



English in Use - I

Students' Book

Department of English Language Teaching
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
University of Sri Jayewardenepura

NOT FOR SALE



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Preface

English in Use I is a comprehensive textbook designed by the Department of English Language Teaching of the University of Sri Lanka in collaboration with the York University, UK and the University of Central Lancashire, UK. This textbook aims at improving the general English language competencies in listening, speaking, reading and writing of the first-year students of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura in their first semester. The lessons are basically designed by following the *Input, Interaction and Output* model. It is now widely accepted that input is essential for language acquisition. In addition to input, interaction plays a crucial role in the process of second language learning. Output, or rather automatic natural output is the main pedagogical goal in learning a second language. Hence, it is clear that *Input, Interaction and Output* are three essential elements in L2 acquisition. Accordingly, learners are initially exposed to the target language elements by means of input (listening and reading), and next they are encouraged to interact with the peers and the teacher using the target language elements learned in controlled situations. Finally, opportunities are given to freely produce the language in the mode of speaking and writing. Lessons are not only designed on the basis of this theoretical assumption but also, they encourage learners to see how English is used for simple authentic communication. Therefore, authentic lessons that are related to real life situations are used in this textbook.

This book has been a team effort with six material writers contributing their expertise under the leadership and consultancy of Dr Bimali Indrarathne of the University of York, United Kingdom, Dr Sharon McCulloch of the University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom and Dr. Sujeewa Hettiarachchi of the Department of English and Linguistics of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. We wish to thank Prof. Shirantha Heenkenda, the Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Mr. D.L.S. Ananda, the Head, Department of English Language Teaching of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura for his encouragement and administrative support and the



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Unit 01

Lesson 1 Welcome to the University

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- use 'there is & there are' to show the presence or the existence of something.
- use 'prepositions of place' to show the location of a place.

Task 01

Listen to the teacher and play the game.

Task 02

Listen to the recording between the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, USJP, and a journalist, and underline the correct answers.

1. The documentary is about
 - a) The university
 - b) The faculties in the university
 - c) The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
2. Initially, the university was known as
 - a) Vidyodaya Pirivena
 - b) Vidyodaya University
 - c) University of Sri Jayewardenepura
3. How many students are there in the faculty?
 - a) There are 3,000 students
 - b) There are 13,000 students
 - c) There are 30,000 students
4. How many departments are there in the faculty?
 - a) There are 14 departments
 - b) There are 15 departments
 - c) There are 16 departments
5. In how many media does the faculty offer degrees?
 - a) There is only one medium
 - b) There are two mediums
 - c) There are three mediums



Task 03

Read the paragraph carefully and mark 'true' or 'false' for the sentences given below.

Our Faculty, the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences



A few steps past the main entrance to the university, on the right side, there is a huge building. This is the Sumangala building where the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FHSS) is located. There is a statue of Sumangala Thero in front of this beautiful building.

The FHSS was first established as the Faculty of Arts in the year 1958, and the faculty was renamed in 2011 as the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. There are approximately around 3000 students in this faculty.

There are four floors in the faculty building. Sinhala and Mass Communication Department and History and Archeology Departments are on the first floor. There is an auditorium next to the Department of Sinhala and Mass Communication. The second floor has several departments as well. There is the Department of Pali and Buddhist Studies on the second floor. The Dean's office and the Faculty Board Room are also located there.

Inside the faculty, there are two canteens. One is named as 'Boge' and the other is named as "Santhagaaraya". The latter was established recently, and it provides an exquisite and an amazing experience for the academic staff members.

The Faculty of Applied Sciences is behind the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.



A). Tick **True** or **False** against each statement.

	True	False
a) The statue in front of the FHSS is the statue of Suman-gala Thero.		
b) There are about 2000 students in the faculty		
c) The second floor has only one department.		
d) Santhaagaraya canteen is for both academic staff and students.		

B). Answer the following questions

1. Where is the FHSS located?
2. When did the Faculty of Arts become the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences?
3. How many canteens are there in the faculty?.....
4. Write one word, selecting from the passage, which means the same as the following.
 - a. Very big -.....
 - b. Founded -.....
 - c. Awesome -.....

Task 04

Meaning

Read the following sentence taken from the paragraph and answer the questions given below it.

There are four floors in the faculty building.

1. Can you still find four floors in the building?
2. Does this sentence talk about one thing or more than one thing?
3. Which word/words give you the answer?

Form

Go back to Task 03 and underline all the words which show presence or the existence of someone or something.

Look at the underlined words in the sentences.



There is a building. (Used when the noun is SINGULAR)

There are two canteens. (Used when the noun is PLURAL)

There is + a/an + (person + place + thing)	There are + (number more than one) + people/ places/ things/ animals
1. There is a building. Contraction – There's a building	1. There are two canteens. Contraction – There're two canteens.

Now let's look at the **negative form** of 'there is' and 'there are'. Look at the box given below.

Contracted form is common • There isn't a building	Contracted form is common • There aren't two canteens
--	---

Now let's look at the **question form** of 'there is' and 'there are'. Look at the box given below

Is there + a/an + person + place + thing + animal	Are there + (number more than one) + people/ places/ things/ animals
• Is there a building?	• Are there two canteens?



Task 05

Underline the correct sentence based on the images given below.

A



- a. There is 3 cats in the picture.
- b. There are 3 cats in the picture.
- c. There are 3 cat in the picture.

B



- a. There is a university building in the picture.
- b. There are university building in the picture.
- c. There is university building in the picture.

C



- a. There is four books in the picture.
- b. There are four book in the picture.
- c. There are four books in the picture.

D



- a. There is a bicycle in the picture.
- b. There are bicycles in the picture.
- c. There are bicycle in the picture.

E



- a. There are boats in the picture.
- b. There is boats in the picture.
- c. There is a boat in the picture



Task 06

Read the given sentences and circle the correct form of ‘there is’ and ‘there are’. Some sentences are in the negative form and question form.

1. There is/ there are so many students in the picket today.
2. There is/ there are a small blue book in my bag. Can you please take it out?
3. There is/ there are pictures given in the brochure on making a cake.
4. Is there/ are there a method to contact the Head of the Department?
5. There isn't/ there aren't lectures today as it is a Poya day.
6. Is there/ are there students in the lecture who have not done homework?
7. There is/ there are two major issues we need to discuss about the class project.
8. There is/ there are a slide which I missed just now!
9. There is/ there are a big Robarosiya tree in our university.
10. Is there/ are there any reason to suspend his exam admission?

Task 07

Read the following dialogue and underline the correct form of ‘there is and there are’.

Navoda: Hi Piyumi! Good morning! What are you doing here?

Piyumi: Oh, hi Navoda! How are you? I was waiting for my friend Tharaka. She asked me to wait in front of the faculty building.

Navoda: But this is the Management Faculty. I think you are at the wrong place.

Piyumi: What? Really? Then where is the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences?

Navoda: Walk straight that way. 1)(There is/ There are) a Buddha statue on the left. When you go past the Buddha statue, you will come to a crossroad. There you can see the statue of Venerable Hikkaduwe Sri Sumanagla Thero. 2) (There is/ There are) a building next to that statue. That is our faculty.



Piyumi: Thanks, Navoda! By the way, where is the auditorium? I have my first lecture there.

Navoda: Once you enter the faculty, walk straight. You can see the Sinhala department on your right and the History and Archaeology department on your left. Go past both of them. Then, 3) (there is/ there are) a staircase to go down to the ground floor. Don't go down. Next to the staircase, you can see the auditorium. Once you walk into the auditorium, you will see that 4) (there is/ there are) fixed chairs. 5) (There is/ There are) a stage there.

Piyumi: That sounds good! What else is there?

Navoda: Also, 6) (there is/ there are) several air-conditioners so you will not feel very hot! Oh 7)..... (there is/ there are) a whiteboard too. This auditorium is usually used for special occasions in the university. Once the DELT concert was held on this stage. It was a fabulous show. When you go there, you'll see that 8) (there is/ there are) beautiful stage-lights with different colours.

Piyumi: Wow!

Navoda: Yes, they look awesome.

Piyumi: I can imagine how wonderful it would be when students perform there!

Navoda: Yes, no doubt!

Piyumi: Thank you for your kind help. I will see you after the lecture.

Navoda: Sure. See you.

Task 08

Work with a partner and do the following.

- Describe a place in your village, town to the partner. Then listen to your partner describing a place in his/her town/village.
- After listening to your partner, ask two questions about his/her village. E.g., Is there a temple? Your partner will also ask you questions; try to answer them.



Task 09

A. Work with a partner and complete the following.

Write a paragraph about a place in your area which can be a tourist attraction. Imagine you are going to publish this in a weekly newspaper.

Important – When writing paragraphs, include one idea in one paragraph. See the example given below:

I live in a beautiful village in Welioya. Its name is Ethawetunuwe-wa. There are many attractive places in my village. My village has a small school. Also, there is an ancient temple in the heart of my village. Next to the temple, there is a post office.

There is small forest too in my village. People go to find firewood in this forest. There are some dangerous animals in this forest.

The village tank is the most interesting place in my village. In the evening, we go to play and bathe in the tank.

People in my village are engaged in various occupations. Most of them are farmers. They cultivate paddy and vegetables. Some are government servants. Only a few persons work in the private sector. Many young people work in a garment factory located in the city. Thus, people in our village have taken up various occupations.

B. Work in small groups

Prepare a tourist brochure describing the important places in Sri Lanka. Follow your lecturer's guidelines.



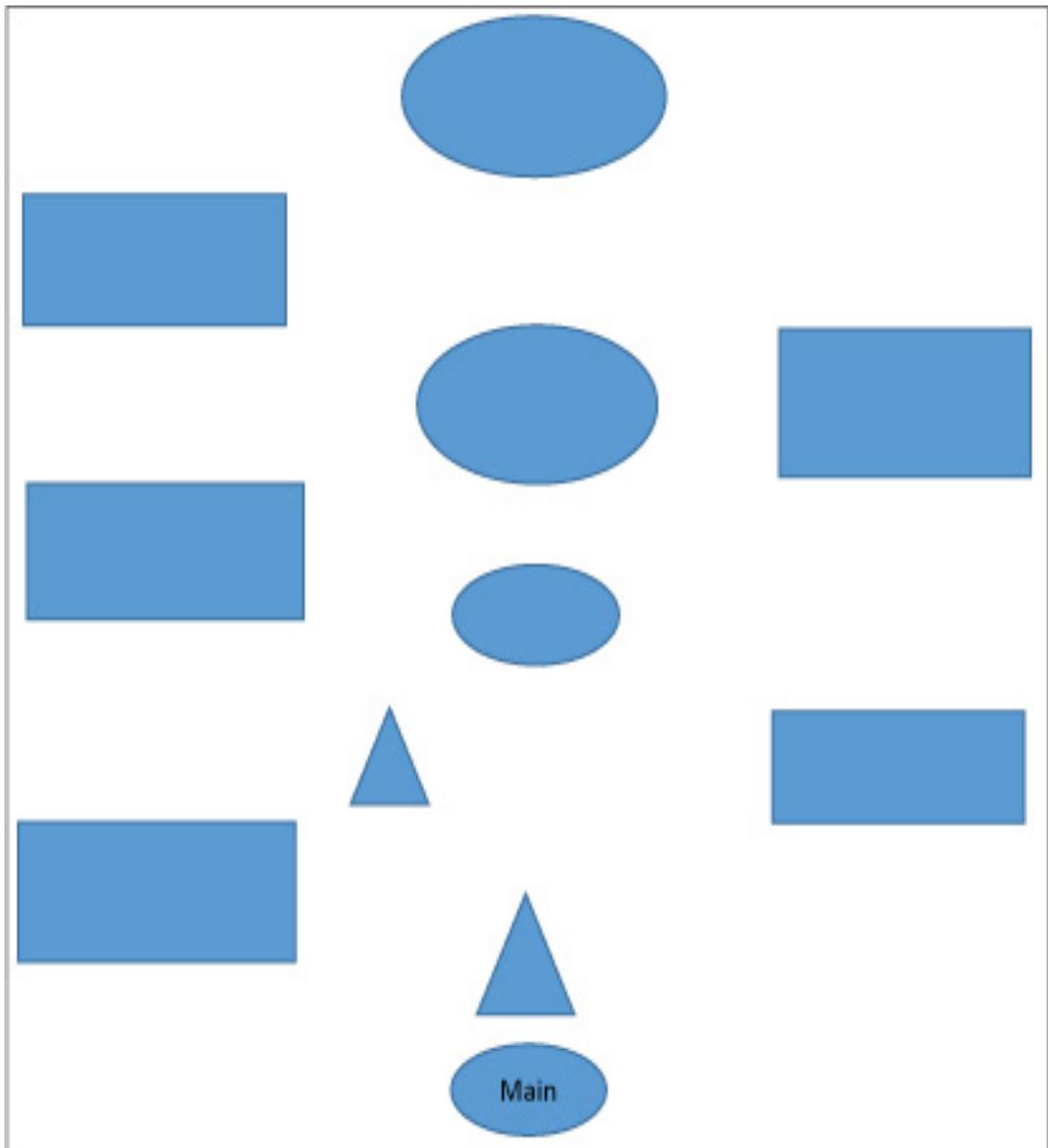
Lesson 2: Where is the library?

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- use prepositions to talk about location of places.

Task 01

Imagine that this is a map of your university. Look at this map and write down the places you remember.





Task 02

Listen to the dialogue between a senior student and a first-year student and underline the places they mention.

1. Open canteen
2. Management faculty
3. Basha Hall
4. Playground
5. Library
6. Faculty of Applied Sciences
7. Kele kade canteen
8. Kase
9. Music centre

Task 03:

Read the following text and answer the questions given below it.

