# Writing plurals

There are knives and forks on the table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| If I have **one apple**, there is no –s at the end of the word. If I have **two apples**, there is an –s at the end of the word. Almost all words change between the singular and the plural.  The general rule to make a word plural is to add an **–s** at the end:  one school → two school**s**  one home → two home**s**  one town → two town**s** | If the singular word finishes with –ch, –sh, –s, –x, –z, or –ge, the plural takes **–es**:  one watch → two watch**es**  one box → two box**es**  one brush → two brush**es**  one dress → two dress**es**  Many words that end in –o also use **–es** for the plural.  one potato → two potato**es**  one hero → two hero**es** | When the singular word finishes with –f or –fe, use **–ves**.  one leaf → two lea**ves**  one life → two li**ves**  Finally, some words don’t follow the normal rules:  one person → two people  one woman → two women  one man → two men  one child → two children  one foot → two feet  one tooth → two teeth |

## ❶ Write the plural forms of these words.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. horse 2. fox 3. sink 4. leaf | 1. tomato 2. knife 3. lunch 4. glass |

# Pronouncing final –s

My two sisters are my best friends.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| In English, when a word finishes with –s, like ‘apple**s**’ or ‘he work**s**,’ the –s is never silent. You always need to pronounce it. There are three possible pronunciations.  **Version 1** If the word ends with –ch, –sh, –s, –x, –z, or –dg, the final –s is pronounced as **–uz**. This **–uz** sound is pronounced like an extra syllable.  boxes → sounds like box-uz  dresses → sounds like dress-uz | **Version 2** The final –s is pronounced **–z** when the word finishes with a vowel sound, like ‘tea’ or ‘day,’ or with a loud consonant, such as –b, –g, –j, –l, –m, –n, –ng, –r, –v, –w.  coffees (z), listens (z), days (z), shows (z), sings (z)  **Version 3** The final –s is pronounced as **–s** sound with soft consonants such as –k, –t, –f, –p.  forks (ks), restaurants (ts),  laughs (fs), cups (ps) | **💬 Interactive practice**   1. Look at the vocabulary list for *People*, on the next page. Choose a noun, like ‘a best friend.’ Your tutor says it in the plural: ‘two best friends.’ Alternate to do five words each. Remember to really pronounce the **final –s**. 2. In unit, A1-13, find the vocabulary for *Actions (regular verbs)*. Choose a verb on it, like ‘to kick.’ Your tutor says, ‘He kicks.’ Do five words each. |

## ❷ Say these words out loud, focusing on the correct pronunciation of the final -s.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. lessons 2. classes 3. clocks | 1. colleges 2. tests 3. classrooms | 1. teachers 2. courses 3. subjects | 1. boards 2. universities 3. students |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Let’s chat!** Ask your tutor, “What is inside your bag?” Your tutor gives you a list of what is in there. Then, it’s their turn to ask you the question. Remember the final –s if there are “three books.” Also do this for “your pencil case,” “your pockets (or your purse),” and “your wallet.” | Chat avec un remplissage uni |

# Introducing someone

Oh, this is my mother.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| If I show you a picture of a person that you do not know, I can **introduce** this person by saying something like this:  Do you know my mother?  OR: This is my mom.  Then, you ask some basic questions about this person. Finish with a general compliment.  If my mother is with me in person, I can instead say, “I would like you to meet my mother.” Or: “Have you met my mother?” | 💬 **Introductions**  This is a picture of my family trip. We went to Mexico.  And who is this?  Oh, this is my mom.  Oh, that’s nice. What is her name?  Her name is Eileen. | How old is she?  She is fifty-one years old.  What does she do?  She works at the bank. She is in business.  She seems like a really nice person.  Oh, thank you! |

## Review the vocabulary for *People.* (You saw this in Unit A1-10.)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a friend | a best friend | a boyfriend | a girlfriend | together |
| a partner | a husband | a wife | a son | a daughter |
| a family | a brother | a sister | a parent | a stepparent |
| a father | my dad | a mother | my mom | a doctor |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Let’s chat!** Take out your phone. Find a picture of a person that you know personally. Introduce this person to your tutor, following the examples mentioned in *Introducing someone*. Your tutor may ask you a question or two about this person. Remember that you probably need to use **final –s** for the verbs about this person. Then, switch roles. Do three people each. | Chat avec un remplissage uni |

