

# How to use this book

## 1 Preparation

### My family

I have a big family.  
I have grandparents, parents.  
I'm the oldest in my family.  
My father is strict.

## 2 Expressions

- I have a big family.  
= There are many members in my family.
- = I have a huge family.
- I'm the oldest in my family.  
= How is everything (with you)?

## 3 Questions

1. How many people are there in your family?
2. Do you have any brothers and sisters?
3. Are you the youngest or the eldest?
4. Do you live with your parents?

## 4 Sample Answers

1. There are five members in my family.
2. I have one brother and one sister.
3. I'm the youngest.
4. No, I live away from my parents.

## ① Preparation

筛选出不仅有多样的生活会话,还有自由表达个人意向的会话模式,准备阶段掌握各lesson的topic和相关句子。

## ② Expressions

关于Dialogue介绍的基本会话模式的展开,重要的表达方式随时可以改用新词汇,面临类似的情景时不再仅限于一种句子,学会灵活表达。这些扩展的句子反复练习后,可以提高会话的能力。

## ③ Questions

电话上课时主要以question为主,对外籍老师的问题学习者练习自己回答。通过Q&A学习者更快更容易的表达。老师用一般疑问句提问学生回答时要用完整的句子回答,不要用单词回答,这样能提高听力并且提高作文能力。

## ④ Sample answers

大部分中国人在回答不出来时,会没有自信,即使回答了也会用中国式的思维方式来回答。学生本人回答的答案和标准答案比较,可以提高正确的表达能力。如果自己有能力回答的时候,可以看标准答案,这样也能提高会话能力。

# LEVEL 2-A

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# My family

## \*Preparation

I have a big family.

I have grandparents, parents, one brother and two sisters.

I'm the oldest in my family.

My father is strict.

## \* Expressions

- I have a **big family**. 我有一个大家庭。

= There are many members in my family.

= I have a huge family.

- I'm the **oldest in my family**. 我是家里最大的孩子。

**Other Expressions:** I'm the youngest in my family. 我是家里最小的孩子。

I'm the only child in my family. 我是独生子、独生女。

I'm the second out of 4 children. 我是家里四个孩子中的第二个孩子。

## \* Questions

1. How many people are there in your family?
2. Do you have any brothers and sisters? What are their names?
3. Are you the youngest or the eldest?
4. Do you live with your parents?
5. What's your father like?

## \* Sample Answers

1. There are five members in my family.
2. I have one brother and one sister. His name is Yong-Han and her name is Young-Ji.
3. I'm the youngest.
4. No, I live away from my parents.
5. My father is conservative.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

**strict**: 严格

**conservative**: 保守的

## \* Practice

A: How many are there in your family?  
B: There are seven \_\_\_\_\_ in my family.

A: Are you the youngest?  
B: No, I'm the \_\_\_\_\_ in my family.

A: What are your \_\_\_\_\_ like?  
B: My parents are \_\_\_\_\_.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

I'm the \_\_\_\_\_ out of seven in my family.

- A. one
- B. twice
- C. third
- D. four

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

strict	members	huge	only
--------	---------	------	------

- 1) There are four \_\_\_\_\_ in his family.
- 2) I have a \_\_\_\_\_ family.
- 3) My math teacher is very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Michael is the \_\_\_\_\_ child.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) is / mother / your / what / like / ?

2) youngest / my / the / I'm / family / in

3) from / parents / I / my / live / away

## \* Answers

- |                                 |                                   |         |           |         |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1. C                            | 2. 1) members                     | 2) huge | 3) strict | 4) only |
| 3. 1) What is your mother like? | 2) I'm the youngest in my family. |         |           |         |
| 3) I live away from my parents. |                                   |         |           |         |

# My plan

## \*Preparation

I'll go to Japan.

I'm going to go to sleep.

I'm planning to study in China.

I don't have any plans for this weekend.

## \* Expressions

- I don't have any plans for this weekend. 我这个周末没有计划。

= I have nothing to do this weekend.

= I have no plans for this weekend.

= There's no plan for this weekend.

= There's nothing to do this weekend.

## \* Questions

1. What will you do this weekend?
2. What are you going to do tomorrow?
3. Do you have any plans for next summer vacation?
4. What are you going to do on Saturday?
5. Do you have any plans after retirement?

## \* Sample Answers

1. I will play soccer this weekend.
2. I am going to study English tomorrow.
3. I'm going to America for next summer vacation.
4. I am going to work on Saturday.
5. I will travel all around the world.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

plan: 计划

retirement: 退休

## \* Practice

A: What will they do this winter?

B: They \_\_\_\_\_ go skiing.

A: What is she going to do on Friday?

B: She is \_\_\_\_\_ visit her parents.

A: Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ for tonight?

B: Yes, I'm going to the movies.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a ring for her.

- A. getting
- B. going
- C. making
- D. taking

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

after                  for                  on

- 1) Do you have any plans \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend?
- 2) I'm going to live in Canada \_\_\_\_\_ retirement.
- 3) Ann is going to make a presentation \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) going / shopping / I'm / to / go

\_\_\_\_\_

2) planning / English / abroad / I'm / to / study

\_\_\_\_\_

3) entering / will / university / after / what / do / you / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

1. B                  2. 1) for                  2) after                  3) on                  3. 1) I'm going to go shopping.  
2) I'm planning to study English abroad.                  3) What will you do after entering university?

# My friend's birthday

## \*Preparation

He is having a birthday party today.  
 She bought him a gift.  
 He is a year older than she is.  
 He is very happy today.