The University of Sri Jayewardenepura is located in Gangodawila, Nugegoda. Gangodawila is 15 km southwest from central Colombo. The university was moved to Gangodawila in 1961. The famous Sunethradevi Pirivena is located near the main campus.

There are several faculties within the University premises. The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences is located in the main campus premises. The most venerable Sumangala Thero's statue is in front of the faculty building. The Sinhala and Mass Communication Department and the Anthropology Department are on the first floor. There is an auditorium next to the Department of Sinhala and Mass Communication. Also, there is a computer lab on the ground floor. There are two canteens in the faculty. The Faculty of Applied Sciences is behind the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

1. Where is the main campus located?
2. How far is it from Colombo to the University premises?
3. What is located near the campus?
4. Where is Sinhala and Mass Communication Department?
5. Where is the Faculty of Applied Sciences?



Task 04

Meaning

Look at the following sentences and answer the questions with your partner.

1. I have my lectures **in** the Basha Hall.
 - Does she have lectures outside the Basha hall?
 - Does she have lectures inside the Basha hall?
2. I am walking **through** Kase.
 - Does she walk in a place where there are lots of trees?
 - Does she walk from one side to another side of the road?
3. It (Basha) is **next to/ near/ beside** the Kele Kade canteen.
 - Does it mean that Basha is near the Kele Kade canteen?
 - Does it mean that Basha is at close proximity to Kele Kade canteen?
4. The playground is **in front of** Basha.
 - Does it mean that Basha is at the front part of the playground?
5. Kase is **behind** the open canteen.
 - Does it mean that Kase is at the back side of the open canteen?
6. The Gym canteen is **between** the hostel and the swimming pool.
 - Does it mean that the gym canteen is across a space separating the hostel and the swimming pool?
7. Lots of notices are displayed **on** the notice board.
 - Does it mean the notices are on the surface of the notice board?
8. One of my friends is also waiting **at** the Basha entrance now.
 - Does it mean the friend is waiting at a particular place?

Form

Go back to the texts you read in Task 3 and answer the following questions.

1. What are the prepositions we can use when we talk about a place located in a big city/town?



2. What's the preposition used when we describe a place close by?
3. What's the preposition used when we talk about something happened in a particular year?
4. What's the preposition that we can use when we talk about a small place located within a bigger place?
5. If we refer to something located on a floor in a particular building, what's the preposition we use?

Subject	Main Verb	Object	Preposition	Noun
I	have	my lectures	in	Basha
We	display	notices	on	the notice board
The swim- ming pool	is	—	next to	the gym canteen

Preposition + a noun

- in + Basha
on + (the) notice board
next to + (the) gym canteen

*We have to use an article (the/a/an) before the noun.

Task 05

Read the following sentences and write down the correct preposition of place.

1. University of Sri Jayewardenepura is located (in/on/between) Gandawila.
2. Ayanthi asked me to wait (in/ at/ on) the main gate of the university.
3. Susiko canteen is situated (between/ near/ on) the management faculty.
4. Some pictures of delicious food are displayed (near/ in/ on) the canteen wall of Susiko.
5. Sometimes students walk (between/ through/ in) the open canteen to reach the Milk bar.



6. The boys' hostel is situated (at/ on/ in front of) the university main gate entrance.
7. In the evenings, students sit (on/ in/ at) the benches located outside the university premises. They eat Achcharu, drink lime juice etc. and have a wonderful time.
8. The girls' hostel is (near/ between/ in) gym canteen.
9. The tailor shop is located (under/ on/ in) the gym canteen.
10. During the exam period students go to the 'Wala' (under/ on/ at) the library to study peacefully.

Task 06

Go back to the map in Task 1 of this lesson. Can you now describe the place? Try with a partner.

Task 07

Find the Google map of your town/village. Without showing it to your partner, explain where your house is located in your town/village. Ask your partner to listen to you and draw what you describe. Then, compare your partner's drawing with your map. How accurate is the drawing? Now, you can listen to your friend and draw what he/she explains. Then compare your drawing with the map.

Task 08

A. Imagine that a foreign student is coming to the university next week, but no one will be there to take him around on the first day. Find a university map and based on that, write a description to be emailed. You have to explain how to find your faculty building, a canteen, the library and other important places.

When you enter the premises from the main gate

B. Email writing

Emails, both formal and informal, have become an essential medium of communication today. Draw your attention to the following features of an email.

Recipient – check the email address before you click the 'send' button

Subject – Choose an appropriate and clear subject that captures/ summarizes the



most important message of the email.

Informal – e.g. Hi, Hello (If it's just to say hello), Plans for trip, Meet for film etc.

Formal – e.g. Meeting rescheduled, Book launch at public library, Exhibition at BMICH, etc.

Greeting

Informal – e.g. - Hi, Hello, Dear Nilu, etc.

Formal – Dear Sir, Dear Mr. Wickramaarchchi and Dear HR Manager

Body – Divide paragraphs appropriately, especially in formal emails e.g. introduction, body and conclusion.

Complimentary close

Informal –Bye, See you, With lots of love, etc.

Formal – With best wishes, with kind regards, with warm regards (if you know the person). Yours faithfully and Yours sincerely can be used for very formal emails)

Informal email - sample

To: danu1989@gmail.com	Cc Bcc
Subject: Coming to see you on Saturday	
<p>Hi Danu,</p> <p>Hope you are doing fine.</p> <p>I just finished my end semester exams. So, the last couple of weeks I was really busy. We had online exams this time too. I am fed up with this online thing now. Hope the university will start physical lectures soon.</p> <p>By the way, how are you doing? I hope to come to see you on Saturday. Are you planning to go anywhere? If not, we can go to the town. I need to buy a t-shirt. I'll give you a call before Saturday.</p> <p>Bye.</p> <p>Menaka</p>	



Formal email - sample

To: deanfhs@sjp.ac.lk	Cc Bcc
Subject: Weekend Diploma	
Dear Sir, I am a second year student of the University of Sri Jayewardenepura following the Economics special degree. I learned from my friends that a test had been held to select students for a Diploma in English course offered by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences free of charge. Unfortunately, I was not able to attend the selection test as I had to go home urgently due to a personal matter. Please be kind enough to grant me an opportunity to sit for the selection test again and follow the Diploma in English course as it will be very helpful for my future career. Thank you. Yours faithfully P.D.K. Samarasinha AR/251523	

cc/bcc

If you want someone else copied on the email, you can put that email address under cc. If you don't want others to see who is copied on the email, you can put those addresses under bcc.



Unit 02

Lesson 01: Describing people I

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- describe people's appearance in English.

Task 01

Get into groups of three. Make a list of words that we can use to describe people, e.g., tall, charming, beautiful, etc.. You have only 3 minutes, the group with the most number of correct words will win.

Task 02

Listen to the dialogue between two friends who discuss about the appearance of their favourite celebrities. Tick **True**, **False** or **Not Given** in the boxes.

1) Saranga Disasekara...

	True	False	Not Given
1. is tall			
2. is handsome			
3. is attractive			
4. is charming			
5. is fair in complexion			
6. is a person with blue eyes			

2. Dinakshie Priyasad.....

	True	False	Not Given
1. is thin			



2. is tall			
3. is beautiful			
4. is playful			
5. is tanned			
6. is talkative			

Task 03

Read the following description of a celebrity and answer the questions.



Hemal Ranasinghe is a Sri Lankan actor. He is famous among the Sri Lankan movie fans these days. Hemal is handsome and tall. He is also thin but quite charming. He has won several local awards for acting. He is famous as a model too. Hemal is from Kandy.

1. Which words describe Hemal's appearance?
2. What is he famous for?
3. Where is Hemal from?

Task 04

Meaning

Read the following sentences and see how each sentence describes the person.

1. Hemal Ranasinghe is tall.
2. Hemal Ranasinghe is handsome.
3. Hemal Ranasinghe is thin.

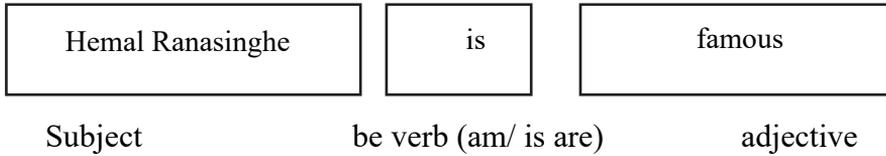
Form

Read the text in Task 3 and underline all sentences that describe the person.

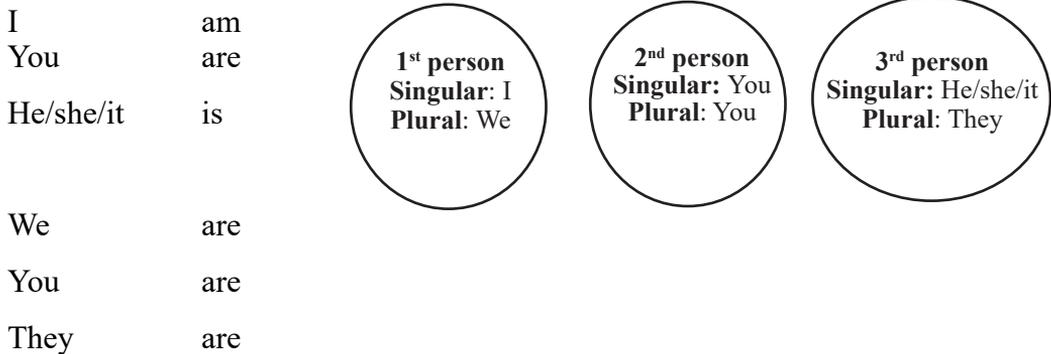


What's common in all those sentences?

Look at the following example to see the sentence structure.



Subject + be verb + adjective



Task 05

Tick (✓) the correct column and write **P** for plural and **S** for singular. Then check your answers with your friend.

	1 st person singular and 1 st person plural	2 nd person singular and 2 nd person plural	3 rd person singular and 3 rd person plural
1. We are happy to see you smiling.	(✓) P		
2. She is so sensitive it seems.			
3. I am an honest person.			
4. They are so mean now.			
5. You are so talkative, Mali.			



Task 06

Read the following text and fill in the blanks.



BnS (am/ is/ are) a music group in Sri Lanka. They (am / is/ are) very famous in Sri Lanka. Santhush (am/ is/ are) tall, Bathiya (am / is/ are) not that tall. They (am / is/ are) also famous for performing internationally.

Task 07

Think about a classmate. Describe him/her to the class. Let others guess the person.

Task 08

Write a description of a person you admire. See the example given below. Study the paragraph division. Physical features in one paragraph and qualities in the other paragraph. Similarly, when you write, organize paragraphs in such a way that you include one idea in one paragraph.

The person I admire most is my maths teacher, Dewmi. She is tall and slim. She is in her mid-forties. She has brown eyes and short hair. Her hair is straight. She has a small nose and a beautiful round face.

Our maths teacher has several good qualities. She is very kind and honest. Also, she is punctual and helpful. Whenever, someone does not understand a lesson, she explains it again and again. She is usually cool and patient. I like my maths teacher very much.



Lesson 02: Describing what people possess

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- talk about what people possess.

Task 01

Work in groups of three. Make a list of things that belong to you. E.g., long hair, brown eyes, round face, etc. You can also include things such as car, motorbike, mobile phone, etc.

Task 02

Listen to the tape and match the picture with the correct description. Write the correct letter (a – d) on the dots.

1) Halsey



.....

2) Sandani Fernando



.....

3) Will Smith



.....

4) Roshan Ravindra



.....



Task 03

Read the descriptions and answer the questions.

Nirosha Virajini: She is a singer. She has straight hair. She has a very attractive voice. She is famous for movie songs.

Hrithik Roshan: He is an Indian actor. He is tall and fair. He has a pointed nose. He has short hair and a beautiful smile. He has brown eyes.

Pooja Umashankar: She is an actress. She is tall. Pooja has long wavy hair. She is fair in complexion. Her smile is very charming. Also, she is very talkative and friendly.

1. What type of hair does Nirosha have?
2. What is Hrithik Roshan?
3. What is Pooja Umashankar famous for?

Task 04

Meaning

Read the following sentences and answer the questions.

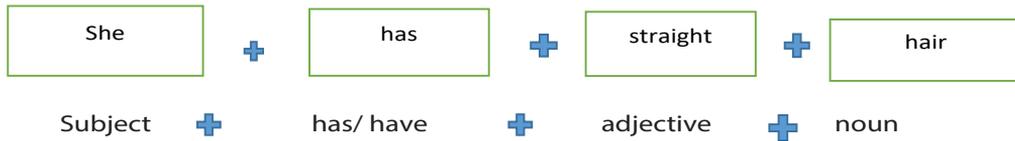
1. Halsey has short hair.
 - a) Does this describe the appearance of the person?
 - b) Does this show ownership or possession?
2. She has brown eyes.
 - a) Does this show ownership or possession?
 - b) Does this describe the appearance of the person?
3. She has a pointed nose.
 - a) Does this show ownership or possession?
 - b) Does this describe the appearance of the person?

Form

Go to task 03 and underline all the sentences that show ownership or possession.

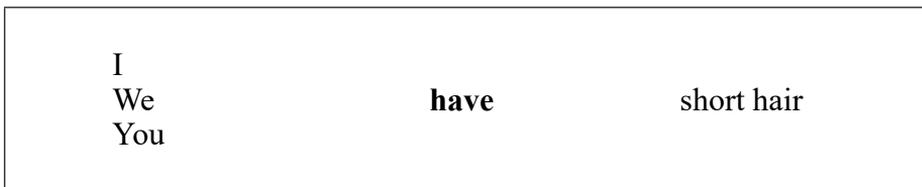


Look at the following explanation.

