

It depends how you look at it !

Unit 9

Noha El Sherbiny



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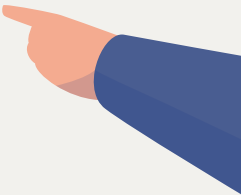
Reading

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Speaking

HAHA!



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- 1- Is bullying worse for children or adults to get bullied ? why?
- 2- Why do people bully each other?
- 3- What experiences of bullying do you have?
- 4- do you ever receive hate comments or verbal harassment on social media ?

Types of bullying



Verbal bullying

By calling someone names ,
mean words, cursing ,
offending them ..etc



Cyber bullying

Bullying and harrasing
someone throught the
internet



Physical bullying

By physically harming
someone .
Kicking – beating – hitting
...etc.

Grammar

GRAMMAR SPOT

1 Second conditional sentences express an unreal situation about the present.

If I **was** in trouble, I'd (= would) **come** to you for help.
(But I'm not in trouble.)

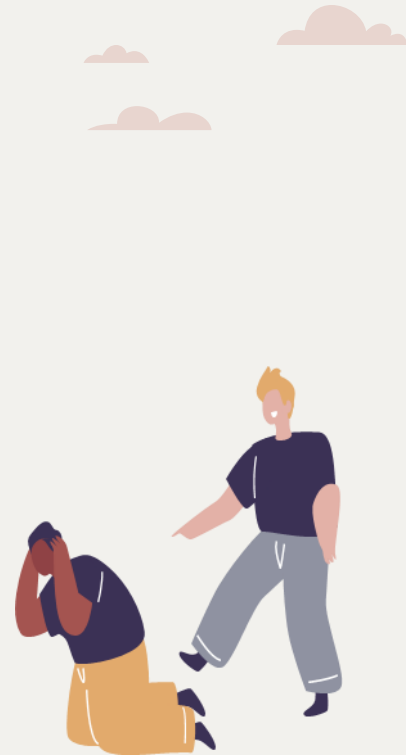
Imaginary situations about the present

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If 2nd condition

- **Guided discovery (+ situational) :-**
- **What did I say ?**
- when I say
- If I were Billy's mom , I **would go** to school
- If I were Billy , I'd tell my teacher
-
- **Is that a real situation or unreal / imaginary situation ?**
- **Is it possible to happen right now ?**
- **Is it an imagination about the past or present ?**
- **Form :**
- **If ++, subject + would/could +**



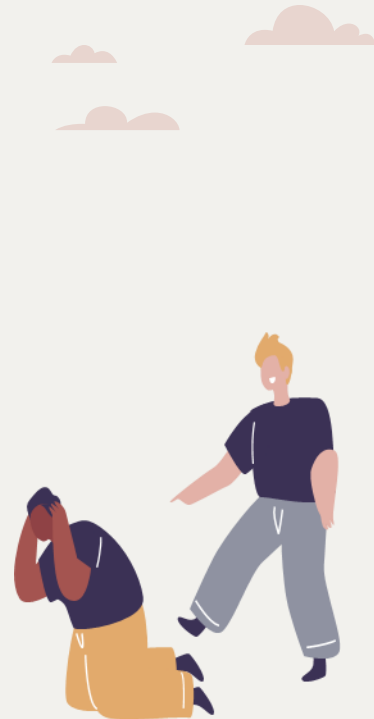
If 2nd condition

- **Guided discovery (+ situational) :-**
- What did I say ?
- **Guided discovery (+ situational) :-**
- What did I say ?