## \* Expressions

- **She bought him a gift.** 她给了他一个礼物。
  - = She bought a gift for him.
  - = She got a present / gift for him.
- **He is a year older than she is.** 他比她大一岁。
  - = She is a year younger than he is. 她比他小一岁。
  - = They are only a year apart. 他们只差一年。

## \* Questions

1. When is your birthday?
2. How do you usually celebrate your birthday?
3. Who do you celebrate it with?
4. Where do you celebrate your birthday?
5. What do you like the most about your birthday?

## \* Sample Answers

1. My birthday is on January 11th.
2. I usually have a birthday party.
3. I celebrate it with my family and friends.
4. I celebrate it in my house or I rent a bar.
5. I like the birthday gifts my friends give me.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

apart : 相差  
 celebrate : 庆祝  
 perfume : 香水

## \* Practice

A: Is he younger than you?

B: No, he's two years \_\_\_\_\_ than me.

A: What are you going to do on your birthday?

B: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to have a birthday \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What did she buy as a gift?

B: She \_\_\_\_\_ a perfume for him.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

How do you \_\_\_\_\_ your birthday?

- A. make
- B. praise
- C. congratulate
- D. celebrate

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

apart	than	gift	party
-------	------	------	-------

- 1) Tom is taller \_\_\_\_\_ Michael.
- 2) What do you want as your birthday \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3) Are you having a birthday \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?
- 4) We are only a year \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) bought / new / car / my father / a / me

\_\_\_\_\_

2) is / May / my / on / 5th / birthday

\_\_\_\_\_

3) is / when / birthday / your / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- |                                      |            |         |                               |          |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1) D                                 | 2) 1) than | 2) gift | 3) party                      | 4) apart |
| 3) 1) My father bought me a new car. |            |         | 2) My birthday is on May 5th. |          |
| 3) When is your birthday?            |            |         |                               |          |



# Spring

## \*Preparation

Spring will be coming soon.  
 Flowers blossom in spring.  
 The blooms are beautiful in the yard.  
 I like spring because it's warm.

## \* Expressions

- Spring will be coming soon.** 春天快要到了。  
 = Spring is just around the corner.  
 = Spring will be here soon. / Spring is near by.  
 = Spring will come before long.

**Other Expressions:** 4 Seasons – spring, summer, autumn and winter  
 四季 - 春天, 夏天, 秋天, 冬天。

## \* Questions

1. Do you like spring? Why or why not?
2. What do you do in spring?
3. In what month is spring in Korea?
4. What do people wear during spring in Korea?
5. What season do you like the most? Why?

## \* Sample Answers

1. Yes, because it's warm and refreshing.
2. I often play outside with my dog.
3. Spring in Korea is from March to May.
4. They usually wear light-colored clothes.
5. Autumn, because I love watching the colorful leaves.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

blossom : 开花  
 bloom : 花  
 yard : 花园  
 refreshing : 令人精神焕发的  
 light-colored : 浅颜色的

## \* Practice

A: Why do you like \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I like spring, because it's \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What happens in spring?

B: Flowers \_\_\_\_\_ in spring.

A: What can you see in your garden in spring?

B: I can see many flower \_\_\_\_\_.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

Spring is just \_\_\_\_\_ the corner.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. about
- D. around

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

blossom      blooms      yard      refreshing

- 1) Many flowers \_\_\_\_\_ in the school garden.
- 2) I want to go out to get \_\_\_\_\_ air.
- 3) I saw your dog in my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) We can see rose \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere in spring.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) winter / most / I / the / like

\_\_\_\_\_

2) see / leaves / we / autumn / can / colorful / in

\_\_\_\_\_

3) from / summer / August / to / in / June / Korea / is

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

1. D      2. 1) blossom      2) refreshing      3) yard      4) blooms  
3. 1) I like winter the most.      2) We can see colorful leaves in autumn.  
2) Summer in Korea is from June to August.

# Bus

## \*Preparation

You are on the wrong bus.  
I missed my stop.  
You should get off here.  
Library is two stops away from here.

## \* Expressions

- You are on the wrong bus. 我坐错车了。
  - = You took the wrong bus.
  - = You got on the wrong bus.
- I missed my stop. 我坐过站了。
  - = I passed my stop.
  - = I forgot to get off.

## \* Questions

1. How often do you take a bus?
2. Which one do you prefer, bus or subway? Why?
3. How long does it take to your office or school by bus?
4. Is there a bus stop near your place?
5. How much is the bus fare in Seoul?

## \* Sample Answers

1. I hardly take a bus.
2. I prefer subway because I don't need to worry about traffic jam.
3. It usually takes 40 minutes to my office by bus.
4. Yes, there is a bus stop right in front of my house.
5. It's 800 won but you can get a discount when you transfer.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

get off : 下车

fare : 票价

hardly : 几乎不, 差一点儿

traffic jam : 高峰期

transfer : 换乘

## \* Practice

A: Does this bus go to City Hall?

B: No, I'm afraid you're on the \_\_\_\_\_ bus.

A: Here's your stop. You should \_\_\_\_\_ here.

B: Thank you for your help.

A: You're late again!

B: Sorry. I fell asleep and I \_\_\_\_\_ my stop!

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

You \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong bus. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ here.