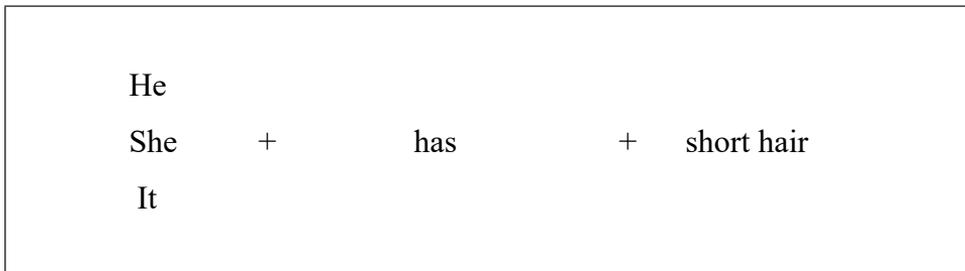


**Has/Have* is used to show possession or ownership.

1st person or 2nd person:



3rd person singular:



Task 05

Read the sentences and tick (✓) the column that matches what it says. Then, check your answers with your friend. Write P for plural and S for singular.

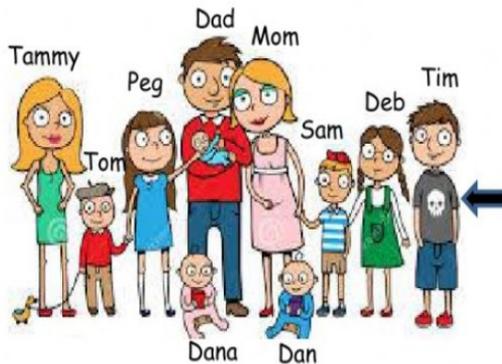
	1 st person singular and 1 st person plural	2 nd person singular and 2 nd person plural	3 rd person singular and 3 rd person plural
1. My friend has a round face.			(✓) S
2. We have a new house.			



3. I have an expensive watch.			
4. They have 3 dogs in their home.			
5. He has a pointed nose.			
6. Shashaya and Sanuki have straight hair.			
7. It has small paws.			
8. Tharindu has a good beard.			
9. Malani Fonseka has a very attractive smile.			
10. I have an iPhone.			
11. Mala, you have attractive features.			
12. She has blue eyes.			

Task 06

Choose the correct form of the verb given in bracket. First one is done for you.



This is Tim. He (1) ...has... (has/have) a big family. He (2)..... (has/have) four sisters and four brothers. His parents (3)..... (has/have) nine kids. Tammy (4)..... (has/have) blonde hair. She is sixteen years old. She (5)..... (has/have) large eyes. She also (6)..... (has/have) a small nose. Further, Tammy (7)..... (has/have) beautiful lips. Tom is



five years old. He (8)..... (has/have) a toy duck. He (9).....
(has/have) short hair too. He is holding the hand of Peg. Peg (10).....
(has/have) long, straight hair. She is eleven years old. Dana and Dan are twins.
They (11)..... (has/have) toys. Dad (12)..... (has/have) a small
baby in his hand named Peter. Sam is seven years old. He (13)..... (has/
have) a small cap on his head. Deb (14)..... (has/have) glasses. She also
(15)..... (has/have) a round face. Tim (16)..... (has/have) nice
shoes. He (17)..... (has/have) a pleasant look.

Activity and image taken from: <https://images.app.goo.gl/6QWqDK9AtrUEStgt5>

Task 07

Think about your family. Describe what you possess.



Lesson 03: Describing people II

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- describe people with more details.

Task 01

Work in groups of three. Go back to the previous lessons on describing people and make a list of difficulties that you faced in understanding sentence structures. Discuss with your teacher.

Task 02

Listen to the recording and underline the correct answer.

1. My name is
 - a) Dasun
 - b) Kasun
 - c) Sadun

2. My family is
 - a) a nuclear family
 - b) an extended family
 - c) a large family

3. My mother's name is
 - a) Suneetha
 - b) Vineetha
 - c) Geetha

4. My elder brother is Sudesh. His face is
 - a) Wide
 - b) Long
 - c) Round

5. My grand-mother is 67 years old. Her eyes are
 - a) Bright
 - b) Pale
 - c) Blue



Task 03

Read the description about the two types of families. Then do the activities that follow.

My family



I am Mayuri, and this is my beautiful family picture! There are six members in my family.

My mother is tall and skinny. She is a housewife. She can cook delicious meals.

My father is tall and slim. His profession is good, but he is busy all the time. He is a businessman. His phone

rings all the time, which is a headache for us sometimes!

I am the youngest in my family. My name is Pasan. Milk rice is my favourite meal!

I have a sister. Her name is Nimeshi.

I also have a small dog. Its name is Jimmy.

My grandparents are Dinapala and Nayana.

Our family is a happy family. I am blessed to be in a family like this!



Samadi's family



This is my friend's family. Her name is Samadi. Her family is a small family. When I asked her to show a photo of her family, this is the photo she showed.

Samadi's mother is very kind and honest. She is wise too. Her mother can sing beautifully. Her name is Achala.

Her father's name is Ashok. He is a teacher. He is 54. His hobby is spending time with the family.

Samadi has a brother. His name is Asela. He is cute and clever.

Samadi said that their family is a very generous family.

Put "True" or "False" for the sentences given below.

		True	False
Mayuri's	1. mother is a housewife.		
	2. father is not tall and slim.		
	3. father has a lot of work		
	4. dog is Timmy.		
	5. grandparents are Dinapala and Nayana.		

		True	False
Samadi's	1. mother is kind and honest.		
	2. mother is unwise.		
	3. mother cannot sing beautifully.		
	4. father is a businessman		
	5. brother is clever. His name is Asela.		



Task 04

Meaning

Read the sentence and answer the questions.

1. Her mother is a housewife.
 - a. Does 'her' in the above sentence show possession?
 - b. Whose mother does 'her mother' refer to?
2. His name is Asela.
 - a. Does 'his' in the above sentence show possession?
 - b. Whose name does 'his name' refer to?

Form

Look at the underlined word in the sentence.

My mother is tall and skinny.

Go back to task 04 and underline all the words that show possession.

Now look at the list of possessive adjectives in English

Personal pro-noun	Possessive adjective	Rest of the sentence
I	My	mother is tall and skinny
You	Your	family is beautiful
He	His	name is Asela
She	Her	mother can sing beautifully
It	Its	name is Jimmy
We	Our	family looks so united
You	Your	house is big
They	Their	names are so old fashioned

My/ your/ his/ her/ its – Singular

Our/ your/ their – Plural

The possessive adjective is always used before the noun.



Possessive adjective + Noun

My	+	mother
Your	+	family
Our	+	house

- The verb that is used needs to be in agreement with the noun.
- If the noun is singular, verb is singular
 - E.g. My **pen is** blue.
- If the noun is plural, verb is plural.
 - E.g. My **pens are** blue.

Task 05

Fill in the blanks using the correct form of possessive adjective. The first one is done for you.

1. I am Shane. ...My..... home is in Galle.
2. Nuwani is a pilot. job is dangerous.
3. Jagath has got a sister.name is Sandamali.
4. He likes bikes.bikes are fashionable.
5. Siumi and Sampath are friends.parents are friends too.
6. Kamal is at home, anddog is in the neighborhood.
7. We have a car. car is expensive.
8. She is a teacher.teaching is excellent.

Task 06

Think of a famous person. Describe him/her to your partner. Do not tell the name. Ask your partner to guess the person from the description. Then listen to your partner's description and guess the person.

Task 07

Imagine that you run a programme in your university radio channel. You



have to introduce a famous person to your listeners. First, practice how to do it with a partner. Then, write a description of the person to be published in your university newsletter.

References to images:

Page 2 image: <https://lk.bookmyshow.com/person/hemal-ranasinghe/948>

Page 4 image: <https://cbr.lk/entertainment/bathiya-n-santhush-join-viber-public-chats/>

Page 5 image 1: <https://www.vulture.com/2019/02/halsey-is-pulling-double-duty-on-snl-howd-that-happen.html>

Page 5 image 2: <https://actresspicslk.blogspot.com/2018/12/sandani-fernando-new-hot-photos.html>

Page 5 image 3: <https://funnyjunk.com/Ashley+smith/funny-pictures/6335512/>

Page 5 image 4: <http://www.info.shalanka.com/famous-people-in-sri-lanka/actorsactresses-people-in-sri-lanka/roshan-ravindra/>

Page 11 image: <https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/618048748837349260/>

Page 12 image: <http://www.sundayobserver.lk/2019/08/11/junior/my-family>



Unit 03:

Lesson 01: Visit to the library I

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- talk about people using pronouns such as I, we, you, his, her, us, they, them etc.

Task 01

Listen to the lecturer and play the game.

Task 02

Listen to the recording and underline the correct answer.

1. To whom is this announcement?
 - a) To all the employers of the National Library in Sri Lanka.
 - b) To all the readers of the National Library in Sri Lanka.
 - c) To both employers and readers of the National library in Sri Lanka.
2. Why does the librarian decide to restrict the access to National Library?
 - a) Due to a workshop
 - b) Due to a seminar
 - c) Due to the prevailing health situation in the country.
3. Who is giving the announcement?
 - a) Readers
 - b) Librarian
 - c) Writers
4. On which days will the library be closed?
 - a) Fridays and Saturdays
 - b) Fridays and Sundays
 - c) Saturdays and Sundays



5) What should the readers bring to the library for their safety?

- a) Gloves
- b) Face masks
- c) A sanitizer bottle

Task 03

Read the notice carefully and mark “True” or “False” for the sentences given below. One is done for you.

Overdue Book Notice

20th March 2021

Dear parent/ guardian of the child,

Your child has forgotten to return the library books, and the books are overdue. This has made him/her unable to check out new books. He/ She needs to return these overdue books to us before Thursday and show the responsibility of returning books on time.

We thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

Sincerely,

.....

Librarian

	True	False
1. This is an overdue book notice.		
2. The child has returned the books on time.		
3. The notice is written by the librarian.		
4. The child needs to return the books before Tuesday.		
5. The child can check out new books without returning the overdue books.		



Task 04

Meaning

Read the following sentences and answer the questions.

(1) He needs to return these overdue books to us before Thursday.

1. Who needs to return these overdue books before Thursday?
2. Who is the subject of this sentence?
3. Is “he” the doer?

(2) We thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

1. Who is “you” referred to in this sentence?
2. Is “you” the doer?

Form

Go back to the notice you read in Task 3. Underline all the words used to describe the doer/agent of the sentences. Circle all objects of sentences (who are not the agent/doer of the actions but the receiver of the action).

Look at the underlined pronouns in the following sentences.

He needs to return these overdue books to us before Thursday.

We thank you for your understanding and cooperation.

A subject pronoun is a personal pronoun that is used as the subject of a verb. They are: *I, We, You, She, He, It* and *They*.

(Subject Pronoun +the rest of the sentence.....)

I am a friendly girl.

You are a friendly girl.

We/ They are friendly girls.

She/ He is a friendly person.



An object pronoun is a pronoun that describes the receiver/object of the action. They are **me, you, him, her, us, it** and **them**.

(Subject + verb +object pronoun.....)

My mother bought me a nice dress.

Our aunty always gives us good advice.

Your friend will help you to complete the work.

I will give them some money to buy books.

Task 05

Decide who or what the words in bold print in the following text refer to.

One day, Tharindu was returning from the farm with a basket of mangoes his father had given to him. All of a sudden, the basket fell down and (1) **it** broke open. Then, mangoes scattered everywhere.

But Tharindu was able to pick them up and (2) **he** carefully put (3) **them** back to the repaired basket. Tharindu could pick all the mangoes and (4) **he** returned home happily. When (5) **he** reached home (6) **he** confessed to his father.

“These mangoes scattered all over the road while (7) **I** was coming home, but (8) **I** managed to pick (9) **them** all”.

“Well, (10) **you** have done very well son, all the mangoes are crushed” said his father frowning at him.

Task 06

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets.

A.

One day, my brother and 1).....(I) decided to go on a trip with some of our friends. 2). (We) had agreed to meet 3).....(they) near



the school of our village. Both of 4)..... (we) went there by 7.30 in the morning. But, our friends were not there as 5).....(they) promised earlier. 6).....(We) called 7).....(they) but 8).....(they) did not pick up the phone also. It was 8.15 and just as 9).....(we) were going to give up all hopes of their coming, 10).....(we) saw 11)..... (they) coming at the top of the narrow road near the paddy field. My brother blamed 12).....(they) for getting late.

B.

Hirushi : Can (1).....(you) lend (2).....(I) your English book Sapna?

Sapna : Sorry Hirushi, I forgot to bring (3)..... (it) today. I think Nirmani has brought her book. Why don't (4).....(you) ask (5).....(she) for 6.....(it)?

Hirushi : (7).....(I) asked her and (8).....(she) said (9).....(she) was absent yesterday.

Task 07

Listen to the teacher and do the task.

A singer	Three famous actors	A writer
A shop	A music band	A book
A town	A salon	An actress
A film	A TV series	Two cricketers



Task 08

Read the following dialogue. Then in pairs discuss who is speaking to whom, what their relationship is, who or what they are talking about, where they are, what the situation is and what will happen next.

A : I think you need to tell her about this.

B : Oh! I'm afraid. I think she will never think twice to kill me or kill herself.

A : Are you going to hide this from her? How long will you be able to keep this as a secret? He will definitely get to know the truth soon.

B: I have no idea of what to do. I think no one can help me now.



Lesson 02: Visit to the library II

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- talk about people and places using words such as **this, these, that** and **those**.

Task 01

Listen to the teacher and play the game.

Task 02

Listen to the dialogue and underline the correct answer.

