorry. Breaking up is hard.

It is. You didn’t call me this week. That surprised me.

I didn’t want to disturb you. I knew you had a lot to do.

You never disturb me. I’m always happy for you to call me.

Really?

Definitely.

Look, why don’t you come over to my house for dinner the day after tomorrow. Bring some wine.

Exercises

1. Did he collect his things?
2. Did he call you this week?
3. Didn’t he call you this week?
4. I didn’t want to trouble you.
5. She didn’t bring any wine.
6. No, it didn’t surprise me.
Lesson 24

Dialogue 24: Romance (part 4)

Ooh, that smells good. What is it?

Roast chicken with potatoes.

I didn’t know you could cook so well.

It’s only a roast chicken.

Well, when I cook, it doesn’t smell that good.

Thanks. What sort of wine did you buy?

White. I don’t know what type it is. (pause)

You seem happier today.

Yeah, I am. I wrote Adam a long letter yesterday. It made me feel free. I explained to him what I thought had gone wrong and I wished him a happy future.

That sounds really positive.

It was. I don’t know why I stayed in that relationship so long but I’m glad I left it because it means new things are now possible.

Exercises

1. What sort of food did you buy?

2. We explained why we were unhappy.

3. I didn’t know them.

4. They didn’t know me.

5. I stayed there for a week.

6. I left a month ago.
Lesson 25

Dialogue 25: Romance (part 5)

Are you happy?

Yes, and surprised too.

How can you be surprised?

Well, I’ve liked you for a long time but you always seemed to just want to be friends.

Yes, but why did you think I came to dinner?

Well, I hoped it was because you liked me but I didn’t really believe I could be so lucky.

Well, you are. It took me a long time to realise that what I wanted was already here.

And I can’t believe you kissed me.

Why? Didn’t you like it?

Of course I liked it but it really surprised me.

Good. Now let’s have dinner!

Exercises

1. You seemed like you were happy.

2. Did you like me?

3. Of course I liked you!

4. I wanted to do it but I was too busy.

5. It took a long time to get there.

6. Did you kiss him?
## 5th Review

<table>
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**Note:** The table above lists common sentence structures that can be used in writing reviews, with examples of both positive and negative aspects. This can help in structuring feedback more clearly and effectively.
we stayed
we didn’t stay
she left
she didn’t leave
he seemed
he didn’t seem
they liked
they didn’t like
you kissed
you didn’t kiss
I was
I wasn’t
we were
we weren’t
you made
you didn’t make
We broke up.
We didn’t break up.
Did you kiss?
Did they leave?
Did she stay?
Did I know?
Did we explain?
Did they call?
mean
really
all the time
yesterday
week
last week
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<td>too</td>
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How did it go?
What did they say?
We thought she was really mean.
He told me I was an idiot.
He nagged her all the time.
They blamed us.
We had a great time too.
She enjoyed it.
I called her yesterday.
They broke up last week.
I loved the picnic you made.
They expected me to do it.
Did he collect his things?
Did he call you this week?
Didn’t he call you this week?
I didn’t want to trouble you.
She didn’t bring any wine.
No, it didn’t surprise me.
What sort of food did you buy?
We explained why we were unhappy.
I didn’t know them.
They didn’t know me.
I stayed there for a week.
I left a month ago.
<table>
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<th>You seemed like you were happy.</th>
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<td>Did you like me?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you kiss him?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 26

Dialogue 26: My home

What's your home like?

My home? Well, I live in a house, not an apartment. It has four bedrooms, a nice sized living room. The kitchen is open plan and has a dining area in it. We don’t have a separate dining room. Outside, there's a small garden at the front and a larger one at the back.

Do you live in a city?

Yes, we live in a big city. We used to live in the country but we had to drive a long way each day so we decided to move.

And do you live in the city centre or the suburbs?

The city centre? Do you mean “downtown”?

Oh yes, you call it downtown in America, don’t you? Yes, the city centre / downtown. Is that where you live?

No, we live out in the suburbs. Downtown is much too expensive for us to be able to live in a house there; we'd have to be millionaires to do that.

