

Practical English Writing 1

The Sentence

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Practical English Writing 1 : *The Sentence*

by Todd Morris, Stuart Scott, Rebecca Mueller Callahan, Daniel Kilduff, and Aaron Snowberger

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Why this book was written

This book is intended to meet the needs of low-level, young adult learners. For many years, the authors of the *Practical English Writing* series have noted an inconvenient gap in available ESL textbooks. The books that offer level-appropriate materials for our university students have childish images and themes, while those suited to our students' ages are too advanced or move too quickly. Unable to discover any textbook that combines adult appeal with basic English writing, we've taken the plunge and designed our own.

The *Practical English Writing* series uses current ESL best practices and theories for the best learner outcomes. This material has been taught and tested over the course of six semesters, and received high ratings from students every time. We hope it proves as useful and entertaining in your classroom as it does in ours.

What's in this book

Section 1: *Building Blocks*

To help students get a full understanding of proper sentence creation, the book starts with the basics: an introduction to nouns, verbs, and basic sentence structure.

Section 2: *Verb Tenses*

Once students have a solid grasp of the basic Building Blocks of English sentences, the book ventures on into verb tenses (simple present, simple past, and present continuous).

Section 3: *Descriptive Writing*

This part of the book covers intermediate sentence structure, and more descriptive language. Section 3 introduces adjectives, adverbs, prepositions of place, pronouns, and writing longer sentences.

Section 4: Forms & Letters

Using various forms and written documents, students are led through the process of putting word to page in multiple real-world examples. These include address writing, travel forms, postcards, letters, and travel brochures.

Section 5: Resources

In Section Five, teachers can find three Sample Tests that include various types of questions that we've found effective in our own tests. And at the very back of the book, students can find a 10-page lined section for taking notes throughout the class.

Conventions used in the book



Attention: Pay attention to these tips and reminders.



Warnings: Be particularly careful about these points!

Where to find help

THE BOOK'S WEBSITE

Located at <http://www.practicalenglishwriting.com/>, the website that supports this book will give you access to the following:

A Downloadable PDF of the Book

After logging into the website, you will be able to download a FULL copy of the PDF of this book located at <http://www.practicalenglishwriting.com/book1>.

Sample Tests and Teaching Resources

We've gathered together some of the best resources we've used in connection with this material over the years. An ongoing collection of teaching resources can be found online at <http://www.practicalenglishwriting.com/teachers>.

Online Homework and Practice Questions

Having students do homework online (that is automatically recorded and graded) has proven to be one of the most beneficial practices these days. To access online homework, students may visit <http://www.practicalenglishwriting.com/students>.

Updates and Errata

No book is perfect, and we expect some eagle-eyed teachers and students to be able to pick up one or two mistakes here. The book Errata page will contain the most recent information about mistakes and fixes for this book. It is located at <http://www.practicalenglishwriting.com/errata>.

Your Feedback

We always value feedback and welcome any questions, comments, or suggestions pertaining to this book. You may find a contact form on the book website at <http://www.practicalenglishwriting.com/contact>.

Section ONE

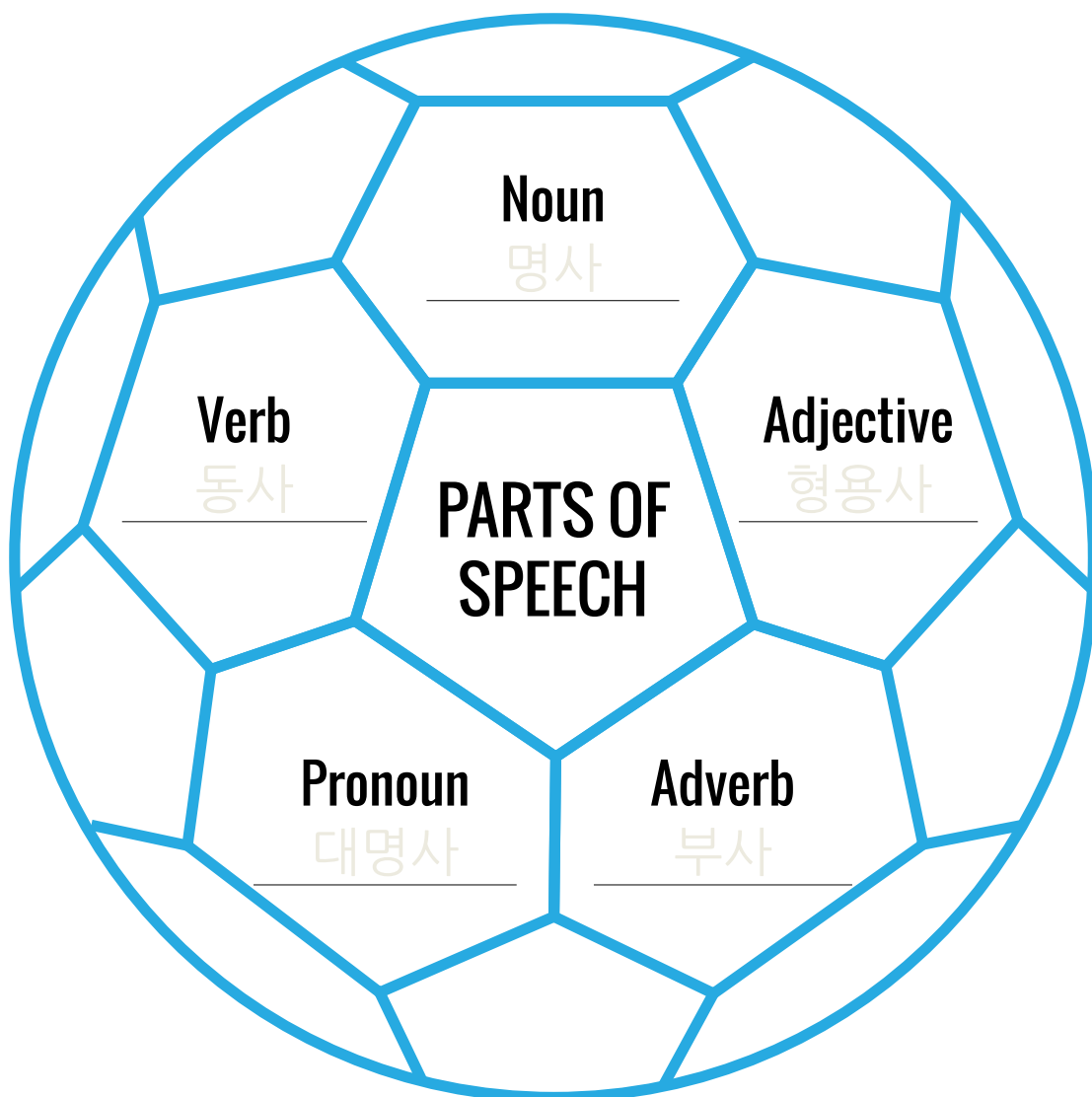
Building Blocks

- 1) Parts of Speech
- 2) Nouns
- 3) Verbs
 - 3.a) Verb Practice
- 4) Basic Sentences
 - 4.a) Basic Sentences Practice

PARTS OF SPEECH

In this book, you will come across the phrase “parts of speech” many times. We will examine the **five** main parts of speech.

 Write the meaning of each Part of Speech in your first language in the blanks below.



PARTS OF SPEECH Example

Pronoun

- He
- It
- They

Adjective

- Fast
- Strong
- Red

Adverb

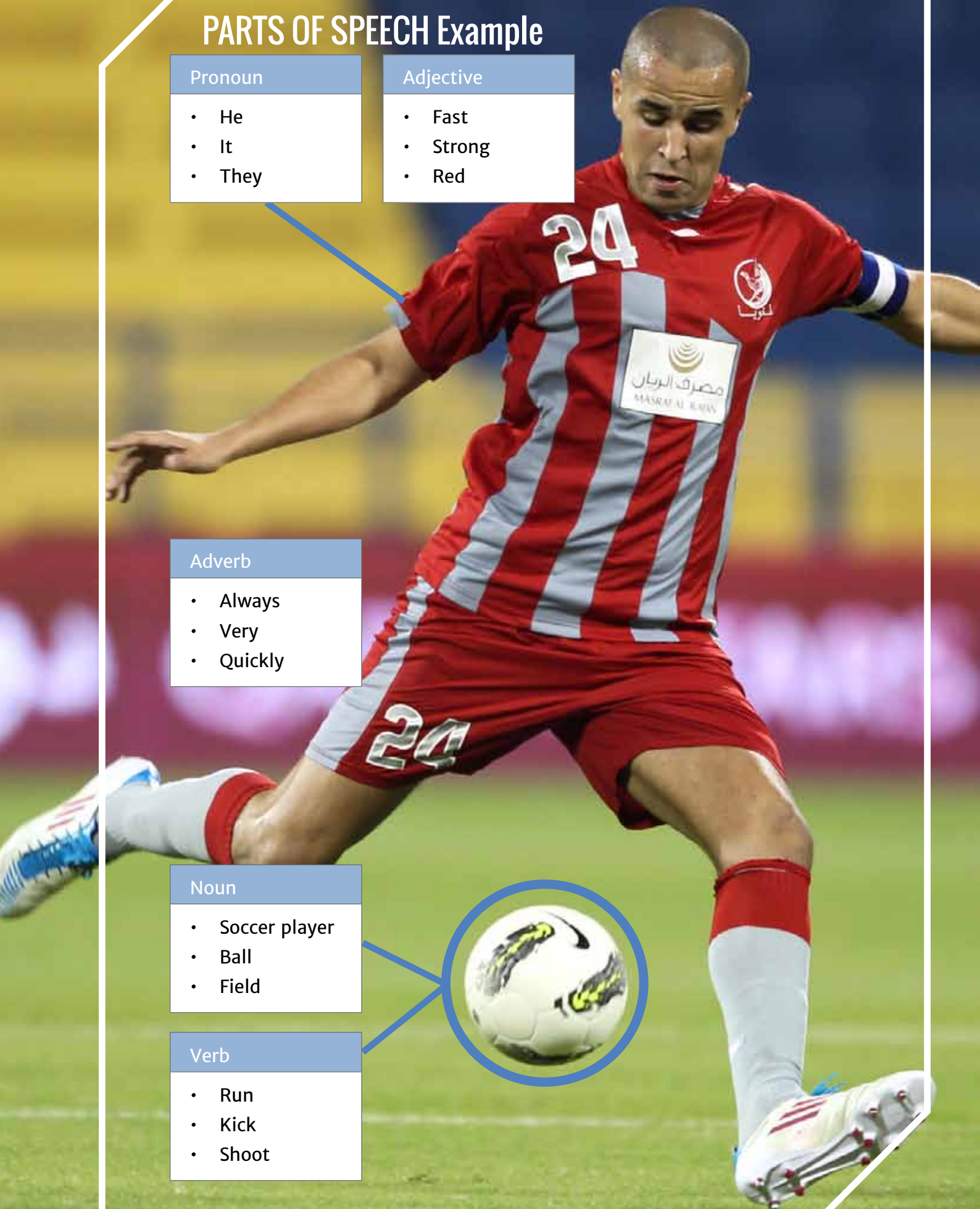
- Always
- Very
- Quickly

Noun

- Soccer player
- Ball
- Field

Verb

- Run
- Kick
- Shoot



NOUNS


There are **three** different kinds of nouns.



PEOPLE

These usually represent family members, jobs, or people in the community.

Ex. sister, teacher, jogger


 Give **three** examples of people nouns.



PLACES

These may refer to rooms, buildings, or locations.

Ex. park, classroom, lake


 Give **three** examples of place nouns.




THINGS

These are for what you can see or touch.