# Countries and languages

They speak Hindi in India.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Nationality** | **Language(s)** | **Continent** |
| Brazil | Brazilian | Portuguese | South America |
| Canada | Canadian | English, French | North America |
| China | Chinese | Chinese | Asia |
| Egypt | Egyptian | Egyptian Arabic | Africa and Asia |
| France | French | French | Europe |
| Germany | German | German | Europe |
| India | Indian | Hindi | Asia |
| Indonesia | Indonesian | Indonesian | Asia and Oceania |
| Italy | Italian | Italian | Europe |
| Japan | Japanese | Japanese | Asia |
| Mexico | Mexican | Spanish | North America |
| The Philippines | Filipino | Filipino | Asia |
| Russia | Russian | Russian | Asia |
| South Africa | South African | Zulu, Xhosa, and others | Africa |
| South Korea | South Korean | Korean | Asia |
| Spain | Spanish | Spanish | Europe |
| Thailand | Thai | Thai | Asia |
| Turkey | Turkish | Turkish | Europe and Asia |
| The United Kingdom | British | English | Europe |
| The United States | American | English | North America |
| Vietnam | Vietnamese | Vietnamese | Asia |

## ❸ Write sentences about these people.

|  |
| --- |
| * Alejandra | Mexico  ***Alejandra is Mexican and she speaks Spanish.*** * Flavio | Italian  ***Flavio comes from Italy and he speaks Italian.***  1. Chao Fah | Thai 2. Nigel | The United Kingdom 3. Si-woo | South Korea 4. Adriana | Brazilian 5. Ferréol | French 6. Diwata | Filipino 7. Anipe | Egyptian 8. Bhavin | India |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Let’s chat!** Use the following questions for a quick chat with your tutor:   1. What country do you come from? What continent is that on? What nationality are you? What languages do you speak? 2. Then, try to think of a person that you know who has some different answers. Tell your partner the name of this person. Your partner asks you the questions about this person. Make sure to really pronounce the final –s for your answers for this part. | Chat avec un remplissage uni |

# Will: The future

I will come to your party on Saturday.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Badge à suivre avec un remplissage uni  I **will go** skiing this weekend.  You **will be** here tomorrow.  He **will come** with us.  She **will be** late for work.  It **will rain** tomorrow.  We **will lose** this game.  They **will have** a penalty. | Badge à ne plus suivre avec un remplissage uni  I **will not go** skiing this weekend.  You **will not be** here tomorrow.  He **will not come** with us.  She **will not be** late for work.  It **will not rain** tomorrow.  We **will not lose** this game.  They **will not have** a penalty. | Badge point d’interrogation avec un remplissage uni  **Will I go** skiing this weekend?  **Will you be** here tomorrow?  **Will he come** with us?  **Will she be** late for work?  **Will it rain** tomorrow?  **Will we lose** this game?  **Will they have** a penalty? |

# Short forms of ‘will’

I’ll be there, don’t worry.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Badge à suivre avec un remplissage uni  **I’ll go** skiing this weekend.  **You’ll be** here tomorrow.  **He’ll come** with us.  **She’ll be** late for work.  **It’ll rain** tomorrow.  **We’ll lose** this game.  **They’ll have** a penalty. | Badge à ne plus suivre avec un remplissage uni  I **won’t go** skiing this weekend.  You **won’t be** here tomorrow.  He **won’t come** with us.  She **won’t be** late for work.  It **won’t rain** tomorrow.  We **won’t lose** this game.  They **won’t have** a penalty. | Badge à suivre avec un remplissage uni  When speaking, we normally use **short forms** for the future. We also use them when writing in an informal context, like a private message to a friend. |