Exercises

1. What’s your house like?

2. Do you live in a village, a town or a city?

3. Do you live in a city or the country?

4. Do you live in an urban or rural area?

5. The kids are playing in the garden.

6. The kids are playing in the yard.
Lesson 27

Dialogue 27: The movie buff

Have you seen Titanic?

The film?

Of course the film.

Well, you could have meant the ship.

I don’t think anyone’s seen the ship for a hundred years.

Well, divers have probably seen it.

Do you seriously think I was asking you if you’d dived to see the Titanic?

Well, I suppose not.

So, have you seen it?

The movie?\(^\text{18}\)

Yes, of course the movie.

I don’t remember.

You don’t remember? How can you not remember? It’s a big ship sinking, people drowning, romance along the way...

Erm... oh yeah, I think I know the one you’re talking about...

Well, look, they’re reshowing it at the cinema this week, do you wanna go?

Okay... but which movie theater is it showing in?\(^\text{19}\)

The Plaza.

\(^\text{18}\) Both British and Americans use the terms “film” and “movie.” However, “film” is more common in Britain, whereas “movie” is more common in the U.S.

\(^\text{19}\) British people use the term “cinema” whereas Americans use the term “movie theater.”
Alright then but it better be good. I don’t normally like Sci-Fi movies!

Sci-Fi!? Good grief!

Exercises

1. Don’t worry, I’ll arrange it.

2. Don’t worry, I’ll rearrange it.

3. I need to write the report.

4. I need to rewrite the report.

5. I want to join the army.

6. I want to re-join the army.
Lesson 28

Dialogue 28: Vacation time

I can’t wait to go on holiday this year.

Where are you going?

Paris! Just think of it, the cafés, the art, the Eiffel Tower. It all just makes me feel so inspired!

I’m looking forward to going on vacation too.\(^\text{20}\)

Where are you going?

England. I just love Harry Potter and I’m really looking forward to going to Hogwarts.

Hogwarts? Erm, are you sure you can go there?

What, do you think they won’t let me in because I’m not a witch?

Erm, you do realise that Hogwarts is fictional, don’t you?

Fictional? Don’t be so ridiculous! I mean, if Hogwarts was fictional, where would the witches and wizards go to school?

That is both a very logical and very silly question. Anyway, I will be very interested to see your photos from the trip!

\(^{20}\) British people use the term “holiday” whereas Americans use the term “vacation”.

Exercises

1. **Is that book non-fiction?**

2. **No, it’s fiction, a really interesting novel.**

3. **I’m looking forward to going on vacation soon.**

4. **I’m not looking forward to going to work on Monday.**

5. **I’m dreading going to work on Monday.**

6. **I’m dreading having dinner with my in-laws this Sunday.**
Lesson 29

Dialogue 29: The four seasons

What do you like most about the autumn?

The autumn, or the fall21, as we more typically call it in the U.S., is one of my favourite times of the year. The red, orange and golden leaves on the trees, the first frosts and signs that we’re beginning to head towards Thanksgiving and then Christmas. I love it.

And what do you like about winter?

Winter is a time for celebration and family, I always feel. Christmas and New Year celebrations are both important. And where I come from, it almost always snows. Making snowmen, going ice-skating, sitting in front of an open fire – this is what winter is to me.

And spring?

Spring’s great. It can be a little bit wet; it can rain all the time. But then the flowers start to come out and the leaves begin growing on the trees again and it feels like the world’s come alive again.

Finally, what do you like most about the summer?

I love sports and, as long as it’s not too hot, summer is great for exercising outdoors. I like to play tennis and my husband likes golf. When we’re not doing that, we like to go down to the beach and swim or just lie on the sand. Summer is really great for being outside.

---

21 British English only uses the term “autumn”. In American English, both “autumn” and “fall” are used, but “fall” is much more common in the spoken language.
Exercises

1. What do you like most about your wife?
   - Her cooking and cleaning.

2. What do you like least about your husband?
   - His backward, sexist views about women.

3. The winter in Canada is cold but the summer is hot. What's the weather like in England?

4. It varies between wet weather, rainy weather and stormy weather.
Lesson 30

Dialogue 30: Candy or sweets?