Ex. pig, car, book

 Give **three** examples of thing nouns.

 Identify the following nouns as Ⓐ *people*, Ⓑ *places*, or Ⓒ *things*.

1) bank _____

4) enemy _____

7) soccer _____

2) librarian _____

5) DVD _____

8) tooth _____

3) pilot _____

6) brain _____


9) pool hall _____



PROPER NOUNS

There is a special group of nouns we call *proper nouns*. These nouns are the actual names of things. They require capital letters.

Ex. Jeonju, Canada, Obama, King Sejong, Tuesday, March

 Give **two** examples of each kind of proper noun.

PEOPLE

PLACES

THINGS

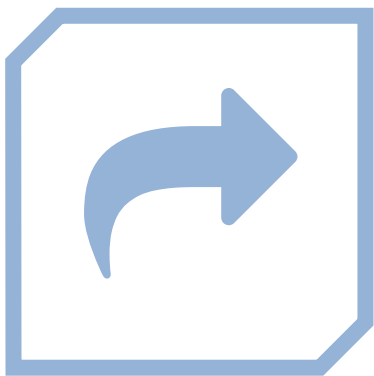
PRONOUNS *

You may have also heard about pronouns (words like *him* and *her*). Pronouns are words we use when we do not want to or do not need to repeat the same noun or noun phrase.

We will learn more about pronouns in Section 3 (Descriptive Writing) on **page 40**.

VERBS

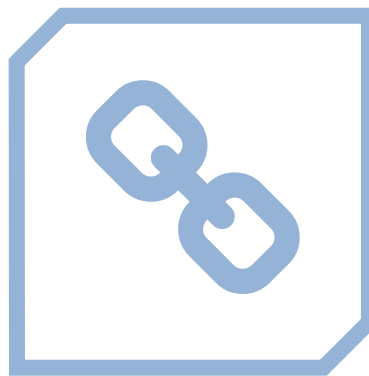
Verbs are very important in English and every sentence requires a verb. There are **two** kinds of verbs.



ACTION VERBS

These verbs describe an action or motion.

Ex. jump, eat, drive



STATIVE (LINKING) VERBS

These verbs link or give more information about the nouns that precede them.

Ex. to be (am, is are, was, were) tastes, looks




Give **two** more examples of both kinds of verbs.


ACTION

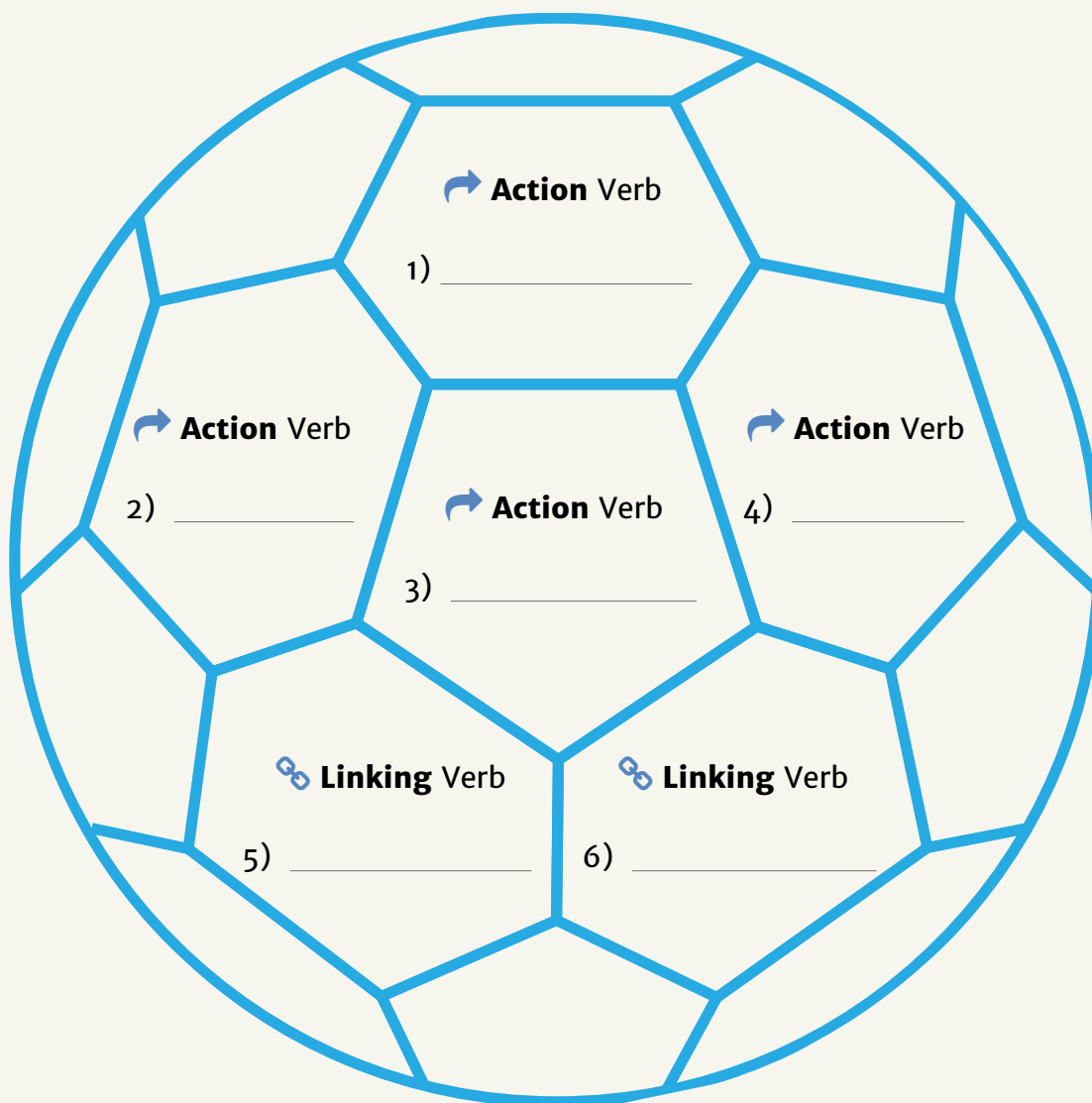
STATIVE

Verb Practice

 Identify the following verbs as Ⓐ *action* or Ⓛ *linking*.

- 1) find _____ 3) study _____ 5) seem _____ 7) have _____
2) sleep _____ 4) dream _____ 6) grow _____ 8) stand _____

 Now find **four** action verbs and **two** linking verbs in your textbook.




BASIC SENTENCES


What is a sentence?

A sentence is a group of words that make a complete thought.

Ex. The boy ate his breakfast. / The boy played with the ball.

English Sentences use the Subject – Verb – Object form

 What is the Korean sentence structure? _____

 Remember, all sentences **must** have a subject and a verb.



SUBJECT

- The subject is the person or thing that is doing an action
*Ex. **The food** looks hot.*
- Subjects are nouns
- There can be two or more subjects in a sentence if they share the same verb
*Ex. **Mike and Dave** went to school.*

VERB

- Verbs show what the subject is doing
*Ex. Mike **runs**.*
- Verbs show tense (time)
*Ex. Mike **ran** yesterday.*

OBJECT

- Objects receive the action of a verb
*Ex. Luke kicked **the soccer ball**.*
- Objects are nouns

Basic Sentences Practice



Identify the subjects, verbs, and objects in the following passage.

My winter vacation was great. I went to many places. The best place was Jeonju. I tasted delicious food in Jeonju. Jeonju has really wonderful food. I really liked Jeonju bibimbab. I saw many interesting things. My favorite place was Hanok Village. I walked through many old buildings there. I really enjoyed my trip. I can't wait to travel again next vacation!



Please write **five simple sentences** about your last vacation.

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

- 3) _____

- 4) _____

- 5) _____

Verb + Time = Tenses

Nouns and verbs are good for making sentences to tell us things that are happening. But WHEN exactly did those things happen? This is where Verb Tenses come into play. You'll learn about three of these in the next section: actions that are happening RIGHT NOW (simple present), actions that happened previously and are now finished (simple past), and actions that began in the past and are still continuing now (present continuous). By learning the various verb tenses that we can use when writing, we will be able to create more detailed and specific sentences. So, let's get started!

Section TWO

Verb Tenses

- 1) The Simple Present Tense
 - 1.a) Simple Present Practice
- 2) The Simple Past Tense
 - 2.a) Simple Past Practice
 - 2.b) Writing Prompt I : Past Tense
- 3) The Present Continuous Tense
 - 3.a) Writing Prompt II : Present Continuous
- 4) Verb Tense Review

VERB TENSES (I)

The Simple Present Tense

One verb | Now | The time of the action

We use the simple present tense when we write about:

- things we do every day or most days (*John **eats** breakfast every morning.*)
- general truths (*Turtles **are** slow. Cows **eat** grass.*)
- things that don't change often or never change (*I **live** in Jeonju. I **like** ice cream.*)

Simple Present of **Be**

- I **am**
- you *are*
- he/she/it **is**
- we *are*
- you *are*
- they *are*

Simple Present of **Have**

- I *have*
- you *have*
- he/she/it **has**
- we *have*
- you *have*
- they *have*

Simple Present of **Like**

- I *like*
- you *like*
- he/she/it **likes**
- we *like*
- you *like*
- they *like*

Simple Present of **Go**

- I *go*
- you *go*
- he/she/it **goes**
- we *go*
- you *go*
- they *go*

i Remember, verbs used with third person singular subjects (*he, she, it, the dog, Yujin*) end in *-s* or *-es*.

Simple Present *Practice*



Fill in the blanks with the correct simple present tense forms of the verbs given.

MY GRANDPARENTS

My grandparents (① *be*) _____ very nice people. They (② *have*) _____ many friends in our town. My grandfather (③ *be*) _____ a doctor and my grandmother (④ *be*) _____ a teacher. They (⑤ *like*) _____ to help other people. They (⑥ *be*) _____ both very healthy people too. My grandfather (⑦ *go*) _____ to the gym three times a week. My grandmother (⑧ *like*) _____ running in the park. I (⑨ *like*) _____ to go with her sometimes. We always (⑩ *have*) _____ a good time running together.



Now, describe *your* parents or grandparents. What kind of people are they?

1) What does your **father/grandfather** do?

2) What does he like doing?

3) Use another adjective to describe your father/grandfather.

4) What does your **mother/grandmother** do?

5) What does she like doing?

6) Use another adjective to describe your mother/grandmother.

7) Write 2 more things about them.

VERB TENSES (II)

The Simple Past Tense

One verb | An action that has started and finished | The time of the action

We use the simple past tense to talk about actions that have finished.

- What did you do yesterday?
- What happened five years ago?

Both regular and irregular verbs can be used in the past tense.

Simple Past of **Be**

- I **was**
- you *were*
- he/she/it **was**
- we *were*
- you *were*
- they *were*

Simple Past of **Have**

- I *had*
- you *had*
- he/she/it *had*
- we *had*
- you *had*
- they *had*

Simple Past of **Visit**

- I *visited*
- you *visited*
- he/she/it *visited*
- we *visited*
- you *visited*
- they *visited*

Simple Past of **Use**

- I *used*
- you *used*
- he/she/it *used*
- we *used*
- you *used*
- they *used*



Remember, regular verbs (*visit, use, play, work, etc.*) in the past tense end in *-ed* or *-d*.

Simple Past *Practice*



 Find the mistakes in the paragraph and **rewrite it** using *simple past tense*.

MY TRIP TO LOTTE WORLD

I visit Lotte World with my family last week. It is so much fun. My sister and I are really excited because it is our first time to go there. My father uses his Lotte credit card to pay, so we are able to get a discount. We also visit Everland while we are there. My sister and I play a lot of games in Everland. We use some coupons to get free ice cream. We all have a great time.



