<u>Unit 4</u> : Section B

THAT'S INCREDIBLE!

I/ VOCABULARY:

1	tortoise	/ˈtɔːtəs/	(n)	a slow-moving animal with a shell	
2	unbelievable	/ʌnbɪˈliːvəbl/	(a)	extremely surprising, unable to be believed	
				because unlikely	
3	crawl	/ krɔːl/	(v)	to move slowly	
4	balcony	/ˈbælkəni/		platform built out from a building	
5	apartment	/əˈpaːtmənt /	(n)	a set of rooms for living in, especially on one	
				floor of a building	
6	damage	/ˈdæmɪdʒ /	(v)	to harm or spoil something	
7	rescue	/ˈreskjuː /	(v)	to help someone or something out of a	
				dangerous, harmful or unpleasant situation	
8	conquer	/ˈkɒŋkər /	(v)	to take control or possession of foreign land, or a	
				group of people, by force	
9	injure	/ˈɪndʒər /	(v)	to hurt or cause physical harm to a person or	
	injury	/ 'ındʒəri /	(n)	animal	
	injured	/ 'Indʒəd /	(a)		
10	shift	/ ʃɪft /	(n)	a period of work or duty during the day or night	
11	hit	/ hɪt /	(v)	to come into contact with force	
12	owner	/ 'əʊnə /	(n)	the person to whom s.th belongs	
13	share	/ʃeə/	(v)	to tell s.o s.th personal	
14	fall out of the sky		(phr)	to fall from above	
15	lying on the		(phr)	being in a flat position on the street	
	ground				

II/ EVERYDAY ENGLISH :

- 1/ Please continue = Go on
- 2/ I don't believe it = That's unbelievable
- 3/ Did you know them? = Who were they?
- 4/ I can understand this = I'm not surprised

III/ GRAMMAR:

1. Past perfect:

Form: had $+ V_3/V_{ed}$

We use the past perfect:

- a) for an action which finished before another past action or before a stated time in the past.
 - Eg. : Jenny *had eaten* her lunch by 2 o'clock.

Mike *had* already *left* when we arrived at the party

b) for an action which finished in the past and whose result was visible at a later point in the past.

Eg. : He *had broken* his leg and it was still hurting.

c) for a general situation in the past

Eg. : Everything *had seemed* normal at first.

Time expressions :

before, after, already, just, for, since, till/ until, when, by the time, never...

2. Past perfect progressive:

Form: had been + V-ing

We use the past perfect progressive:

a) to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started and finished in the past, before another action or stated time in the past, usually with for or since.

Eg. : He *had been driving* for an hour when he realized he was on the wrong road.b) for an action which lasted for some time in the past and whose result was visible in the past.

Eg. : Her clothes were wet because she *had been walking* in the rain.

<u> Time expressions :</u>

for, since, how long, before, until....

Giving news	Reacting
• Did you hear that ?	• Wow! Really?
• Listen to this.	• That's unbelievable / great!
• You won't believe this!	• Really? Oh dear!
	That's terrible!

IV/ GIVING / REACTING TO NEWS :

V/ LISTENING FOR IDEAS :

Listen to the story about the brother who rescued his sister from a fire. Make notes about

when/where it happened	who was involved	how the fire started
Last night, 10 Harrow Road, West London	Simon Graves and his sister, Katy	a window had blown open and had knocked over a candle
what had	how the people felt	
Simon ran upstairs to rescue his sig bedroom window and climbed do Then he called the firefighters on h out the fire quickly, but the	own a tree with Katy on his back. his cell phone. The firefighters put	They were both fine but shocked.

VI/ PROJECT :

Use your notes from Ex. 10 to act out an interview, in pairs.