- A. got, get on
- B. took, get off
- C. got, get off
- D. took, take off

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

fare	transfer	get	take
------	----------	-----	------

- 1) You should \_\_\_\_\_ the bus number 705.
- 2) How much is the bus \_\_\_\_\_ in your city?
- 3) Let me \_\_\_\_\_ off here.
- 4) You have to \_\_\_\_\_ at the next stop.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) forgot / get / I / off / to

\_\_\_\_\_

2) stops / here / my house / from / is / four / away

\_\_\_\_\_

3) fifteen / bus / takes / minutes / it / by

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- |   |            |         |        |                                     |                            |
|---|------------|---------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. B                                      | 2. 1) take | 2) fare | 3) get | 4) transfer                         | 3) 1) I forgot to get off. |
| 2) My house is four stops away from here. |            |         |        | 3) It takes fifteen minutes by bus. |                            |

# Studying English

## \*Preparation

Many people are studying English.  
 Some of them go to language institute to study English.  
 I want to improve my English speaking skill.  
 I want to major in English Literature.

## \* Expressions

- I want to major in English Literature. 我想学英国文学专业。
- = I want to do my studies in English Literature.
  - = I want to study English Literature as a major.
  - = I'm interested in studying English Literature.
  - = I want / would like to specialize in English Literature.

## \* Questions

1. How long have you studied English?
2. Do you go to language institute to study English?
3. Why do you study English?
4. Do you have any foreign friends who can speak English?
5. What was your major?

## \* Sample Answers

1. I have studied English for 15 years.
2. Not right now. But, I went there for TOEIC before.
3. Because I want to work at a foreign company.
4. Yes, I have some Canadian friends.
5. My major was Mechanical Engineering.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

**institute** : 学院  
**improve** : 提高  
**major** : 主修, 专攻  
**Mechanical Engineering** :  
 机械工程

## \* Practice

A: What are young people doing these days?

B: They are \_\_\_\_\_ English.

A: Where do they go for studying English?

B: They go to \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Why do you study English?

B: Because I want to \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_ skill.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

I want to \_\_\_\_\_ my reading skill.

- A. grow
- B. make
- C. improve
- D. more

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

major	study	institute	foreign
-------	-------	-----------	---------

- 1) She can speak four different \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
- 2) Many people go abroad to \_\_\_\_\_ English.
- 3) I've been to a language \_\_\_\_\_ for studying Chinese.
- 4) Tony wants to \_\_\_\_\_ in Accounting.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) English / 5 years / I / studied / for / have

\_\_\_\_\_

2) major / is / what / your / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) speak / foreign / with / want / friends / I / to

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- |   |                        |          |              |          |
|---|------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|
| 1. C                                      | 2. 1) foreign          | 2) study | 3) institute | 4) major |
| 3. 1) I have studied English for 5 years. | 2) What is your major? |          |              |          |
| 3) I want to speak with foreign friends.  |                        |          |              |          |

# Test

## \*Preparation

You have to go over the book before taking a test.  
 It's a multiple-choice test.  
 I needed more time to finish the test.  
 The test was very difficult.

## \* Expressions

- **I needed more time to finish the test.** 我需要更多的时间完成这个测试。
  - = I ran out of time. 我没时间了。
  - = I lacked time. / I didn't have enough time to complete my test.
- **The test was very difficult.** 这个测试非常难。
  - = It was a very tough exam.
  - = I can't believe how difficult the test was.

## \* Questions

1. Do you like taking tests? Why or why not?
2. How are you preparing for the test?
3. Which one do you prefer, studying alone or studying in groups? Why?
4. Where do you study, at home or at the library? Why?
5. When was the last time you took the test?

## \* Sample Answers

1. No, I don't like taking tests because it always makes me nervous.
2. I went over the notes and skimmed through the text.
3. I prefer studying alone because I can concentrate more when I'm alone.
4. I usually study at home because I don't get distracted easily.
5. I took TOEIC last week.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

go over: 复习  
 multiple-choice: 有多项选择的  
 run out of: 用完  
 nervous: 紧张  
 skim: 浏览

## \* Practice

A: How do you prepare for the test?

B: I go \_\_\_\_\_ the notes and book.

A: What kind of exam was it?

B: It was a \_\_\_\_\_ test.

A: Did you finish the test?

B: No, I needed more \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

You have to \_\_\_\_\_ the book before taking an exam.

- A. take over
- B. make over
- C. go over
- D. get over

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

run          lack          nervous          skim

- 1) I just \_\_\_\_\_ through the book before the test.
- 2) Whenever I have a presentation, I become \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ in concentration when you're studying for exams?
- 4) We go to a gas station when we \_\_\_\_\_ out of gas.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) was / tough / it / exam / very / a

\_\_\_\_\_

2) concentrate / you / the / have / test / to / on

\_\_\_\_\_

3) prefer / friends / studying / I / with / my

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- 1. C          2. 1) skim          2) nervous          3) lack          4) run
- 3. 1) It was a very tough exam.          2) You have to concentrate on the test.
- 3) I prefer studying with my friends.



# Children's Day

## \*Preparation

It's Children's Day in Korea today.  
 We always go on a picnic on Children's Day.  
 My mom made kim-bap for the picnic.  
 All the children are happy on this day.

## \* Expressions

- **It's Children's Day in Korea today.** 今天是韩国的儿童节。  
 = Today is Children's Day in Korea.