Writing Prompt 1 : *Past Tense*



Think about a trip that you took *in the past*. Write **ten** sentences describing your trip.

- Who did you go with?
- How did you get there?
- How did you feel before, during, and after the trip?
- Where and when did you go?
- What did you do, see, hear and eat?

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

6)

7)

8)

9)

10)



Welcome to Beautiful
BAGAN, MYANMAR!

Wish you
were here!

VERB TENSES (III)

The Present Continuous Tense

Now | An action that has started but not finished | The time of the action

We use the present continuous tense to describe:

- actions that are happening now
- actions that are happening over an extended period of time (today, this week, this year, etc.)

I **am eating** breakfast. I **am studying** English at Jeonju University.

subject	be	(not)	verb + -ing
I	am	(not)	running
You	are	(not)	running
He/She/It	is	(not)	running
We	are	(not)	running
You (plural)	are	(not)	running
They	are	(not)	running



Stative (Non-Action) Verbs

Be careful! Some verbs in English do **NOT** usually take present continuous tense because they are not action verbs. Here are some common non-action, or stative, verbs: *be, have, see, love, believe, own, and want.*

Writing Prompt 2 : *Present Continuous*



Today is the day! You are leaving on a trip to New York later today. Write **ten sentences** to describe what you are doing RIGHT NOW to prepare.

1) Your alarm has just gone off. It is 7:00am. What are you doing?

2) It is 8:00am and you are hungry. What are you eating?

3) It is 8:30am. What are you doing?

4) You are just about to leave your home. What are you doing?

5) You are on the bus to the airport. How are you feeling?

6) You have arrived at the bus rest area. What are you doing?

7) You have just arrived at the airport. What are you doing?

8) You are now lining up to go through immigration. How is the line moving?

9) You are in the airport duty free shopping area. What are you buying?

10) You have just sat down on the plane. Where are you sitting?

VERB TENSE REVIEW

Going on a trip is exciting! It's fun visiting another country, eating new foods, seeing interesting sights, and meeting all kinds of people. Unfortunately, you'll also be spending a lot of money! Here are some tips to help you save money while you are traveling.

First, you count how much money you have. Then, you decide what activities are most important to you. Do you want to go on a more expensive bus tour, or do you want to take a cheap walking tour? Do you see a Broadway musical, or enjoy a rollerblading lesson instead? Do you eat at restaurants or make sandwiches in your hotel room? How much money you spend depends on the activities you choose.

I did this on my last trip to New York. I counted my money and decided which activities I wanted to do. I really wanted to go see Central Park, so I walked through the park with my sister. That was very cheap—in fact, it was free! But we were hungry, so we bought lunch. Food in Central Park is actually very expensive. Then we went to the Metropolitan Museum. It wasn't expensive to go inside the Museum, but I spent a lot of money in the gift shop. Finally, we took the subway back to our hotel. The subway was cheaper than a taxi.

I hope you will enjoy your trip! Have a good time seeing New York City!

Questions

1) What are some expensive activities in New York?

2) What are some inexpensive activities in New York?

3) Who did the author visit New York with?

4) What are two activities she did on her trip?

5) Find **two present tense verbs** and write them below.

6) Find **two past tense verbs** and write them below.

7) Find **two present continuous tense verbs** and write them below.



Descriptive Writing

Now that you're covered the basic building blocks of sentences and verb tenses, it's time to put them to use in making longer and more descriptive sentences. In the next section, we will add describing words (adjectives and adverbs), prepositions (those words like *in*, *on*, and *under* that tell us *where* something is or some action happened) and pronouns (like *me*, *us*, *him*, *her*, and *it*). Then, we'll take everything you've learned so far and put it all together to begin make more descriptive and beautiful sentences.

Section THREE

Descriptive Writing

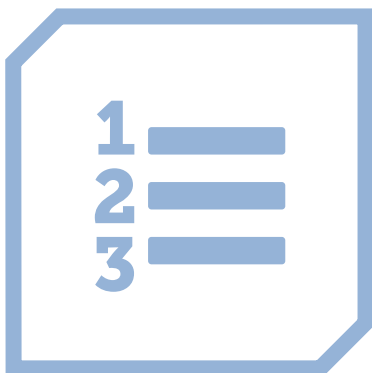
- 1) Adjectives
- 2) Adverbs
- 3) Prepositions of Place
 - 3.a) Draw My Office
- 4) Pronouns
- 5) Descriptive Sentences
 - 5.a) Sentences Practice I
 - 5.b) Sentences Practice II
- 6) Parts of Speech Review

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is used to give more information about a noun.


Ex. *red, painful, interesting*

We will study **two** kinds of adjectives.

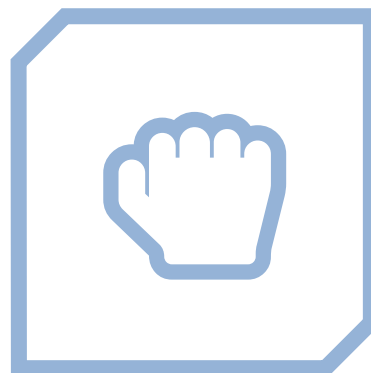


DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES

This includes most adjectives. The examples above are all descriptive adjectives.

 Write **two** descriptive adjectives for each noun below.

_____ girl
_____ car
_____ book
_____ wind
_____ friend




POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

These are used to show who owns something. It can be done by adding 's to the noun.

Ex. *the teacher's house, the school's lunch hour, the book's cover*

You can also use pronouns.

my book	your book	their books
your books	his book	<i>its book</i>
our books	her book	

 Please note that *its book* is correct. *It's* means *it is* or *it has* and is not a possessive adjective, but rather a contraction of the subject and verb *it is* or *it has*.

A Day in the Mountains

Every fall, I try to find one day that I can go out to the mountains to see the **radiant** colors of the trees and bushes. My favorite mountain is Soraksan, but it is a long way from Jeonju. Jirisan is much closer, so I usually visit this wonderful mountain. Jirisan is located in Jirisan National Park, which is actually part of three different provinces. Unfortunately, I am not the only one who loves the bright colors and the great views. Jirisan is always very busy in the summer and the fall.

Ji in Chinese characters means **wisdom**. It is said that anyone can attain wisdom if they spend long enough on this famous mountain. Also, there are many temples on Jirisan. The most famous is Hwaeomsa Temple. This ancient temple was built **circa** 544. Of course it was **destroyed** by the **invading** Japanese, but was rebuilt with many other cultural properties after the defeat of the Japanese. It has a small building with over 1000 Buddha statues inside. The view is beautiful with mountains on all sides. The hike to this temple is quite easy and can be completed by any **determined** hiker. Another famous temple on this mountain is Samseonggung, or Three Sages Palace. This temple was built as a place to respect the three **mythical** creators of Korea. King Dangun is, of course, the most famous. In 2333 B.C., it is said that he became the first king. Most Koreans today will tell you that this story is not true, but they still hold the temple and its story in great respect.

(next page →)

I always try to head out early in the morning when I visit this **gorgeous** mountain. The traffic is slow and parking is hard to find. If I start before daylight, it is easier to get there and get home. Before I travel home, though, I like to go into Namwon. This is a smaller city on the edge of the **mountain chain**. Namwon is famous for a Korean love story similar to Romeo and Juliet. Every Korean knows the story of Chunhyang. Their love is incredible. My trip to Namwon includes a visit to the park **dedicated** to their love. Its setting shows what life was like at that time. The **exact** date is not known, but the story probably comes from the early Joseon dynasty period.

South Jeolla province is beautiful year round, but it becomes truly spectacular each year in the autumn. A wise person tries to visit every year. Maybe that wisdom comes from visiting the mountain. This year, my visit did not disappoint.

WORD BANK

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <i>radiant</i> ——— shining, bright | 7) <i>mythical</i> ——— an old story that may or may not be true |
| 2) <i>wisdom</i> ——— knowledge | 8) <i>gorgeous</i> ——— very beautiful |
| 3) <i>circa</i> ——— around / near that time | 9) <i>mountain chain</i> ——— a group of mountains in the same area |
| 4) <i>destroy</i> ——— make something useless | 10) <i>dedicated</i> ——— built to show respect to a certain thing or people |
| 5) <i>invading</i> ——— attacking another person's land | 11) <i>exact</i> ——— accurate or correct |
| 6) <i>determined</i> — a desire to do something | |

Questions

1) What is the writer's favorite mountain? _____

2) Why does he go to Jirisan? _____

3) When was Hwaeomsa Temple built? _____

4) Why was Samseonggung built? _____

5) Why should you go to Jirisan early in the morning? _____

6) When did the love story take place? _____

7) Find **3 descriptive adjectives with the noun** they describe. Example: wise person

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

8) Find **3 possessive adjectives with the correct noun**. Example: my visit

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

Discussion

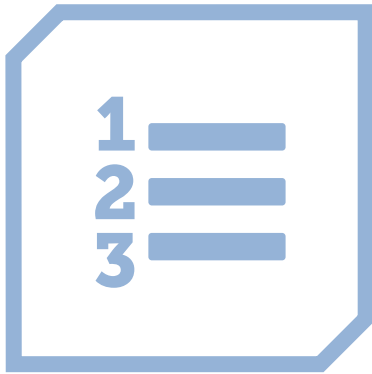
1) What is your favorite mountain? Why? _____

2) What is your favorite mythical story? _____

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb: *Ex. slowly, easily, very*

There are **three** kinds of adverbs that we will study.

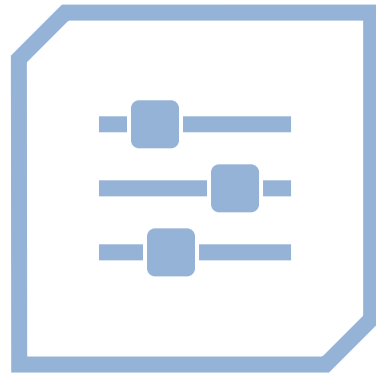


DESCRIPTIVE ADVERBS

Like an adjective, this will give you more information about the action it is describing.

*Ex. My mother talks **quickly**. / The taxi driver drives **dangerously**. / The chef cooks **wonderfully**.*

In each of these examples, we simply added *-ly* to an adjective to get an adverb. It is the action that is being described, not the person.



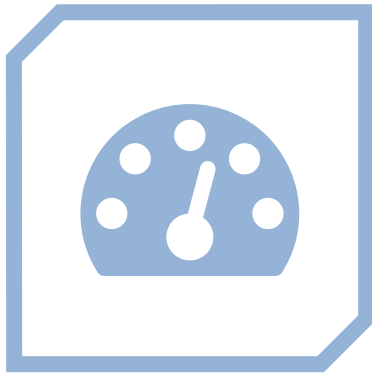
MODIFYING ADVERBS

These adverbs tell you **how much** or **how little** of something.

*Ex. My mother talks **too** quickly. / The taxi driver drives **somewhat** dangerously. / The chef cooks **very** wonderfully.*

They can also modify adjectives.