Do you eat much candy?

“Sweets” you mean?

Oh yes, British people say “sweets”, don’t they? Well, do you eat many?

Not really. I used to when I was a kid. What about you?

Actually, I do. I love going to the candy store and buying all types of candy.

Don’t you worry about your teeth?

Well, a little, I guess, but I just can’t resist them.

When I was little, we would sometimes go to the sweet shop – that’s what we call candy stores in British English – but we would only be allowed a very small amount.

That’s probably a good thing but I could never give it up, I don’t think. I definitely couldn’t live without chocolate anyway!

Exercises

1. When I was a kid, I was very naughty.
2. When I was a child, I was very naughty.
3. When I was little, I was very naughty.
4. When he was little, he was very good, very well-behaved.
5. Don’t you worry about getting old?
6. I don’t worry about anything. I’m very laidback.
6th Review

your
house
village
town
city
countryside
urban
rural
area
kids
garden
yard
report
army
book
novel
vacation
holiday
work
in-laws
dinner
wife
sexist
backward
husband
views
women
winter
| **summer** |  |
| **spring** |  |
| **autumn** |  |
| **fall** |  |
| **weather** |  |
| **anything** |  |
| **live / to live** |  |
| **play / to play** |  |
| **arrange / to arrange** |  |
| **rearrange / to rearrange** |  |
| **to write** |  |
| **to rewrite** |  |
| **fiction** |  |
| **non-fiction** |  |
| **naughty** |  |
| **well-behaved** |  |
| **laidback** |  |
| **interesting** |  |
| I’m looking forward to |  |
| I’m dreading |  |
| I’m playing |  |
| **Canada** |  |
| **England** |  |
| the U.S. |  |
## Sentence Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What's your house like?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you live in a village, a town or a city?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you live in a city or the countryside?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you live in an urban or rural area?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The kids are playing in the garden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The kids are playing in the yard.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t worry, I’ll arrange it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t worry, I’ll rearrange it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need to write the report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need to rewrite the report.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to join the army.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to re-join the army.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is that book non-fiction?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, it’s fiction; a really interesting novel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m looking forward to going on vacation soon.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I’m not looking forward to going to work on Monday.</td>
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Lesson 31

Dialogue 31: Don’t stereotype me!

What’s your favourite food?

I like Chinese food.

Which dishes?

Sweet and sour pork and egg fried rice.

I knew you were going to say that. That’s really stereotypical for a westerner.

Well, what about you? What’s your favourite food?

I like Spanish food.

Really? Which dish do you like the most?

Paella.

Paella! And you say I’m a stereotype! Every tourist likes to eat paella when they’re in Spain.

Well, I like Spanish omelette too.

That’s even more stereotypical. You know, people who live in glass houses shouldn’t throw stones.
Exercises

1. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
2. A bird in the hand...
3. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
4. When in Rome...
5. Don’t count your chickens before they hatch.
6. Don’t count your chickens...

---

22 In English, when we say a proverb, we typically only say the first half. This is because you expect the listener to know the proverb and therefore understand your meaning without you having to complete the sentence.
Lesson 32

Dialogue 32: Long time no see

Paul! I haven’t seen you in ages!

Yeah, long time no see.

How are you doing?

Not bad. And you?

Pretty good. Jack’s been ill though.

Oh no, what’s wrong?

Diabetes, blood pressure, cholesterol...

I’m so sorry to hear that. What caused him to have so many problems?

I have no idea. I just can’t imagine why.

Oh, that’s so sad. Anyway, where are you going now?

To buy some doughnuts for Jack – you know, if he doesn’t have at least three for lunch, he gets in a terrible mood!

Ah, I see...