- I wish I a bother (have or had)

- If I A brother (have - had) , I (would - want) Ask him to come with me every where

- I wish A boy (was - were)
- If I A boy (was - were) , I
Stay out late .
- (should - could)



If 2nd condition

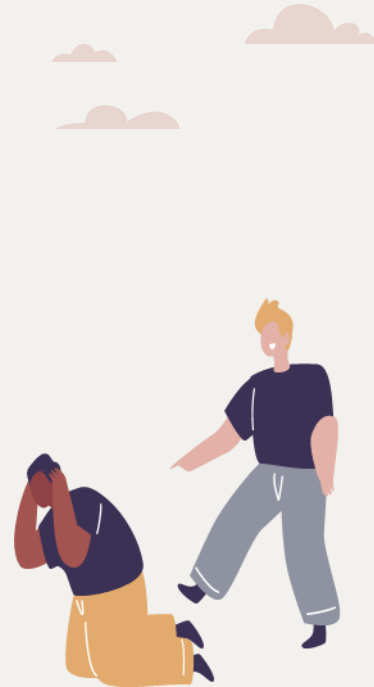
Guided discovery (+ situational) :-

What did I say ?

I wish I live here (didn't live – don't live)

If I Somewhere else (live – lived) , I
..... ('d – want) - (going out - go out) every day

If I Somewhere save (live – lived) , I
.....
(won't – wouldn't) (being – be) scared to go
out at night



If 2nd condition

Guided discovery (+ situational) :-

What did I say ?

I wish I live here (**didn't live – don't live**)

If I Somewhere else (**live – lived**) , I
..... (**'d – want**) - (**going out - go out**) every day

If I Somewhere save (**live – lived**) , I
.....
(**won't – wouldn't**) (**being – be**) scared to go
out at night



Complete ideas what would you do if

...

3 What would you do if you were ...?

Billy's mom	Billy's sister	Billy's dad
Billy's teacher	a counselor from Kidcare	Billy

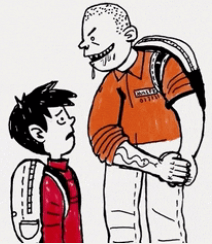
If I were Billy's mom, I'd go to the teacher and explain what was happening.

I wouldn't. I'd talk to Billy and ...



Listen and answer

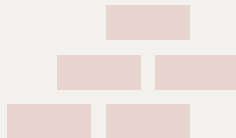
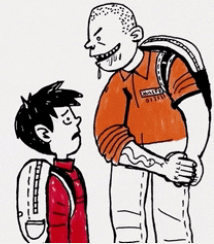
- 4 **CD3** **2** Listen. Who are the six speakers imagining they are?
I'd organize a school day which tried to educate everyone about bullying, and I'd invite social workers, police, and psychologists. - The teacher.



Answers and audio script



1. I'd organize a school day which tried to educate everyone about bullying, and I'd invite social workers, police, and psychologists. (teacher)
2. I'd get my dad to speak to them ... if I was older, I'd speak to them myself! (Billy's sister)
3. I'd ask Billy to try to understand the bullies. I'd get all the parents to meet together. (a counselor from Kidcare)
4. I'd move so we could change his school and start again somewhere new. (Billy's mom)
5. I'd get really angry and yell at them. (Billy's dad)
6. I'd run away. (Billy)



Listen and answer

HAHA!

%&\$!#

5 Look at the Kidcare Report. Read what the counselor wrote about Billy. What *did* Billy do?
Answer the questions.

- Did people listen to Billy?
- Did his father stay?
- Did he talk to Kidcare?

Look at the sentences in **bold** in the Kidcare Report.

CD3 3 Listen and repeat.

KIDCARE REPORT

MISSING

Client: Billy Simmons

Age: 14

Counselor: Carmen Delanie



Billy ran away from home because he was being bullied at school. He has now been missing for six months. He had tried to talk to his mother and his teachers. **If they'd listened to him, they'd have understood** how he was feeling.

Billy's father walked out on the family. **If his father had stayed, Billy might have felt happier** and less insecure.

If he'd talked to us, we could have helped. He should have come to us a long time ago.

We are doing all we can to locate Billy. We suspect that he is somewhere in New York.

answer

HAHA!

%&\$!#

Answers and audio script

Billy ran away. He's been missing for six months.

No, people didn't listen to Billy.

No, he didn't talk to Kidcare.

No, his father didn't stay.



If they'd listened to him, they'd have understood.

If his father had stayed, Billy might have felt happier.