*Ex. I am **very** late. / She is **a bit** ugly. / The homework is **almost** due.*



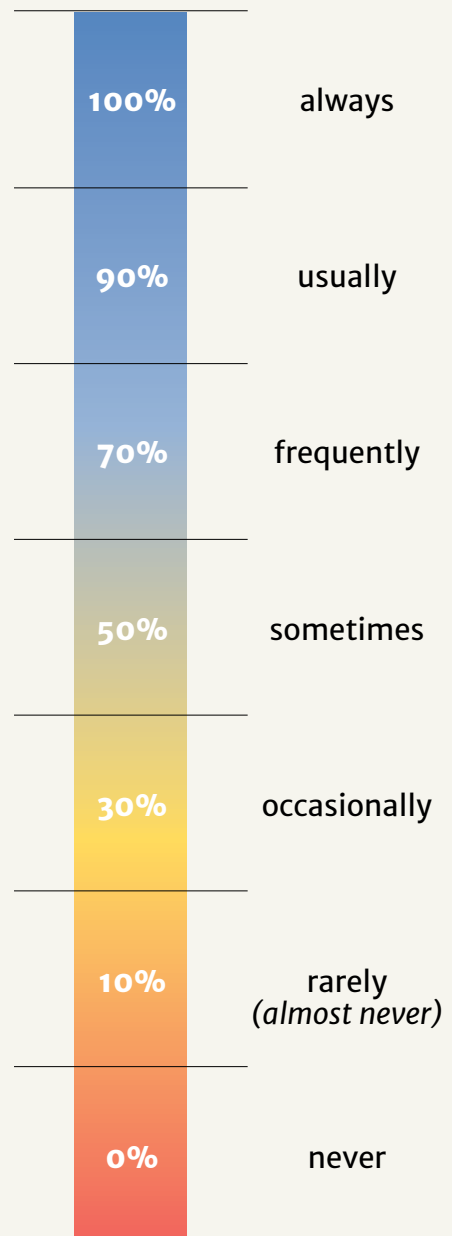
FREQUENCY ADVERBS

These adverbs tell you **how often** the action happens. To the right are the most common adverbs. However, there are others.

These adverbs are usually placed between the noun and the verb.

Ex. I **always** brush my teeth after I eat. /
I **usually** watch television during dinner. /
I **frequently** shop at Lotte Mart.


HOW OFTEN DO YOU...?




Exercises

 Add **two** descriptive adverbs to the sentences below.


- 1) The beautiful princess dances _____ and _____.
- 2) The careless boys play _____ and _____.
- 3) The hungry dog looks _____ and _____ for food.

 You may find these adjectives helpful or use your own ideas:
endless, beautiful, elegant, harmless, careless, thorough, clumsy, angry.

 Complete the sentences below with information about you. **Do not** use the same verbs as on the previous page.

- 1) I always _____.
- 2) I usually _____.
- 3) I frequently _____.
- 4) I sometimes _____.
- 5) I occasionally _____.
- 6) I rarely _____.
- 7) I never _____.

Adverb Practice(1)

 Write adverbs in the blanks. You may use your own or select from the list below.

quickly, usually, very, mostly, extremely, always, tiredly, greatly, happily, really

In Korea, ice hockey is not a _____ popular sport. But when I traveled to New York, I saw a professional game for the first time. Ice hockey is a sport played in many Northern Countries. It is an _____ fast game. The ice is _____ cleaned after every twenty minute period. Passing a small rubber puck _____ to your teammates _____ increases the chances of success. After only a 45 second shift players _____ skate _____ to their bench. There are not many goals scored, so players celebrate _____ when a goal is scored. Ice hockey is a _____ exciting game.





A **Unique** King

Throughout history, the leaders of many countries have been very bad men. They cared very little for the **subjects** in their countries. Some well-known examples of bad kings are Ivan the Terrible of Russia, Bad King John of England and Nero, the **Emperor** of Rome. However, not all kings in history have been bad men. One king **stands out** for what he **accomplished** for his people, not what he took from them. That man is King Sejong the Great of Korea.

King Sejong was fortunate to become king. Sejong was not from the original royal family. His grandfather, Yi Song-gye, was a successful general in the army. The king foolishly ordered General Song-gye to attack the neighboring country of Jurchen (current day Manchuria). However, he cleverly decided not to attack them, and **instead** took the army back to the capital city and quickly **conquered** the Korean king. In 1392, Yi Song-gye became King Taejo, the first of the Chosun kings. Sejong had two older brothers. Originally, his older brother was **intended** to be the crown prince (the person to be the next king). However, he spent most of his time in leisure, hunting, and fishing. Sejong studied endlessly and thus was chosen over his two older brothers. Sejong continued to study diligently throughout his life.

In 1428, Sejong's father retired and Sejong's unusual path to power finally put him on the throne. Sejong uniquely thought that no king could be rich if his subjects were poor, and no king could be happy if his subjects were hungry. In years when there was a bad harvest, he would **reduce** the food taxes from those provinces that could not afford to pay. Sejong helped the arts and the sciences by opening schools for scholars and artists. His greatest achievement was to create a uniquely Korean alphabet so that all the people could learn to read and write.



King Sejong never stopped trying to **improve** the life of his subjects. He always cared for everyone, not just the rich. He **banned** cruelty to slaves and prisoners. He brought respect to the elderly, regardless of whether they were rich or poor. He extended **maternity leave** for ladies employed by the crown. Amazingly, he introduced thirty days **paternity leave** for the fathers of newborn babies. Sejong ambitiously **reformed** Korean law, tax methods, farms, printing presses, and music.

The people of Korea openly loved their King Sejong. They did not fear him. They were able to talk to him and freely speak their opinions. It is no wonder that the name Sejong the Great still rings **reverently** throughout the country.

WORD BANK

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <i>unique</i> ——— only one | 10) <i>improve</i> ——— to make better |
| 2) <i>subjects</i> ——— the people who live in a country | 11) <i>ban</i> ——— to stop something from happening |
| 3) <i>emperor</i> ——— another name for king | 12) <i>maternity leave</i> ——— time off work for women having a baby |
| 4) <i>stands out</i> ——— to be easy to see | 13) <i>paternity leave</i> ——— time off work for men whose wives are having a baby |
| 5) <i>accomplished</i> ——— things that you have done | 14) <i>reform</i> ——— to change to make better or more useful |
| 6) <i>instead</i> ——— to change from one thing to another | 15) <i>reverently</i> ——— deeply respectful |
| 7) <i>conquered</i> ——— to beat in a war | |
| 8) <i>intended</i> ——— what was planned to be | |
| 9) <i>reduce</i> ——— to make lower | |

Questions

1) Name **three bad kings** in history.

2) Why was Sejong not intended to be king?

3) Why was Sejong chosen over his brothers?

4) Name **three things** that King Sejong did to improve life in Korea.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

5) Find **3 verbs with adverbs** that describe actions. Example: He ambitiously reformed Korean law.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

6) Find **2 frequency adverbs with their verbs**.

a) _____

b) _____

Discussion

1) Name another leader of a country that was bad.


a) Name _____ Why? _____

2) Name a leader today that is good and what they have done that is good.


a) Name _____ Why? _____

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Prepositions of place show where things are in relation to each other.

 Here is a list of common prepositions of place. Write the translation of each preposition of place in your first language.

English	Translation	English	Translation
between		next to	
above		in front of	
behind		on	
inside / in		under	
outside		across from	

 When describing where one thing is compared to another thing, we often use this sentence structure.

<i>subject</i>	/	<i>verb</i>	/	<i>preposition of place</i>	/	<i>object.</i>
The pen	/	is	/	on	/	the book.

Prepositions of Place *Practice(1)*



Underline all the prepositions of place in the following paragraph.

My bedroom was so messy. There was a bad smell inside my room. My clean clothes were on my chair. My notebook was under my bed. My books were between the door and the chair. My goldfish was inside a cup of water and my cell phone was inside the goldfish bowl. My mom was very angry with me. She stood outside my room and watched me clean it. However, now my room is clean, and I can go outside to play with my friends.



Look around where you are and write **five sentences** that include a preposition of place.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

Prepositions of Place *Practice(II)*



Read the paragraph about my office, and then **draw a picture** of my office.

My office is small, but well organized. In the middle of the room is a large desk with one drawer. I sit on a leather stool that is neatly centered under the desk. My computer is on the back left corner of the desk. There is a big window on the wall behind the computer. I love looking outside at the beautiful trees while I am working. My coffee cup is next to my computer. Next to that are three smaller cups. There are pencils and pens in the middle cup, and other supplies in the other two cups. There is a clock on the back right corner of my desk, but the batteries are dead. Luckily, I always have batteries inside my desk drawer, which is above my stool. The coat rack is next to the door. Unfortunately, when I am sitting at my desk, the door is behind me, and the coat rack is near my left shoulder. However, if I move my desk, I won't be able to look out the window.

Draw My Office

PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that replace a noun or a noun phrase.

Examples: 1) Mother Theresa was famous. / **She** was famous.

2) The very old man is walking slowly through the peaceful park.

He is walking slowly through **it**.



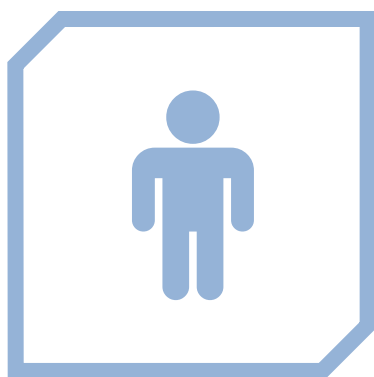
Note: Pronouns **cannot** have *adjectives*, *adverbs* or *articles* with them.

Above, the pronoun '**he**' replaces the entire noun phrase, 'The very old man'. The pronoun is usually replacing the most recently used noun.

My best friend is very kind. **He** gave me a nice present. **It** was very expensive. After I opened **it**, I gave **him** a big hug.

He / him refers to 'my best friend.' **It** refers to 'a nice present.'

There are **two** main kinds of pronouns.

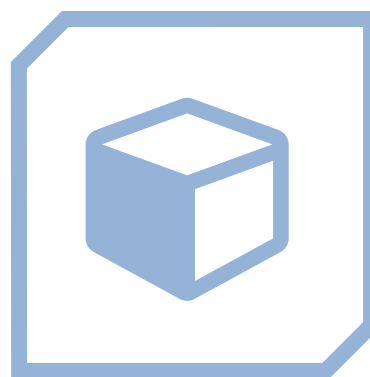


SUBJECT PRONOUNS

These replace the person or the thing doing the action.

My father drove my sister through the park.

He drove my sister through the park.



OBJECT PRONOUNS

These replace the person or thing receiving the action. In a prepositional phrase, use the **object pronoun**.


My father drove my sister through the park.

My father drove **her** through the park.


My father drove my sister through the park.

My father drove my sister through **it**.

Pronoun Practice

 Study the chart below to ensure that you know each form of English pronouns.

Singular(1)		Plural (more than 1)	
Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
I	me	We	us
You	you	You	you
He	him	They	them
She	her		
It	it		


 Exercise: **Rewrite the sentences** below replacing the noun or noun phrases with the best pronoun from the above chart.

Example: The boy is watching a movie with his sister. / **He** is watching **it** with **her**.

- 1) The bus driver hit a parked car. _____
- 2) A young girl is studying English. _____
- 3) Twenty sheep were scared by a small boy. _____
- 4) My brother and I saw some elephants at the zoo. _____
- 5) Our house is bigger than their house. _____
- 6) My mother cooked dinner for our entire family. _____
- 7) You and your class will travel to Mokpo. _____
- 8) Korean bus drivers are usually very friendly. _____
- 9) My fish eat the best food I can find. _____
- 10) The park is a wonderful place to meet my girlfriend. _____

DESCRIPTIVE SENTENCES

Writing descriptive sentences makes your writing more interesting and clear.

 What **two** parts of speech are often used to make sentences more descriptive?