## ❹ Write negatives and questions.

|  |
| --- |
| * ‘I  **won’t be**  at work on time.’ ‘What time  **will you be**  there?’ (be)  1. ‘Lila  to the movie theatre tonight.’ ‘When  ?’ (go) 2. ‘Wyatt  me his secret.’ ‘Who  ?’ (tell) 3. ‘My friends  their new car next week.’ ‘When  it?’ (get) 4. ‘You  the keys by the door.’ ‘Where  them?’ (find) 5. ‘I  time to talk to you today.’ ‘When  time?’ (have) 6. ‘We  at home this evening.’ ‘When  home?’ (be) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Vocabulary tips!** “Will” is used a lot when we finish conversations: “I’ll call you,” “I’ll write you,” “I’ll wait for your message.” You can also say, “I’ll see you later,” or its shorter form, “See you later.” Variations include “See you soon,” “See you tonight,” “See you tomorrow,” “See you next week,” “See you Monday,” etc. | Livres sur une étagère |

## Review the vocabulary for *Going out.* (You saw this in Unit A1-05.)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| hungry | to eat | thirsty | to drink | a movie theatre |
| a restaurant | a café | a coffee | for lunch | for dinner |
| a plate | a bowl | a fork | a spoon | a knife |
| a cup | a glass | a washroom | a waiter | a waitress |

## Vocabulary review: *Going out*. Draw a line to connect the words to the pictures.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a restaurant | Une image contenant texte, personne, intérieur, table  Description générée automatiquement | a plate | Une image contenant arts de la table, fourchette  Description générée automatiquement | a cup |  |
| a café | Une image contenant ciel, personne, homme, extérieur  Description générée automatiquement | a bowl | Une image contenant arts de la table, cuillère  Description générée automatiquement | a glass |  |
| a coffee | Une image contenant personne, table, gens, groupe  Description générée automatiquement | a fork |  | a washroom |  |
| for lunch |  | a spoon | Une image contenant fourchette  Description générée automatiquement | a waiter |  |
| for dinner | Une image contenant texte, restaurant  Description générée automatiquement | a knife | Une image contenant assiette, bol, blanc, fruit  Description générée automatiquement | a waitress |  |

## Review the vocabulary for *Meals.* (You saw this in Unit A1-08.)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a meal | for breakfast | for lunch | for dinner | a picnic |
| to be thirsty | a glass of juice | a glass of wine | a beer | a drink |
| to be hungry | some food | a bowl of soup | a slice of pizza | a sandwich |
| a piece of cake | a cracker | a bowl of ice cream | a cup of coffee | a cup of tea |

## Vocabulary review: *Meals*. Draw a line to connect the words to the pictures.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a meal | Une image contenant assiette, alimentation, œuf, plat  Description générée automatiquement | to be thirsty | Une image contenant alimentation, boisson aux fruits  Description générée automatiquement | to be hungry | Une image contenant personne, intérieur  Description générée automatiquement |
| for breakfast | Une image contenant alimentation, assiette, intérieur, bol  Description générée automatiquement | a glass of juice | Une image contenant vélo, extérieur, ciel, eau  Description générée automatiquement | some food | Une image contenant alimentation, en-cas, sandwich, morceau  Description générée automatiquement |
| for lunch | Une image contenant alimentation, assiette, bol, légume  Description générée automatiquement | a glass of wine | Une image contenant tasse  Description générée automatiquement | a bowl of soup | Une image contenant alimentation, melon, fruit, assiette  Description générée automatiquement |
| for dinner | Une image contenant assiette, plat, repas, viande  Description générée automatiquement | a beer | Une image contenant table, tasse, alimentation, verre  Description générée automatiquement | a slice of pizza | Une image contenant assiette, alimentation, table, mangé  Description générée automatiquement |
| a picnic | Une image contenant herbe, arbre, extérieur, plante  Description générée automatiquement | a drink | Une image contenant vin, table, verre, conteneur  Description générée automatiquement | a sandwich | Une image contenant assiette, alimentation, plat, soupe  Description générée automatiquement |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Let’s chat!** Ask your tutor this question, “What will happen, the next time you go out?” Then, your tutor tries to imagine the evening, where they will go and what they will do. They can use words from vocabulary listsfor inspiration. Then, switch roles. | Chat avec un remplissage uni |

