Practical English Writing 1: *The Sentence*

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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/](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](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](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
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.
Noun
• Soccer player
• Ball
• Field

Verb
• Run
• Kick
• Shoot

Adjective
• Fast
• Strong
• Red

Pronoun
• He
• It
• They

Adverb
• Always
• Very
• Quickly

PARTS OF SPEECH Example
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE</th>
<th>PLACES</th>
<th>THINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


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

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Identify the following verbs as action or linking.

1) find  
2) sleep  
3) study  
4) dream  
5) seem  
6) grow  
7) have  
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.

S V O

**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
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
### The Simple Present Tense

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.*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Present of <strong>Be</strong></th>
<th>Simple Present of <strong>Have</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are</td>
<td>you have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it is</td>
<td>he/she/it has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we are</td>
<td>we have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you are</td>
<td>you have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they are</td>
<td>they have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Simple Present of <strong>Like</strong></th>
<th>Simple Present of <strong>Go</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I like</td>
<td>I go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you like</td>
<td>you go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she/it likes</td>
<td>he/she/it goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we like</td>
<td>we go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you like</td>
<td>you go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they like</td>
<td>they go</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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**.
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.

1. Who did you go with?
2. Where and when did you go?
3. How did you get there?
4. What did you do, see, hear and eat?
5. How did you feel before, during, and after the trip?

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>(not)</th>
<th>verb + -ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>am</td>
<td>(not)</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>(not)</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She/It</td>
<td>is</td>
<td>(not)</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>(not)</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (plural)</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>(not)</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>(not)</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ **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?
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!
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’ve 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>my book</th>
<th>your book</th>
<th>their books</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>your books</td>
<td>his book</td>
<td>its book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>our books</td>
<td>her book</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>between</td>
<td>next to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>in front of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behind</td>
<td>on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inside / in</td>
<td>under</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outside</td>
<td>across from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

```
subject / verb / preposition of place / object.
```

The pen / is / on / the book.
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)
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.
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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note: Pronouns cannot have adjectives, adverbs or articles with them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Object Pronoun</th>
<th>Subject Pronoun</th>
<th>Object Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>me</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>They</td>
<td>them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Writing 41
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
1) Look at the pictures. Write down as many adjectives and adverbs as you can think of.

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) 

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>people noun</th>
<th>⑥ descriptive adjective</th>
<th>⑪ preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>②</td>
<td>place noun</td>
<td>⑦ possessive adjective</td>
<td>⑫ subject pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>③</td>
<td>thing noun</td>
<td>⑧ descriptive adverb</td>
<td>⑬ object pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>④</td>
<td>action verb</td>
<td>⑨ modifying adverb</td>
<td>⑭ article (a, an, the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⑤</td>
<td>linking verb</td>
<td>⑩ frequency adverb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The</th>
<th>beautiful</th>
<th>princess</th>
<th>walked</th>
<th>slowly</th>
<th>into</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>garden.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She</th>
<th>usually</th>
<th>buys</th>
<th>very</th>
<th>large</th>
<th>watermelons</th>
<th>at</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>market.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our</th>
<th>horse</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>very</th>
<th>loving</th>
<th>animal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My</th>
<th>aunt</th>
<th>saw</th>
<th>us</th>
<th>beside</th>
<th>her</th>
<th>grandmother.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
5) *The policeman saw her on the train.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The</th>
<th>policeman</th>
<th>saw</th>
<th>her</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>train.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>people</th>
<th>always</th>
<th>eat</th>
<th>rice</th>
<th>at</th>
<th>their</th>
<th>grandmother's</th>
<th>house.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The</th>
<th>lovely</th>
<th>pianist</th>
<th>never</th>
<th>played</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>afternoons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

✍️ In your textbook reading from page 25–26 (Jirisan), find **five adverbs** and identify them as ☐ descriptive, ☐ modifying or ☐ frequency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adverb</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
| 1 | Family Name | [ ] |
| 2 | Birth date | Month [ ] Day [ ] Year [ ] |
| 3 | Number of family members traveling with you | [ ] |
| 4 | (a) Street Address (hotel name/destination) | [ ] |
|   | (b) City | [ ] |
| 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.

