

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area of the image is a solid, light lavender color.

APC English

week 8 lesson 1

Determiners

Introduction

- Articles
- Other Determiners
 - Practice Exercises
- **Listening & Pronunciation Practice**
- Conjunctions
 - Coordinating conjunctions
 - Subordinating conjunctions
 - Practice Exercises

determiners

A determiner is **a word that modifies, describes, or introduces a noun**

Determiners can be used to

- clarify what a noun refers to
 - e.g., **your** pen
- to indicate quantity or number
 - e.g., **four** wheels

Determining Noun Types:

Determiners help specify whether a noun is definite or indefinite.

- **the** car (definite)
- **a** car (indefinite)
- **an** apple (indefinite)

Articles

Parts of speech

Articles

type of determiner

Modify nouns

a, an, the

the blue pen

John is a good friend

the big park was fun

Articles

Refer to specific or general

A blue pen

could be any pen that is blue

The blue pen

is a specific pen

Articles

Choose a number
(any number)

1 2 3 4 5

Choose the number
(the number)

a 2 u Q !

Articles

Choose a country that you have lived

(answer could be any country - that you have lived)

e.g. Ireland, England, Thailand

Choose the country that you live

(answer could only be one country - that you live)

e.g. Thailand

Plural

Definite articles

The apple

The apples

The car

The cars

Indefinite articles

An apple

~~An apples~~

A car

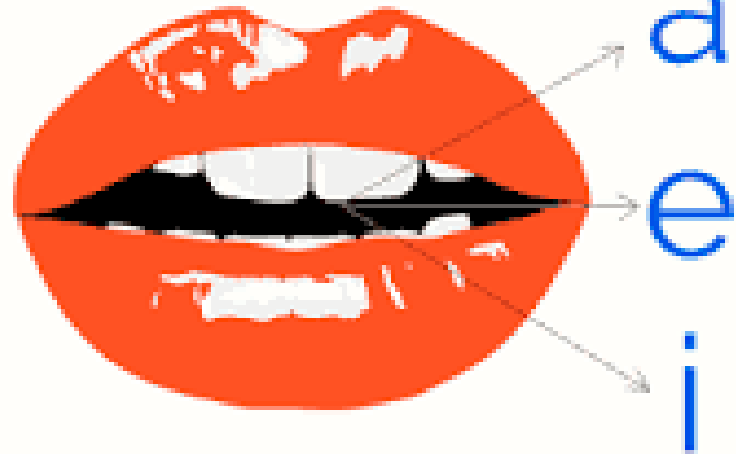
~~An cars~~

An

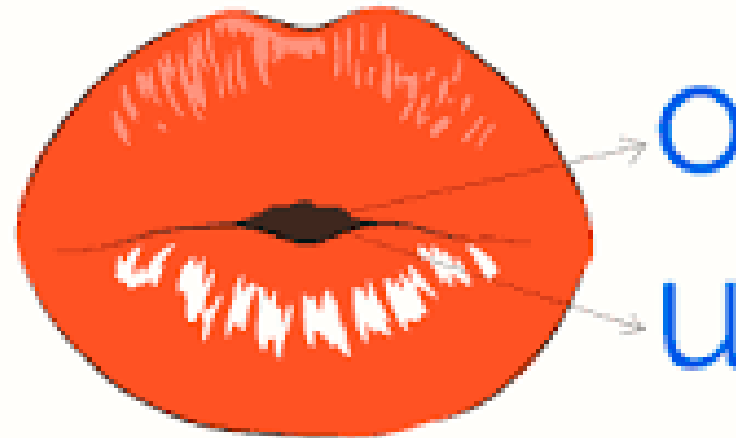
An - Use before a vowel **sound**

a - e - i - o - u **sound**

UNROUNDED



ROUNDED



Articles

a / an - use before a vowel sound

a - e - i - o - u **sound**

An **e**lephant

An **a**pple

An **u**mbrella

An **i**ce-cream

An **o**range

A University

A user

A unit

An **h**our

An **F**BI agent

An **h**onorable man

Articles an

U

An umbrella

U-sound

An umbrella

U

A unicorn

Yu-sound

A unicorn

Articles an

N

A nut

N

An NBA program

N-sound

A nut

En-sound

An NBA program

not using 'a', 'an' or 'the'

we do not use an article before uncountable nouns
(water, sheep, information, furniture, air, music)

