

GRAMMAR & WRITING



Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Date: _____

Section One

Writing a Speech

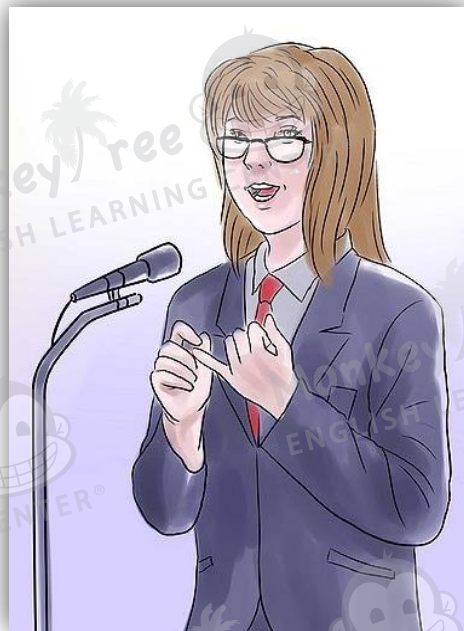
A speech is a spoken presentation done by one person in order to entertain an audience or to address them about a topic or opinion. Let's read the example...

Let's Read

The Importance of Languages

"Today I want to talk to you about the benefits of learning languages.

"My friend, Alice, learned this important lesson on a recent school trip to Germany. She and her classmates visited a small school in the countryside. Alice was determined to make a good impression, so she took some mooncakes to share with the German students. When she entered their classroom, she shook their hands, and gave each student a mooncake. They didn't speak much English, so Alice pointed at a mooncake and said the word 'gift'.



"Suddenly, everyone in the room looked panicked. People were spitting out their mooncake and yelling. What on Earth had gone wrong?

"In German, the word 'gift' means 'poison'.

"If Alice had known how to speak German, she wouldn't have ended up in that situation. This is just one of many reasons why it is beneficial to speak more than one language. Multilingual people have more success in many areas of life.

"First, job opportunities are better for people who speak more than one language. When you grow up, you are more likely to be hired if you can communicate with people from other countries. In Hong Kong, it is especially important to speak English and Mandarin.

"Second, knowing a language makes it much easier to travel. People in foreign countries may not understand your native language, so knowing theirs makes it easier to get around. Travelers often learn a few basic words and phrases, such as 'hello', 'thank you', and some simple questions.

"Finally, scientists have found that learning other languages can actually make you smarter. Learning a language exercises the brain, so people who speak different languages have better problem-solving skills and are good at analyzing information.

"So don't delay! Go out and learn a new language today!"



In what ways can knowing other languages help us?

Have you ever had a tricky experience due to not knowing a language?

Let's Talk

How can knowing a language help you when traveling?

How do you think that learning languages makes you smarter?

My New Words

Write each word and its definition. Next, write a sentence using the new word.

1. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

2. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

3. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

4. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

5. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

6. Word: _____ noun / verb / adjective / adverb

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

Vocabulary Check

1. Find new words in the text that have similar meanings to the following words.









2. Now use one of the new words to write a sentence.

Let's Learn

Writing a Speech

- A **speech** is a spoken presentation done by one person in order to entertain an audience or to address them about a particular topic or opinion.
- There are many kinds of **speeches**, which are written for many different purposes:
 - ✓ **Informative speeches** tell people interesting facts about a topic.
Example: All about the Great Wall of China
 - ✓ **Persuasive speeches** aim to convince people to do something, or that a certain opinion is correct.
Example: Why Everyone Should Recycle
 - ✓ **Instructional speeches** provide information on how to do something.
Example: How to Travel the World on a Budget
 - ✓ **Entertaining speeches** give an audience something fun and interesting to listen to or make them laugh.
- All **speeches** must present the topic in an entertaining way that engages the audience, illustrating the ideas of the speech in an interesting way.
- A **speech** should be structured into three main parts:
 - ✓ **Introduction**
This is the opening, giving the speech's main idea. It should be short but grab the audience's interest.
 - ✓ **Body**
This is the central part of your speech. It gives details supporting the main idea. These should be organized into an interesting and logical order. Some speeches may need putting into chronological order, whereas others may present a problem then describe a solution.
 - ✓ **Conclusion**
Conclusions should be short but powerful, summing up the most important ideas in the speech and leaving a strong impression on the audience.