If he'd talked to us, we could have helped.

He should have come to us a long time ago.

Listen and answer

HAHA!

%&\$!#

/ðeɪd/

/ðeɪdəv/

If they'd listened to him, they'd have understood.

/fɑðərəd/

/maɪtəv/

If his father had stayed, Billy might have felt happier.

/hed/

/kʊdəv/

If he'd talked to us, we could have helped him.

/ʃʊdəv/

He should have come to us a long time ago.

Grammar

Third conditional sentences express an unreal situation about the past.

If you'd (=had) **told** me about your problems, I'd (= would) **have helped**. (*But you didn't tell me, so I didn't help.*)

How do we form second and third conditional sentences?

- 2 Which two of these modal verbs express a possibility?

I **would** / **might** / **could** have helped you.

- 3 Look at this sentence.

Pete **shouldn't have stolen** the money.

Is this good advice? Did Pete steal the money?

▶▶ **Grammar Reference 9.1–9.6 pp. 138–139**

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If 3rd condition

1-when do we use the 3rd condition of if ?

If you **had told me** about your problems , I **would have helped**

Is this a real situation or **hypothetical** ?
Is it about now or the **past** ?

Form :

If ++.....+, subject + would /
might / could ++



If 3rd condition

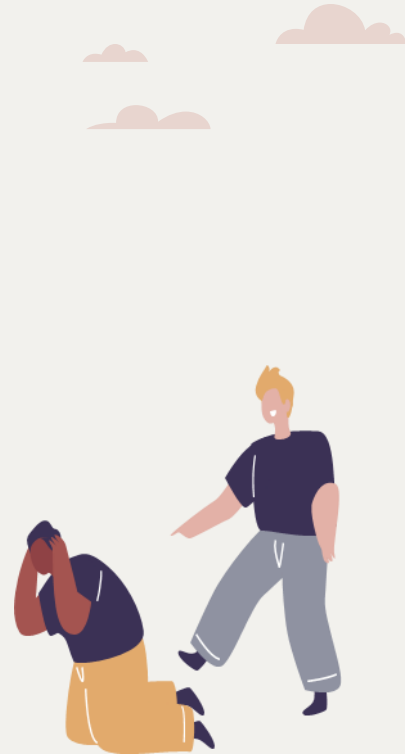
1-when do we use the 3rd condition of if ?

When do we use the 3rd condition of if ?

The **3rd conditional** sentence structure is also called the “**past unreal conditional**” or “**the past hypothetical conditional**”. It is used to imagine a different past than the one that happened already .

So, the **conditional clause** is imaginary, and the **result** is also imaginary

We use it specially to talk about **Regret** and **wishes** in the past



If 3rd condition

1-when do we use the 3rd condition of If ?



If + past perfect

Would, might, could have P.P

Statement

If you had told about your problems

Would've

I would have helped

WH Q

What would you have done If i had told you about my problems ?

Yes/no

(If I had told you about my problems) would you have helped me ?

Negative

If I hadn't told you about my problems

You wouldn't have helped me



If 3rd condition

Examples

if it.....(**had rained- has rained**) , you – **would get - would have gotten**) wet.

.

You(**would have passed – would pass**) your exam if you (**worked - had worked**) harder.

I (**could believe – could have believed**) you if you (**hadn't lie - hadn't lied**) to me before



Grammar

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9.1 Conditionals

There are many different ways of making sentences with *if*. It is important to understand the difference between sentences that express:

- possible conditions = first conditional
- improbable conditions = second conditional
- impossible conditions = third conditional
- no condition = zero conditional

Possible conditions

If I see Dave, I'll tell him to call you.

This is a sentence about reality.

- If I see Dave ...* = a real possibility
- ... I'll tell him to call you.* = the result of a possible situation

Improbable conditions

If I had the money, I'd buy a Mercedes.

This is a sentence that is contrary to reality.

- If I had the money ...* = not impossible. The reality is I don't have the money.
- ... I'd buy a Mercedes.* = the result of an improbable situation

Impossible conditions

If I'd known you were coming, I'd have cooked you a meal.