- Water is essential for life
- Sheep produce wool
- I need information on that topic
- We have furniture in the living room
- Air is composed of different gases
- He enjoys music

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other determiners

determiners

- definite and indefinite articles (the, a, an),
- demonstratives (this, that),
- possessive determiners (my, your, their),
- cardinal numerals (one, two),
- quantifiers (many, both),
- distributive determiners (each, every), and
- interrogative determiners (which, what)

role of determiners

Indicating Quantity:

- many books, few people, several options, all students

Expressing Ownership / possession:

- my, your, his, her, its, our and their
- my car, their house

Demonstrate how close:

- this, that, these and those
- is it near or far?

role of determiners

Describing Specifics:

- each, every, and any are members of a group
- every student, any book

Expressing Quantity and Quality:

- some, many, several, few, all, and most

Practice

articles

Now finish the sentences using *a* or *an* and the correct phrase from the box.

- 0 Steven Spielberg is an American director.
- 1 Tokyo is _____
- 2 Heathrow is _____
- 3 The Ganges is _____
- 4 Oxford is _____
- 5 A Mercedes is _____
- 6 Spain is _____

European country
Indian river
~~American director~~
university town
Japanese city
English airport
German car

Put *a*, *an* or *the* in the gaps in these conversations.

0 Joanna: What did you do yesterday evening?

Peter: I watched an interesting programme on TV. Then I had something to eat and I read a book.

Joanna: What was the programme about?

1 Steve: I've bought a jumper. I'm going to give it to Joanna for her birthday.

Cathy: Really? Can I see _____ jumper?

2 Mary: Hello, Carol! What are you doing here?

Carol: I'm waiting to speak to the manager of this shop. I bought _____ TV here yesterday, and it doesn't work.

Mary: Oh, I'm sorry. I bought _____ radio here and it's very good. Was _____ TV expensive?

3 Chris: _____ police car and _____ ambulance stopped in my street this morning.

Jimmy: Do you know why?

Chris: Well, _____ police car stayed for five minutes, and then _____ ambulance left with one of my neighbours inside.

4 Joy: I'm going to have a meal in _____ Japanese restaurant tonight.

Mike: I'm going to _____ disco. Do you want to meet me at _____ disco after you've eaten?

5 David: How long have you lived here?

Philip: Ten years.

David: Really? Have you got _____ flat or _____ house?

Philip: I've got both! _____ flat is in the centre of town. It's very small. _____ house is by the sea.

There are some mistakes in these sentences. Put a tick (✓) if you think the underlined word is correct. Cross it out and change it if you think it's wrong.

- 0 I'm not sure what she does, but I think she's a ✓ _____ doctor.
- 0 I saw the a _____ thousand different things when I was on holiday.
- 1 Be careful! That perfume costs £100 a _____ bottle.
- 2 We must invite him to the party. He plays a _____ piano and a _____ guitar.
- 3 A: What does John do?
B: I'm not sure, but I think he is the _____ teacher in a school.
- 4 She likes to drive at the _____ hundred miles an _____ hour.
- 5 I play the _____ violin in an orchestra. They pay me £50 the _____ day!
- 6 I've got the _____ hundred jobs to do before we leave.
- 7 A: Is my handbag in the living-room?
B: No, it isn't. I saw it in a _____ kitchen.

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graded listening

Listen and write

Listen to the passage

Listen again

Think - what do you hear

Let's check if you are correct!

speaking / pronunciation practice

endings

Final Consonant Codas & Nasals

Final nasals: /n-ŋ/, /m-n-ŋ/ - Nasal codas: /n/ vs. /ŋ/ (*thin* vs. *thing*, *run* vs. *rung*)

Final /l/: /l/ vs /n/ /l/ vs /n/ final position.

Dark L codas /l/ at Final Position (Dark L): Word-final /l/ (e.g., *ball*, *feel*) (*pin* vs. *pill*, *fee* vs. *feel*)

Final stops: /p-b/, /t-d/, /k-g/

Final fricatives: /s-z/, /f-v/, /ʃ/

Final affricates: /tʃ-dʒ/

cap, cab, cat, bad, back, bag, rice, rise, fish, church.