**Other Expressions:** It's Teachers' Day in Korea today. 今天是韩国的教师节。  
 It's Parents' Day in Korea today. 今天是韩国的父母节。  
 It's Labors' Day in Korea today. 今天是韩国的劳动节。  
 It's Independence Day of Korea today. 今天是韩国的独立日。

## \* Questions

1. When is Children's Day in Korea?
2. How do you celebrate Children's Day in Korea?
3. What other special days are there in Korea?
4. Where do family and children go on holiday in Korea?
5. What do you think is the best present for children? Why?

## \* Sample Answers

1. It's on May 5th.
2. We give children some gifts and have dinner together.
3. There are Parents' Day, Teachers' Day and Labors' Day, etc.
4. They go to a theme park or an amusement park.
5. I think the best present for children is book because it's interesting and also educational.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

labor : 劳动  
 theme park : 主题乐园  
 amusement park : 游乐园  
 educational : 有教育意义的

## \* Practice

A: Is this a special day?

B: Yes, today is \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What do you do on Children's Day?

B: We always \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic.

A: How are the children on Children's Day?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ the children are \_\_\_\_\_ on this day.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

Many people \_\_\_\_\_ on Children's Day.

- A. do picnic
- B. run on a picnic
- C. go on a picnic
- D. have a picnic

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

for            on            to            in

- 1) Children love to go \_\_\_\_\_ a theme park.
- 2) What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_ fun?
- 3) Is there any special holiday \_\_\_\_\_ Japan?
- 4) I want to go to New York \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

- 1) made / picnic / I / for / sandwiches / the  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) presents / give / on / children / Children's Day / parents  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) happy / all / this / children / day / the / are / on  
\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

1. C            2. 1) to            2) for            3) in            4) on  
3. 1) I made sandwiches for the picnic.    2) Parents give children presents on Children's Day.  
3) All the children are happy on this day.

# Picky eater

## \*Preparation

She is a vegetarian.  
 They don't like greasy food.  
 I'm a picky eater.  
 He'll eat just about anything.

## \* Expressions

- **I'm a picky eater.** 我对吃的很挑剔。
  - = I don't like certain things in my food.
  - = I'm pretty particular about what I eat.
  - = I'm fussy about food.
- **He'll eat just about anything.** 我什么都吃。/我不挑食。
  - = He'll eat anything.
  - = He's not fussy about food.
  - = He's not a picky eater.

## \* Questions

1. Are you a vegetarian?
2. Is there anything you can't eat?
3. Do you have breakfast everyday?
4. What do you think about picky eaters?
5. What did you have for dinner yesterday?

## \* Sample Answers

1. No, I'm not vegetarian.
2. Well, I can't eat sushi.
3. Not really. But, I try to.
4. Sometimes, it's hard to have a meal with them.  
 I think they have to try new things for social life.
5. I had pizza for dinner last night.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

vegetarian : 素食者  
 greasy : 脂肪的  
 picky : 挑剔的  
 pretty : 相当, 非常  
 particular : 挑剔的, 讲究的

## \* Practice

A: I don't eat meat.

B: Oh, you must be a \_\_\_\_\_!

A: I was a \_\_\_\_\_ when I was young.

B: You're still kind of picky, aren't you?

A: Do you have any particular place you want to go?

B: Don't mind me. I'll eat \_\_\_\_\_.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ about what I eat.

- A. much certain
- B. pretty good
- C. very much
- D. pretty particular

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

fussy

greasy

pretty

certain

- 1) The meal at Ann's house was \_\_\_\_\_ good.
- 2) I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ people because they make me tired.
- 3) This ice-cream has \_\_\_\_\_ flavor, doesn't it?
- 4) I like to drink green tea when I eat \_\_\_\_\_ food.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) not / eater / am / picky / I / a

\_\_\_\_\_

2) eat / vegetarians / only / vegetables

\_\_\_\_\_

3) good / greasy / health / not / is / for / food

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

1. D      2. 1) pretty      2) fussy      3) certain      4) greasy
3. 1) I am not a picky eater. 2) Vegetarians only eat vegetables, or Vegetarians eat only vegetables.  
3) Greasy food is not good for health.

# Amusement park

## \*Preparation

They went to an amusement park yesterday.  
 Children rode many rides there.  
 They had a lot of fun yesterday.  
 Disneyland is the most famous amusement park  
 in the world.

## \* Expressions

- They had a lot of fun yesterday. 昨天他们玩儿的很开心。

= They had a great / lovely / wonderful / good / pleasant time yesterday.

= They enjoyed it very much yesterday.

## \* Questions

1. Do you like going to an amusement park?
2. How often do you go to an amusement park?
3. What is your favorite ride at an amusement park?
4. What can you see at an amusement park?
5. What amusement parks are there in Korea?

## \* Sample Answers

1. Yes, I like it very much.
2. I go to an amusement park at least twice a year.
3. I like to ride the 'Roller Coaster'.
4. I can see lots of rides and performances there.
5. There are Everland, Seoul land, Dream Land,  
etc in Korea.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

ride : 骑

performance : 演出

## \* Practice

A: What did you do yesterday?

B: We went to an \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

A: What do children do in an \_\_\_\_\_ park?

B: They ride many \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A: What is the most famous amusement park in the world?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ is the most famous amusement park in the world.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

We can ride many \_\_\_\_\_ in an amusement park.