This is a sentence about an impossible situation. It didn't happen, and now it's too late to change the result.

- If I had known ...* = impossible, because I didn't know.
- I'd have cooked ...* = the result of an impossible situation.

No conditions

If I get a headache, I take an aspirin.

If metal is heated, it expands.

These are sentences that are always true. They refer to "all time," and are called zero conditionals. *If* means *when* or *whenever*.

Grammar

HAHA!

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9.2 Second conditional: improbable conditions

Form

if + Simple Past, *would* + verb

Positive

If I won some money, I'd go around the world.
My father would kill me if he could see me now.

Negative

I'd give up my job if I didn't like it.
If I saw a ghost, I wouldn't talk to it.

Question

What would you do if you saw someone shoplifting?
If you needed help, who would you ask?

ⓘ Was can change to were in the condition clause.

If I	were rich,	I	wouldn't have to work.
If he		he	

Other modal verbs are possible in the result clause.

I could buy some new clothes if I had some money.
If I saved a little every week, I might be able to buy a car.

Grammar

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Use

- 1 We use the second conditional to express an unreal situation and its probable result. The situation or condition is improbable, impossible, imaginary, or contrary to known facts.

If I were the president of my country, I'd increase taxes. (But it's not very likely that I will ever be the president.)

If my mother was still alive, she'd be very proud. (But she's dead.)

If Ted needed money, I'd lend it to him. (But he doesn't need it.)

- 2 *If I were you, I'd ...* is used to give advice.

If I were you, I'd apologize to her.

I'd take it easy for a while if I were you.

- 3 When the condition is understood, it is common to find the result clause on its own.

What would you do if you had lots of money?

I'd travel.

I'd give it all away.

I'd buy my mom and dad a nice house. They'd love that!

You'd give away your last penny!

- 4 *Would* can express preference.

I'd love a cup of coffee.

Where would you like to sit?

I'd rather have coffee, please.

I'd rather not tell you, if that's all right.

What would you rather do, stay in or go out?

- 5 *Would* can express a request.

Would you open the door for me?

Would you mind lending me a hand?

Grammar

HAHA!

%&\$!#

9.3 First or second conditional?

Both conditionals refer to the present and future. The difference is about probability, not time. It is usually clear which conditional to use. First conditional sentences are real and possible. Second conditional sentences express situations that will probably never happen.

If I lose my job, I'll ... (My company is doing badly. There is a strong possibility of being fired.)

If I lost my job, I'd ... (I probably won't lose my job. I'm just speculating.)

If there is a nuclear war, we'll all ... (Said by a pessimist.)

If there was a nuclear war, we'd ... (But I don't think it will happen.)

Grammar

HAHA!

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9.4 Third conditional: impossible conditions

Form

if + Past Perfect, would + have + past participle

Positive

If I'd (had) worked harder, I'd (would) have made more money.

They'd (would) have been here hours ago if they'd (had) followed my directions.

Negative

If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes, I wouldn't have believed it.

If you'd listened to me, you wouldn't have gotten lost.

Question

What would you have done if you'd been me?

If the hotel had been full, where would you have stayed?

Grammar

HAHA!

%&\$!#

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Use

We use the third conditional to express an impossible situation in the past and its probable result. It is too late! These things didn't happen.

If she'd known he was cruel, she wouldn't have married him.

My parents wouldn't have met if they hadn't studied at Oxford University.

▶ 9.5 might/could have done

Use

Might have done and could have done express possibilities in the past that didn't happen.

*Thank goodness you went to the hospital. You **might have died**.*

*She **could have married** anyone she wanted.*

They are found in the result clauses of third conditional sentences.

*If I'd told him I had no money, he **might have given** me some.*

*If I'd really wanted, I **could have been** a professional golfer.*

Might have done and could have done can express criticism.

*You **might have told** me it was her birthday!*

*She **could have helped** clean the apartment instead of going out!*

▶ 9.6 should have done

Use

Should have done expresses advice for a past situation, but the advice is too late!