Exercises

1. How are you?

2. How are you doing?

3. How’s it going?


5. Can’t complain.

6. Pretty good.
Lesson 33

Dialogue 33: Vegas

Have you been to Las Vegas?
No, never. I’d like to go though. What about you?
I went last year.
How was it?
Unbelievable. It’s an unusual place.
Did you gamble?
A little.
Did you lose money?
A little.
Did you enjoy yourself?
A lot! But not just the gambling.
Oh, what else did you do?
Well, there are lots of shows to go to in Las Vegas. There are singers, dancing shows, magic shows. A lot of them are really not bad. I think everyone should go at least once in their lives.
Exercises

1. Did you get fired?
2. Did you get lost?
3. Did you get drunk?
4. Did you eat breakfast?
5. Did you make lunch?
6. Did you pay for dinner?
Lesson 34

Dialogue 34: New York

Where did you grow up?

In New York.

What was that like?

Well, different from here. Very different. New York’s very busy and there really is a reason people call it “the city that never sleeps.” You can do almost anything at any time of the day or night.

It must be fun.

Yeah, it is, particularly if you’ve got money. When I was a teenager, I loved to go downtown to go shopping in the department stores or hang about in Times Square. Sometimes, I’d go ice skating there in the winter. Later, when I was in my twenties, I’d go to night clubs with my friends and dance until it was the morning.

When did you leave?

When I was thirty. I’d gotten married and had kids and we wanted to move out to a suburb where we could have a bigger house. I’m glad we left but I’ll always think of New York as home.

Exercises

1. When I was a child, I loved to go to the park.

2. When I was twenty, I fell in love for the first time.

3. Life can be hard if you don’t have money.

4. I’m glad we bought our apartment.

5. It must be boring.

6. It must be hard if you don’t have money.
Lesson 35

Dialogue 35: What happened to you yesterday?

Hey, what happened to you yesterday? Where were you?

I’m so sorry. My dad was ill, so I had to go to the pharmacy to get his medication for him and then I took it to his house. When I got there, he really needed my help.

Why didn’t you call me?

My phone battery ran out.

Oh, I understand. How’s your dad now?

Oh, he’s okay, I think. My sister’s over there today, just to make sure he’s alright. The doctor’s going to see him later too. Anyway, I’m so sorry. What did you do when I didn’t arrive or call?

Well, first I was pretty annoyed. Then I started to worry a bit. Anyway, I called John and went over to see him instead. We had a nice time.

Are you thinking of getting back together with him?

I’m not sure about that. He makes a good friend but a terrible boyfriend.

Was he really that bad? I remember you told me he used to be a bit selfish.

A bit? I used to arrive at his place after work on a Saturday, he had been at home all day and then he’d make himself a cup of coffee.

Okay, that’s pretty bad!
Exercises

1. What happened to your brother? He looks terrible!

2. What happened to your sister? She used to be such a nice person.

3. What happened at the meeting?

4. I used to see her every day but then she moved away.

5. I used to be really fit but now I just sit at home watching TV.

6. People used to talk to each other, now they just stare at their phones.
7th review

bird
hand
chicken
lunch
dinner
a child
park
life
money
the meeting
TV
phone
Rome
Romans
count / to count
how
bad
complain
fall in love / to fall in love
happen / to happen
watch / to watch
stare / to stare
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Lesson 36

Dialogue 36: The hardworking student

Hi Jane. Can you babysit tomorrow night?

What time?

About eight.

I think so. I’ve got a lot of homework to do though.

Oh, that’s fine. You can do it here. The children will be asleep anyway.

Okay. Great. When will you be out until?

Probably eleven.

Okay, that’s great. Erm… you do still have Netflix, don’t you?

Hey, I thought you said you had homework to do!

Exercises

1. You can do it there.

2. You can do it over there.

3. I don’t have time.

4. I don’t have time anyway.

5. Hey, what are you doing!

6. When will you get back?
Lesson 37

Dialogue 37: Hungry?

Have you eaten yet?

No, not yet.

Good, nor have I. Let’s find a restaurant.

Have you tried Mexican food before?

A couple of times.

Did you like it?

Yes, it was great.

I can’t see any Mexican restaurants near here though.

Oh look, there’s an Italian place.

Oh no, not there. I’ve eaten there before, it’s terrible.

Really? Too bad.

What about the Mongolian place over there? Have you ever had Mongolian food?