Let's Analyze

1. What kind of speech do you think the example is?

2. How do you know that it is this kind of speech?

3. List three reasons for learning a new language.

- a.

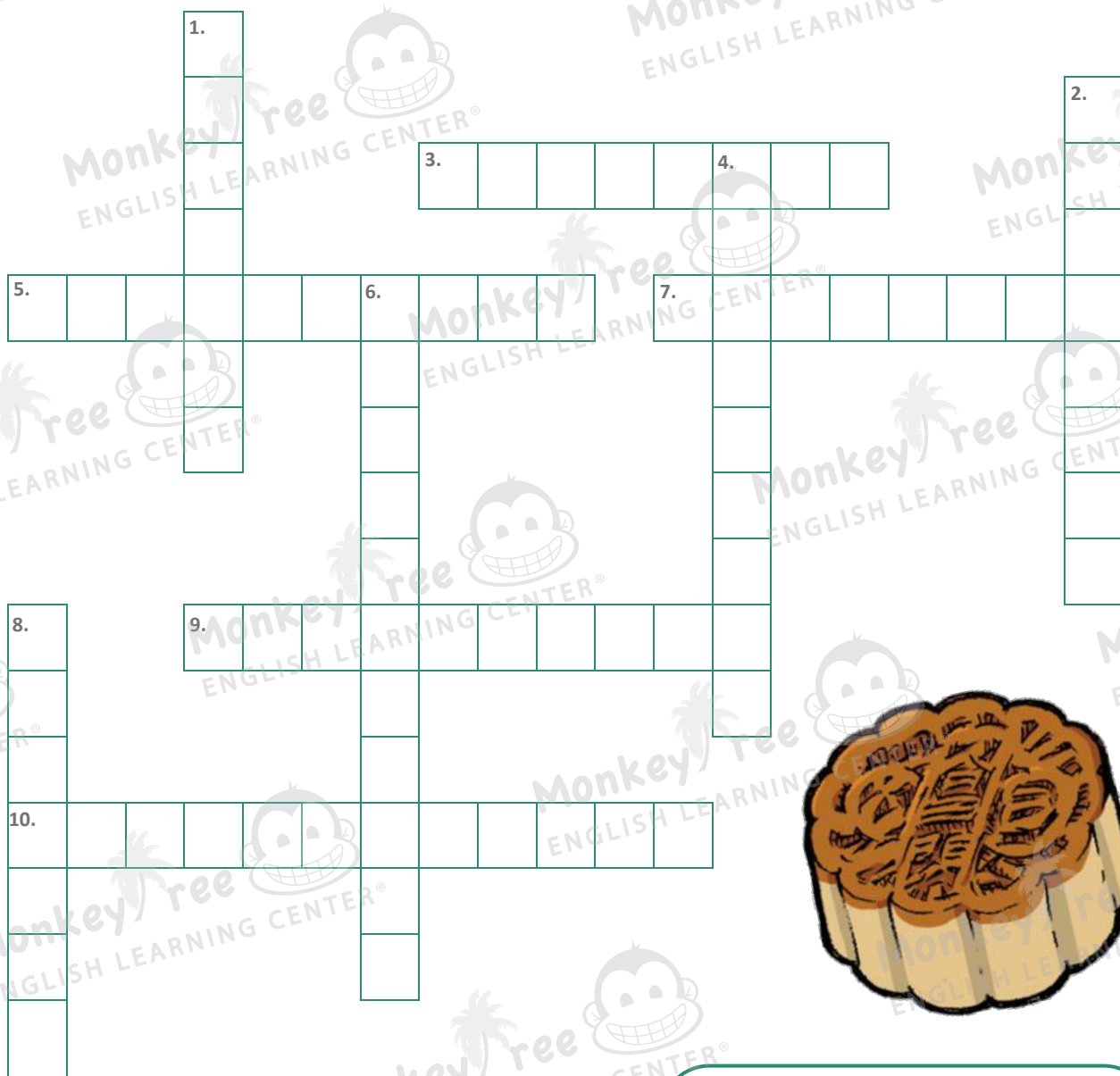
- b.