- A. rides
- B. ride
- C. rode
- D. rodes

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

famous

performances

fun

time

- 1) Children had lots of \_\_\_\_\_ riding roller coasters.
- 2) You can see various \_\_\_\_\_ on the street in France.
- 3) BMW is a very \_\_\_\_\_ luxury car.
- 4) Did you have a great \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) going / amusement / children / park / love / to / an

\_\_\_\_\_

2) go / want / Disneyland / to / I / to

\_\_\_\_\_

3) several / are / Korea / there / in / amusement / parks

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- 1. A            2. 1) fun            2) performances            3) famous            4) time
- 3. 1) Children love going to an amusement park,            2) I want to go to Disneyland,
- 3) There are several amusement parks in Korea.

# My hobby

## \*Preparation

My hobby is reading.  
 I read a lot of books.  
 I sleep all day on the weekends.  
 I usually spend time with my friends on Friday nights.

## \* Expressions

- **My hobby is reading.** 我的爱好是看书。  
 = Reading interests me the most. / Reading is one of my hobbies.  
 = I love to read in my spare time.
- **I read a lot of books.** 我读了很多书。  
 = I am a bookworm. / I can't live without books.
- **I sleep all day on the weekends.** 周末我整天睡觉。  
 = All I do on the weekends is sleep.  
 = I do nothing else on the weekends but sleep.

## \* Questions

1. What's your hobby?
2. Do you like reading? Why or why not?
3. What do you do on the weekends?
4. What do you do in your spare time?
5. What do you do on Friday nights?

## \* Sample Answers

1. I like going to the movies.
2. Yes, I like reading because I can get useful information from it.
3. I just stay home and take a rest.
4. I try to stay home and relax. I'm so busy with work, relaxing at home is all I want to do.
5. I go out with my co-workers on Friday nights.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

spare : 多余的, 业余的  
 bookworm : 书呆子  
 co-worker : 同事

## \* Practice

A: What is your \_\_\_\_\_?

B: My hobby is \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What do you do on the \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I just \_\_\_\_\_ on the weekends.

A: What do you do on \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I usually \_\_\_\_\_ time with my friends on Saturday nights.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

My hobby is \_\_\_\_\_ antiques.

- A. collect
- B. collecting
- C. in collecting
- D. to collecting

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

co-worker

bookworm

spare

just

- 1) We call her a \_\_\_\_\_ because she is fond of reading.
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ go home after the work.
- 3) Yesterday, I met my \_\_\_\_\_ at the shopping mall.
- 4) I usually go shopping in my \_\_\_\_\_ time.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) my family / love / with / on the weekends / I / spend / to / time

2) all / Sunday / I / last / slept / day

3) your / what / hobby / your / is / ?

## \* Answers

- 1. B
- 2. 1) bookworm      2) just      3) co-worker      4) spare
- 3. 1) I love to spend time with my family on the weekends,      2) I slept all day last Sunday.
- 3) What is your favorite hobby?



# Personality

## \*Preparation

Most people say that I'm a shy person.  
I'm too optimistic.  
You're a friendly person.  
He's too conservative.

## \* Expressions

- **I'm too optimistic.** 我很乐观。  
= I'm such an optimistic person.  
= I'm very easygoing. / I'm too positive.
- **You're a friendly person.** 你是一个很友善的人。  
= You're a warm-hearted person.
- **He's too conservative.** 他太保守了。  
= He's such a conservative person.  
= He's too traditional. / He's too old-fashioned.

## \* Questions

1. What's your personality like?
2. What are your strengths?
3. What are your weaknesses?
4. What kind of personality do you want to have?
5. Which one do you like better, a conservative person or a hot-tempered person? Why do you think so?

## \* Sample Answers

1. I think I have a vibrant personality.
2. I'm a fast learner and have a great organization skill.
3. I'm an introvert and very sensitive.
4. I want to be a sociable person.
5. I prefer a conservative person because it might be harder to talk with a hot-tempered person.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

optimistic : 乐观的  
strength : 优点  
weakness : 缺点  
hot-tempered : 性急的 暴躁的  
vibrant : 鲜明的  
introvert : 性格内向的人

## \* Practice

A: What kind of person do you think you are?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ people say that I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ person.

A: You're \_\_\_\_\_ person.

B: Really? Most people think I'm cold.

A: How was your date yesterday? What's he like?

B: He's too \_\_\_\_\_ like my father.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

I have \_\_\_\_\_ neighbors.

- A. friend
- B. kindly
- C. friendly
- D. nicely

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

optimistic

strength

vibrant

introvert

- 1) Industry officials are \_\_\_\_\_ about job market this year.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ people are what we are looking for.
- 3) His \_\_\_\_\_ is being punctual.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ person hardly makes friends at the party.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) such / person / he / conservative / is / a

\_\_\_\_\_

2) say / person / most / easygoing / that / I'm / people / an

\_\_\_\_\_

3) personality / you / what / do / of / kind / have / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

1. C

2. 1) optimistic

2) Vibrant

3) strength

4) Introvert

3. 1) He is such a conservative person.

2) Most people say that I'm an easygoing person.

3) What kind of personality do you have?

# Appearance

## \*Preparation

I'm 175 centimeters tall.  
 She's so skinny.  
 You're in good shape.  
 She has pretty dimples.

## \* Expressions

- **She's so skinny.** 她太瘦了。
  - = She's too thin. / She's rather underweight.
  - = She's nothing but bones.
- **You're in good shape.** 你的身材很好。
  - = You have a good figure.
  - = You're so slim. / You look fit.
- **She has pretty dimples.** 她有可爱的酒窝。
  - = She has such cute dimples. / She has really cute dimples.

## \* Questions

1. How tall are you?
2. Do you have dimples?
3. How do you keep in shape?
4. What color are your eyes?
5. What do you think of people having a plastic surgery these days?