1) _____

2) _____

Review

1) What part of speech describes **nouns**? _____

2) What part of speech describes **verbs, adjectives, and adverbs**? _____

 Remember:

1) All nouns can have adjectives	N + ADJ
2) All action verbs can have adverbs	V + ADV
3) All adjectives and adverbs can have adverbs	ADJ/ADV + ADV
4) You can use more than one adjective/adverb per noun/verb	(1+) ADJ/ADV

Sentences Practice(1)

1) Look at the pictures. Write down as many adjectives and adverbs as you can think of.



Adjective

Adverbs

2) Make **four** descriptive sentences about these pictures.

Use this sentence structure: *The / adj. / noun / be / adv. / verb / prep / the / adj. / noun.*

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

Sentences Practice(II)

1) Look at the picture. Write down as many adjectives and adverbs as you can think of.



Adjective
Adverbs

2) Make **four** descriptive sentences about these pictures.

Use this sentence structure: The / adj. / noun / be / adv. / verb / prep/ the / adj. / noun.


a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____



 Make as many descriptive sentences as you can. Also use **prepositions** & **pronouns**.

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

- 3) _____

- 4) _____

- 5) _____

- 6) _____

- 7) _____

- 8) _____

PARTS OF SPEECH REVIEW



Using the chart below, label each word by its name. The last two sentences are difficult, but have fun with them.

① people noun	⑥ descriptive adjective	⑪ preposition
② place noun	⑦ possessive adjective	⑫ subject pronoun
③ thing noun	⑧ descriptive adverb	⑬ object pronoun
④ action verb	⑨ modifying adverb	⑭ article (a, an, the)
⑤ linking verb	⑩ frequency adverb	

1) *The beautiful princess walked slowly into the garden.*

The	beautiful	princess	walked	slowly	into	the	garden.

2) *She usually buys very large watermelons at the market.*

She	usually	buys	very	large	watermelons	at	the	market.

3) *Our horse is a very loving animal.*

Our	horse	is	a	very	loving	animal.

4) *My aunt saw us beside her grandmother.*

My	aunt	saw	us	beside	her	grandmother.

5) *The policeman saw her on the train.*


The	policeman	saw	her	on	the	train.

6) *Korean people always eat rice at their grandmother's house.*

Korean	people	always	eat	rice	at	their	grandmother's	house.

7) *The lovely pianist never played on Tuesday afternoons.*

The	lovely	pianist	never	played	on	Tuesday	afternoons.

 In your textbook reading from **page 25-26** (Jirisan), find **five adverbs** and identify them as ① descriptive, ② modifying or ③ frequency.

Adverb	Type
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	

Sentence Writing while Traveling

Why learn to write better sentences? There are many practical applications for better writing including improving first impressions and traveling to other countries more comfortably. The following section asks you to apply everything you've learned thus far as you imagine that you are traveling to the U.S. and using English along the way. You will be asked to fill out travel forms, write postcards and letters, and create a travel brochure. Throughout the section, new vocabulary and writing conventions will be introduced that pertain to each individual form of writing.

Section FOUR

Forms & Letters

- 1) Travel Forms
 - 1.a) Arrival Form Practice
 - 1.b) Western Address Form
- 2) Postcard
 - 2.a) How to Write a Postcard
 - 2.b) Write Your Postcard
- 3) Letters or Emails
 - 3.a) Friendly Letter Style
 - 3.b) Write Your Letter
- 4) Travel Brochure
 - 4.a) Brochure Vocabulary
 - 4.b) Assignment: Travel Brochure

Arrival Form *Practice*

1 Family Name

First (Given)

Middle

2 Birth date

Month

Day

Year

3 Number of **family members** traveling with you

4 (a) Street Address (hotel name/destination)

(b) City

(c) State

5 Passport issued by (country)

6 Country of Residence

7 Countries visited on this trip prior to arrival

...

8 **VISITORS**—the total value of all articles that will remain in the country, including commercial merchandise is:

\$

I HAVE READ THE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM AND HAVE MADE A TRUTHFUL DECLARATION.

X

Signature

Date (month/day/year)

Western Address Format

Korean Format

(more specific at top, more general at bottom)

(top = general, bottom = specific)

[person, company, or place name]
[street #] [street name]
[apartment #]
[city] , [state/province] [zip code]
COUNTRY

[person, company, or place name]
COUNTRY
[state/province] [city] [district]
[street name] [street #]
[apartment bldg] [apartment #]

Common Abbreviations

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| • Ave.—avenue | • Rd.—road | • Apt.—apartment |
| • Dr.—drive | • Blvd.—boulevard | • Rm.—room |

Western Address Examples

HOUSE

John Doe
200 E. 90th St.
New York, NY 10128
USA

APARTMENT

Jane Doe
2440 Amsterdam Ave.
#1L
New York, NY 10033
USA

HOTEL / BUSINESS

Waldorf Astoria Hotel
301 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10022
USA



Practice writing an address using **both** styles.

POSTCARD

Writing a Postcard

When you travel to other countries, it is nice to send a postcard to a family member or friend. These days it is so easy to call, text, or email somebody, but taking the time to write a postcard shows that you are thinking about them. Also, it is really nice to receive a postcard in the mail from a friend or family member. It makes a great keepsake, so you can also send yourself one as a souvenir for later.

Writing postcards is different from emails or business letters because they are almost always **informal**. This is because you usually only send postcards to people you are very close with. This means you can write your postcard exactly as you would if you were speaking to the person face to face. It also means that you can switch back and forth between verb tenses depending on what you want to say.

Postcard Sample

Hey John!

You were right. My family and I are having an amazing time here in London!

We're staying at a bed & breakfast really close to Piccadilly Circus. It's so nice! They serve a full English breakfast (eggs, bacon, toast, etc.), and there's a great pub just around the corner that has the best roast beef dinner. The people here are really friendly as well, despite the weather. It really does rain all the time, but we have still managed to do a lot of sightseeing.

Last week we visited Buckingham Palace to watch the changing of the guard. Then the next day we went to Trafalgar Square, and yesterday we went for a ride on the London Eye. It was great! I think tomorrow we are going to go on a bus tour on one of those double-decker buses. Hopefully it doesn't rain so we can sit on the top.

Anyway, I hope you are enjoying your time at the cottage!

See you in a couple weeks,

Hanna x



John Erikson

42 Beach Road
Toronto, ON
K9H 2K4

Questions

Grammar Check

- 1) How many verb tenses are used in the post card? _____
- 2) What are they? _____

Comprehension Check

- 1) Who is the postcard from? _____
- 2) Who is the postcard to? _____
- 3) Where is John now? _____
- 4) Where is Hanna now? _____
- 5) Who lives in Toronto? _____

True or False

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1) The writer is staying in Manchester. | T | F |
| 2) The weather in England is very nice. | T | F |
| 3) The people in England are very kind. | T | F |
| 4) The writer wants to go on the London Eye. | T | F |
| 5) The writer has already seen the changing of the guard. | T | F |

HOW TO WRITE A POSTCARD

There are no rules for writing a postcard, but there are some general guidelines that we will follow for this exercise. Follow these steps to write your own postcard to a friend or family member.

- 1) **Greeting.** Always greet the person first.

(Hi John, / Dear Aunt Gladys, / Hey Mom,)

- 2) **Use the present continuous to say how your trip is going.**

(I'm having a great time in New York. / We're really enjoying Thailand.)

- 3) **Use the present tense to tell them some details.** What is the country like? What are the people or the weather like?

(Canada is beautiful. / The weather in England is terrible! / The people in Jeonju are really friendly, but they are crazy drivers.)

- 4) **Use the past tense to talk about what you did.** Where did you go? What did you eat? What did you see?

(I arrived in Rome last night. / I saw the Coliseum this morning. / I ate pizza in Pisa last week.)

- 5) **Use the future tense to talk about things you plan to do.**

(Tomorrow I will eat snail soup. / I'm going to visit the Eiffel Tower on Friday. / I will go to the Louvre this weekend.)

- 6) **Closing Words.** End your postcard with some nice closing words.

(Wish you were here, / Hope to see you soon, / See you in a few weeks,) followed by your name.

Writing a Postcard *Practice*

1) Write a **greeting** to the person receiving the post card.

2) Write a **present continuous sentence** to say how your trip is going.

3) Write **2 present tense sentences** to give details about the country, weather, people, etc.

4) Write **2 past tense sentences** about what you did, where you went, or other things that happened before you wrote the post card.

5) Write **2 sentences in the future tense** about what you plan to do later, tomorrow, this Friday, etc.

6) Write a **closing statement** to finish your letter.

Write your Postcard



The postcard is divided into two main sections by a vertical line. The left section, representing the front of the postcard, contains 20 horizontal lines for an address. The right section, representing the back of the postcard, contains 5 horizontal lines for a message. A purple 3p postage stamp featuring Queen Elizabeth II is affixed to the top right corner of the back of the postcard.

LETTERS OR EMAILS

Friendly Letter Example

Dear Lincoln,

Hello from Boulder, Colorado! I'm writing this letter in a Starbucks near the University of Colorado. It is a beautiful day here, and the mountains look lovely. It's raining a little bit, so it's not too hot. I am having a wonderful time.

On Wednesday I saw the movie **West Side Story**. The music was boring, but the dancing was good. Yesterday I rode a tour bus around Boulder. I listened to banjo music and learned a lot about the history of this city. I also went skating, and I only fell down once!


Tomorrow I'll go on a ghost walk at night. I think it's going to be very scary. On Saturday I'll go skating one more time and eat some delicious brownies from a local bakery. On Sunday I'm going to fly home again. Will you be excited to see me?

Sincerely,

Becky

Friendly Letter Style

Dear _____ [a friend or relative],

 [5 sentences about what you are doing now, in **simple present** or **present continuous tense**]


1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

 [5 sentences about what you did before, in **simple past tense**]


1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

 [5 sentences about what you will do, in **future tense**]

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

Sincerely,

_____ [your name]



Draft Your Letter

Revising


 Change papers with your partner. Circle any mistakes or problems that you find.

Checklist:


- ☐ Does the letter have a Greeting?
- ☐ Does the letter have a **present continuous** sentence?
- ☐ Does the letter have any **present tense** sentences? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the letter have any **past tense** sentences? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the letter have any **future tense** sentences? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the letter have a Closing Statement?
- ☐ Do you see any grammar mistakes?
 - » (incomplete sentences, subject-verb agreement, word order, punctuation)

 Count how many mistakes or problems you found in your partner's paragraph.

Partner's paper	Number of mistakes:	
-----------------	---------------------	--

 Now change papers back with your partner and talk to them about the mistakes. How many mistakes did they find in your paper?


My paper	Number of mistakes:	
----------	---------------------	--

 Change papers one more time with another partner. Check their paper using the checklist above.

Partner's paper	Number of mistakes:	
My paper	Number of mistakes:	

Write Your Letter



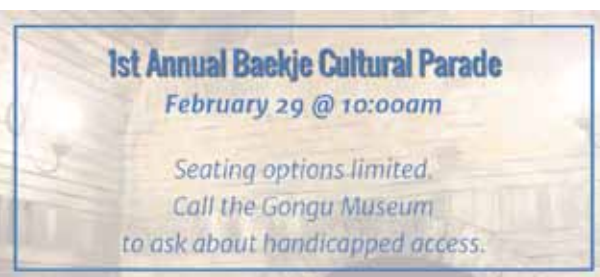
 After you have fixed all the mistakes that you and your partners can find, write the final draft.

[illegible]

TRAVEL BROCHURE

Vocabulary (from p. 58)

Parade
Seating options
Limited
Handicapped



Traditional Archery Lessons

- ✓ All Certified Instructors!
- ✓ Direct shuttle bus to the range

Pricing:

- ✓ 50,000 / 2-hr lesson
- ✓ 120,000 / week (3 lessons)
- ✓ Call for group discounts

Limited Time Offer:

Order NOW to save 15% off your first week of lessons! Reserve now!