- c.

4. How is the importance of learning new languages illustrated in the speech?

5. Was this speech successful in making you want to learn a new language? Why or why not?

Challenge Yourself!



ACROSS

3. A snack eaten at Chinese New Year
5. Creating advantages and resulting in good things
7. Alarmed, worried, and frightened
9. An idea or feeling about someone, often formed when you first meet them
10. Speaking many languages

DOWN

1. The achievement of an aim; the winning of something
2. The language that is spoken in mainland China
4. Examining something in detail to understand and explain it
6. The land away from the city
8. A country in Europe, near France

Part B

Find and underline the verbs in the following sentences. Then tick the box to indicate what tense each sentence is written in.

1. I have seen this movie many times.
2. Fred has already met the queen.
3. The children went to the playground on Tuesday.
4. I finished work, ate dinner, and watched TV.
5. I lived in the USA for two years.
6. I spoke to my grandma on the phone last night.
7. The bird flew away then I walked toward it.
8. No one has climbed that mountain before.
9. I walked to school this morning.
10. Have you read the new book yet?

Simple Past	Present Perfect

Part C

Complete the following table by writing the given verbs in each tense. Follow the example.

	Simple Past	Present Perfect
I / give	I gave	I have given
you / close		
he / write		
they / see		
we / did		
I / think		
she / take		
you / swim		

Part D

Look at each time expression and then tick the box to indicate what tense it is a signal word for.

1. "seven years ago"
2. "yet"
3. "last night"
4. "just"
5. "in July"

Simple Past	Present Perfect

Part E

Complete each of the following sentence pairs using the given verb. In each pair, one sentence needs the present perfect verb and one needs the simple past verb.

1. lose

- a. I _____ my cellphone yesterday, so I couldn't call you.
- b. Oh no! I _____ my keys! Can you help me find them?

2. visit

- a. James _____ Japan three times this year.
- b. Jenny _____ Japan in May 2012.

3. know

- a. I _____ Bob when I was little. He lived next door to me.
- b. I _____ Julie for years. We meet up once a month.

4. go

- a. Joe _____ to visit his Grandma last weekend.
- b. Tilly isn't here right now; she _____ to the library.

5. live

- a. The Smith family _____ in Hong Kong since 2005.
- b. I _____ in France for a few months when I was a child.

Part F

Read the following sentences and circle the correct time expressions.

1. I have ridden the train to Beijing (**many times** / last year).
2. The children in my class have finished their projects (two hours ago / **already**).
3. Jonny went to see that movie (yesterday / yet).
4. They lived in China (**since 2007** / in 2007).
5. The plants have grown very tall (**already** / last week).
6. Rebecca wanted to the cinema (yesterday / **already**).

Part G

Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks by writing the given verbs in the appropriate tense.

1. Sam _____ (**arrive**) in Taipei one week ago.
2. Sally can't play soccer today because she _____ (**break**) her leg.
3. My grandparents only _____ (**know**) one another for a few months before they _____ (**get**) married.
4. I _____ (**live**) in Hong Kong for three years. I love it here!
5. Kelly _____ (**meet**) Kieran when they _____ (**go**) to school with one another in 2010.
6. Edith _____ (**not, spoken**) to me since this morning.
7. What time _____ you _____ (**land**) in London last night?
8. I _____ (**not, see**) the ocean before. It's so beautiful!

9. Mom and Dad _____ (**be**) to the supermarket three times this week.
10. I _____ (**see**) all his movies. I think he is an amazing actor!
11. She _____ (**not, finish**) writing her book before she died.
12. John _____ (**live**) in Canada when he was a baby.
13. Helen _____ (**visit**) her Grandma in Taiwan many times.
14. Sue loves reading. She _____ (**read**) three books already this week.
15. Pam said she's going to be late because she _____ (**miss**) the bus.

Part H

Write a simple past tense sentence and a present perfect tense sentence using each of the following verbs.