[ ] Signature  Date (month/day/year)
Western Address Format

(more specific at top, more general at bottom)

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

Korean Format

(top = general, bottom = specific)

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

Common Abbreviations

- Ave.—avenue
- Dr.—drive
- Rd.—road
- Blvd.—boulevard
- Apt.—apartment
- 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.
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
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
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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner's paper</th>
<th>Number of mistakes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My paper</th>
<th>Number of mistakes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner's paper</th>
<th>Number of mistakes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My paper</td>
<td>Number of mistakes:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After you have fixed all the mistakes that you and your partners can find, write the final draft.
Vocabulary (from p. 58)

- Parade
- Seating options
- Limited
- Handicapped

**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

**Gold River Cruise**
Daily ferry cruises along Korea’s famous Gold River.
- Departure: Downtown Buyeo
- Return: Board at Daejeong
- 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!
**Lotte Resort**

Experience the historic Baekje Dynasty in luxurious style.

- 322 rooms
- Aqua Garden
- Outdoor pool & sauna
- 4 ballrooms & seminar rooms
- Lotte Shopping Outlets
- Baekje Cultural Complex

**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 / 2,700
- Round trip: 5,500 / 2,800
- FREE Parking

**Baekje Cultural Complex**

Built over 17 years, the complex is the biggest Baekje historic site.

- 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

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Create Your Travel Brochure
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner's paper</th>
<th>Number of mistakes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My paper</th>
<th>Number of mistakes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner's paper</th>
<th>Number of mistakes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My paper</td>
<td>Number of mistakes:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After you have fixed all the mistakes that you and your partners can find, write the final draft.
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)

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<tr>
<th>My paper</th>
<th>Number of mistakes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Number of mistakes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My paper</th>
<th>Number of mistakes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
After you have fixed all the mistakes that you and your partners can find, write the final draft.
### Practice Test A

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>people noun</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>descriptive adjective</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>place noun</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>possessive adjective</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>subject pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>thing noun</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>descriptive adverb</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>object pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>action verb</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>modifying adverb</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>article (a, an, the)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>linking verb</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>frequency adverb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The</th>
<th>young</th>
<th>girl</th>
<th>accidentally</th>
<th>spilled</th>
<th>her</th>
<th>very</th>
<th>cold</th>
<th>soup.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usually</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>ugly</th>
<th>hippo</th>
<th>secretly</th>
<th>watches</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>sleepy</th>
<th>bird.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>very</th>
<th>large</th>
<th>school</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>front</th>
<th>of</th>
<th>the</th>
<th>busiest</th>
<th>market</th>
<th>in</th>
<th>Jeonju.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The</th>
<th>lovely</th>
<th>pianist</th>
<th>never</th>
<th>played</th>
<th>happy</th>
<th>pop</th>
<th>songs</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>rainy</th>
<th>afternoons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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) _______________ ? at school
2) _______________ ? Japan
3) _______________ ? 20 minutes a day
4) _______________ ? with my sister
5) _______________ ? 4 apples
6) _______________ ? in the dormitory
7) _______________ ? to buy some eggs
8) _______________ ? Tuesday
9) _______________ ? $ 27.45
10) _______________ ? my teacher
Practice Test B

Match the part of speech with the description.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Noun</td>
<td>a) Can describe verbs, adjectives and adverbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Verb</td>
<td>b) Shows where something is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Adjective</td>
<td>c) Describes an action or state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Adverb</td>
<td>d) Describes a noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Preposition of place</td>
<td>e) Is a name, place or thing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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  
2) I will go to my grandmothers  
3) The lady is waiting for her meal  
4) The boy is very sleepy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example Sentence</th>
<th>Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) The old man was very happy</td>
<td>a) Future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) I will go to my grandmothers</td>
<td>b) Present Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) The lady is waiting for her meal</td>
<td>c) Simple Present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) The boy is very sleepy</td>
<td>d) Simple Past</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 ________________________.

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________
About the contributors

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Todd has been teaching ESL in Korea since December 2006. In 2005 he graduated Victoria University of Wellington with a BCA in Marketing and Commercial Law. In 2012 he finished his MA in TESOL, also from Victoria University of Wellington. Todd has worked for Jeonju University’s Liberal Arts Department since 2011. Todd's professional interests include teaching reading and writing, and learner strategy use and development.

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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 – place
2) librarian – people
3) pilot – people
4) enemy – person
5) DVD – thing
6) brain – thing
7) soccer – thing
8) tooth – thing
9) pool hall – place

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 – action
2) sleep – action
3) study – action
4) dream – action
5) seem – linking
6) grow – action
7) have – linking
8) stand – action

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 Hangul 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**

between - 사이  
next to - 옆  
above - 위의  
in front of - 앞
behind - 뒤  
on - 위  
inside, in - 안에  
under - 아래
outside - 밖  
across from - 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 Mokpo. (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

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 Jeonju University
134 Brown Street S. 45 Baekma gil
Washington, DC Jeonju, North Jeolla Province SK
34598 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.

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