1) Things People like: -

Expressing one's likes and dislikes: -

* e.g. Peter likes horse-riding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sub</th>
<th>v.</th>
<th>obj.</th>
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| sub + like | + obj. |
| love       |
| enjoy      |
| adore      |

* e.g. Sue loves pets.

2) Questioning about one's likes and dislikes: -

What + n. + do you like?

* e.g. What sport do you like?

3) Sharing one's likes and dislikes: -

* e.g. Both Suha and A like reading novels.

| sub | sub2 |

* e.g. Neither Zeki nor Hani likes football.
A passage talking about favourite things and the rules beforehand.

4) Likes and dislikes adjectives :-
   - fantastic, brilliant, terrific, great, awful, dreadful, superb.

5) Likes and dislikes verbs :-
   - adore, enjoy, hate, be fond of, be keen on, don’t mind.

6) Similarities and differences :-
   - e.g. I hate hot weather. So does Lenni.

   e.g. He doesn’t like tea. Neither do I.

7) The definite article (the) :-
   - e.g. He loves the bread and butter pudding I make. (obligatory)

   e.g. I hate the way he deals with people.

8) Direct and less direct questions :-

   e.g. Do you prefer going to cinema or to theatre? (direct).

   e.g. Could you tell me if you prefer going to cinema or to theatre? (less direct).
8) Asking and answering questions:

- What language do you speak?
  I speak English and Arabic well.

- Personal information:
  with verbs ending with ing:
  eg. Do you enjoy dancing?

- Less direct questions:
  eg. Would you mind telling me...
  eg. I wonder if you would mind telling me...
  Could you tell me...
  and
  May you tell me...

9) Reading passage containing questions about "How does she look":

- Asking about what one looks like:
  eg. What kind of person do you think she is?
  eg. What kind of job do you think she does?
Some questions about the reading text.

12) Using adverbs of frequency?

- e.g. I always read a book in my spare time.

- e.g. She never writes her Diary.

13) Present habits and routines?

- e.g. Most morning she washes her hair.

- e.g. Do you have a bath in the morning?

   No, hardly ever.

- e.g. How often do you travel to work by bus?

   Once a week.

14) Talking about present events?

- e.g. At the moment, Rachel is living in New York and working at a college.
15) Social Situations

- Refusing an offer
  e.g. Thanks very much. That’s very kind of you.

- Unfortunately I cannot go. I’m going to the cinema tonight.

16) Frequency phrases

- e.g. once a year I try to get to the dentist.

- e.g. I play football twice a week.

17) Present Simple

- To express actions that happen in the present and again and again.

- e.g. I go to school by bus usually.

- e.g. Her mother lives in Glasgow.

18) Present Continuous

- To talk about activity that is progress in the present.

- e.g. Look! Somebody is getting out of the car.

- e.g. We are leaving now.
19) States and actions - State verbs like hate, love, want, wish, prefer (emotion verbs) that cannot be used in the continuous form. They describe states rather than actions.

   e.g. He wishes to be a millionaire.
   e.g. I believe that the project is a good one. (mind verbs).
   e.g. The food tastes bad. (sense verbs).
   e.g. The house belongs to me. (possession verbs).

20) Simple past -
   e.g. Where did the family go?
   e.g. What were they doing?

21) Using used to - Express a habit in the past.
   e.g. I used to live in Spain.
   e.g. She used to work in a hospital.

22) Past continuous along with the past simple -
   e.g. Someone stole his clothes while he swam in the river.
23) Time expressions

Last
this \{ + (day) \} I saw her this Monday.
on
during \{ + afternoon \} It becomes cold during December
in \{ the 19th century \} December
in \{ + ages \}

Last \{ + ages \}

24) Linking expressions

e.g. As soon as he arrived, he tried to phone his Mum.

e.g. She was tired, however she worked hard.

25) Making suggestions

e.g. Let’s have juice.

e.g. Why don’t we go for a walk?

26) Agreeing / Disagreeing

e.g. Good idea.
e.g. I think that’s a good / silly idea.
27) Giving opinions:

* e.g. I think we should have a new design.

* e.g. I believe he made his best.

28) Linking Expressions:

* ① Addition like, and, as well as, too.

* ② Time before, while, finally, as soon as, eventually.

* ③ Contrast: but, however, though, despite.

29) Time Expressions:

* e.g. Can I have the newspaper? I haven't finished with it yet.
  * You can have it later.

* e.g. I saw Francisco recently.

* e.g. I have always loved swimming.

30) Question tags:

* e.g. You know Stephen, don't you?

* e.g. You have been here already, haven't you?

* e.g. You couldn't lend me some money, could you?
30) Using "going to" to discuss your plans:
  
  e.g. I'm going to stay with my parents this weekend.
  
  e.g. She is not going to travel abroad this vacation.

31) With prediction we use "will": (sudden decisions).
  
  e.g. It is raining, I will go and get the washing inside.
  
  e.g. I think we will probably stay at home.

32) Verbs and prepositions:
  
  e.g. They apologised for arriving late.
  
  e.g. She agrees with me.
  
  e.g. Do you believe in fairies?

33) Present simple: - is used for facts and customs.
  
  e.g. Tigers live in Africa.
  
  e.g. Bears eat meat.

34) Present continuous: - is used to express an action that takes somehow a long time.
  
  e.g. They are building a new house.
e.g. She is cleaning her car.

35) Present perfect - is used to express an action that is done in the past but its result are clear.
e.g. They have painted the house.
e.g. I have passed the exam successfully.

36) Relative Clauses

e.g. whose is used for possession:
Is that the man whose dog bit you?
e.g. that or who are used for defining people:
An ecologist is a person who studies the environment.
e.g. which or that are used for defining things:
The ozone layer is something which helps protect us from the sun.
e.g. where is used for defining places:
That is the main shop where you can buy what you want.

37) Clauses of purpose - it is used to answer the question why.
e.g. Wear gloves so (that) you keep your hands warm.
e.g. She goes on diets so (that) she may lose some weight.