1. This is a dialogue between
 - a). two students
 - b). a student and the librarian
 - b). a student and the security officer
2. What does the student want to improve?
 - a). Writing skills
 - b). Reading skills
 - c). English knowledge
3. What does the librarian suggest the student to read?
 - a). Books written by Agatha Christie
 - b). Books written by Charles Dickens
 - c). Books written by John Middleton
4. Does the student have a membership card?
 - a). Yes
 - b). No
 - c). He had one last year
5. How much is the membership fee for six months?
 - a). Rs.300/-
 - b). Rs.500/-
 - c). Rs.600/-



Task 03

Read the following general instructions page for library users carefully and mark “**True**” or “**False**” for the sentences given below. One is done for you.

General Instructions for Library Users

- Users must keep their belongings at the “Property Counter” before entering the library. If not, the library will not be responsible for the reader’s personal belongings. Therefore, please make sure that you keep those belongings in the right place.
- Users should bring small pads or loose sheets inside the library for note taking purposes. Please note that the library will not provide paper for that purpose.
- Users are requested not to disturb the sequence of arrangement of the books in the racks. Thus, please behave yourself in this regard.
- Users have to present their ID cards to the library staff whenever they are asked for.
- Serious action will be taken if any reading material is taken outside the library without informing the library staff.

	True	False
1. Users can keep their belongings inside the library.		
2. The library provides paper to the users for note taking purposes.		
3. Users are requested not to disturb the sequence of arrangement of the books in the racks		
4. Users do not have to keep their ID cards with them when they use the library.		
5. Users can not take reading materials outside without permission of the library staff.		



Task 04

Meaning

Read the following sentence and answer the questions.

The library will not be responsible for the reader's personal belongings. Therefore, please make sure that you keep those belongings in the right place.

1. What should the reader keep in the right place?
2. What does "those" in the second sentence refer to?

Form

Go back to the list of library guidelines you read in Task 3. Underline all the words that specify the proximity of the word or phrase.

Look at the underlined words in the following sentence.

Therefore, please make sure that you keep those belongings in the right place.

A demonstrative determiner is a determiner or a pronoun that points to a particular noun or to the noun it replaces. There are four demonstratives in English. The "near" demonstratives are *this* and *these* and the "far" demonstratives are *that* and *those*. *This* and *that* are singular demonstrative determiners and *these* and *those* are plural demonstrative determiners. A demonstrative determiner sits together with a noun: e.g. that car, this saree, those people, these trees etc.

This **house** is old but beautiful.

That **house** is old but beautiful.

These **houses** are old but beautiful.

Those **houses** are old but beautiful.

Please note that the library will not provide paper for that purpose.



Task 05

Read the sentences and write the demonstrative determiners in bold in the correct location in the chart given below.

1. **That** is a pen.
2. **This** is a bottle.
3. **These** are my shirts.
4. **Those** shoes are mine.

	Near	Far
One	a).	c).
Two +	b).	d).

Task 06

Read the following text and underline the most suitable word for the blanks.

1)(That/Those) dress is my favourite. It fits me well. I love to wear 2)(that/those) dress with my silver shoes. Well, how about 3)..... (this/these) bag? It matches my dress too. Can you see 4) (this/these) earrings? I should try them to see if they could match 5)(those/ that) dress. 6)(Those/ These) days also I had two earrings similar to these. I think 7)(this/these) day will be the best day I will ever have in my life. Soon I will be ready to go to 8)(that/ those) party. I wonder if anyone at 9)(that/ those) party would also have a dress like 10)(these/this) one. I hope not.



Task 07

Read the following text and fill in the blanks using the words given in the box.

This	That
These	Those

A.

Task 08

Natasha showed her new laptop to his cousin sister, “Rose, (1).....is mine,” she said. “(2)was given to me last evening by my elder brother.” Rose then pointed to her laptop which was on her study table. “(3)..... one is mine,” she said. It’s only two months old. (4).....was bought for me on my birthday by my father.” Natasha then opened her laptop and showed it to Rose.” (5).....is the software I have on my laptop,” she said.

Listen to the teacher and do the task.

Task 09

Imagine that you are the librarian.

Think about the rules you can implement for the library users in the corona pandemic situation in the country.

Make a list of rules you can implement for the library users these days to protect them from corona virus.



Unit 04:

Lesson 01: How I spend my day

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

Task 01

talk about your habitual/everyday actions in English.

Listen to your teacher and do the task.

Task 02

Hiruni: Listen to my daily routine and tick what I do.

I...

a) work as an area manager.

.....

b) rarely scroll Facebook in the morning.

.....

c) sometimes spend about half an hour in front of the computer.

.....

d) usually check emails when I get to work.

.....

e) always take lunch around 1.30 p.m.

.....

f) bathe after coming home from gym.

.....

g) sometimes go to bed at 11 o'clock at night.

.....



Task 03

A. Read the passage carefully and mark “True” or “False” for the sentences given below. One is done for you.

Dinushika: I usually get up at 5 o' clock in the morning. I often take a bath early at the hostel before bathrooms get crowded. I come to university around 7.45 a.m. I never take my breakfast in the university canteen because I don't like the food there. I generally attend lectures from 8, and I enjoy them. I frequently take my lunch at 12.15 p.m. Then, I always go to the hostel if I don't have lectures after lunch. At the hostel, I rarely sleep in the afternoon. In the evening, I sometimes go to Viharamahadevi Park with my friends and come a little late. I take dinner at about 8.00 p.m. I hardly watch films after my dinner. I often start studying at 9.00 p.m. and go to bed at 11. 30 p.m.

	True	False
1. I often take a bath early at the hostel.	√	
2. I always take my breakfast in the university canteen.		
3. At the hostel, I often sleep in the afternoon.		
4. I often start studying at 9.00 p.m.		
5. I usually watch TV after dinner.		
6. I often go to bed at 11.30 p.m.		

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What does Dinushika generally do from 8.00 a.m. onwards?
2. What does she sometimes do in the evening?

Task 04

Meaning

(1) I generally attend lectures from 8.00 a.m.

1. What do I do?
2. Do I attend lectures from 8.00 a.m. everyday?
3. How often do I attend lectures from 8.00 a.m.?
4. Is this past/ present/ future?



(2) I rarely sleep in the afternoon.

1. Do I sleep every day in the afternoon?
2. How often do I sleep in the afternoon?
3. Is this past/ present/ future?

(3) I sometimes go to Viharamahadevi Park.

1. Where do I go?
2. Do I go there every day?
3. How often do I go there?
4. Is this past/ present/ future?

Form

Go back to the passage you read in Task 3. Underline all the verbs that describe habitual actions. Circle all the words that indicate time of those actions.

Look at the following sentence.

I often take a bath (early) at the hostel.

Subject + adverb of frequency + base verb +

I/ We/ You/ They + often/ frequently + study + after dinner.

Sometimes

occasionally

seldom

rarely

never

usually

always

normally/ generally

often/ frequently



We use the base verb when we make simple present sentences with *I, We, You, They* and any plural subject.

Adverbs of frequency are often used to indicate routine or repeated activities, so they are often used with the simple present tense. Place the adverb of frequency just before the verb.

Task 05

I frequently take my lunch at 12.15.

Fill in the blanks.

Imalsha and Janitha are twins, and they have a lot of hobbies. They (get/usually) up early, so they can go to gym before work. They (go/sometimes) jogging at weekends. When the weather is good, they (play/often) cricket in the ground near their house. They (play/rarely) volleyball in the sports center at weekends. They (go/never) swimming on Sunday mornings. They (accompany/always) their dog, Rex every evening. They (like) to feed their loving dog. They (bake/occasionally) cake whenever they are free. Before they (go) to sleep, they (read/normally) in bed. They (love) to read novels but they films (watch/seldom).

Task 06

Work with another student. Tell him/her about your daily routine. Listen to his/her daily routine. Compare the two and come up with a list of common things you do. Present it to the others.



Lesson 02: How others spend their day

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- talk about habitual/everyday actions of others in English.

Task 01

With a partner, make a list of things that your family members do as a habit. Present it to the class. Try to find at least 5 new words/terms either by listening to others' lists or using a dictionary/ the Internet.

Task 02

Listen to Ruwan's daily routine and Tick what he does.

Ruwan....

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a) gets up at 5.00 in the morning | _____ |
| b) rehearses his day just after he wakes up. | _____ |
| c) goes to gym by 7.00 in the morning. | _____ |
| d) takes breakfast before 7.00 a.m. | _____ |
| e) works at a university. | _____ |
| f) rehearses each lecture of the day in his mind | _____ |
| g) takes lunch at 12 noon. | _____ |
| h) goes to his classes after lunch. | _____ |
| i) helps his students with tests. | _____ |
| j) returns home around 5.00 p.m. | _____ |



Task 03

Read the passage and underline the correct answer.

Sachintha is a student. He follows his daily routine strictly.

But, his routine is different on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, he wakes up at seven in the morning because he doesn't have school at weekends.

On weekdays, Sachintha gets up at five fifteen in the morning. On Saturdays and Sundays, he wakes up at seven in the morning because he doesn't have school at weekends. Then, he goes to the bathroom before his sister wakes up. Next, he takes a shower, combs his hair, and gets dressed to go to school. He always has breakfast at home before six thirty. He leaves home around six thirty to go to school. He usually goes to school by bus. He sometimes has English at nine forty at school. He usually has a break at ten thirty. During the break, he shares whatever food he has with his friends and drinks a cup of tea from the school canteen. After school, he often goes home by bus and has lunch at home with his parents and elder sister.

After lunch, he usually does his school homework. Next, he plays cricket with his friends for two hours. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, he helps his father take vegetables to the village market. He watches TV for half an hour before dinner. His mother always prepares tasty food for dinner. After dinner, he helps his mother to clean the dishes and plates. Next, he studies some school subjects for one and a half hours. He goes to bed around ten thirty at night. He never wastes his time because he knows time is precious.

1. At weekends, Sachintha gets up at
 - a) eight in the evening.
 - b) seven in the morning.
 - c) five fifteen in the morning.



2. Sachintha's daily routine is different
 - a) at weekends.
 - b) on holidays.
 - c) both at weekends and on holidays.
3. Sachintha usually goes to school
 - a) on foot.
 - b) by bus.
 - c) with his father.
4. He goes to the market
 - a) at weekends.
 - b) on Mondays.
 - c) on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
5. Just after dinner Sachintha,
 - a) helps his mother clean the dishes and plates.
 - b) does his school homework.
 - c) watches TV.

Task 04

Meaning

Read the sentence and answer the questions.

Sachintha gets up at five fifteen in the morning.

1. What does he do?
2. Does he get up at five fifteen in the morning every day?
3. Does he do it as a habit?

Form

In pairs, read the passage again and underline all the verbs that describe habits/ regular activities.

Find the appropriate words/ phrases from the following sentences to fill in the boxes. See the example given.

- a) He takes a shower.
- b) He plays cricket.



Subject
He
.....
.....

Verb + s
follows
.....
.....

Object
his daily routine
.....
.....

There are three types of subjects in English. They are *1st person*, *2nd person* and *3rd person*. You learned the 1st and 2nd person in the previous lesson. Look at the boxes below.

1st Person
Singular: I
Plural: We

2nd person
Singular: You
Plural: You

3rd person
Singular: He, She, It
Plural: They

I					
We		eat		rice	
You					
Subject	+	base verb	+	object	

But with 3rd person singular, we change the verb.

He					
She		eats		rice	
It					
Subject	+	base verb +s/ es/ ies	+	object	

Like in 1st /2nd person sentences, we can use the adverbs of frequency just before the verb in 3rd person sentences too.

e.g., He usually wakes up at 7 am.



Task 05

Tick the correct column. Then check your answers with your friend.

	1 st and 2 nd Person Singular and Plural and 3 rd Person plural	3 rd Person Singular
a) She loves to play netball.		
b) My sisters water plants.		
c) Our daughter lives in Australia.		
d) My father never lies.		
e) We live in Perth.		
f) Mary enjoys cooking.		
g) They like to eat ice cream.		
h) My friends speak English at work.		
i) You don't care for me.		
j) Our neighbors talk too much.		

Task 06

Choose the correct form of the verb given in the brackets. First one is done for you.