## \* Sample Answers

1. I'm 168 centimeters tall.
2. No, I don't have.
3. I have been doing yoga for 2 years.
4. They're dark brown.
5. Personally, I don't like having a plastic surgery. After the plastic surgeries, all the people seem to have the same face.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

**skinny** : 皮包骨的  
**in good shape** : 体型很好

**dimple** : 酒窝  
**underweight** : 低于一般重量的  
**figure** : 身材  
**plastic surgery** : 整形手术

## \* Practice

A: How \_\_\_\_\_ are you?

B: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ tall.

A: You're in \_\_\_\_\_ . How do you keep it?

B: I work out regularly.

A: Why don't you have a dessert?

B: I'm done. I'm on a diet.

A: No kidding! You're so \_\_\_\_\_ already!

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

You're in good shape. = You have a good \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. future
- B. finger
- C. feature
- D. figure

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

skinny      dimples      fit      plastic

- 1) Have you ever thought about having a \_\_\_\_\_ surgery?
- 2) I think Julie has cute \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3) You look great! How do you keep \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4) You're so \_\_\_\_\_ . I think you'd better eat more.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) exercising / I / have / 3 years / been / for

\_\_\_\_\_

2) rather / she / overweight / is

\_\_\_\_\_

3) have / dimples / I / pretty / want / to

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- 1. D      2. 1) plastic      2) dimples      3) fit      4) skinny
- 3. 1) I have been exercising for 3 years.      2) She is rather overweight.
- 3) I want to have pretty dimples.

# Hairstyle

## \*Preparation

I want to change my hairstyle.  
 I want to get a perm.  
 I want to straighten my hair.  
 I think the hairstyle suits me.

## \* Expressions

- I want to change my hairstyle. 我想换个发型。  
 = I want to have new hairstyle.
- I think the hairstyle suits me. 我觉得这个发型适合你。  
 = I like the new hairstyle.  
 = I like what you did with my hair.

**Other Expressions:** I just want a trim. 我只想剪一下。  
 Leave the bangs, please. 刘海不要剪。

## \* Questions

1. When did you go to a hair shop recently?
2. How often do you go to a hair shop?
3. What is your current hairstyle?
4. Would you like to change your hairstyle? If so, how would you change it?
5. What color is your hair?

## \* Sample Answers

1. I went to a hair shop last week to have my hair cut.
2. I usually go to a hair shop once a month.
3. I have short hair now.
4. No, I don't want to change it. I think this hair style looks good on me.
5. My hair color is light brown.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

straighten : 变直  
 suit : 适合  
 trim : 修剪  
 bangs : 刘海

## \* Practice

A: What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ would you like?

B: I want to \_\_\_\_\_ my hair.

A: What do you want me to do with your bangs?

B: Leave the \_\_\_\_\_, please.

A: What do you think of your new hairstyle?

B: I think the hairstyle \_\_\_\_\_ me.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

I want to \_\_\_\_\_ a perm.

- A. get
- B. make
- C. let
- D. give

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

straighten	suits	trims	bangs
------------	-------	-------	-------

- 1) Why don't you cut your \_\_\_\_\_ short?
- 2) Do you think this red dress \_\_\_\_\_ me?
- 3) Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this bended iron?
- 4) My father \_\_\_\_\_ the trees in the garden.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) color / hair / what / your / is / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) change / want / my / hairstyle / I / to

\_\_\_\_\_

3) had / yesterday / I / cut / hair / my

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- |  |                                   |          |               |          |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| 1. A   | 2 1) bangs                        | 2) suits | 3) straighten | 4) trims |
| 3. 1) What color is your hair?                                   | 2) I want to change my hairstyle. |          |               |          |
| 3) I had my hair cut yesterday, or Yesterday, I had my hair cut. |                                   |          |               |          |

# Appointment

## \*Preparation

I have an appointment with Mr. Smith.  
 I don't have any plans for the evening.  
 I usually make an appointment after the work.  
 I want to see you before you leave.

## \* Expressions

- I have an appointment with Mr. Smith. 我和史密斯先生有约。  
 = I'm here to see Mr. Smith.
- I want to see you before you leave. 在你走之前，我想见见你。  
 = Let's meet up before you go.  
 = I'd like to get together with you before you go.  
 = We should get together before you go.

## \* Questions

1. Do you think you keep your appointment well?
2. When do you usually meet your friends?
3. Do you have any plans for this weekend?
4. Where do you usually meet your friends?
5. Are you free tonight?

## \* Sample Answers

1. Yes. I always try to keep my appointment.
2. I usually meet my friends on weekends.
3. Yes, I'm planning to go fishing with my cousins.
4. I usually meet my friends at a coffee shop.
5. No. I already have an appointment with my husband.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

keep (break) one's appointment  
 : 赴约  
 get together : 聚会  
 go fishing : 去钓鱼

## \* Practice

A: I'm leaving next week.

B: Let's meet up \_\_\_\_\_ you go.

A: Are you free tomorrow?

B: Sorry, but I have an \_\_\_\_\_ with Tom.

A: When do you usually make an appointment?

B: I usually \_\_\_\_\_ an \_\_\_\_\_ after work.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

I have to call Jane to \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment.