1. **catch**

- a. _____
- b. _____

2. **grow**

- a. _____
- b. _____

3. **see**

- a. _____
- b. _____

Let's Review

Writing a Speech



- A **speech** is a spoken presentation. It is presented to an audience by one person to share an idea, persuade people an opinion is correct, or to entertain them.
- The information in a **speech** must be presented in an exciting and engaging way that captures the audience's interest.
- A **speech** must be presented in a logical order. The main idea must be introduced before the details are given to support it.

Let's Practice

Complete the following activities as a class.

1. The following sentences are taken from a speech. Read each one and write a number next to it to place it in the correct order.

	Not only does travel to Antarctica raise awareness about it, money from tourism can also be used for conservation.
	Today, I am going to talk about the impact of tourism in Antarctica.
	For example, the ocean is polluted by ships sailing in it. Endangered species, like penguins and seals, are also disturbed by tourism.
	However, tourism in Antarctica also has disadvantages.
	To sum up, although tourism can be a good thing for Antarctica, we must also take care to ensure that it does not damage the environment.
	First of all, it is important to say that it is great that people have the opportunity to see this extreme environment.

2. Group the phrases into the correct categories.

Secondly...	The topic of my speech is...	First of all...
I'd like to talk about...	However...	What's more...
Then again...	In conclusion...	I'm going to talk about
In addition...	On the other hand...	Also...

Introducing your presentation	Ordering your presentation	Adding more ideas	Adding ideas from a different point of view

3. Watch the video and complete the graphic organizer below to plan a speech about protecting endangered animals.

Main Idea: _____

Detail 1: _____

Detail 2: _____

Detail 3: _____



This image shows a full-page view of a worksheet template. It consists of multiple horizontal blue lines spaced evenly down the page. A diagonal watermark is repeated across the entire surface. The watermark includes the brand name "Monkey ree" in a playful, rounded font, with "ree" in italics. Below it, "ENGLISH LEARNING CENTER®" is written in a smaller, sans-serif font. To the left of the text is a cartoon illustration of a smiling monkey's head, and to the right is a simple drawing of a palm tree.



Let's Review

Do You Remember the **Past Simple Tense** and the **Present Perfect Tense**?

- We use the **past simple tense** to talk about completed past actions that have no result in the present.
Example: I lost my keys yesterday, but my mom let me in the house.
- We use the **present perfect tense** to talk about past actions that have a result in the present.
Example: I have lost my keys and now I'm locked out of the house!
- We also use it to talk about unfinished actions that began in the past and are still happening now, or about experiences in our lives.
Example: I have lived in Hong Kong since 2010.

1. Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with the words and phrases from the box.

has never been moved has always lived went has just flown

- a) Daniel _____ to London last year to see Big Ben.
- b) The Smith family _____ to Canada seven years ago.
- c) Shirley _____ to Hong Kong and would love to visit.
- d) Bernie _____ to Mexico for a vacation.
- e) Fred _____ in Australia and doesn't want to leave.

2. Write present perfect tense sentences using the following past participles.

a) **broken**

b) **discovered**

Section Four

Let's Review

Do You Remember the **Past Simple Tense** and the **Present Perfect Tense**?

The **past simple tense** is used to talk about completed past actions; the **present perfect tense** is used for past actions that are linked to the present.

Read the following story and fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs written in the correct tense. You may need to use some negative verbs.

Visiting my Grandparents

I _____ Edinburgh, a city in Scotland, many times with my family. My grandma and grandpa _____ there 20 years ago, so we frequently go to Edinburgh to see them.

Last month, my sister _____ to the U.K. with some friends. She _____ to Scotland to see my grandparents when she was there. Unfortunately, I _____ go with her, because I had to go to school.

I _____ to return to Scotland since our last visit. Yesterday, I was very sad because I _____ my grandparents in ages. But then my mum _____ that it's okay, because we will go and visit them again next year. Now I am very excited to go back!

Let's Plan

Write a Speech

- You will be writing a **speech** about a topic of your choice.
- Listen to the list of topics that your teacher reads out or think of your own.
- Then plan your **speech** in the space below.

Main Idea

Detail 1

Detail 2

Detail 3

Conclusion

GRAMMAR & WRITING

LEVEL D UNIT 9

Progress Report

☐ **LESSON 1** _____

☐ **LESSON 2** _____

☐ **LESSON 3** _____

☐ **LESSONS 4+** _____

Teacher Signature: _____