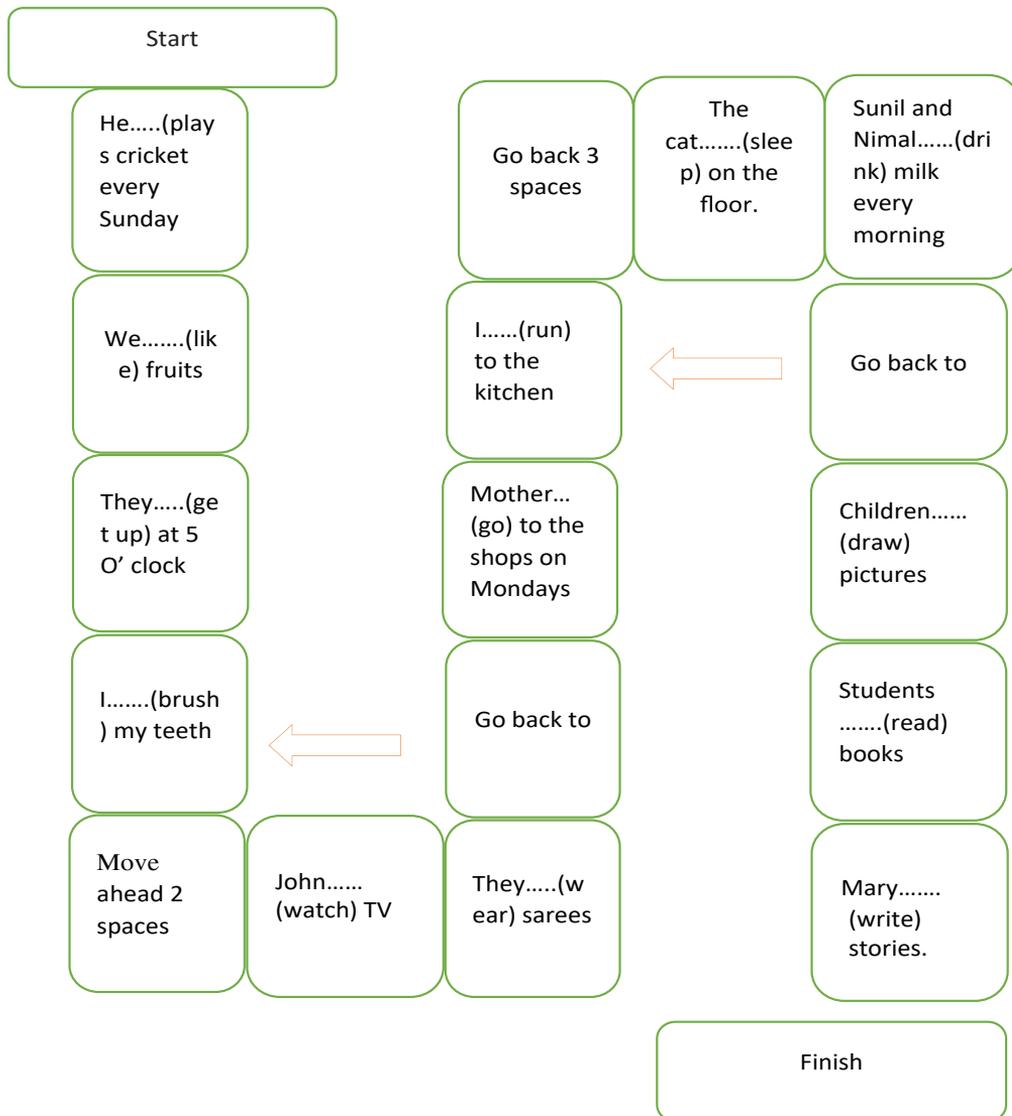
Janith and Asini are husband and wife. They 1)....get....(get) up at 6 o'clock in every morning. Both of them shower, dress and 2).....(take) their breakfast before 7 o'clock and 3).....(leave) house for work together. Asini 4)..... (work) at a private company, and Janith works at a private bank which is very close to his wife's office. They 5).....(walk) to work every day because they 6).....(live) very close to their work places. Asini 7).....(start) work every day at 8.00 a.m. in the company. She is the boss. Janith starts work around 8.30 a.m. Both of them 8).....



(like) to deal with customers and make them 9).....(feel) happy. Many customers 10).....(like) them. Asini 11).....(finish) her work every day at 6.30 p.m. and 12).....(reach) home by 6.50 p.m. while Janith 13).....(come) home by 7.30 in the evening.

Task 07

Listen to the teacher and play the game.





Task 08

Listen to the teacher and play the game.

Find someone who	Name	More information
.....sometimes reads novels		
.....never studies after eleven at night		
.....frequently goes to the salon		
.....always uses social media		
.....usually watches TV after dinner		
.....normally reads newspapers		
.....often buys clothes		
.....rarely gets up early		
.....is generally in time for lectures		
.....seldom drinks coffee		
.....occasionally attends parties		
.....usually goes to bed early		

Task 09

Think about what different people do as habits/daily routine in the university. Discuss with your partner about what happens daily in the university. Prepare a mind-map about what different people do daily at the university and present it to the class.



Lesson 03: Our daily routines

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

Task 01

use time adverbs and prepositions when talking about daily routines.

Listen to your teacher and play the game.

Task 02

Listen to the recording and underline the correct answer.

1. Whose daily routine is described in the passage?
 - a). A student's daily routine
 - b). A teacher's daily routine
 - c). Anusha Perera's daily routine
2. When does he follow this daily routine?
 - a). On weekdays
 - b). At the weekend
 - c). Both at the weekend and on weekdays
3. When does he wake up in the morning?
 - a). At 6.00 a.m.
 - b). At 5.00 a.m.
 - c). At 4.00 a.m.
4. Where does he take lunch on weekdays?
 - a). At home
 - b). In his office
 - c). In a restaurant
5. When does he finish his work?
 - a). At 4.00 p.m.
 - b). At 5.00 p.m.
 - c). At 6.00 p.m.



Task 03

Read the passage carefully.

Nimali is a doctor. She treats many patients. She usually gets up at 5 o'clock. Next, she gets ready to go to hospital. She usually drives to work. She arrives at the hospital by 6.15 in the morning. She always has her lunch at 12.15. After lunch, she usually checks reports. She goes to the sports center on Tuesdays after work. Nimali returns home after 6.00 in the evening. She takes a shower and sometimes watches TV for one hour. She takes dinner at 8.30 p.m. and goes to bed at 10.00 p.m.

A. Mark “True” or “False” for the sentences given below. One is done for you.

B. Answer the following questions

1. What does Nimali do on Tuesdays after work?
2. At what time does Nimali take her dinner?

Task 04

Meaning

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

- (1) She arrives at the hospital by 6.15 in the morning.
 1. When does she go to hospital?
 2. Does she go to hospital every day?
- (2) She always has her lunch at 12.15.
 1. When does she have her lunch?
 2. Does she do it every day?
- (3) She goes to the sports center on Tuesdays.
 1. When does she go to the sports center?
 2. Does it happen every Tuesday?



Form

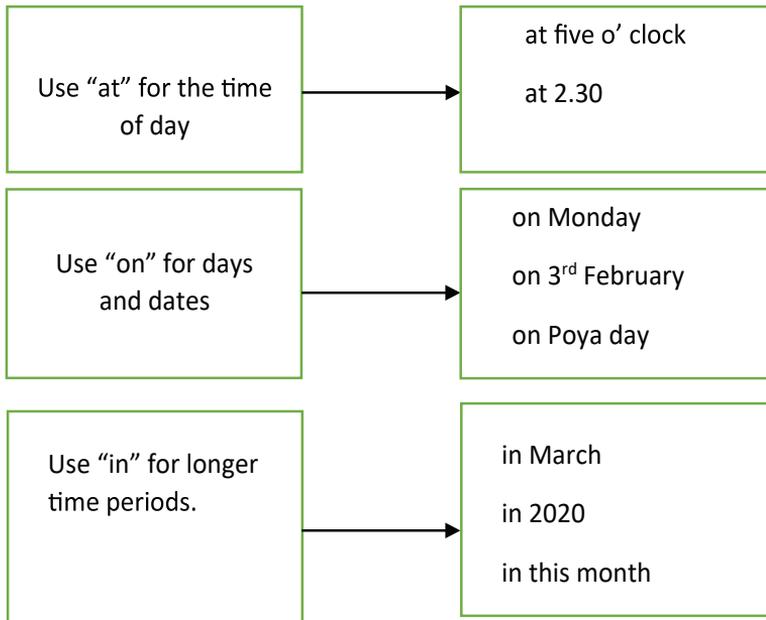
Go back to the passage you read in Task 3. Categorize sentences into calendar dates, days of the week and time. Now, underline all the words that allow you to discuss a specific time such as a date on the calendar, one of the days of the week or the actual time something takes place.

Look at the underlined words in the following sentences.

She arrives at the hospital by 6.15 in the morning.

She always has her lunch at 12.15.

She goes to the sports center on Tuesdays.



Task 05

Following is Hasitha's daily routine. Read it carefully and fill in the blanks. The first one is done for you.

My brother is Hasitha. He is an English teacher at MR/ Ovitigamuwa Maha Vidyalaya. 1) In the mornings, he usually gets up 2)..... 5.30. But, this is only 3)..... weekdays because 4)..... the weekend, he gets up 5)..... 7.30 a.m. 6)..... Mondays and Fridays, he has lunch in the



school 7)..... 12.15. My brother usually has lessons 8)..... the mornings. Except Thursday, he has lessons 9)..... the afternoon also. 10)..... Thursdays, he comes home for lunch because he finishes his work 11)..... midday. He corrects exercises everyday 12)..... night. My brother has his New Year holiday 13)..... April and Christmas holiday 14)..... December. My brother loves his job although it is a difficult one.

Task 06

Fill in the blanks.

1. The shop is closed Poya day.
2. Ok, I'll see you there ten the evening.
3. She'll be back 10 minutes.
4. His brother was born 13th of May, 1996.
5. I am going to visit my grandparents Saturday.
6. My sister can't wait to open her presents birthday.
7. We have an old house. It was built the 15th Century.
8. I usually wake up 5 o'clock.
9. The class ends September.
10. My brother is going there to meet his girlfriend Friday.
11. I normally go to bed midnight.
12. My aunt is leaving early..... the morning.

Task 07

Listen to the teacher and play the game.

Task 08

Interview some of your classmates and collect information on what they usually do in a week. You can ask questions like "How often? / When do you?" "What do you?" Using the information you collected, write a description on one of your friend's daily routine. Do not write the name of your friend. You can use a fake name. Then, display your writing in class and the others have to guess whose daily routine you have written.



Unit 05:

Lesson 01: What is happening around us?

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- talk about things happening now in English.

Task 01

Listen to the lecturer and play the game.

Task 02

Listen to the recording and underline the correct answer.

- 1 Why is Mahen looking tired?
 - a) because he is working at the library.
 - b) because he is planning to follow a computer diploma.
 - c) because he is studying hard for the final examination at college.
- 2 Who is having a detailed revision of all the subjects?
 - a) Mahen
 - b) Hasitha
 - c) Both Mahen and Hasitha
- 3 Where is Hasitha working at weekends?
 - a) at a shop
 - b) at the college
 - c) at the library
- 4 Who is planning to follow a computer diploma?
 - a) Mahen's friend
 - b) Hasitha
 - c) Mahen
- 5 Why is Hasitha enjoying working at the library?
 - a) because the library is a quiet place.
 - b) because he can learn French there
 - c) because he can cover his own expenses.



Task 03

Read the passage carefully and do the activities that follow.

Let's Save Our Environment

As usual, in this year also, our university is holding the campaign “What are you doing to help nature?” The main intention of the programme is protecting both animals and plants around the university premises. Dasun Hewage is the secretary of the Nature Club this year. Dasun is working hard on this project. Kasun Wijesinghe is the chief organizer of our nature club. He is also giving his maximum support to everyone.

As Kasun states, animals and plants are gradually disappearing from our mother earth because humans are not taking care of them. We are the ones who throw garbage and rubbish into nature and destroy it. The animals are getting trapped in plastic bags which are thrown into the environment by irresponsible people. Plants are dying because we are throwing chemicals and rubbish into forests. In this case, both animals and plants are disappearing from nature and as a result, people will have to face so many problems although they do not understand the gravity of it now.

Our university is now helping to protect nature. We are collecting all the garbage including plastic, polythene, used batteries and other dangerous materials thrown into the environment and inform people not to throw garbage like that hereafter. We are making humans aware of the gravity of destroying nature and the ultimate results of doing it.

A. Mark “True” or “False” for the sentences given below. One is done for you.

	True	False
The main intention of the campaign is protecting nature.	√	
The secretary, Kasun Wijesinghe is not giving his support for the campaign.		
Humans destroy nature.		
Kasun Wijesinghe is the chief organizer of the university nature club.		
According to the text, only animals are disappearing from nature		
They are informing people about the dreadful results of destroying nature.		



B. Answer the following questions.

1. Why are plants in the forests dying?
2. Do people understand the seriousness of the environmental pollution?
3. Write two things the university students are collecting.

Task 04

Meaning

Read the sentence and answer the questions.

Dasun is working hard on this project.

1. Is he working hard on this project now?
2. Is this past action/ present action/ future action?

Form

Go back to the text you read in Task 3. Underline all the verbs that describe actions happening now/ present time (but not regularly). Can you figure out the structure of those sentences?

Look at the underlined verb in the sentence.

Dasun is working hard on this project.

(Subject + am/ is/ are + v1 – ing)

I am drinking

She/He/It is drinking

They are drinking

Kasun Wijesinghe is giving his maximum support to everyone.

We are making humans aware of the gravity of destroying nature.



Task 05

Listen to the commentary of a cooking program and fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you.

Hello, this is Rukshani Tharushika with “Let’s learn to cook!” Welcome to the studios of Dish TV. We have with us today Chef Silva who will take us through the steps of making a very simple chicken curry.

The necessary ingredients are on your screen now. I will give a commentary of actions. If you follow what I say carefully, you will be able to make a delicious chicken curry.

The chef 1) is putting oil into the pan. Now, the oil 2) He is putting curry leaves, onions and garlic into oil. A delicious aroma 3) the studio. Now, he is adding the previously washed and cleaned chicken slices into the pan. Now, he 4) them slightly. He is adding the spices into the chicken, turmeric, salt, pepper, roasted curry powder and chilies. He 5) some tamarind in water and adding it to the oil. He 6) some tomatoes and is adding them to the chicken. Now, he 7) the pan and letting the chicken cook for some time.

He 8) now some coconut and getting the milk out of it. He is adding the coconut milk into the chicken and letting it cook over a slow fire. He 9) the curry, turning over the chicken pieces. He 10) sure that all the pieces are cooked well. Such a delicious smell 11) from the saucepan. After a little while, we will be able to taste a wonderful chicken curry.



Task 06

Listen to the teacher and play the game.



Task 07

Listen to the recording and write sentences.



Task 08

Read the following note and fill in the blanks. Verbs are given within brackets. The first one is done for you.

Dear Lakshi,

Iam writing.... (write) to you after sometime. I am on vacation with my family and we(have) a great time. The weather is great and the sun(shine).

We are staying in a circuit bungalow my father booked. It is a big one. Next to the circuit bungalow, there is a little restaurant. There, some people(sit) and(eat) some kind of food that looks delicious. The waiter(stand) near them. Those people look very hungry, so they(order) more food.