Lessons
Certified instructors
Direct shuttle/express bus
Range
Limited time offer
Order now
Save _____%

Storytellers
Approx. (approximately)
In advance
On the spot
RSVP
Customer reviews
Recommended

Historic Baekje Tour

Explore the cultural & historic relics of Baekje with our Storytellers.

- ✓ Starting Pt: Gongju Museum
- ✓ Tour is Approx 2hr

Tickets:

- ✓ 10,000 In advance (online)
- ✓ 20,000 On the spot
- ✓ RSVP (Tours will sell out!)

"Highly Recommended!"

Gold River Cruise

Daily ferry cruises along Korea's famous Gold River.

- ✓ Departure: Downtown Buyeo
- ✓ Return: Board at Daejaegak
- ✓ Times: Every 30 minutes
- ✓ One way: 3,500 / 2,200
- ✓ Round trip: 5,500 / 2,800
- ✓ FREE Parking

Daily
Ferry
Downtown
Departure
Return
Board (v.)

Assignment: Travel Brochure

1) **Make a brochure** for a special tour of your hometown or a place you know well.

The brochure should use the correct vocabulary to answer the following questions:

- Is this a bus or walking tour?
- How much does the tour cost?
- How do you order tickets (online, on the phone, at an office, etc.)?
- Is there a discount?
- When and where does the tour leave?
- When and where does the tour finish?
- What will customers see on the tour?

2) The tour must include **one activity or lesson** (for example, a Korean language lesson or a visit to a special restaurant). What is the activity/lesson? Describe it using the future tense.

- For example: *“During the tour, we will visit the Gaeksa area. There we’ll teach you some basic Korean phrases. We’ll go shopping together. . .”*

Points for an original activity idea!

3) Pretend you are a customer and **write a review** for the tour using the past tense.

- For example: *“This tour was really fun. We went to Hanok Village and saw traditional houses . . .”* or *“This tour was terrible! The guides couldn’t speak English and were very rude. We didn’t go anywhere interesting . . .”*

Travel Brochure Samples

DISCOVER GONGJU!

First Capital of Baekje

1st Annual Baekje Cultural Parade

February 29 @ 10:00am

*Seating options limited.
Call the Gongju Museum
to ask about handicapped access.*

Historic Baekje Tour

Explore the cultural & historic relics of Baekje with our Storytellers.

- ✓ Starting Pt: Gongju Museum
- ✓ Tour is Approx 2hr

Tickets:

- ✓ 10,000 In advance (online)
- ✓ 20,000 On the spot
- ✓ RSVP (Tours will sell out!)

"Highly Recommended!"

Traditional Archery Lessons

- ✓ All Certified Instructors!
- ✓ Direct shuttle bus to the range

Pricing:

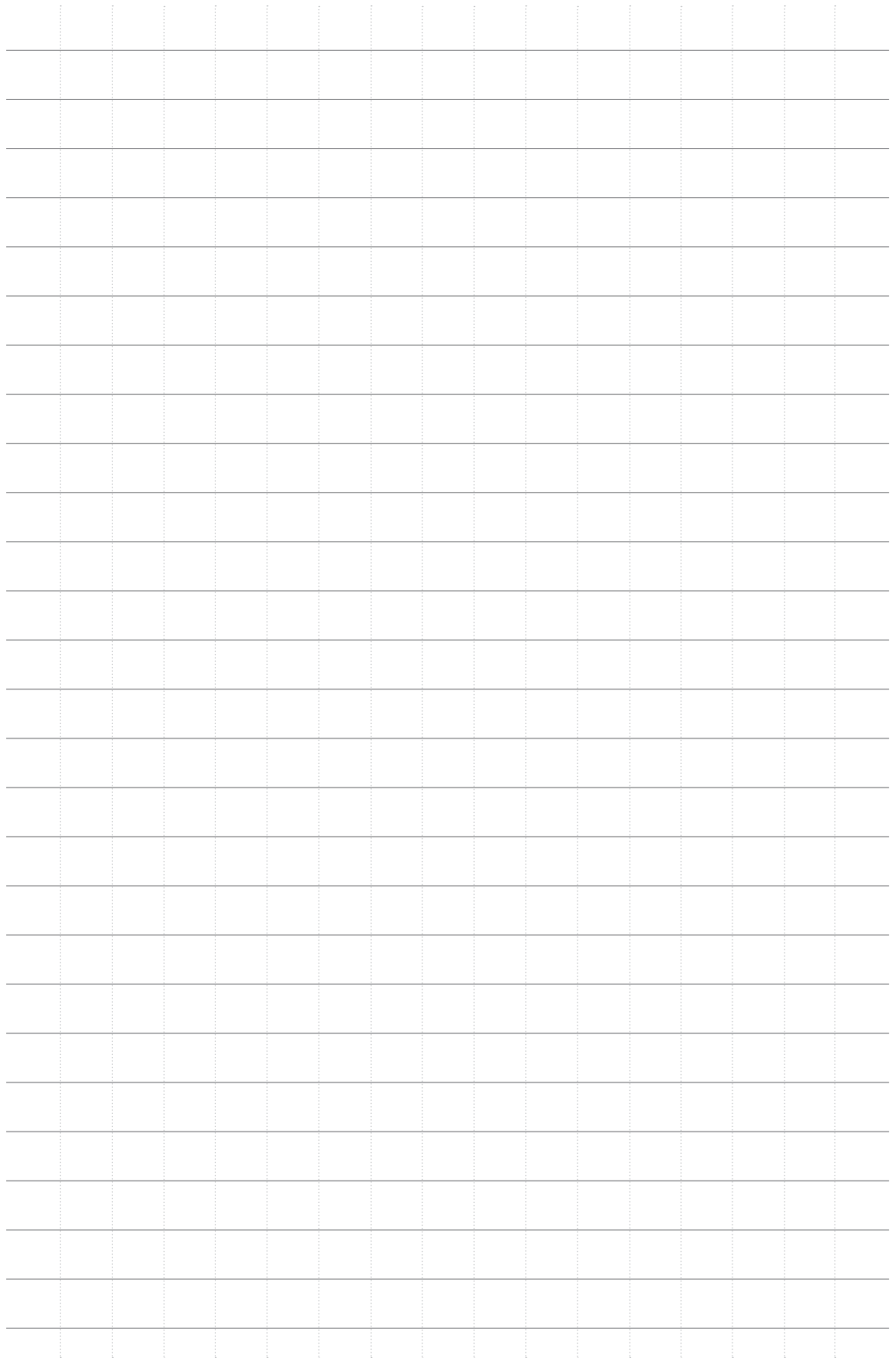
- ✓ 50,000 / 2-hr lesson
- ✓ 120,000 / week (3 lessons)
- ✓ Call for group discounts

Limited Time Offer:

Order NOW to save 15% off your first week of lessons! Reserve now!

           	 <p>TravelBuyeo THE BEST OF BAEKJE</p> <p><i>Customer Review</i></p> <p><i>"Buyeo is an amazing area that truly showcases the historic beauty and traditional culture of the Baekje Dynasty! Highly recommended!"</i></p> <p>+82-41-830-3400</p>  <p>www.practicalenglishwriting.com</p>	<p>EXPLORE BUYEO!</p>   <p>TravelBuyeo THE BEST OF BAEKJE</p>
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 <p>Lotte Resort</p> <p>Experience the historic Baekje Dynasty in luxurious style.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 322 rooms ✓ Aqua Garden ✓ Outdoor pool & sauna ✓ 4 ballrooms & seminar rooms ✓ Lotte Shopping Outlets ✓ Baekje Cultural Complex <p>www.lottebuyeoresort.com +82-41-939-1000</p>	 <p>Gold River Cruise</p> <p>Daily ferry cruises along Korea's famous Gold River.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Departure: Downtown Buyeo ✓ Return: Board at Daejaegak ✓ Times: Every 30 minutes ✓ One way: 3,500 / 2,200 ✓ Round trip: 5,500 / 2,800 ✓ FREE Parking <p>www.buyeotour.net +82-41-830-2523</p>	 <p>Baekje Cultural Complex</p> <p>Built over 17 years, the complex is the biggest Baekje historic site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 3,276,000 m² ✓ Mar-Oct: 09:00-18:00 ✓ Nov-Feb: 09:00-17:00 ✓ Tickets: 4,000 / 3,000 / 2,000 ✓ FREE Parking ✓ Closed Mondays <p>www.bhm.or.kr +82-41-830-3400</p>
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Congratulations!

By completing this book you have “officially” become an English sentence writing expert! Keep this book as a reference for later review and practice. The following section includes three sample tests and more practice questions to test your English sentence writing proficiency.

Section FIVE

Resources

- 1) Extra Revising & Final Draft Pages
- 2) Practice Test A
- 3) Practice Test B
- 4) Practice Test C
- 5) Notes

Revising


 Change papers with your partner. Circle any mistakes or problems that you find.

Checklist:


- ☐ Does the writing have an Introduction?
- ☐ Does the writing have any **present continuous** sentence? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the writing have any **present tense** sentences? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the writing have any **past tense** sentences? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the writing have any **future tense** sentences? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the writing have a Conclusion?
- ☐ Do you see any grammar mistakes?
 - » (incomplete sentences, subject-verb agreement, word order, punctuation)

 Count how many mistakes or problems you found in your partner's paragraph.

Partner's paper	Number of mistakes:	
-----------------	---------------------	--

 Now change papers back with your partner and talk to them about the mistakes. How many mistakes did they find in your paper?

My paper	Number of mistakes:	
----------	---------------------	--

 Change papers one more time with another partner. Check their paper using the checklist above.

Partner's paper	Number of mistakes:	
My paper	Number of mistakes:	

Final Draft



After you have fixed all the mistakes that you and your partners can find, write the final draft.

Lined area for writing the final draft, consisting of 25 horizontal lines.

Revising


 Change papers with your partner. Circle any mistakes or problems that you find.

Checklist:


- ☐ Does the writing have an Introduction?
- ☐ Does the writing have any **present continuous** sentence? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the writing have any **present tense** sentences? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the writing have any **past tense** sentences? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the writing have any **future tense** sentences? How many? _____
- ☐ Does the writing have a Conclusion?
- ☐ Do you see any grammar mistakes?
 - » (incomplete sentences, subject-verb agreement, word order, punctuation)

 Count how many mistakes or problems you found in your partner's paragraph.

Partner's paper	Number of mistakes:	
-----------------	---------------------	--

 Now change papers back with your partner and talk to them about the mistakes. How many mistakes did they find in your paper?

My paper	Number of mistakes:	
----------	---------------------	--

 Change papers one more time with another partner. Check their paper using the checklist above.

Partner's paper	Number of mistakes:	
My paper	Number of mistakes:	

Final Draft



After you have fixed all the mistakes that you and your partners can find, write the final draft.

Lined area for writing the final draft, consisting of 25 horizontal lines.

Practice Test A



Identify the following as one of the parts of speech listed below

① people noun	⑥ descriptive adjective	⑪ preposition
② place noun	⑦ possessive adjective	⑫ subject pronoun
③ thing noun	⑧ descriptive adverb	⑬ object pronoun
④ action verb	⑨ modifying adverb	⑭ article (a, an, the)
⑤ linking verb	⑩ frequency adverb	

1) *The young girl accidentally spilled her very cold soup.*

The	young	girl	accidentally	spilled	her	very	cold	soup.

2) *Usually the ugly hippo secretly watches the sleepy bird.*


Usually	the	ugly	hippo	secretly	watches	the	sleepy	bird.