# Finishing a conversation

See you next week, then?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| When you want to finish a conversation, use one of these formulations. The other person is supposed to respond politely.  Right. I should go, now. → Yes, me too.  Ok, well thanks a lot! → Yeah, of course, no problem.  Well, this was nice. → Yes, let’s do it again. | Often, people will express a positive wish or a desire to see the other person again.  Have a nice afternoon, then. → Yes, have a nice day too.  See you later, all right? → Yes, see you soon.  Finally, there is a short, final goodbye.  Goodbye! → Bye. | 💬 **Interactive practice**  (First formulation.)  (Polite reply.)  (Positive wish)  (Return the wish.)  (Short goodbye.)  (Short goodbye.) |

## Look over this vocabulary used for *Chatting*. Underline all of the words that are used to start conversations. Then, draw a box around all the words that are used to end conversations.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| excuse me | hello | hi | good morning | good afternoon |
| good afternoon | good evening | how are you? | of course | don’t worry |
| please | sorry | thank you | thanks | goodbye |
| have a nice morning | have a nice afternoon | have a nice evening | good night | bye |

# Unit review

Introductions and small talk

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Let’s chat!** Sometimes, we like things from different countries: food, music, movies or television shows, YouTube channels, books, or comic books, etc. Ask your tutor if they like things from other countries. Then, they will ask you the same question. You can use the *Countries* list for inspiration. Try to find things you like from at least four different countries. | Chat avec un remplissage uni |

## ❺ These sentences have errors related to the grammar lessons in this unit. Correct the errors.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * I won’t not go with you later. ***I won’t go with you later.***  1. Emilia bought two new dress at the mall. 2. She has two brushs for her hair. 3. He will help us with the work? | 1. We need four chaires around this table. 2. I will go not to school today. 3. In the autumn, many leafs are on the ground. 4. Do you prefer potatos or tomatos? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Let’s chat!** Before you leave your tutor today, remember to use one of the expressions that use the future to end conversations: “I’ll see you later,” “I’ll write you,” or “I’ll see you next week.” Your tutor will respond appropriately, like with “Yes, see you next week,” and then you can say short goodbyes, like “Goodbye!” → “Bye.” | Chat avec un remplissage uni |

# Recommended homework

Choose one or more activities

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Internet | **Reading and watching.** Use your phone’s camera or a “QR Code scanner” to open these pages. |  | Watch a TV episode on CBC Gem. (It’s free!) One good choice is *Schitt’s Creek*.  <https://gem.cbc.ca/> |
|  | Read “Going to a Restaurant,” from Lingua. [https://lingua.com/english/ reading/going-to-restaurant/](https://lingua.com/english/reading/going-to-restaurant/) |  | Watch “How to Tell a Story in English,” by Bob the Canadian.  <https://youtu.be/NH2GfNTfqsE> |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Writing topic:** Write a short text that talks about your life plans. This could be your plans for the next five years, for example. Another option is you choose a future time, like in twenty years, and you explain what your life will be like then. It’s okay to use your imagination! | Crayon |

End of Unit A1-14.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Answers.** ❶ A. horses B. foxes C. sinks D. leaves E. tomatoes F. knives G. lunches H. glasses ❷ A. -z B. -iz C. -s D. -z E. -s F. -z G. -z H. -iz I. -s J. -z K. -z L. -s ❸ A. Chao Fah comes from Thailand and she speaks Thai. B. Nigel is British and he speaks English. C. Si-woo is South Korean and she speaks Korean. D. Adriana comes from Brazil and she speaks Brazilian. E. e) Ferréol comes from France and he speaks French. F. Diwata comes from the Philippines and she speaks Filipino. G. Anipe comes from Egypt and she speaks Egyptian. H. Bhavin is Indian and he speaks Hindi. ❹ A. won’t go / will she go B. won’t tell / will he tell C. won’t get / will they get D. won’t find / will I find E. won’t have / will you have F. wont’ be / will you be ❺ A. Emilia bought two new dresses at the mall. B. She has two brushes for her hair. C. Will he help us with the work? D. We need four chairs around this table. E. I will not go to school today. F. In the autumn, many leaves are on the ground. G. Do you prefer potatoes or tomatoes? | Coche |

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