At the moment, my sister (play) mobile games and my mother(tell) her to get ready because we(go) to do some sightseeing. My father and brother.....(wait) for us downstairs, so I will write to you later.

Nimesha

Task 09

Imagine that you are on a study tour to India. Write an email to your friend explaining what you are doing.

To:	Cc Bcc
Subject:	



Task 10

Think about what you are doing these days to protect yourself from corona virus.

Now in groups, discuss about the public health measures that you all are following to protect from corona virus.

Together, make a list of these measures and prepare a poster on what you are doing these days to avoid getting the corona virus.



Lesson 02: Stating about definite and indefinite things

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- talk/write about travelling

Task 01

Guess what is in your friend's wallet/ bag/ file or pocket. If you were given the opportunity to borrow one of his/her belongings, what would you take? Why?

Task 02

Listen to the dialogue and write answers.

- Which country did Nishani visit?
- What did she buy from the electronics store?
- What did she buy from the clothes shop?
- What was not expensive?
- What was expensive?
- Where else did she go?

Task 03

Read the text given below and answer the questions.

Modes of Transport

Travel is something which people do every day. It may be a trip to school, university or to work. Travelling can often take a long time, especially when great distances need to be covered. People often enjoy travelling abroad for holidays. But for some people travelling is not fun at all. Some people suffer from travel sickness. This means that they will become very unwell each time they travel.

Travelling can be either affordable or costly. It often depends on how far you want to travel and the choice of transport. Using a bicycle will not cost anything as you power it by using your legs. However, the use of a bicycle can be hard work and can take a lot of time to travel long distances. Cars and motorcycles are



faster modes of transport but are more expensive to use as fuel is needed for them to work. An assumption made by people is that the longer you wish to travel, the more expensive and time consuming it will be.

The use of a plane is necessary for people wanting to travel very long distances. A pilot will fly an airplane from an airport for many thousands of miles to take people to an interesting place far away. Although traffic is rarely a problem for airplanes, it can take a lot of preparation to travel by plane. Therefore, people often need to arrive at the airport three hours prior to departure.

A train is another mode of transport which is ideal for travelling long distances within the same country, or between countries which are connected by land. A train driver will stop at train stations on route to allow passengers wishing to proceed to the scheduled destination to board the train.

A number of destinations can be travelled to by using the sea. People often depart from a harbour in a ferry which is driven by a captain. If the journey is a long distance, people may choose to sleep on the ferry while they wait to arrive at their destination.

People who need to travel short distances may choose not to use any transport at all. People often rely on their legs to take them to places nearby. This is often encouraged as certain modes of transport have been said to produce harmful emissions and damage the environment.

- 1) Why do some people not enjoy travelling?
- 2) According to the above text, which mode of transport does not cost money?
- 3) Write an advantage and disadvantage of travelling by cars and motorcycles.
- 4) Why should people arrive at the airport three hours prior to departure?
- 5) State whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F)
 - a. Traffic always affects airplanes.
 - b. Train can be used to travel between countries separated by the ocean.
 - c. Some people sleep while travelling in a ferry if the trip takes a lot of time.
 - d. Some modes of transport can be harmful to the environment.
 - e. People usually walk to nearby places.

Source: <https://www.excellentesl4u.com/esl-travel-reading.html>



Task 04

Meaning and Form

Look at the answers you wrote above for Task 2 and complete the table below.

Then read the tape script and the article in Task 3 and add more words.

A	An	The
eg: laptop		

Why is *a* added before certain words?

Why is *an* added before certain words?

Why is *the* added?

The **indefinite article** in English is *a* or *an*. *The* is the definite article in English. Articles are used when we talk about nouns.

We use *a* or *an* to talk about a singular thing that is not already known to us or the person we are talking to.

Can you complete the sentence below?

An is used before

See the second column of the table above in Task 4 for example sentences.

Sometimes, when adjectives are used to modify nouns, the article is placed before the adjective. You should decide whether to use *a* or *an* based on the first sound of the adjective.

eg: **a** good experience

an interesting movie

a decent boy

an expensive toy

In English *the* is the definite article. When we want to talk about something that is



already known to us or to the person we are talking we use **the**. Look at the third column of the table you completed in Task 4.

In certain situations (as mentioned below), we do not use articles.

- When we want to talk about something general and the nouns that we are using are either plural or uncountable, we do not use an article.

eg:

I really like fruits. (This means that I like “fruits” in general; I have no particular fruit in mind.)

Your bad behaviour has brought us trouble.

It's brought us nothing but trouble. (“trouble” is an uncountable noun)

- When we talk about proper nouns (names, countries, towns, cities and certain countries etc.) an article is not used.

eg:

I like James a lot because he is nice. (“James” is a proper noun)

My brother has been to Canada many times. (“Canada” is a proper noun)

- When referring to meals, certain times and institutions we do not use an article

eg:

I am having lunch now.

I have oats for breakfast.

(“lunch” and “oats” refer to meals.)

I will be back in the country next month

Shall we meet this week?

(“next month” and “this week” indicate times)

His brother is in prison

(“prison” is an institution)



Task 05

Fill in the gaps using *a/an* or *the*. If an article cannot be applied, put a cross (x) in the blank.

There has never been 1) _____ more exciting time to travel around 2) _____ world. Everything is changing and not 3) _____ day goes by without somebody doing something new. If you are thinking about something new to do, think about travelling. If you go to 4) _____ foreign country, you can see things that are unique to that country. 5) _____ people, animals, food, places etc. will be 6) _____ totally new experience to you.

Be sure to learn a few phrases from 7) _____ language spoken by 8) _____ people of that country. For example, 9) _____ Chinese is spoken by the 10) _____ Chinese people in 11) _____ China. How cool would it be to learn 12) _____ few Chinese words? Go home and surprise your family by speaking in 13) _____ Chinese.

Another interesting and useful thing to do while travelling is to take pictures of 14) _____ things that make you attracted to 15) _____ country. You can also have 16) _____ glimpse of 17) _____ new technology used by 18) _____ people of that country. Another suggestion is to maintain 19) _____ travel log. What is 20) _____ travel log? It is 21) _____ book in which you write about your travelling experience. Including 22) _____ picture or two will make your log 23) _____ attractive and memorable one.

Task 06

Analyze how articles are used in the texts below and present your answers to the class.

Text A

Hotel Oasis in Pearl Beach is a large modern hotel just 15 minutes from the beach. The hotel is in a beautiful garden with three swimming pools and facilities for everyone in the family. For holidaymakers who love good food the hotel's



restaurant has an excellent reputation! Pearl Beach is an ideal resort for a holiday, with beautiful beaches, many lovely shops and restaurants and a wide range of interesting cultural destinations to visit nearby.

There are lots of things to do at the Oasis! Play mini-golf or tennis, or relax on a sun bed beside the pool. We also have a fully-equipped wellness centre with a sauna and spa, and beauty salon with massage treatments. In the evenings there's a full range of the best entertainment in town, with live music every day except Sunday. There are playgrounds for children, a disco for teenagers, and an adults-only piano bar for parents! Fun for all the family at the Oasis Hotel Pearl Beach!

Text B

A Londoner was going to the west of England for a holiday. He arrived at a small town by train. When he knew that there were two hotels there, he took a taxi. On the way out of the station he asked the driver,

“How long have you been living here?”

“Since childhood,” was the answer.

“Then which hotel could you recommend?” asked the tourist.

“You see, it makes no difference — whichever hotel you'll choose you'll be sorry you didn't choose the other,” answered the driver.

Source: <http://englishinn.ru/travelling-short-texts-dlya-raznyih-urovney.html#2>



Unit 06:

Lesson 01: Understanding announcements

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- listen/read and understand instructions.
- give instructions.

Task 01

Listen to your teacher and do the task.

Task 02

Listen to the recording and underline the correct answer.

1. What is this announcement about?
 - a) An affected bus – evacuation
 - b) An affected train – evacuation
 - c) An affected car – evacuation

2. Why do they evacuate the train?
 - a) because passengers are wearing headphones
 - b) because they walked to the front of the train
 - c) because emergency breaks of the train are not working

3. Who would help the passengers to exit?
 - a) Trained agents
 - b) Passengers
 - c) The announcer

4. Where are the passengers requested to walk calmly?
 - a) To the back of the train
 - b) To the middle of the train
 - c) To the front of the train

5. Are they instructed to leave the train alone?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
 - c) Sometimes



Task 03

Read the following notice on “how to use an ATM” and underline the correct answer.

How to use an ATM

Step 1: Insert your debit card or credit card into the machine to begin the transaction.

Step 2: Select language.

Step 3: Type in your PIN.

Step 4: Choose a type of transaction.

Step 5: Select the type of account.

Step 6: Enter the transaction amount.

Step 7: Take your card.

Step 8: Collect the cash.

Step 9: Take a receipt if needed.

1. What are these instructions for?
 - a). How to use an ATM.
 - b). How to behave in a classroom.
 - c). How to deposit cash using ATM.

2. What is the 3rd step you have to follow when using ATM?
 - a). Choosing a type of transaction.
 - b). Typing the PIN number.
 - c). Entering the transaction amount.



3. What do you need to do just before collecting cash?
 - a). Taking ATM card out.
 - b). Taking the receipt.
 - c). Entering the transaction amount.

4. What are the cards you can insert into an ATM machine?
 - a). Debit cards
 - b). Credit cards
 - c). Both debit and credit cards

Task 04

Meaning

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

1. Select the type of account.
 - a). What do you have to do?
 - b) Is this an order?
 - c) Is this a polite request?
 - d) What does this sentence do?

2. Take your card.
 - a). What do you have to do?
 - b) Is this an order?
 - c) Is this a polite request?
 - d) What does this sentence do?

Form

In pairs, read the notice in Task 3 and underline all instructions.

Look at the underlined verb in the sentence.

Select the type of account.



The imperative form of the verb is the same as its base form.

You generally use the imperative verb at the beginning of the sentence/clause.
The subject “you” is implied.

(Imperative verb +.....)

Task 05

In the following dialogues, fill in the blanks with the correct imperative verbs. You may use a verb more than once. Then, listen to the teacher and do the corrections.

(1) Upe : Excuse me, can you help me? I want to go to the school.

Mali : St. Thomas Girls' School?

Upe : Yeah, that's right.

Mali : (1).....straight down the road and (2).....to your left at the junction and (3).....about fifty meters down the road. It is opposite the National Savings Bank.

Upe : Thanks a lot.

Mali : You are welcome.

(2) Nisha : Excuse me, how do I get to the Public Library please?

Nadee: Oh, sure. (1).....hundred yards down this street and when you get to Rahula Road, which is on the right side,

(2)..... to your left and (3).....along that road.

The library is at the end of the road. You will see the name board.

Nisha : Thank you very much. Sorry to have bothered you.

Nadee: No problem.



Task 06

Listen to the teacher and complete the task.

Imperative	Where (place)	Who said	To whom	Function/ Command/ advice etc.
Go to bed before 10.00 p.m. You have school tomorrow.				
Get off at the bus halt opposite People's Bank. Walk straight for 50 meters and turn to your left at the junction. My house is opposite the grocery shop.				
Complete typing this document before 11.00 a.m.				
Pick up your white blouse lying under the bed immediately.				
Stop talking and look at the board.				
Switch off your mobile phones, please. We are going to take off in two minutes.				
Rishan, clean the board please.				



Lend me your English notes please?				
Finish this report within two hours and present it at the meeting with the directors.				
Make 10 copies of this report before 1.00 p.m.				

Task 07

Complete the recipe using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once.

wash take say put open go find eat dry cut buy

How to make a cheese and onion sandwich?

1.....to the supermarket. 2.....some bread, some cheese and an onion. 3.....your hands with soap. Then 4..... them. 5.....the fridge. 6..... out the butter. 7..... a plate. 8.....the cheese and the onion into small pieces. 9..... the cheese, onion pieces and the butter on the bread. 10..... the sandwich and 11.....,
“Mmm, that was nice!”

Task 08

You prepare a nice meal for your friends, and they ask for the recipe. Choose one curry/item you prepared and explain how to cook that.



Lesson 02: Asking questions

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- identify and make -Wh- questions.

Task 01

- What did you do last year?
- How long have you been studying online?
- What do you think of online learning?
- When will you be completing your Bachelor's Degree?

Task 02

Listen to the following dialogue and answer the questions given below.

1) Say whether the following statements are true or false:

Sanduni plays basketball thrice a week with her teammates.

Mangala seldom goes shopping during weekends.

Mangala goes shopping with her mother.

Sanduni loves to watch both romantic and science-fiction movies.

2) Listen to the conversation again and make a list of questions that you heard in the conversation between Mangala and Sanduni.

.....

.....

.....

Task 03

Read the following questions which are taken from the dialogue. Underline the questions which were there in the dialogue out of the given.

1. When do you go shopping?
2. With whom do you go shopping?
3. Where do you go shopping?



4. How do you go?
5. What do you do at weekends?
6. What are you doing there?
7. Why do you go there?
8. How often do you play?

Task 04

Meaning

Now read the following conversation between Mangala and Sanduni again.

Mangala: I often see you at the grounds. What are you doing there?

Sanduni: Ah! I am playing basketball. It's my hobby.

Mangala: Wow, that's great! How often do you play?

Sanduni: I practice twice a week with my friends. So, how about you? What do you do at weekends?

Mangala: I usually go shopping or watch a movie with my friends.

Sanduni: Where do you go shopping?

Mangala: I go to the Nugegoda Super Market.

Sanduni: With whom do you go shopping?

Mangala: I usually go shopping with my sister.

Form

-WH- Questions

Ex: **What** is **Mangala** doing?

Mangala is **reading a book**.

How often does he go to the cinema?

He goes to the cinema **twice a week**.