*You **should have apologized**. He **wouldn't have been** so angry.*

*You **shouldn't have said** she looked old. She **really didn't** like it.*

Should have done can express criticism.

*You **should have asked** me before you borrowed my car.*

Practice

1- what would you have done if you hadn't been accepted to the university?

2- what would you have done if your parents had kicked you out of their home?

3- what would you have done if you had overslept and missed your exam?

4- what would have done if you could have been someone else for a day? Who would you have chosen to be? what would you have done?

5- what would you have done if it hadn't been so hot today?

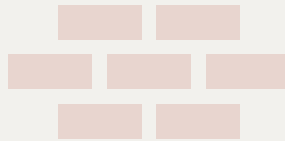
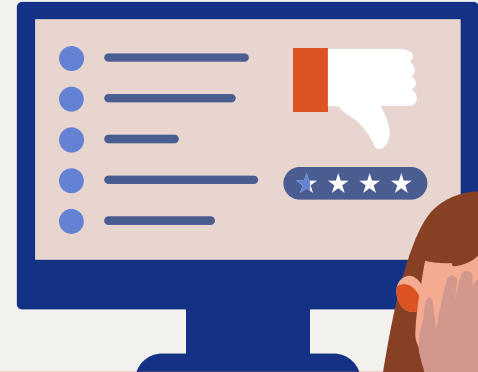
6- what would have happened if you studied harder in high school?



02

vocabulary

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Match the words with pictures

Matching

- Prison
- Burglar
- Scared
- Stunned
- Furious
- Delighted
-



How to broaden your vocabulary

%&\$!#

resources (sound more fluent)



Synonyms

Know synonyms and words with the same meaning

Happy = delighted

Collocations

Collocations are how particular words and phrases are grouped together . You must know the right collocations for words

Be flexible

- Vary your vocabulary

Use less common words

- Avoid using very and common words and started using less common words and expressions.

Example : I was very happy when I heard the news
I was over the moon when I heard the news

Instead of saying very

Think of synonyms

- **Very short** → **Brief**
- **Very simple** → **Basic**
- **Very large** → **Huge**
- **Very rich** → **Wealthy**
- **Very clean** → **Spotless**
- **Very smart** → **Intelligent**
- **Very happy** → **Delighted – over the moon**
- **Very perfect** → **Flawless**

Words To Use Instead Of **VERY** - 1

✗ Very <i>simple</i>	✓ <i>Basic</i>	✗ Very <i>old</i>	✓ <i>Ancient</i>	✗ Very <i>long</i>	✓ <i>Extensive</i>
✗ Very <i>shy</i>	✓ <i>Timid</i>	✗ Very <i>perfect</i>	✓ <i>Flawless</i>	✗ Very <i>stupid</i>	✓ <i>Idiotic</i>
✗ Very <i>open</i>	✓ <i>Transparent</i>	✗ Very <i>scared</i>	✓ <i>Petrified</i>	✗ Very <i>warm</i>	✓ <i>Hot</i>
✗ Very <i>poor</i>	✓ <i>Destitute</i>	✗ Very <i>serious</i>	✓ <i>Grave</i>	✗ Very <i>large</i>	✓ <i>Huge</i>
✗ Very <i>quiet</i>	✓ <i>Hushed</i>	✗ Very <i>shiny</i>	✓ <i>Gleaming</i>	✗ Very <i>soft</i>	✓ <i>Downy</i>
✗ Very <i>rich</i>	✓ <i>Wealthy</i>	✗ Very <i>short</i>	✓ <i>Brief</i>	✗ Very <i>special</i>	✓ <i>Exceptional</i>
✗ Very <i>sharp</i>	✓ <i>Keen</i>	✗ Very <i>old-fashioned</i>	✓ <i>Archaic</i>	✗ Very <i>dear</i>	✓ <i>Cherished</i>
✗ Very <i>scary</i>	✓ <i>Chilling</i>	✗ Very <i>noisy</i>	✓ <i>Deafening</i>	✗ Very <i>clever</i>	✓ <i>Intelligent</i>
✗ Very <i>rainy</i>	✓ <i>Pouring</i>	✗ Very <i>bad</i>	✓ <i>Awful</i>	✗ Very <i>afraid</i>	✓ <i>Fearful</i>
✗ Very <i>painful</i>	✓ <i>Excruciating</i>	✗ Very <i>cold</i>	✓ <i>Freezing</i>	✗ Very <i>dry</i>	✓ <i>Arid</i>
✗ Very <i>pale</i>	✓ <i>Ashen</i>	✗ Very <i>clear</i>	✓ <i>Obvious</i>	✗ Very <i>accurate</i>	✓ <i>Exact</i>