3) *A very large school is in front of the busiest market in Jeonju.*


A	very	large	school	is	in	front	of	the	busiest	market	in	Jeonju.

4) *The lovely pianist never played happy pop songs on rainy afternoons.*

The	lovely	pianist	never	played	happy	pop	songs	on	rainy	afternoons.

 Change the noun to the correct pronoun.

- 1) Bill is a doctor. works in a hospital.
- 2) Bobby and Lisa are sick. are in bed.
- 3) Andrea takes good care of patients. works in a hospital.
- 4) The hospital is an important building. is located downtown.
- 5) My sister and I are at the hospital. are nervous.
- 6) You and your friend have three tests. are very busy.
- 7) The doctor told Sheila Brown to change her diet. He told to eat more vegetables.
- 8) Dr. Sanchez is related to my brother and I. She visits every Christmas.
- 9) I had an ice cream cone for lunch. was delicious.
- 10) The books are on the shelf. Please take to the library.

 Write questions for the answers. (Who what when where why how)

- 1) _____ ?
- 2) _____ ?
- 3) _____ ?
- 4) _____ ?
- 5) _____ ?
- 6) _____ ?
- 7) _____ ?
- 8) _____ ?
- 9) _____ ?
- 10) _____ ?

Practice Test B

 Match the part of speech with the description.

1) Noun	a) Can describe verbs, adjectives and adverbs
2) Verb	b) Shows where something is
3) Adjective	c) Describes an action or state
4) Adverb	d) Describes a noun
5) Preposition of place	e) Is a name, place or thing

 Read this sentence carefully:

The big dog calmly ate its delicious food on the bed.

- 1) What is the subject? _____
- 2) What is the verb? _____
- 3) Write all the nouns: _____
- 4) Write the adverb: _____
- 5) Write the adjectives: _____



Part 2: Capital Letters and Tenses



Correct the following paragraph. There are **10 things** to correct:

MY HOMETOWN

Jeonju is a beautiful city located in jeollabuk-do, South Korea. It is famous for many things, including bibimbap, hanok Village, and Gyeonggi Jeong. bibimbap is a very popular Korean food made with mixed vegetables, rice, and a fried egg. Hanok Village is a traditional korean village. You can eat delicious noodles at a restaurant there called 'veteran'. Gyeonggi Jeong is a shrine built for the Korean kings from Jeonju, such as King sejong. Jeonju is also popular for its beautiful scenery. moak Mountain and Mai mountain are great places to see wonderful views. If you ever get the chance, i highly recommend you come visit Jeonju.



Look at the pictures on the previous page. Write sentences. Be very descriptive.

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

- 3) _____

- 4) _____

Practice Test C



Match the example sentence to the correct tense.

1) The old man was very happy	a) Future
2) I will go to my grandmothers	b) Present Continuous
3) The lady is waiting for her meal	c) Simple Present
4) The boy is very sleepy	d) Simple Past



Write one original sentence for each tense.

1) Simple Present

2) Simple Past

3) Future

4) Present Continuous

Postcard



Write a post card to your English teacher about a “vacation”.

Use the address information provided below:

Wansan-gu

Hyoja-dong

Jeonju-si

560-759

Jeollabuk-do

South Korea

303 Cheonjam-ro



Letter Writing



 Write a three paragraph letter about your 'vacation'.

Dear _____,

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

Notes

[illegible]

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SAMPLE ANSWERS

Section One: Building Blocks

Page 4: Nouns

Give three examples of people nouns: *minister, cousin, neighbor*

Give three examples of place nouns: *golf course, kitchen, mountain*

Give three examples of thing nouns: *apple, cloud, shoe*

Identify the following as people places things:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) bank – <i>place</i> | 2) librarian – <i>people</i> | 3) pilot – <i>people</i> |
| 4) enemy – <i>person</i> | 5) DVD – <i>thing</i> | 6) brain – <i>thing</i> |
| 7) soccer – <i>thing</i> | 8) tooth – <i>thing</i> | 9) pool hall – <i>place</i> |

Page 5: Proper nouns

Give Two Examples of each kind of proper noun:

People: *Kim Il-Sun, Inbee Park*

Places: *Busan, Peru*

Things: *Christmas, July*

Page 6: Verbs

Give two more examples of both kinds of verbs

Action: *climb, play*

Linking (stative): *has, smells*

Page 7: Verb Practice

Identify the following verbs as action or linking.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) find – <i>action</i> | 2) sleep – <i>action</i> | 3) study – <i>action</i> |
| 4) dream – <i>action</i> | 5) seem – <i>linking</i> | 6) grow – <i>action</i> |
| 7) have – <i>linking</i> | 8) stand – <i>action</i> | |

Now find four action verbs and two linking verbs in your textbook.

Action: *give, heard, repeat, examine*

Linking: *are, want*

Page 8: Korean Sentence Structure = Subject, Object, Verb

Page 9: Basic Sentences Practice

Identify the subjects, verbs, and **objects** in the following passage.

My winter vacation was great. I went to many **places**. The best place was **Jeonju**. I tasted delicious **food** in Jeonju. Jeonju has really wonderful **food**. I really liked Jeonju **bibimbab**. I saw many interesting **things**. My favorite place was **Hanok Village**. I walked through many old **buildings** there. I really enjoyed my **trip**. I can't wait to travel again next **vacation**.

Please write five simple sentences about your last vacation. **(Answers will vary)**

- 1) We went to Spain
- 2) I travelled with my family.
- 3) The beach was too busy.
- 4) The ocean tasted salty.
- 5) I stayed in a 4 star hotel.

Section Two: Verb Tenses

Page 13: Simple Present Practice

Fill in the blanks with the correct simple present tense forms of the verbs given.

My grandparents *are* very nice people. They *have* many friends in our town.
My grandfather *is* a doctor and my grandmother *is* a teacher. They *like* to help other people. They *are* both very healthy people too. My grandfather *goes* to the gym three times a week. My grandmother *likes* running in the park. I *like* to go with her sometimes. We always *have* a good time running together.

Now, describe your parents or grandparents. What kind of people are they?

(Answers will vary)

- 1) What does your father/grandfather do? *He is a teacher.*
- 2) What does he like doing? *He likes to go fishing.*
- 3) Use another adjective to describe your father/grandfather. *He is old.*
- 4) What does your mother/grandmother do? *She is a home maker.*
- 5) What does she like doing? *She likes to do puzzles.*
- 6) Use another adjective to describe your mother/grandmother. *She is a good cook.*
- 7) Write two more things about them.

My grandfather writes poetry. My grandmother doesn't like sports.

Page 15: Simple Past Practice

My Trip to Lotte World **(Answers will vary)**

I visited Lotte World with my family last week. It was so much fun. My sister and I were really excited because it was our first time to go there. My father used his Lotte credit card to pay, so we were able to get a discount. We also visited Everland while we were there. My sister and I played a lot of games in Everland. We used some coupons to get free ice cream. We all had a great time.

Page 16: Writing Prompt 1 Simple Past (Answers will vary)

- 1) I went to Columbia.
- 2) I went with my best friend.
- 3) We flew on a plane.
- 4) We stayed at a nice hotel.
- 5) I was very excited before my trip.
- 6) I was a little scared on the plane.
- 7) I saw an old fort.
- 8) I swam in the sea.
- 9) We ate Spanish style fish.
- 10) I was tired after the trip.

Page 19: Writing Prompt 2 Present Continuous (Answers will vary)

- 1) I am getting out of bed.
- 2) I am eating sausages and eggs.
- 3) I am packing my suitcase.
- 4) I am saying goodbye to my family.
- 5) I am feeling nervous.
- 6) I am getting a snack.
- 7) I am checking in at the Korean Air booth.
- 8) The line is moving slowly.
- 9) I am buying some new sunglasses.
- 10) I am sitting in a window seat at the front of the plane.

Page 21: Tense Review

- 1) A bus tour, a Broadway musical and food in central park
- 2) A walking tour, a rollerblading lesson and homemade sandwiches
- 3) The writer's sister
- 4) Walked through central park and visited the Metropolitan Museum
- 5) Present tense verbs: is, see, eat, want
- 6) Past tense verbs: did, counted, spent, took
- 7) Present continuous tense: There are no present continuous verbs in this story.

Section Three: Descriptive Writing

Page 24: Adjectives

tall, pretty girl

fast, red car

expensive, mystery book

cold, north wind

kind, clever friend

Page 27: Questions (Jirisan)

1) Soraksan

2) Jirisan is much closer.

3) It was built circa 544.

4) It was built as a place to respect the three mythical creators of Korea.

5) The traffic is better early in the day and there is more parking.

6) It probably comes from the early Joseon period.

7) exact date, smaller city, Buddha statues

8) my favourite mountain, their love, my trip

Page 30: Exercises (Answers will vary)

1) The beautiful princess dances *beautifully* and *gracefully*.

2) The careless boys play *harmlessly* and *endlessly*.

3) The hungry dog looks *thoroughly* and *clumsily* for food.

Complete the sentences below with information about you.

1) *I always read my book in bed.*

2) *I usually call my parents on Thursdays.*

3) *I frequently work at my part-time job.*

4) *I sometimes shop at the corner store.*

5) *I occasionally go to see a play.*

6) *I rarely visit the zoo.*

7) *I never buy designer clothes.*

Page 31: Adverb Practice

In Korea, ice hockey is not a *very* popular sport. But when I traveled to New York, I saw a professional game for the first time. Ice hockey is a sport played in many Northern Countries. It is an *extremely* fast game. The ice is *always* cleaned after every twenty minute period. Passing a small rubber puck *quickly* to your teammates *greatly* increases the chances of success. After only a 45 second shift players *usually* skate *tiredly* to their bench. There are not many goals scored, so players celebrate *happily* when a goal is scored. Ice hockey is a *really* exciting game.

Page 35: Questions (King Sejong)

- 1) Ivan the terrible, Bad King John of England and Emperor Nero of Rome
- 2) He had two older brothers.
- 3) They liked to hunt and fish but Sejong studied a lot.
- 4) Name three things that King Sejong did to improve life in Korea.
 - a) He opened schools for the arts and sciences.
 - b) He created the Hangeul alphabet.
 - c) He banned cruelty to slaves and prisoners.
- 5) Find 3 verbs with adverbs that describe actions.
 - a) amazingly introduced
 - b) rings reverently
 - c) freely speak
- 6) Find 2 frequency adverbs with their verbs.
 - a) always cared
 - b) never stopped

Page 36: Translation of prepositions of place to Korean

<i>between</i> - 사이	<i>next to</i> - 옆	<i>above</i> - 위의	<i>in front of</i> - 앞
<i>behind</i> - 뒤	<i>on</i> - 위	<i>inside, in</i> - 안에	<i>under</i> - 아래
<i>outside</i> - 밖	<i>across from</i> - 맞은편		

Page 37: Prepositions of Place Practice (I)

My bedroom was so messy. There was a bad smell inside my room. My clean clothes were on my chair. My notebook was under my bed. My books were between the door and the chair. My goldfish was inside a cup of water and my cell phone was inside the goldfish bowl. My mom was very angry with me. She stood outside my room and watched me clean it. However, now my room is clean, and I can go outside to play with my friends.

- 1) The computer is in front of the whiteboard.
- 2) The air conditioner is near the window.
- 3) The desks are in a row.
- 4) The clock is on the wall.
- 5) The door is at the front.