When will he come back to Sri Lanka?

He will come back to Sri Lanka **next year**.

Where did she visit last Friday?

She visited **Kandy** last Friday.



We usually form *wh*-questions with *wh*- + an auxiliary verb (*be*, *do* or *have*) + subject + verb

Or

with *wh*- + a modal verb + subject + verb:

Be: When are you leaving?

Do: Where do they live?

Have: What has she done?

Task 05

Make questions to get the underlined parts as the answers.

Sanduni practices basketball twice a week with her teammates.

.....

Mangala usually watches a movie with her friends.

.....

Sanduni is playing basketball at the grounds.

.....

The teacher will cancel the presentation because she is not well.

.....

She is staying at the women's hostel these days.

.....



Task 06

Read the article and form **-wh-** questions for the sentences given below, imagining the underlined words to be the answer.

The Astrologer by Aesop

A man who lived a long time ago believed that he could read the future in the stars. He called himself an astrologer and spent his time at night gazing at the sky.

One evening, he was walking along the open road outside the village. His eyes were fixed on the stars. He thought he saw there that the end of the world was at hand, when all at once, down he went into a hole which was full of mud and water.

There he stood up to his ears, in the muddy water, and madly clawing at the slippery sides of the hole in his effort to climb out.

His cries for help soon brought the villagers running. As they pulled him out of the mud, one of the villagers said:

“You pretend to read the future in the stars, and yet you fail to see what is at your feet! This may teach you to pay more attention to what is right in front of you, and let the future take care of itself.”

“What use is it,” said another, “to read the stars, when you can’t see what’s right here on the earth?”

Take care of the little things and the big things will take care of themselves.

- 1) **The astrologer** spent the time gazing at the sky.
.....
- 2) He **fell down and went into a hole which was full of mud and water**.
.....
- 3) He cried for help **because he was in big trouble**.



.....
4) One evening he was walking along **the open road outside the village.**
.....

5) The astrologer observes the sky **at night.**
.....

Task 07

Answer the following questions.

Who are you?

- 1) What three words best describe you?
- 2) What is your idea about happiness?
- 3) What is your greatest achievement?
- 4) What is your favourite month and why?
- 5) What do you like most/least about your lifestyle?
- 6) What possession is most important to you?
- 7) If you could change one thing about the past what would it be?

Source:

<https://www.pearson.com/english/catalogue/general-english/speakout/second-edition/levels.html>

Task 08

Role play

You need to reserve a hotel room for the December vacation. One of you will be the receptionist and one will be the caller. Call the reception and reserve a hotel room.

Task 09

Imagine that you are a TV presenter. You were asked to interview a celebrity but before the interview, the director of the TV show wanted you to get prepared with a list of questions for the relevant interview. Make a list of suitable questions to ask the celebrity.



Unit 07

Lesson 01: Prices I

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- talk about countable and uncountable things in English

Task 01

Imagine that your best friend has started a love affair recently. Suggest some Dos and Don'ts to your friend.

eg: Don't cheat him

Wear clean clothes

Task 02

Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. How many cakes is Anu making?
2. What are the two additional ingredients needed for the cake?
3. What does Anu use to mix the ingredients?
4. What three ingredients does Anu mix first?
5. What does she use to mix the flour?
6. What does she use to pour the cake mixture?
7. What does Anu use to bake the cake?
8. How long do you have to bake the cake?

Task 03

Read the passage given below and answer the questions.

- 1 This is the house. Come on I will show you around. This is the garden and this is where I spend most of my free time. You can see seven flower pots with seven flower plants. Over there, there are two ponds. Both ponds have



water lilies, and the smaller pond has fish.

- 2 This is the living room. On the coffee table is a bowl with some sea sand. The sofa has colourful cushions. The divan over there has been imported. The curtains are light pink in colour and they are old.
- 3 So, this is the master bedroom. I sleep here because it has a comfortable bed. There are many useful things in this mini fridge. Let's open it. Ok, I have stored milk, cheese, cooked pasta, cool water, chocolates and orange juice. Whenever I feel hungry at night, I get something from the fridge and eat.
- 4 Now this is a modern kitchen. I have stored cereal in this cupboard. So, there are dhal, mung beans, chickpeas and cowpeas. There are quite a lot of food items in in that big fridge over there. You can see that it has a bowl of jelly, a carton of milk, two slices of cake, a loaf of meat, a packet of sausages and a bag of frozen fish.
- 5 I guess you have seen lot of interesting things. So during my vacation, you can use all the things in my house. You can sleep in my room, enjoy in the garden and eat all the food. All I want is for somebody to take care of my house while I am away.

1. What do the seven pots have?
2. What is there in the smaller pond?
3. What is on the coffee table?
4. What are the two main items in the master bedroom?
5. What is there in the mini fridge?
6. What kinds of cereal are stored in the cupboard?

Task 04

Meaning

Look at the sentences below and answer the questions.

1. You can see seven flowerpots.
 - a. How many pots can you see?
 - b. Can you count the number of pots?



2. On the coffee table is a bowl with some sea sand.
 - a. Can you count the number of coffee tables?
 - b. Can you count the number of bowls?
 - c. Can you count the sea sand in the bowl?

3. I have stored milk, cheese, cooked pasta, cool water, chocolates and orange juice.
 - a. What are the items that you can count?
 - b. What are the items that you cannot count?

4. You can see that it has a bowl of jelly, a carton of milk, two slices of cake, a loaf of meat, a packet of sausages and a bag of frozen fish.
 - a. What are the things that you can count?
 - b. What are the things that you cannot count?

Form

Go back to the passage in Task 03 and,

1. Circle all the items that can be counted (Refer to paragraphs 1 - 3).
2. Underline all the items that cannot be counted (Refer to paragraphs 1 - 3).

Look at the words that you have circled. They are called **countable nouns**. In other words, you can count them as one, two, three... The words you have underlined are called **uncountable nouns**. You cannot count them as one, two, three. However, you can make uncountable nouns countable by adding a unit of measurement such as **a jug of, a bottle of, a jar of** etc.

Go back to the passage in Task 03 and highlight the uncountable nouns with units of measurements.

Now look at the countable nouns, what words are there before those nouns?

When using singular countable nouns, we add articles such as **a, an, the**. (e.g., a table, an iron, the office), but we **do not** add **a** or **an** for plural countable nouns.



Task 05

Write the words given below in the relevant column of the table.

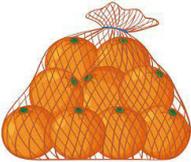
camera/ shoes/ eggs/ flour/ electricity/ water/ honesty/ furniture/ jewelry/ money/
toothbrush

Countable	Uncountable

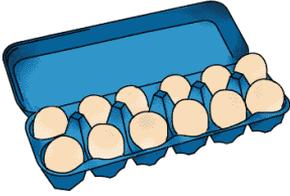
Task 06

Choose the appropriate units of measurement from the list below.

a packet of/ a bag of/ a jar of/ a carton of/ a bottle of

<p>1.</p> 	<p>a box of chocolates</p>
<p>2.</p> 	



3. 	
4. 	
5. 	
6. 	

Task 07

Imagine that you are going marketing to buy some things you need for an alms-giving. Write a shopping list that you will use when you go out to buy the things you need. Include both countable and uncountable nouns in your list.



Lesson 02: Prices II

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- use quantifiers in English

Task 01

Your teacher will read a list of things. Raise your hand if the item is countable, and raise your left hand if the item is uncountable.

Task 02

Listen to the dialogue and complete the table below by listing the names of items in the relevant column. See the example given.

Some	A lot of	Many	A few
e.g. sugar			

Task 03

Read the passage given below and do the activities that follow.

Sri Lankans have different opinions about the food they consume daily. Many people believe that the food sold in supermarkets is way too expensive and that only a few people can afford to buy food from them. However, research shows that a lot of men and women who travel daily to work find it convenient to buy food from supermarkets because it is easy to buy everything from one place. On the other hand, a lot of working men and women tend to buy ready-made food or junk food. Are these kinds of food



healthy? The simple answer is “no”. Unfortunately, people spend a lot of money to buy unhealthy food.

Some junk food available in the market today such as fried rice, burgers, submarines, instant noodles etc. are quite cheap and many believe that if you buy ingredients to cook a meal at home you would end up spending more. Therefore, junk food can be considered cheaper than homemade meals. Are fresh fruits and vegetables better than junk food? Well, that is a complicated question because many food stores sell vegetables and fruits that are inorganic and genetically modified. Only a few stores would sell organic vegetables and fruits. Therefore, it seems that at one level, junk food and store-bought vegetables and fruits are similarly bad for health. Apart from vegetables, fruit and snacks, flavoured milk cartons and other artificial drinks also belong to junk food.

A practical solution provided by some agriculturists for the issue of food is to try to grow what you consume at home.

Mention whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

	T/ F
1. It is believed that food in supermarkets is very expensive.	
2. Working people prefer to buy food from supermarkets.	
3. Junk food is healthy.	
4. Fried rice is an example for junk food	
5. Junk food is more expensive than homemade meals.	
6. Many stores sell organic vegetables and fruits.	
7. Store-bought vegetables and fruits are as bad as junk food	
8. Agriculturists suggest that we grow food at home.	

Task 04

Meaning

Read the sentences below and answer the questions.

1. Many people believe that the food sold in supermarkets is way too expensive.
 - a. Is “people” a countable noun or an uncountable noun?
 - b. Is the sentence about a small number of people?
 - c. Is it about a large number of people?



2. People spend a lot of money to buy unhealthy food.
 - a. Is “money” a countable noun or an uncountable one?
 - b. Are we talking about a small amount of money or a large amount?
3. A lot of working men and women tend to buy ready-made food or junk food.
 - a. Is “working men and women” countable or uncountable?
 - b. Are we talking about a small number of people or a large number of people?
4. Some junk food available in the market today is quite cheap.
 - a. Is “junk food” countable or uncountable?
 - b. Are we talking about a small, a large quantity or an unspecified quantity of junk food?
5. A few stores would sell organic vegetables and fruits.
 - a. Is “stores” countable or uncountable?
 - b. Are we talking about a large or small number of stores?

Form

Look at the passage in Task 03 and circle all the words that denote quantity. Can you think on which occasions we use these words?

The words you have circled are referred to as **quantifiers**. Their function is to show quantity of things. **Many** and **a few** are used to talk about countable nouns. **Some** and **a lot of** are used to talk about both countable and uncountable nouns.

Look at the phrases below.

Many people = Many + people

A lot of working men and women = A lot of + working men and women

A few stores = A few + stores

Quantifier + noun

Task 05

Add more words to the table in Task 02.



Task 06

Fill in the blanks with appropriate quantifiers.

1. I need money to buy a dress.
2. Sri Lankan students go abroad for higher studies.
3. Only cars are on the road today.
4. I've got news for you.
5. these dresses are pretty expensive.
6. Only businessmen drive BMW cars in this country.
7. The prices of imported electronic devices have gone up.
8. He needs to make friends if he wants to survive in the camp.
9. My mother does not have friends in this country.
10. students applied for the course, but only got selected.

Note the difference between 'few' and 'a few', 'little' and 'a little.'

- I have a little money (enough for the moment but not much)
- I have little money (not enough money)

Task 07

Imagine that you are going abroad soon on a study tour. Make a list of things you need to take. Then share the list with another student and see if they agree with your list.



Lesson 03: Prices III

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

Task 01

compare things in English

Write a list of things that can be available in your friend's bedroom. Then exchange the list with your friend and check how many items you guessed correctly.

Task 02

Listen to the dialogue between a seller and a student and answer the questions.

1. How much is the silver bottle?
2. Why doesn't the student buy the silver bottle?
3. Which dictionary does she buy?
4. How much does it cost?
5. Why doesn't she buy a black stapler?
6. Which colour stapler does she buy?
7. How much is it?
8. Which colour pencil case does she buy?
9. Why does the student want to buy it?
10. Why is it the most expensive pencil case in the store?
11. What is the discount the student gets for the pencil case she buys?

Task 03

Read the passage given below and state whether the given statements are True (T) or False (F).

People who can afford to go to developed countries such as Singapore, the Netherlands, the US etc. like to buy things from the stores available in those countries mainly because they have the least expensive goods. For example, cos-



metics made in the Netherlands are cheaper than the ones produced in Sri Lanka. Breakfast cereal produced in the UK is the healthiest among all other countries. Everything is cheaper in Singapore than Sri Lanka, but electronic items are the cheapest. Laptops and tabs available in their shops are more durable than the ones sold in other Asian countries. Saree vendors in Sri Lanka often visit India because India has the least expensive and the most colourful sarees. They are more beautiful than the ones sold in Sri Lanka. These sarees come in different varieties and the cotton sarees manufactured in India are the most comfortable to wear.

	T/ F
People go to developed countries to spend their vacation	
Cosmetics made in the Netherlands are cheap	
The UK has the healthiest breakfast cereal.	
Everything is expensive in Singapore.	
Electronic items in Singapore are the most expensive.	
India has the most expensive sarees.	
Cotton sarees made in India are comfortable to wear.	

Task 04

Meaning

Read the sentences below and answer the questions.

1. Cosmetics made in the Netherlands are cheaper than the ones produced in Sri Lanka.
 - a. Cosmetics in how many countries are compared?
 - b. Are cosmetics in Sri Lanka cheap compared to the Netherlands?
 - c. Are cosmetics in the Netherlands cheap compared to Sri Lanka?
2. Sarees in India are more beautiful than the ones sold in Sri Lanka.
 - a. Sarees of how many countries are compared?
 - b. Are sarees in India high in beauty compared to the ones in Sri Lanka?
 - c. Are sarees in Sri Lanka high in beauty compared to the ones in India?



