

# LESSON 99

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529 **at last**

**lastly**

**We use the expression “at last” when we feel that we have been waiting for a long time for something to happen and then it happens. For example, if you agree to meet a friend one evening but they arrive very late, you might say “Here you are, at last!”**

When do we use the expression “at last”?

We use the expression “at last” ...

Give me an example, please.

Ah, here you are, at last!  
Where have you been?

**We use the word “lastly” to say the last thing in a list. For example, we can say “First, put the tea into the cup. Then, add some hot water. Wait a few minutes and, lastly, drink it”.**

When do we use the word “lastly”?

We use the word “lastly” ...

Give me an example, please.

We need to paint this office,  
buy some new computers, and  
lastly get better desks for everyone

**Instead of “at last” or “lastly”, we can use the word “finally”.**

Which word can we use instead of “at last” or “lastly” ?

We can use the word “finally” instead of “at last” or “lastly”

Give me an example of the word “finally”, please.

Ah, finally! Here’s the bus!  
She finished her work, turned off  
the computer, put on her jacket, and finally left the office.

530 **claim**

**lawyer**

**damages**

**property**

**lost property office**

**take someone to court**

If I claimed to be a millionaire, would you believe me? No, if you claimed ..., I wouldn't ...

Why not? Because you wouldn't be teaching here now

If someone hit your car and it was definitely their fault, could you claim damages against them? Yes, if someone hit ..., I could ...

If they rejected your claim, what'd you do? If they rejected ..., I'd take them to court

If a relation of yours died and left you some land, or other property, where'd you have to go in order to claim it legally? If a relation of mine ..., I'd have to go to a lawyer's office in order to claim it legally

Where must you go to claim things that you've left on the train? I must go to the lost property office to claim ...

## youth

## the youth

## a youth

Do old people often talk about what life was like in their youth? Yes, old people ...

Do you think the youth of today are better educated than the youth of a hundred years ago? Yes, I think ...  
~ No, I don't think ...

What kind of work can a youth do better than an old man? A youth can do physical work better than ...

## 531 Clauses

## group

## Conjunction

A clause is any group of words with a subject and a main verb. For example, "The door opened" is a clause; "I cooked the chicken" is a clause.

What's a clause? A clause is any group of words with a subject and a main verb

A conjunction is a word that joins clauses together to make long sentences. Some common conjunctions are words like "and", "because", "but", "so" and "if". The sentence "You can borrow my car" has only one clause. The sentence "You can borrow my car if you promise to be careful" contains two clauses, and they are joined together by the conjunction "if".

What's a conjunction?

A conjunction is a word that joins clauses together to make long sentences

Give me an example of a sentence that contains two clauses joined together by a conjunction, please.

I love chocolate because it tastes so good

## Main clause

## Dependent (or subordinate) clause

to make sense

A main clause contains the main message of the sentence. A dependent clause contains other information, for example about time. In the sentence "He'll cook dinner when he gets home", the main clause is "He'll cook dinner" and the dependent clause is "when he gets home". A main clause can make sense on its own; a dependent clause cannot. Dependent clauses are also known as subordinate clauses.

532 What's the difference between a main clause and a dependent clause?

The difference between a main clause and a dependent clause is that a main clause contains the main message of the sentence, whereas a dependent clause contains other information

Which is the main clause in this sentence? "If I don't sleep enough, I feel tired."

"I feel tired" is the main clause in that sentence

And which is the dependent clause?

"If I don't sleep enough" is the dependent clause

With sentences like this, we can put the conjunction and dependent clause first, followed by a comma and then the main clause. For example, we can say "If you want, you can go home now" instead of "You can go home now if you want". However, the conjunctions "and", "or" and "but" cannot start sentences like this.

Give me a sentence containing two clauses that starts with a conjunction, please.

When I visit my mum, I'll tell her the news. If the weather is good, we can go for a walk in the park.

Which conjunctions cannot start a sentence like this?

The conjunctions "and", "or" and "but" cannot start a sentence like this

**descend**

**descent**

From this floor of the building, do we have to descend to go outside?

Yes, from this floor ..., we have to ...

~ No, from this floor ..., we don't have to ...

What's the noun of the verb "descend"?

The noun of ... is "descent"

533 **holy**

**Jerusalem**

Is Jerusalem a holy place for many people in the world?

Yes,

Jerusalem is ...

**confess**

If you are not able to do something, do you think it's better to confess the fact?

Yes, if I'm not able ..., I think it's ...

~ No, if I'm not able ..., I don't think it's ...

**shore**

Which is safer: to build a house on the sea shore or on the shore of a lake?

It's safer to build ... of a lake

Why?

Because the weather is not so rough

**athlete**



**Dictation 65**

It is strange/ how we often think/ that famous people/ are different from us/ when often they are not./ The athletes kept themselves warm/ before the big race./ Some people consider/ a black cat to be lucky./ The machine was composed/ of three separate parts./ Listen,/ I'm too busy at the moment/ to do anything./ In the old days,/ you could easily recognize a sailor/ by the way he walked,/ as if he was still/ on a ship at sea.