Page 39: Draw My Office

(Drawings will vary)

Page 41: Pronoun Practice

- 1) The bus driver hit a parked car. *He (she) hit it.*
- 2) A young girl is studying English. *She is studying it.*
- 3) Twenty sheep were scared by a small boy. *They were scared by him.*
- 4) My brother and I saw some elephants at the zoo. *We saw them there.*
- 5) Our house is bigger than their house. *It is bigger than theirs.*
(*This is a chance to introduce possessive pronouns or just leave their house as correct as we don't use the same pronoun to refer to two separate things.*)
- 6) My mother cooked dinner for our entire family. *She cooked it for us.*
- 7) You and your class will travel to Mokpo. *You will travel to Mopko. (there)*
- 8) Korean bus drivers are usually very friendly. *They are usually very friendly.*
- 9) My fish eat the best food I can find. *They eat the best food I can find.*
(*Note: Although my fish can be single or plural the absence of an 's' on the verb eat means it must be plural.*)
- 10) The park is a wonderful place to meet my girlfriend. *It is a wonderful place to meet her.*

Page 42: Descriptive Sentences

What two parts of speech are often used to make sentences more descriptive?

- 1) Adjectives
- 2) Adverbs

Review

- 1) Adjectives
- 2) Adverbs

Page 43: Sentences Practice (I) (Answers will vary)

Adjectives – Examples: red, green, cute, short, beautiful, careful

Adverbs – Examples: carefully, enthusiastically, romantically, humbly

- a) *The green frog is carefully holding a red heart on his tired arm.*
- b) *The short frog is enthusiastically taking a close-up picture of the famous frog.*
- c) *The kneeling frog is romantically giving the beautiful flowers to his beautiful girlfriend.*
- d) *The surprised frog is humbly accepting the gift from her future husband.*

(*Note: It is best when describing pictures to use the present continuous tense.*)

Page 44: Sentence Practice (II) (Answers will vary)

Adjective – Examples: young, short, curly, tall, white, unique

Adverbs – Examples: devilishly, fashionably, comfortably, attentively, carefully

- a) *The young mother kneels attentively with her short daughter.*
- b) *The cute young girl fashionably wears her unique shoes on her feet.*
- c) *The curly haired girls devilishly poke their curly tongues out of their mouths.*
- d) *The dark sunglasses sit comfortably on her short nose.*

Page 45 (Answers will vary)

- 1) The fit runners jump proudly over the difficult hurdles.
- 2) The few spectators intently watch the famous athletes from their distant seats.
- 3) The elite runners intentionally land in the small water puddles.
- 4) He is quickly finishing the long race.
- 5) The empty stadium is silently waiting for the finish line.
- 6) A disappointed coach yells encouragingly to his runner.
- 7) The last runner hopelessly tries for first place.
- 8) The cloudy skies unfortunately predict rain on the empty stadium.

Page 46: PARTS OF SPEECH REVIEW

- 1) The beautiful princess walked slowly into the garden.
14 6 1 4 8 11 14 2
- 2) She usually buys very large watermelons at the market.
12 10 4 9 6 3 11 14 2
- 3) Our horse is a very loving animal.
7 3 5 14 9 6 3
- 4) My aunt saw us beside her grandmother.
7 1 4 13 11 7 1
- 5) The policeman saw her on the train.
14 1 4 13 11 14 3
- 6) Korean people always eat rice at their grandmother's house.
6 1 10 4 3 11 7 7 3
- 7) The lovely pianist never played on Tuesday afternoons.
14 6 1 10 4 11 6 3

Adverb	Type
--------	------

Always	c
--------	---

Truly (spectacular)	b
---------------------	---

Much (closer)	b
---------------	---

Early (Joseon dynasty)	b
------------------------	---

Usually (visit)	c
-----------------	---

(For advanced classes, you could point out that 'unfortunately' is a modifying adverb that is modifying the whole sentence not just an adverb or adjective.)

Section Four: Forms & Letters

Page 50: Arrival Form Practice (Answers will vary)

Family Name: *Kim*

First (Given): *Ji Sun* Middle

Birth date Month: *08* Day: *16* Year: *1999*

Number of family members traveling with you: *1*

(a) Street Address (hotel name/destination): *23 Maple Street*

(b) City: *Toronto* (c) State: *Ontario*

Passport issued by (country): *South Korea*

Country of Residence: *South Korea*

Countries visited on this trip prior to arrival: *Mexico/ United States*

Visitors—the total value of all articles that will remain in the country, including commercial merchandise is: *Zero*

I have read the important information on the reverse side of this form and have made a truthful declaration.

x

Signature Date (month/day/year) *May 20th, 2017*

Page 51: Western Address Format

Stuart Scott

134 Brown Street S.

Washington, DC

34598

Jeonju University

45 Baekma gil

Jeonju, North Jeolla Province SK

55069

Page 54: Writing a Postcard Questions

1) How many verb tenses are used in the post card? *4*

2) What are they? In order of use in the story.

1) Present continuous – We are staying...

2) Simple Present – It is so nice.

3) Present perfect – we have managed

4) Simple Past – we visited

Comprehension Check (**Answers will vary**)

1) Who is the postcard from? *It is from Hanna.*

2) Who is the postcard to? *It is to John Erikson.*

3) Where is John now? *He is at the cottage.*

4) Where is Hanna now? *She is in London.*

5) Who lives in Toronto? *John lives there.*

True or False

1) False (London)

2) False (rains a lot)

3) True

4) False (did it yesterday)

5) True

Page 56: Writing a Postcard (Answers will vary)

- 1) Hi mother, how are you?
- 2) I am having a great time in India.
- 3) a) The people are very poor. b) The weather is very hot.
- 4) a) We visited the Taj Mahal yesterday. b) Last night we ate Indian Curry.
- 5) a) Tomorrow, we will see the famous Red Fort.
 b) Next week, we will travel to Varanasi. We will take a boat trip on the Ghangis River.
- 6) Next time, I hope you can come with us.

Page 57: (Answers will vary)

Page 59: Friendly Letter Style (Answers will vary)

Dear *Aunt Betty*,

Part 1) Write 5 sentences about what you are doing now...

- 1) *I am visiting my school roommate Roger in France.*
- 2) *The weather is cold.*
- 3) *He lives in Paris.*
- 4) *We are having a great time.*
- 5) *The food is very rich.*

Part 2) Write 5 sentences about what you did before...

- 1) *We ate French pastries.*
- 2) *We saw the Eiffel Tower.*
- 3) *I visited the tomb of Napoleon.*
- 4) *I walked along the West Bank.*
- 5) *I toured the prison called the Bastille.*

Part 3) Write 5 sentences about what you will do...

- 1) *We will go to a wine tasting.*
- 2) *I will visit the museum, Louvre.*
- 3) *I am going to attend the final match of the French Open.*
- 4) *I am going to see the place where Princess Diana was killed.*
- 5) *I probably will travel to Versailles to see the former palace.*

Page 61: (Answers will vary)

Page 65: (Answers will vary)

Page 68: (Answers will vary)

Section Five: Resources

Page 76: Practice Test A

- 1) The young girl accidentally spilled her very cold soup.

14 6 1 8 4 7 9 6 3

- 2) Usually the ugly hippo secretly watches the sleepy bird.

10 14 6 3 8 4 14 6 3

- 3) A very large school is in front of the busiest market in Jeonju.

14 9 6 3 5 11 11 11 14 6 2 11 2

- 4) The lovely pianist never played happy pop songs on rainy afternoons.

14 6 3 10 4 6 6 3 11 6 3

Change the noun to the correct pronoun.

- 1) Bill is a doctor. He works in a hospital.
- 2) Bobby and Lisa are sick. They are in bed.
- 3) Andrea takes good care of patients. She works in a hospital.
- 4) The hospital is an important building. It is located downtown.
- 5) My sister and I are at the hospital. We are nervous.
- 6) You and your friend have three tests. You are very busy.
- 7) The doctor told Sheila Brown to change her diet. He told her to eat more vegetables.
- 8) Dr. Sanchez is related to my brother and I. She visits us every Christmas.
- 9) I had an ice cream cone for lunch. It was delicious.
- 10) The books are on the shelf. Please take them to the library.

Write questions for the answers. (**Answers will vary**)

- 1) at school – *Where are your books?*
- 2) Japan – *Where are you going on vacation?*
- 3) 20 minutes a day – *How long do you practice the piano?*
- 4) with my sister – *Who did you see the movie with?*
- 5) 4 apples – *What did you buy at the store?*
- 6) in the dormitory – *Where is Susan?*
- 7) to buy some eggs – *Why did you go to the market?*
- 8) Tuesday – *When is your brother coming to Jeonju?*
- 9) \$ 27.45 – *How much did your train ticket cost?*
- 10) My teacher – *Who is the nicest person in Jeonju?*

Page 78: Practice Test B

- 1) e 2) c 3) d 4) a 5) b

Read this sentence carefully: The big dog calmly ate its delicious food on the bed.

- 1) What is the subject? *dog*
- 2) What is the verb? *ate*
- 3) Write all the nouns: *dog, food, bed*
- 4) Write the adverb: *calmly*
- 5) Write the adjectives: *big, delicious*

Correct the following paragraph. There are 10 things to correct:

My Hometown

Jeonju is a beautiful city located in Jeollabuk-do, South Korea. It is famous for many things, including bibimbap, Hanok Village, and Gyeonggi Jeong. Bibimbap is a very popular Korean food made with mixed vegetables, rice and a fried egg. Hanok Village is a traditional Korean village. You can eat delicious noodles at a restaurant there called 'Veteran'. Gyeonggi Jeong is a shrine built for the Korean kings from Jeonju, such as King Sejong. Jeonju is also popular for its beautiful scenery. Moak Mountain and Mai Mountain are great places to see wonderful views. If you ever get the chance, I highly recommend you come visit Jeonju.

Write sentences. Be very descriptive. **(Answers will vary)**

- 1) *The angry girl is forcefully punching the rude man in his tender jaw.*
- 2) *The unlucky man is painfully taking a hard punch to his lower face.*
- 3) *The lead drummer is angrily watching the strange man in the parade.*
- 4) *The differently dressed newcomer is foolishly joining the surprised band.*

Page 80: Practice Test C

- 1) d 2) a 3) b 4) c

Write one original sentence for each tense. **(Answers will vary)**

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1) Simple Present- | <i>My mother watches dramas every night.</i> |
| 2) Simple Past- | <i>The book fell to the floor.</i> |
| 3) Future- | <i>Canada will win the gold medal in hockey in 2018.</i> |
| 4) Present Continuous- | <i>I am studying hard for my English test.</i> |

Write a post card to your English teacher about a “vacation”. **(Answers will vary)**

Dear Mr. Teacher,

Hi from China. I am visiting Beijing with my sister. The weather is great. It is warm and sunny every day. Beijing is an exciting city. Yesterday, we climbed the Great Wall of China. It is so amazing. This morning, we visited the Forbidden City. It is huge and very old. The king lived there.

Tomorrow we will see the Chinese circus. I heard it is fun. I hope you are having a great summer. See you in the fall.

Sincerely, your student MiYong

*My English Teacher
303 Cheonjam Rd., Wansan Gu
Hyoja Dong, Jeonju-si
Jeollabuk-do, South Korea
560-759*

Write a three paragraph letter about your vacation. **(Answers will vary)**

Dear Cousin Bob,

I am starting a new semester at Jeonju University. The weather is still a little bit cold. I need to wear my winter coat every day. I have 8 classes. English is my favourite subject. My new English teacher is a lot of fun.

Last week, we went to a freshman welcome party. They served Korean food. It was delicious. The Rock band, Wild played for 2 hours. I asked one of my classmates to dance and we danced for hours. It was the best night of my life.

Next week, I am going to see her (him) again. We will go out for dinner. I will invite her to parent's house for the holiday. We will be nervous but I am going to take her anyway.

I hope everything is as good for you.

*Your cousin,
Peter*