No, I haven’t. Let’s try it!
Exercises

1. Have we met before?

2. Have you seen the new Batman movie?

3. I haven’t eaten anything today.

4. I’ve been to China but not to Japan.

5. I’ve been to Mexico but not to Spain.

6. I’ve sold my old car and bought a new one.
Lesson 38

Dialogue 38: The hotel

Hello, how can I help you?

I’d like a room.

For how many nights?

Two.

Your name, please.

Jessica Smith.

One moment, please.

Do you want breakfast?

Yes.

Okay. Here’s your room card. Breakfast is served between 6am and 11am in the downstairs restaurant. Do you need any help with your bags?

No, I’m fine, thanks.

Have a nice stay.

Thank you.
Exercises

1. We’ve booked a room.
2. They’ve booked a room.
3. I’m fine, thanks.
4. We’re fine, thanks.
5. I think so.
6. I don’t think so.
Lesson 39

Dialogue 39: The train station

Excuse me, do you know where the station is?

The train station?

Yeah.

If you go up here and take the first left, you’ll see it straight ahead of you.

Thanks.

(At the station)

Hi, how can I help you?

I’d like a ticket to London Kings Cross, please.

Single or return?

Return, please.

That’s £38.50.

When will the train depart?

At 3.17.

Okay. Thanks.
Exercises

1. Excuse me, do you know where the bus station is?

2. Take the first right and then the second left.

3. That's $38.50.

4. That's $38.50.

5. When will the flight depart?

6. When's the next bus to Chicago?
Lesson 40

Dialogue 40: Finding a pharmacy

I really need to find a pharmacy.

Why? What’s up?

It’s my stomach. I feel sick. My head hurts too.

Don’t you want to go to the doctor’s?

No, I just want some painkillers and something for my stomach.

Well, I think there’s a pharmacy nearby.

Where?

Just a little way down the road and on the right-hand side.

Will you come with me?

Of course.

Exercises

1. I really need to see a doctor.

2. Why? What’s wrong?

3. I’ve got a headache.

4. I need to go to the hospital.

5. I feel ill.

6. I don’t feel well.
## 8th review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>there</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>over there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyway</td>
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<tr>
<td>get back / to get back</td>
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<td>before</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batman</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine</td>
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<tr>
<td>I think so</td>
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<tr>
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<td>excuse me</td>
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<tr>
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<td>right</td>
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<td>left</td>
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<td>dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td>pounds</td>
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<td>flight</td>
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<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospital</td>
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<tr>
<td>book / to book</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sentence Building</td>
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Below is a guide to the key Dialogue and Review tracks in this course. The audio also includes recorded instructions in between some of these tracks to guide you through the contents and the learning process.

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</tr>
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<td>Dialogue 7: He’ll definitely win!</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Dialogue 22: Romance (part 2)</td>
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<td>Dialogue 23: Romance (part 3)</td>
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<td>Dialogue 24: Romance (part 4)</td>
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<td>Dialogue 25: Romance (part 5)</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>5th Review</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Sentence Building</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td>Dialogue 26: My home</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Dialogue 27: The movie buff</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Dialogue 28: Vacation time</td>
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<td>Dialogue 29: The four seasons</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Dialogue 30: Candy or sweets?</td>
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<td>6th Review</td>
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<td>Sentence Building</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>Dialogue 31: Don’t stereotype me!</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Dialogue 32: Long time, no see!</td>
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<td>Dialogue 33: Vegas</td>
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<td>Dialogue 34: New York</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>Dialogue 35: What happened to you yesterday?</td>
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<td>Dialogue 36: The hardworking student</td>
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<td>Dialogue 37: Hungry?</td>
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<td>Dialogue 38: The hotel</td>
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<td>Dialogue 39: The train station</td>
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<td>Dialogue 40: Finding a pharmacy</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td>8th Review</td>
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<td>Sentence Building</td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>End of course review</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Welcome to the end of the course!

You’ve now reached the end of the dialogues. However, the course is not really over. You still have a great task ahead of you.

I want you to make sure that you can listen through all the dialogues and understand everything in them without any difficulty whatsoever. Only then have you truly mastered the course.

So, get back to work and learn all those dialogues!