Examples

WORDS TO USE INSTEAD OF "VERY"



✗ Very bad
✗ Very smart
✗ Very sad
✗ Very upset
✗ Very cold
✗ Very strong
✗ Very bright
✗ Very busy
✗ Very careful
✗ Very clear
✗ Very colorful
✗ Very confused

✓ Awful
✓ Intelligent
✓ Sorrowful
✓ Distraught
✓ Freezing
✓ Forceful
✓ Luminous
✓ Swamped
✓ Cautious
✓ Obvious
✓ Vibrant
✓ Perplexed

✗ Very mean
✗ Very messy
✗ Very nice
✗ Very often
✗ Very old
✗ Very open
✗ Very good
✗ Very stupid
✗ Very happy
✗ Very exciting
✗ Very warm
✗ Very weak

✓ Cruel
✓ Slovenly
✓ Kind
✓ Frequently
✓ Ancient
✓ Transparent
✓ Excellent
✓ Idiotic
✓ Ecstatic
✓ Exhilarating
✓ Hot
✓ Frail

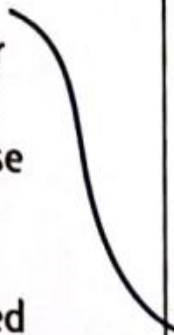
✗ Very hungry
✗ Very hurt
✗ Very large
✗ Very lazy
✗ Very long
✗ Very loose
✗ Very skinny
✗ Very smooth
✗ Very soft
✗ Very sorry
✗ Very special
✗ Very sure

✓ Starving
✓ Battered
✓ Huge
✓ Indolent
✓ Extensive
✓ Slack
✓ Skeletal
✓ Sleek
✓ Downy
✓ Apologetic
✓ Exceptional
✓ Certain

Match

- 1 Match the words in A with their similar meanings in B. They all appeared in the newspaper article on pages 70–71.

A	B
prison	frightened
burglar	bump into
scared	stunned
purpose	completely
meet	furious
angry	normal
shocked	jail
ordinary	point
delighted	over the moon
totally	robber



HAHA!

Match

HAHA!

Answers

prison — jail

burglar — robber

scared — frightened

purpose — point

meet — bump into

angry — furious

shocked — stunned

ordinary — normal

delighted — over the moon

totally — completely

Complete



A	B
prison	frightened
burglar	bump into
scared	stunned
purpose	completely
meet	furious
angry	normal
shocked	jail
ordinary	point
delighted	over the moon
totally	robber

2 Complete the sentences with pairs of words from exercise 1. The first word is from A, the second word is from B.

1 "Did you _____ anyone you know in town?"
"Yes, I _____ Carlos as I was coming out of a store."

2 "Aren't you _____ with your test grade?"
"You bet. I'm _____. It's great!"

3 "The _____ of this meeting is to brainstorm ideas."
"Sorry, but I don't see the _____. Why bother?"

4 "You must be _____ with Tim for crashing your car."
"I'm absolutely _____ with him."

5 "I was _____ when I heard that Joe had died. Weren't you?"
"I was _____. He was only 48."

6 "I'm _____ of dogs. I was bitten once."
"I'm not _____ of them. They're usually really friendly."