- A. call
- B. take
- C. make
- D. get

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

appointment      before      free      plans

- 1) When are you \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2) I'm afraid that we have to cancel our \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) I have no particular \_\_\_\_\_ for tonight.
- 4) Please call me \_\_\_\_\_ you leave.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) have / date / I / a / already

\_\_\_\_\_

2) have / I / plans / don't / any

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Maria / here / see / I / to / am

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

1. C      2. 1) free      2) appointment      3) plans      4) before  
3. 1) I already have a date,      2) I don't have any plans,      3) I am here to see Maria.



# Invitation

## \*Preparation

I'm having a party on Sunday. Would you like to come?  
 Thank you for inviting me.  
 I brought a cake for you.  
 I'm glad you came.

## \* Expressions

- **Would you like to come (to the party)?** 你愿意来参加我们的晚会吗?  
 = Do you want to come? / Do you want to join us?
- **Thank you for inviting me.** 谢谢你的邀请  
 = Thanks for the invitation. / I appreciate the invitation.
- **I'm glad you came.** 很高兴你能来。  
 = I'm so glad that you could make it./ It's pleasure to have you with us.

## \* Questions

1. Do you like to have a party?
2. What kind of parties do you have in your country?
3. Who do you invite to your party?
4. Do you send invitation cards to people?
5. What do you prepare for the party?

## \* Sample Answers

1. Yes, I enjoy having a party.
2. We have birthday parties, graduation parties and Christmas parties, etc.
3. We usually invite friends and family to the party.
4. It depends. If it is a formal party, I send invitation cards, but if it's a casual party, I just ask in person.
5. We prepare foods and drinks for the party.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

appreciate: 感谢

make it: 及时到达

invitation card: 请帖

## \* Practice

A: I'm having my birthday party tonight. \_\_\_\_\_ you like to \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'd love to.

A: Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me.

B: Thanks for coming.

A: It's a \_\_\_\_\_ to have you \_\_\_\_\_ us.

B: I'm glad to be here. Thanks.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

Thank you \_\_\_\_\_ coming over.

- A. in
- B. about
- C. to
- D. for

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

make	appreciate	invitation	pleasure
------	------------	------------	----------

- 1) I really \_\_\_\_\_ your understanding.
- 2) I'm afraid I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it. How about next week?
- 3) Did you get the \_\_\_\_\_ card?
- 4) It was a great \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) us / you / do / to / want / join / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) flowers / for / I / brought / you

\_\_\_\_\_

3) are / I / here / glad / you / am

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- |                               |                               |                            |               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. D                          | 2. 1) appreciate              | 2) make                    | 3) invitation | 4) pleasure |
| 3. 1) Do you want to join us? | 2) I brought flowers for you, | 3) I am glad you are here, |               |             |

# Love

## \*Preparation

He's in love with her.  
 You are such a lovely couple.  
 He proposed to her.  
 They just got married.

## \* Expressions

- **He's in love with her.** 他爱上了她。
  - = He fell in love with her.
  - = He's crazy about her.
- **He proposed to her.** 他向她求婚了。
  - = He asked her to marry him.
  - = He asked her to be his wife.

## \* Questions

1. Are you seeing anyone?
2. How do you feel when you're in love?
3. What do you do on your date?
4. What's your type?
5. Have you ever had a blind date?

## \* Sample Answers

1. Yes, I have a girlfriend.
2. When I'm in love, I feel happy.
3. We go to the movies or go driving.
4. I like an intelligent girl who has something in common with me.
5. Yes. When I was in college, I had blind dates a couple of times.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

propose to : 求婚  
 fall in love with : 爱上

crazy about : 迷上了  
 blind date : 相亲

## \* Practice

A: I think I'm \_\_\_\_\_ love \_\_\_\_\_ you.

B: I don't know what to say.

A: What's happening between you and your girlfriend?

B: I finally \_\_\_\_\_ to her.

A: Congratulations!

A: You are such a \_\_\_\_\_ couple.

B: Really? Thank you.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

Steve is crazy \_\_\_\_\_ cars.

- A. about
- B. for
- C. to
- D. with

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

fell      propose      type      lovely

- 1) What a \_\_\_\_\_ girl!
- 2) I don't think he's my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Tony \_\_\_\_\_ in love with her at first sight.
- 4) He decided to \_\_\_\_\_ to Mary.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) got / just / they / married

\_\_\_\_\_

2) her / to / he / asked / him / marry

\_\_\_\_\_

3) seeing / are / anyone / you / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

1. A      2. 1) lovely      2) type      3) fell      4) propose  
3. 1) They just got married,      2) He asked her to marry him,      3) Are you seeing anyone?

# Allergy

## \*Preparation

I have an allergy to fish.  
 I'm allergic to pollen.  
 I can't eat oily food.  
 People have different allergies.

## \* Expressions

- **I have an allergy to fish.** 我对鱼过敏。
  - = I'm allergic to fish. / Fish doesn't agree with me.
  - = I can't eat fish. I'm allergic.
- **I can't eat oily food.** 我不能吃太油腻的东西。
  - = I prefer non-greasy food. / I dislike having oily food.
  - = Greasy food doesn't appeal to me.

## \* Questions

1. Do you have any allergy?
2. Is there anything you can't eat?
3. Have you ever taken medicine for allergy?
4. Do you like having fish?
5. How do you cook fish in your country?

## \* Sample Answers

1. Yes, I'm allergic to peaches.
2. No. I'm not a picky eater.
3. Yes, I took it once before.
4. Yes, I love fish especially, sushi.
5. We usually grill, steam and boil fish.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

allergy: 过敏  
 allergic: 过敏的  
 pollen: 花粉  
 greasy: 含脂肪多的  
 appeal: 有吸引力

## \* Practice

A: Let's have sushi tonight!