sounds

Word	Final Consonant Sound	Sound Type
cap	/p/	Voiceless Bilabial Plosive
cab	/b/	Voiced Bilabial Plosive
cat	/t/	Voiceless Alveolar Plosive
bad	/d/	Voiced Alveolar Plosive
back	/k/	Voiceless Velar Plosive
bag	/g/	Voiced Velar Plosive
rice	/s/	Voiceless Alveolar Fricative
rise	/z/	Voiced Alveolar Fricative
fish	/ʃ/	Voiceless Palato-Alveolar Fricative
church	/tʃ/	Voiceless Palato-Alveolar Affricate

ending sounds

Final Consonant Codas & Nasals

- Nasal codas: /n/ vs. /ŋ/
 - (*thin* vs. *thing*, *run* vs. *rung*)
- Final nasals: /n-ŋ/, /m-n-ŋ/
- Final /l/: /l/ vs /n/ /l/ vs /n/
 - (*ball*, *feel*) (*pin* vs. *pill*, *fee* vs. *feel*)

the difference between the "ng" sound (/ŋ/) and the "n" sound (/n/)

Sin

Sing

Kin

King

Pin

Ping

Thin

Thing

Son

Song

Ron

Wrong

Ran

Rang

Ban

Bang

Pan

Pang

Hun

Hung

the difference between the “m” sound (/m/) and
the “n” sound (/n/) and the “ng” sound (/ŋ/)

sum - sun

ram - ran

seem - seen

same - sane

dime - dine

team - teen

came - cane

some - sung

thin - thing

sin - sing

ran - rang

win - wing

sun - sung

ban - bang

the difference between /l/ vs /n/

pin - pill

sin - sill

win - will

ten - tell

den - dell

bane - bail

can - call

fan - fall

fine - file

ending sounds

Final Consonant Codas & Nasals

- Final stops: /p-b/, /t-d/, /k-g/
 - **cap** (voiceless /p/) vs. **cab** (voiced /b/)
 - **cat** (voiceless /t/) vs. **bad** (voiced /d/)
 - **back** (voiceless /k/) vs. **bag** (voiced /g/)

the difference between /p-b/

cap - cab

tap - tab

lap - lab

rip - rib

rope - robe

hope - robe

cup - cub

cop - cob

map - mab

clap - club

the difference between /t-d/

bat - bad

bet - bed

bit - bid

seat - seed

feet - feed

coat - code

write - ride

light - lied

late - laid

heart - hard

the difference between /k-g/

back - bag

pick - pig

lack - lag

luck - lug

sick - sig

dock - dog

tuck - tug

pack - peg

lock - log

rack - rag

ending sounds

Final Consonant Codas & Nasals

- Final fricatives: /s-z/, /f-v/, /ʃ/
- **rice** (voiceless alveolar fricative /s/)
- **rise** (voiced alveolar fricative /z/)
- **fish** (voiceless palato-alveolar fricative /ʃ/)

the difference between /s-z/

ice - eyes

bus - buzz

rice - rise

face - phase

price - prize

loose - lose

peace - peas

race - raise

place - plays

close - clothes

the difference between /f-v/

safe - save

leaf - leave

half - halve

belief - believe

proof - prove

life - live

fine - five

fan - van

off - of

surf - serve

the difference between endings with /ʃ/

wish - witch

wash - watch

cash - catch

mash - match

dash - thatch

bash - batch

rush - much

fish - Fitch

leash - leach

ending sounds

Final Consonant Codas & Nasals

- Final affricates: /tʃ-dʒ/
 - church

the difference between / tʃ-dʒ /

rich - ridge

batch - badge

etch - edge

witch - ridge

catch - cadge

ditch - didge

peach - page

reach - rage

such - judge

larch - large

listening practice

Sound of Silence

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u9Dg-g7t2l4>

week 8

Conjunctions

Introduction

- Sentences & clauses
- Conjunctions
- Subordinate conjunctions
- Coordinating conjunctions

Sentences & Clauses

simple sentences

- A simple sentence is a complete thought on its own
- It usually talks about one thing or idea
- These are like the building blocks of sentences

Example: She went to the store.

simple sentences

- I like pizza.
- I like burgers.
- I like ice cream.
- I like to eat them.
- I like them a lot.

Used correctly: "I like pizza, burgers, and ice cream because I enjoy eating them a lot."

clauses

- Sentences can be split into clauses
- A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb and can express a complete idea.

Example (1 clause): The cat is sleeping.

Example (2 clauses): I am hungry, so I will eat.

clauses

these are clauses because

- they have a subject ("The cat", "I") and
- a verb ("is sleeping", "am hungry", "will eat") and
- they give a complete idea

Example (1 clause): The cat is sleeping.