Task 06

Your university has got some funds to buy infrastructure for the hostels. A student from your class has collected quotations from three popular shops in the country. Details gathered from the quotations are tabled below. Look at the prices of the items and write three comments per item in the '*Comments*' column.

Item	Abans	Softlogic	Singer Homes	Comments
Sofa	Rs. 45,000	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The sofa in Softlogic is more expensive than the one in Abans.• The sofa in Abans is the cheapest.• The sofa in Singer Homes is the most expensive.
Kettle	Rs. 1480	Rs. 2000	Rs. 2300	
TV	Rs. 200,000	Rs. 150,000	Rs. 140,000	

Task 07

Write a paragraph comparing '*City life with village life*'



Unit 08

Unsure occasions

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- talk about possibilities/abilities or unsure things in English.

Task 01

Listen to the lecturer and do the task.

Task 02

Listen to the teacher and underline the correct answer.

1. Malithi might get a teaching appointment....
 - a. in a private school
 - b. in a mixed school
 - c. in a government school
2. Getting teaching appointments could be hard because,
 - a. the papers are tough
 - b. there is competition
 - c. there are limited vacancies
3. You might **not** need the knowledge of.....to pass the examination
 - a. mathematics
 - b. English
 - c. general Knowledge
4. Malithi may leave the Montessori very soon
 - a. because of the busy schedule
 - b. because of the new appointment
 - c. because of the children
5. Malithi could chat with her friends at night, because...
 - a. they come online at night
 - b. they are not free during daytime
 - c. they are reluctant to talk in daytime



Task 03

Read the story carefully and mark “True” or “False” for the sentences given below. The first one is done for you.

Two businessmen, Lalith and Kamal, are at a lunch meeting. They are waiting for their co-worker, Mahela, who is late.

“Shall we wait for Mahela and see before we start?”

“Isn't he here yet?”

“No, he **might get late**,” replies Kamal

“Oh, is that so! He may be at a meeting.”

“No, he said he left the office 10 minutes ago. He **might take some time to arrive**.”

Kamal looks at his watch. “He **might feel** sad about making his friends wait for him. I know he hates to be kept waiting, so he doesn't like to do it to other people.”

“Traffic **could be heavy at this time**; usually it doesn't take this long,” Lalith says.

Yes, he has texted me saying that there is huge traffic jam.

By the way, we can order food for him as well. He **might take** some time.

“I can order the food. Can you order some drinks for us?” says Lalith

“Yes of course!” Says Kamal

“See the time, Kamal...Mahela **could have told** us before.”

“Oh, that's all right! We **should not get** impatient,” Kamal smiles. “Remember



his rule: the one who gets late **should buy** lunch for all!”

Statement	True	False
1. Mahela has not yet come to take lunch	√	
2. Mahela might feel sad about making his friends wait for him		
3. Mahela might get late because of the heavy rain		
4. Mahela could not join others because of the heavy traffic		
5. Kamal might order food for the others		

Task 04

Meaning

Read the following sentences and answer the questions.

1. He might get late.
 - a) Is he already late?
 - b) Will he get late to come?
 - c) Are you sure?
2. Traffic could be there at this time.
 - a) Is there traffic at this time?
 - b) Is there a possibility for traffic?
 - c) Are you sure?

With your partner discuss the meaning difference of the two sentences given below.

- He may/might be late
- He is late

We use the modal verbs “ Can”, “Could”, “May”, “ Might”, and “ Would” to talk



about the possible things that could happen but we are not certain that it could happen. Hence, there is a possibility/ uncertainty about the action.

Now, read the conversation in Task 3 and find examples from the text that supports the definitions given in the second column.

Moda	Use	Definition	Example from the text
1.	Can	Theoretical possibility/ uncertain things	The road can be blocked (It is possible to block the road). e.g. He can come at any time.
2.	Could	Present possibility (theoretical or factual)	Eg: Traffic could be there at this time
3.	May	Possibility/uncertainty (usually factual)	This road may be blocked. (It is possible that this road is blocked). Eg:
4.	Might	Possibility (theoretical or factual)	We might go to the concert. Eg:.....
5.	Would	Probability (uncertain)	He would come soon Eg:

Form

Read the text in Task 3 and underline all the words that express uncertainty.

Look at the underlined verb in the sentence given below.

Eg: He might get late.

(Subject + modal verb + bare infinitive...)



Task 05

Listen to the recording and put a tick in front of the uncertain things that may take place during the first few days of the semester.

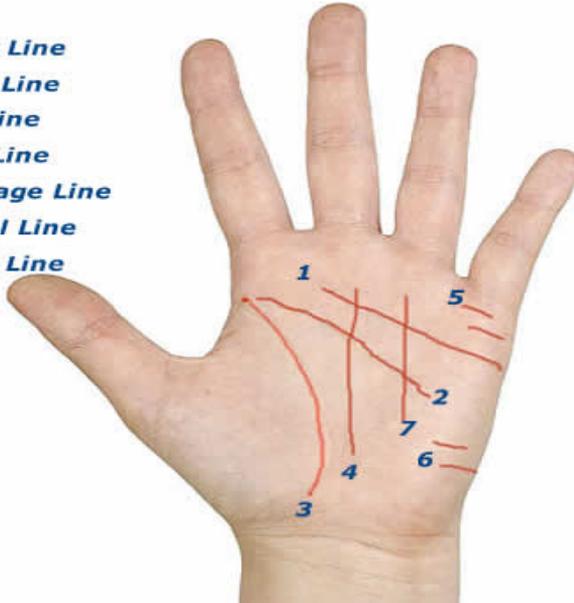
Welcome by the Dean	
Orientation Programme	
Placement test	
VIVA test	
Talent show	
Subject introduction by the course coordinators	
Registration for different subjects	
Department welcome by the seniors	
The closing ceremony	



Task 06

Listen to the teacher and play the game.

- 1: Heart Line
- 2: Head Line
- 3: Life Line
- 4: Fate Line
- 5: Marriage Line
- 6: Travel Line
- 7: Fame Line



Heart Line- Straight - Healthy	Head Line- straight - Intelligent
Curve - May face health problems	Curve - Aesthetic side is good
Life Line- Straight - Long life	Fate Line- Straight - Fate is good
Curve - Short Life	Curve - Uncertain
Marriage Life- Straight - Love marriage	Travel Line- Straight - Nothing special
Curve - Arranged marriage	Curve - Love travelling
Fame Line- Straight - Not popular	
Curve - Popular	

Task 07

Individually write a set of things you do during the next semester to achieve your study goals. You can then compare what you have written with two others. Come up with a common list of things for the group and present it to the class. Explain why you want to do these. When others present, ask for reasons.



Week	Tasks you may/might do within the semester

Task 08

Write an email to a friend who studies in a foreign country explaining the uncertainty of face-to-face university teaching in Sri Lanka in the future.



Unit 09

My future

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to,

- talk about things you will do in the future.

Task 01

Listen to the lecturer and do the task.

Task 02

Listen to the teacher carefully and list down 5 things that Saman will do after he graduates from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura.

Task 03

Read the story of “Kithmini” and do the activities A and B

I have a lot of dreams. When I was a kid, my dream was to be a pilot, and as the time went by, I had other dreams. Sometimes, I wanted to be a president, a doctor and had other interesting dreams. But now I'm grown up, and now I know what I want to be.

Now, I have almost finished my studies in the university. I will obtain my bachelor's degree in Arts. After I graduate, I will work as a government teacher or a private school teacher. I prefer working in a foreign country because it will give me challenges to work over there plus, they will pay me a better salary than in local schools. In order to achieve this target, I will learn English well.

All of this is just the beginning of my dreams. After I work for 4 or 5 years, I will have a lot of money, and then I will quit my job and start my own business. I will buy 2 or 3 shops and run them. By that way, I will make more money. Also, I will look after my parents as they did me.

After I start my business, I will marry a handsome guy. I will start a family. I will live in a big house, which has a garden outside or maybe a pool, so



my children can play inside my yard. I just don't want anything bad to happen to my family. And maybe if I have spare money, I will take my family to visit other countries in the world.

I think that is all I can say about my dreams.

A. Mark "True" or "False" for the sentences given below. The first one is done for you.

Statements	True	False
1. Kithmini will work in a foreign country as a teacher to get a good salary	√	
2. Kithmini will learn English to work in a private school		
3. Kithmini will start a business of her own as soon as she graduates		
4. Kithmini will build a big house with a pool in the yard		
5. Kithmini will not look after her parents.		

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What did Kithmini want to be when she was a kid?
2. Why does Kithmini like to work in a foreign country?
3. What is her business plan?
4. Why does she want a garden or a pool outside the house?
5. If Kithmini has extra money, what will she do?

Task 04

Meaning

Read the sentences and answer the questions.

A: I will obtain my bachelor's degree in Arts.

1. Does she have a bachelor's degree now?
2. Did she get it in the past?
3. Is the action in the present, past or future?



B: I will live in a big house.

1. Does she live in a big house now?
2. Is she planning to live in a big house?
3. How certain is it?

Form

Now, go back to the story of Kithmini you read in Task 3. Underline all verbs that explain future activities.

Now look at all the sentences that you underlined in the story.

- What words are common in them?
- Can you come up with the structure of the sentence?

I will look after my parents

Form

Subject	+	will	+	main verb	+	object
He	+	will	+	obtain		a degree
He	+	will	+	look after		his parents.

Task 05

Listen to the recording and ask students to tick the activities Kalpana will do in her holidays.

1. go to beach
2. visit places
3. write a novel
4. buy a novel
5. buy clothes
6. watch films



Task 06

Play the game as instructed by the lecturer.



Task 07

Put the verbs into the correct form.

Nimal asked a fortune teller about his future and his family's. Here is what the fortune teller told him:

1. You(earn) a lot of money
2. Your sister(travel) around the world
3. You.....,(meet) lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody.....(adore) you.
5. You.....(not/have) any problems.
6. Many people.....(serve) you.
7. Your brother(buy) a new car.
8. Your father.....(reveal) a big secret about you.



9. Everything(be) perfect.
10. But all these things.....(happen/only) if you pay me 10000 rupees.

Task 08

We live in a world that is constantly changing, and every day it seems to change more quickly.

In small groups, talk about what you think the future will be like. Start with talking about one year from now. What will be different? What will be the same? Then move on to five years and then to ten years. Present five points that your group discussed to the whole class.



Unit 10

My achievements

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- talk about the things that have happened but still have consequences/results/impact.

Task 1

Listen to the teacher and complete the task.

Task 2

Listen to the recording and underline the correct answer.

1. This speech is about
 - a) what Prof. Sunil Ariyaratna has achieved in his life
 - b) what Prof. Sunil Ariyaratna achieved in his life
 - c) what Prof. Sunil Ariyaratna will achieve in his life?
2. Prof. Sunil Ariyaratna has learnt
 - a) how to handle failures
 - b) how to manage success
 - c) how to handle success and failures
3. Prof. Sunil Ariyaratna has had
 - a) a few experiences
 - b) many experiences
 - c) some experiences
4. Prof. Sunil Ariyaratna has worked
 - a) as a scientist
 - b) only as a researcher
 - c) as a researcher, poet, lyricist and a film director
5. The speaker has published.....
 - a) Only poetry books
 - b) Historical books
 - c) Some books, inscriptions, historical novels and poetry books



Task 3

Read the following description about Mark Zuckerberg and mark “True” or “False”. One is done for you.

Mark Elliot Zuckerberg is the co- founder of the world-famous social media site, ‘Facebook.’ He has already become the CEO and the chairman of Facebook.

Mark Zuckerberg was born in White Plains, New York on May 14th, 1984. He did higher studies at Harvard University. He became the youngest billionaire at the age of 23.

Zuckerberg has achieved a lot of goals in his life. For example, he launched Facebook in 2004. Further, Zuckerberg has been recognized as the co – founder of the solar board member spacecraft development project ‘Breakthrough Starshot’.

Zuckerberg started his career as a programmer prodigy, and he has already created a programme called ‘Zucknet’ to connect all the computers at his house with his father’s dental clinic. He has never given up his career. As a result, he has developed Facebook site including some features like video and photo sharing options. He has not stopped developing features in Facebook yet.

He has received some awards for his service, and he has not yet completed all the goals he wanted to achieve.

Statement	True	False
1. Mark Zuckerberg has already developed Facebook.	√	
2. He has given up some goals.		
3. Zuckerberg has never worked as a programmer prodigy.		
4. He has stopped developing features in Facebook		
5. He has received a lot of awards for his service.		



Task 6

Read the following conversation. Then get into pairs and circle the correct answer. First one is done for you.

Nisal : Hi , Rodney. What are you up to ?

Rodney: Hi , Nisal . I am looking for a job. Have **(1)**(you start/ you started/ do) your internship?

Nisal : Arr.. that's good. Yes, I **(2)**(have already started/ have already start / has already started) my internship at ABC company. I am working as a trainee accountant.

Rodney: Oh ! Congrats. I am so happy about your achievement.

Nisal : Thanks Rodney. What have you planned?

Rodney: I **(3)**(not planned / have not planned/ has planned) anything yet. Still, I am searching for some fields.

Nisal: Ok, better to decide it early. I think, you **(4)**(have created/ has created/ creating) a CV.

Rodney: Yes of course.

Nisal: Have you ever **(5)**(face/ faced/ facing) an interview?

Rodney: Not yet. I am hoping to face my first interview next week.

Nisal : Oh, really! I wish you good luck.

Rodney: Thank you.

Task 7

Recall your achievements that you have achieved so far. Share them with one of your friends in the classroom. You can say:

- What are the things that you have achieved so far?
- What have you not achieved yet?
- What have you never done?
- Who has helped you achieve your goals, etc.



Task 8

Based on what your friend said in Task 7, write a paragraph about your friends' achievements. Start like this.

There are so many achievements my friend has made in his/her life.



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