Answer

Answers

1. "Did you meet anyone you know in town?"
"Yes, I bumped into Carlos as I was coming out of a store."
2. "Aren't you delighted with your test grade?"
"You bet. I'm over the moon. It's great!"
3. "The purpose of this meeting is to brainstorm ideas."
"Sorry, but I don't see the point. Why bother?"
4. "You must be angry with Tim for crashing your car."
"I'm absolutely furious with him."
5. "I was shocked when I heard that Joe had died. Weren't you?"
"I was stunned. He was only 48."
6. "I'm scared of dogs. I was bitten once."
"I'm not frightened of them. They're usually really friendly."

Similar but not the same

3 These words are similar but not the same. Choose the correct word.

1 **alone / lonely**

live _____ happily

feel _____ and unhappy

2 **big / great**

_____ house/mistake/feet

_____ artist/Wall of China/party

3 **tall / high**

_____ person/building/trees

_____ mountain/wall/ceiling

4 **small / little**

_____ old lady/boy/finger

_____ room/glass of water/dress size

5 **quick / fast**

_____ car/train/food

_____ look/worker/thinking



Similar but not the same

Answers

1. live alone happily
feel lonely and unhappy
2. big house/mistake/feet
great artist/Wall of China/party
3. tall person/building/trees
high mountain/wall/ceiling
4. little old lady/boy/finger
small room/glass of water/dress size
5. fast car/train/food
quick look/worker/thinking

Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Speak

Speak language

speak : French – English – Arabic

Speak : one person

Speak : he's speaking about the importance of healthy food

Speak : more formal

Example : may I speak to your manager , please ?

You don't ask if you can `talk to' them

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Talk

Talk two people interacting

Talk : they're talking together

Ahmed is talking to ali

talk informal communication

Make : we talked about many things during lunch



Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Alone

Meaning : Alone refers to a time when a person is separated and far from a group of individuals.

Form : Used as either adjective or adverb

Example : Sheldon is standing alone in the hall.



Lonely

Meaning : Lonely refers to a feeling that is caused by abandonment.

Form : used as an adjective

Example Ahmed feels **lonely** in a foreign land.

Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Tall

Meaning : We use tall to say that something is above average height.

Form : Used as an adjective

Example : We use tall mainly for things which are narrower or thinner than they are high: tall people, tall trees, tall buildings (with a lot of floors).

When using measurements we use tall for people, but usually high for objects:

Steven's 1m 80cm tall.

The tree is about 20m high tall. Things which can be tall: people, trees, buildings, ladders, animals.

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High

Meaning : High means 'having a large distance from top to bottom' or 'a long way above the ground'.

We often use high when we speak about inanimate things (non-living things).

Form : used as an adjective

Example We prefer to use high for things which are very wide: high mountains, high walls.

We say something is high when it is out of our reach or far above the ground:

a high shelf, a high window.

Things which can be high: fences, walls, mountains, hills, ceilings, clouds.



Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Tall



High

Examples of high and tall in sentences

How **tall** is Lionel Messi?

Mount Everest is the **highest** mountain in the world.

The prison is surrounded by very **high** walls and fences.

Atlas Cedars are **tall** trees.



Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Fast



Quick

Fast and quick - the similarities

Fast and quick are both adjectives and both mean 'moving or happening at speed'. You can often use either and the meaning is the same.

This car is very fast. This car is very quick.

The punch was so fast, the boxer didn't see it. The punch was so quick, the boxer didn't see it.

As adverbs

Fast and quickly are adverbs of manner – notice 'fast' not 'fastly'. Again, they mean moving or happening at speed. In many cases you can exchange them.

The lightning struck fast. The lightning struck quickly.

He punched me so fast, I didn't see it! He punched me so quickly, I didn't see it!



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Similar but not the same

The difference



Fast

Meaning : Fast can be a noun meaning 'a period of not eating'. It can also refer to something that is ahead of time, such as a watch.

Form : Used as an adjective , adverb or a noun

Example : Is it time to stop fasting? I'm not sure because my watch is fast.



Quick

Meaning : Quick can mean 'happening over a short time' or 'finishing quickly'.