Example (2 clauses): I am hungry, so I will eat.

simple sentences - independent clause

- An independent clause is a group of words that can stand alone as a complete sentence.
- It expresses **a complete thought and can make sense on its own.**

"She loves to read."

it is a complete thought and can be a sentence by itself

independent clauses

1. they are friendly.
2. he forgot his wallet.
3. the sun was shining.
4. I learned something new.
5. it's her favorite dessert.
6. he forgot the lyrics.
7. we watched a movie.
8. it was too late.
9. I aced the exam.
10. they had a great time.

independent clauses conjoined together

1. She loves dogs, **and** they are friendly.
2. He went to the store, **but** he forgot his wallet.
3. They played at the park, **and** the sun was shining.
4. I read a book, **so** I learned something new.
5. She likes ice cream, **and** it's her favorite dessert.
6. He sang a song, **but** he forgot the lyrics.
7. We ate dinner, **and** we watched a movie.
8. They watched a movie, **but** it was too late.
9. I studied hard, **so** I aced the exam.
10. She played with her friends, **and** they had a great time.

independent then dependent clauses

1. She loves dogs because they are friendly.
2. He went to the store after he finished his homework.
3. They played at the park when the sun was shining.
4. I read a book so I could learn something new.
5. She likes ice cream even though it's cold outside.
6. He sang a song because he was happy.
7. We ate dinner before the movie started.
8. They watched a movie after they finished their chores.
9. I studied hard so I could do well on the test.
10. She played with her friends when school was over.

match the sentence parts

1. She loves to read books	A. although he felt too tired.
2. After the rain stopped	B. he set the table.
3. I will call you	C. if the weather is nice.
4. He could go to the party,	D. because she finds it relaxing.
5. We'll go for a walk	E. they decided to go for a walk.
6. Before the concert began,	F. when I reach home.
7. They ate ice cream,	G. but he watched it until the end.
8. While she was cooking dinner,	H. but they still enjoyed the picnic.
9. He didn't like the movie,	I. they met their friends.
10. Even though it was cold outside,	J. so they felt refreshed.

Conjunctions

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word used to join words, parts of a sentence, or sentences.

- I sat at home and felt good.
- I was alone but felt happy.

Conjunction

- **And** = links two related things
 - I drink tea and coffee.
 - I work in computing and education.
- **But** = links a positive (+) and negative (-) idea
 - I like tea, but I don't like cola
- **But** = links a negative (-) and positive (+) idea
 - I don't like doing exercise, but I like swimming

Conjunctions

- and
- but
- so
- or
- nor
- for
- yet
- because
- although
- since
- unless
- while
- after
- before
- until
- if
- when
- as
- so that
- in order that
- as if
- even though
- provided that
- in case
- whereas
- either...or
- neither...nor
- not only...but also
- both...and
- whether...or
- as well as

Conjunction

- **So** = gives a result
 - I'm tired so I'm going to bed
 - I was cold so I wore my coat
- **Because** = gives a reason
 - I went to bed because I was tired
 - I wore my coat because I was cold

Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions (common)

I like ice cream, **and** I like cake.

She wanted to go to the park, **but** it started raining.

He studied hard, **so** he did well on the test.

Do you want rice **or** noodles for dinner?

Neither my brother **nor** my sister likes beans.

She went to the store **for** some bread.

He studied the night before, **yet** he still failed the exam.

for

and

nor

but

or

yet

so

fanboys

Coordinating Conjunctions (other)

I'm going to the store, **as** we need some shopping.

She's **not only** funny, **but also** kind.

You can **either** have chocolate ice cream **or** vanilla.

Neither my dad **nor** my mom likes going shopping.

as

not only...but also

either...or

neither...nor

Correlative Conjunctions

When you use two conjunctions together, they are sometimes called correlative conjunctions

either...or
neither...nor
both...and
not only...but also
whether...or
as...as
scarcely...when
no sooner...than
the more...the more
the less...the less

Correlative Conjunctions

- **Either...or:** a choice between two options.
- **Neither...nor:** that both options are not happening.
- **Both...and:** that two things are true.
- **Not only...but also:** additional information.
- **Whether...or:** a choice or alternative.
- **As...as:** an equal degree or comparison.
- **Scarcely...when:** one event happens immediately after another.
- **No sooner...than:** one action happened immediately after another.
- **The more...the more:** as one grows so does another
- **The less...the less:** as one gets less so does the other

either...or
neither...nor
both...and
not only...but also
whether...or
as...as
scarcely...when
no sooner...than
the more...the more
the less...the less

Correlative Conjunctions

Either you finish your homework, or you can't go out.

