

\$29 "Will" and "would" for habits

typical

We usually use the word "will" to speak about the future, but we can also use it for a present habit, especially when we want to communicate that the habit is typical of a particular person. For example, we can say "Most people here finish work at about 6 p.m., but Frank will stay at the office until 11 p.m. most days". If we are speaking about a past habit, we use "would" instead. For example, "When I was at university, I would get up at 5 a.m. every day and go jogging".

Give me an example of the word "will" used for a present habit, please. Sarah leves beeks, and will often spend the whole weekend reading

Give me an example of the word "would" used for a past habit, please. As a child, I would ride my bicycle every day

When speaking about past habits, the difference between "would" and "used to" is that we can use "would" only to speak about behaviour, whereas we can use "used to" to speak about both behaviour and states. For example, we can say "Anna used to have long hair", but we cannot say "Anna would have long hair", because we are speaking about a state and not someone's behaviour.

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When speaking about past habits, what's the difference between
"would" and "used to"? When speaking ..., the
difference between "would" and "used to" is that ...
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Make a sentence with the words "used to" that could not be made using the word "would" instead, please. That building used

to belong to my family

\$30 primary

secondary

At what age does a child move from primary school to secondary school in this country? A child moves ...

associate

What kind of food do you think people associate with your country?

Do you think it's a good idea to meet one's work associates socially? Yes, I think ... ~ Ne, I den't think ...

Because ...

Why or why not?

fellow

As a noun, the word "fellow" means the same as "man", but this is quite old-fashioned these days.

society

As an adjective, the word "fellow" means "in a similar situation to you". For example, a fellow traveller, a fellow student, a fellow member of a society etc.

Do you ever talk to your fellow travellers when you're on a train? Yes, I sometimes ... ~ No, I never...

\$31	PC	monitor	mouse
	keyboard	printer	click

What do we call the screen we look at when we're using a desktop PC? We call ... a meniter

What's the advantage of having a wireless mouse, keyboard and printer for a PC? The advantage ... is that they can be moved around more easily, and everything on one's desk looks tidier

On the internet, how many times do we have to click to follow a link? On the internet, we only have to click once to follow a link

	spectator	athletics	medal	
	At an athletics competitic of an event receives a me	dal?	tors do when the winner At an athleti , the spectators cheer when	cs
	nest			
	What do we call the hom	e a bird builds for itsel	f? We call the home a ne	
	take advantage of	facility		
	When you stay at a hotel facilities?		dvantage of all the Yes, when I stay, I usually when I stay, I don't usually	
\$ 32	If you felt that someone v say anything to them?	was trying to take adva	antage of you, would you Yes, if I felt, I'd ~ Ne, if I felt, I weuldn'i	l
	rare			
	Name me a rare metal, pl	ease.	Geld is a rare met	al
	embarrass			
	Do you get embarrassed	easily?	Yes, I get ~ Nø, I døn't gef	t
	scared			
	Are you scared of big dog	gs?	rés, l'm scared ~ No, l'm n scareo	

hire

plumber

The words "hire" and "rent" are similar, and either word is often possible, but the word "hire" suggests a shorter period of time than "rent". For example, we hire a video camera to film a wedding, but we rent a house to live in. If we are speaking about people, we hire somebody to do a specific job. For example, if we have a problem with our central heating at home, we hire a plumber to fix it. However, if somebody works for us for a long time, we use the verb "employ". For example, a school employs teachers.

What's the difference between "hire" and "rent"? The difference ... is that the word "hire" suggests a shorter period of time than "rent"

\$33 If you have a problem with your central heating, who do you need to hire to fix it?
If you have ..., you need to hire a plumber to fix it

huge

Give me an example of the word "huge", please. He lives in a huge house in the country. He now realizes that leaving his job was a huge mistake.

lonely

When people go and live in another country because of their job, do they
sometimes feel lonely at first?Yes, when
people ..., they ...Do people always feel lonely when they're alone?No, people don't
always ...

definition

If you want to know the definition of a word, what kind of book do you look in? If I want ..., I look in a dictionary

loads of

"Loads of" is an informal way of saying "a lot of".

If you had loads of money, do you think you'd be a more generous yes, if L0, Lthink ... ~ No, if L ..., Ldon't think ...

make the best of \$34

make the most of

"Make the best of" and "make the most of" have very similar meanings.

"Make the best of" means to try to be positive even though a situation is not very good. For example, if it rains every day on holiday, we have to make the best of it.

"Make the most of" means to get the maximum benefit from a situation while it is available. For example, if you go to London to learn English, you should make the most of your time there by speaking the language as often as possible.

Are people who try to make the best of unpleasant situations usually happier than people who don't? Yes, people who

Do you always make the most of your free time or do you sometimes waste your time? { always make...

~ I den't always make ..., I semetimes waste ...



Dictation 101

I scarcely had the courage to move./ The cat followed its owner/ into the kitchen/ hoping for some food./ It was thus decided/ that the best plan/ would be to find/ some kind of natural harbour/ along the coast,/ perhaps protected by some high cliffs,/ and leave the boat there./ It was clear/ that both the nephew and niece/ worshipped their uncle./ War was declared/ and all foreigners were seized/ by the police / The student's accommodation was very poor./ His room was furnished/ with just a bed,/ table and chair,/ and a shelf for his books./ The student himself was so poor/ that he scarcely had the money/ to buy the books he needed.