B: Sorry, I can't go. I have an \_\_\_\_\_ to fish.

A: Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to pollen.

A: Would you like to have bulgogi?

B: No, I can't eat beef. \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ with me.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

I'm allergic \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate.

- A. with
- B. about
- C. for
- D. to

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

allergy      pollen      appeals      agree

- 1) Chinese food \_\_\_\_\_ to me. Let's go to Chinese restaurant.
- 2) I didn't know you have an \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Chicken doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ with me.
- 4) I have hard time sleeping in spring because of the \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

- 1) eat / food / I / greasy / can't  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) different / have / allergies / people  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) prefer / meats / I / to / vegetables  
\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- 1. D      2. 1) appeals      2) allergy      3) agree      4) pollen
- 3. 1) I can't eat greasy food,      2) People have different allergies,
- 3) I prefer vegetables to meats, or I prefer meats to vegetables,

# Market

## \*Preparation

A market is a place where you buy groceries and products.  
 We can also buy organic grown vegetables.  
 They carry fresh meat and fish.  
 They brought fresh fruits in the morning.

## \* Expressions

- **They carry fresh meat and fish.** 他们运送新鲜的肉和鱼。
  - = They guarantee the freshness of all their meat and fish.
  - = They only produce fresh meat and fish.

**Other Expressions:** Were these organically grown? 这些是有机蔬菜吗?  
 = Are these organic?  
 How much is it per kilogram? 一公斤多少钱?  
 = How much is that by the kilogram?  
 = How much is it per kilo?

## \* Questions

1. Do you like to go to the market?
2. What do you usually buy in the market?
3. How often do you go to the market?
4. Who do you go to the market with?
5. Is there a market near your place?

## \* Sample Answers

1. Yes. I enjoy going to the market.
2. I usually buy groceries and fruits.
3. I go there at least once a week.
4. I usually go there with my husband.
5. Yes. There is Costco near my house.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

grocery: 商店  
 organic: 有机的  
 guarantee: 保证

## \* Practice

A: Is this meat fresh?

B: We guarantee the \_\_\_\_\_ of our meat.

A: What do you buy in the market?

B: I usually buy \_\_\_\_\_ grown vegetables.

A: How much is it \_\_\_\_\_ kilogram?

B: It's five dollars and fifty cents.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

I usually buy organically \_\_\_\_\_ fruits.

- A. grow
- B. grown
- C. grew
- D. growing

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

fresh	guarantee	grocery	market
-------	-----------	---------	--------

- 1) Where is the nearest \_\_\_\_\_ store?
- 2) My mom makes \_\_\_\_\_ orange juice for me.
- 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ he will come.
- 4) We go to the \_\_\_\_\_ every Sunday.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) brought / the / in / they / fruits / morning / fresh

\_\_\_\_\_

2) much / per / it / how / kilogram / is / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) these / organic / are / vegetables / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

- |   |                                 |          |              |           |
|---|---------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. B  | 2. 1) grocery                   | 2) fresh | 3) guarantee | 4) market |
| 3. 1) They brought fresh fruits in the morning. | 2) How much is it per kilogram? |          |              |           |
| 3) Are these organic vegetables?                |                                 |          |              |           |



# Concert

## \*Preparation

Michael Jackson's concert was amazing.  
 The singer was so passionate.  
 The concert has been cancelled due to heavy rain.  
 The tickets are all sold out.

## \* Expressions

- **The tickets are all sold out.** 票都售完了。
  - = There are no more tickets left.
  - = No tickets are available for the concert.

**Other Expressions:** Are there any tickets? 还有票吗?

- = Are you still selling tickets?
- = Are tickets still available? / Could we buy some tickets?

## \* Questions

1. Do you like to go to a concert?
2. Have you ever been to a concert? If so, what concert was it?
3. What type of concert do you like?
4. Who's your favorite singer?
5. Do you buy tickets at the box office or through the Internet?

## \* Sample Answers

1. Yes, I like to go to a concert.
2. Yes. I went to Psy's concert last year.
3. I like the ballad concert.
4. My favorite singer is Lee Seung Hwan.
5. I usually buy tickets through the Internet.  
 It's more convenient.

### Vocabulary & Expressions

passionate : 充满激情的  
 due to : 由于  
 be sold out : 售完  
 box office : 票房收入  
 convenient : 方便的

## \* Practice

A: How was the concert?

B: His concert was \_\_\_\_\_.

A: How was the singer?

B: He was so \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Why was the concert cancelled?

B: It was cancelled \_\_\_\_\_ heavy rain.

## \* Review

### 1. Fill in the blank with the proper word.

The tickets are all \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sold with
- B. sold out
- C. sold off
- D. sold about

### 2. Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

passionate      due      convenient      available

- 1) Taking subway is more \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
- 2) I'm wondering if this coupon is still \_\_\_\_\_ to use.
- 3) He made a \_\_\_\_\_ speech to the students.
- 4) The project will be discontinued \_\_\_\_\_ to lack of fund.

### 3. Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence.

1) never / concert / I / been / to / have / a

\_\_\_\_\_

2) are / left / there / tickets / no / more

\_\_\_\_\_

3) tickets / you / still / are / selling / ?

\_\_\_\_\_

## \* Answers

1. B      2. 1) convenient      2) available      3) passionate      4) due  
3. 1) I have never been to a concert.      2) There are no more tickets left.  
3) Are you still selling tickets?