Neither the teacher nor the students knew the answer.

Both the cat and the dog are in the garden.

Not only does she play the piano, but also sings beautifully.

I don't know whether I should take the bus or walk.

He is as strong as an ox.

Scarcely had he left the room when the phone rang.

No sooner had they arrived than it started raining.

The more you practice, the more you play better.

The less you study, the less you succeed.

either...or

neither...nor

both...and

not only...but also

whether...or

as...as

scarcely...when

no sooner...than

the more...the more

the less...the less

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions

I stayed home **because** it was raining outside.

Although it was cold, he went for a run.

Since it's your birthday, we bought you a present.

After I finished my homework, I went to the park.

Please finish your vegetables **before** you have dessert.

I can play with my toys **until** bedtime.

She works **as** a nurse in the local hospital.

If you study hard, you'll get good grades.

He looked at me **as if** I had just told a joke.

because
although
since
after
before
until
as
if
as if

insert the subordinating conjunction

1. We had a great time **even though** it was cold.
2. His sister likes coffee, **whereas** he prefers tea.
3. I stayed home **because** TV was great last night.
4. We brought an umbrella **in case** it started raining.
5. I can't go to the party **unless** I finish my work on time.
6. She read a book **while** waiting for her friend at the café.
7. We turned on the fan **so that** the room would cool down.
8. You can use my laptop **provided that** you return it by tomorrow.
9. He studied hard **after** he realized the importance of the final exam.
10. We planted the seeds **in order that** we can grow our own vegetables.
11. The sky turns beautiful shades of orange and pink **when** the sun sets.
12. **As if** by magic, the room transformed into a cozy haven of warmth and comfort.

because
although
since
after
before
until
as
if
as if

unless
when
while
whereas
so that
in order that
provided that
even though
in case

Subordinating Conjunctions

I won't go to the party **unless** my friend can come with me.

When the sun sets, it gets darker outside.

I can read a book **while** waiting for the bus.

She enjoys hiking, **whereas** her brother prefers fishing.

I turned off the lights **so that** we could save energy.

We packed our bags **in order that** we could leave for the trip early.

You can use the computer, **provided that** you do your homework first.

Even though it rained, we still had a great time at the picnic.

We brought an umbrella **in case** it starts raining.

unless

when

while

whereas

so that

in order that

provided that

even though

in case

Practice

sentences

Put **and**, **so**, **but** or **because** into the sentences

1. I read books, ____**and**____ my friend watches movies.
2. It's raining, _____ bring an umbrella.
3. Do you prefer tea _____ coffee?
4. She loves the sun, _____ she goes to the beach.
5. He will have to pass, _____ retake the exam.
6. Pizza or pasta for dinner, _____ we like Italian food.
7. My friend _____ I relax by the pool.
8. It's hot, _____ buy ice cream _____ a cool drink.
9. I like cats _____ dogs, _____ their cute.

fill the gaps with the conjunctions

1. I am tired this afternoon _____ I have to finish my homework
2. Neither my dad _____ my mom knows how to play the guitar.
3. He loves to play video games _____ he still does well in school
4. We enjoy reading books _____ we love watching movies.
5. I wanted to go to the zoo _____ I could see the panda.
6. Do you want to visit the beach _____ stay home at the weekend?
7. She went shopping _____ she wanted to buy a new dress.

and

but

so

or

nor

for

yet

complete the sentences

as

not only...but also

either...or

neither...nor

1. She's _____ a great singer _____ a talented dancer.
2. _____ my brother _____ my sister is a fan of spicy food.
3. _____ we go to the beach this weekend, _____ we visit the mountains.
4. He didn't want to go to the party _____ he felt tired.
5. She likes _____ action movies _____ romantic comedies.
6. He _____ enjoys playing soccer _____ basketball.
7. You can have _____ tea _____ coffee with your breakfast.
8. She sang beautifully _____ her friends cheered her on.

insert the subordinating conjunction

1. We had a great time _____ it was cold.
2. His sister likes coffee, _____ he prefers tea.
3. I stayed home _____ TV was great last night.
4. We brought an umbrella _____ it started raining.
5. I can't go to the party _____ I finish my work on time.
6. She read a book _____ waiting for her friend at the café.
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Thank you!
any questions?