Quick can also mean 'intelligent' or 'understanding quickly'.

Form : used as an adjective

Example Let's have a quick meeting. Can I have a quick word?

After only a quick glance, her quick thinking came up with a solution.

Note : adverb is quickly

Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Small

Meaning Small is used to talk about the size of something.

Your cat is very small.

Can I have two small pizzas please?

Form : adjective

Example : Your cat is very small.

Can I have two small pizzas please?

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Little

Meaning Little can be used in the same way as small to refer to size, but it can also be used with another adjective to express an emotion.

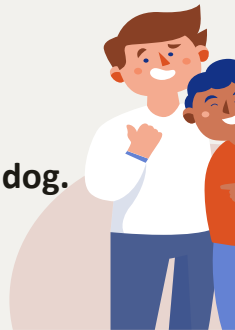
We use “little” to talk about a small or unimportant amount of something.

form : adjective

Example : He’s a little mad .

Nobody’s looking after that poor little dog.

I have little money left



Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Big

Meaning large in size, degree or amount

Form : adjective

Example : how big is your house ?

This is a big stone

Note :We can also use big with abstract but countable nouns informally

I know I made a **big** mistake, but I will make up for it

We've got a **big** problem.

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Great

Meaning With intangible nouns (you cannot touch and see) we usually prefer **great**.

form : adjective

Example : There was a great amount of involvement for the charity walk.

You really look great in that red dress.

Egyptians showed great respect for the Pharaohs.



Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



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Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Say



tell

Say and tell are both used to report ideas or information

Say don't need to mention who the ideas or information were shared with

(doesn't need an object)

Say : the teacher said to do the homework

He said that he's going to be late

With object (say to)

That's why she said to me

Tell you must mention who the ideas or information were shared with

(needs an object or two)

Tell : the teacher told **us** to do the homework

With object no to

That's what she told me

Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



pay

Pay + money (or money related words) we use, either to obtain something or to settle a debt with a person

Say : pay 10000 L.E for my new phone – pay the employers their salary – pay for the bills – pay Mohamed his money back

Buy



Buy + object that we get by using money

buy : buy a dress – a camera a new phone

Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Listen

Meaning : Listen is used to describe paying attention to sounds that are going on.

Example : I am listening to Amr diab
Listen to your mother !



Hear

Hear + We use hear for sounds that come to our ears, without us necessarily trying to hear them!

For example, 'They heard a strange noise in the middle of the night.'

Similar but not the same

Right word wrong word



Rob

Meaning : Rob and steal both mean 'take something from someone without permission'.

Rob focuses on the **place or person** from which the thing is taken

(rob + person/place)

Form : verb

Example : he gang robbed three banks over a period of six months, but were finally caught.

Our local post office was robbed early on Tuesday morning.

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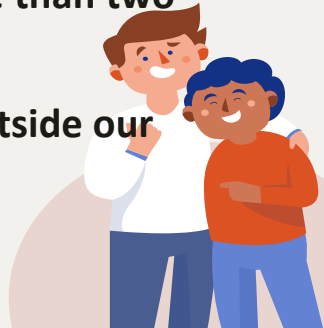
Steal

Meaning : Steal focuses on the thing that is taken:

Form : verb

Example The thieves entered the museum through the roof and stole three paintings worth more than two million euros.

Our car was stolen from outside our house last week.



Practice

4 Which verb goes with which phrase?

win	the other team the championship
beat	

make	a mess
do	your best

talk	to my friends for hours
speak	to my bank manager

pay	someone a present
buy	at the cash register

clean	my hair
wash	the apartment

listen	a noise
hear	to music

rob	a bank
steal	some jewelry

borrow	money from someone
lend	money to someone

Practice

Answers

win the championship / beat the other team

make a mess / do your best

talk to my friends for hours / speak to my bank manager

buy someone a present / pay at the cash register

clean the apartment / wash my hair

listen to music / hear a noise

rob a bank / steal some jewelry

borrow money from someone / lend money to someone

Thanks

Does anyone have any questions?

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