

# Ticket to English 1 Unit 2: Society

## 1- Vocabulary

What is society?

Society is a group of people living in the same place and sharing the same values.

We should help:

The children- the poor people- the disabled/people with special needs- the elderly people- the adolescents- the homeless people- the jobless people- the sick people, etc.

<b>Hospitality</b>	Ability to welcome people offering them food and shelter.
<b>Adolescence</b>	Period of life from 13 to 18 years old
<b>To socialize</b>	To spend time with others in a friendly way
<b>Homeless</b>	Without a home/house
<b>Autonomy</b>	Independence
<b>Generation gap</b>	A difference in ideas and behavior between older and younger people.
<b>Divorce</b>	Separation of husband and wife
<b>Jobless</b>	Without an occupation
<b>Joyriding</b>	To drive a car for pleasure at high speed
<b>Tolerance</b>	The capacity of respecting the opinions, religion, or behavior of others.
<b>To complain</b>	To express discontent, displeasure, or unhappiness.
<b>Childhood</b>	Period of life from birth to 13 years old
<b>Shelter</b>	Somewhere to live in.
<b>Handicapped</b>	A person having a physical or mental defect

## Vocabulary: Prefixes and Suffixes (Word Formation)

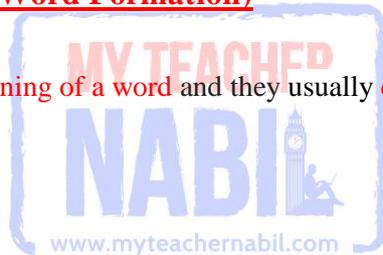
### Prefixes

are a **group of letters** that come at the **beginning of a word** and they usually **change** its **meaning**:

Example:

Happy vs **Un**happy

Pleasure vs **Dis**pleasure



### Suffixes:

are a **group of letters** that come at the **end of a word** and they usually **change** its **category** (verb – noun – adjective – adverb....):

Example:

Home (noun) – Home**less** (adjective)

Comfort (noun) – Comfort**able** (adjective)

Lazy (adjective) – Lazily (adverb)

Dark (adjective) - Dark**en** (verb)

## 2- Functions / Communication: Expressing Complaint

A complaint is expressing displeasure, discontent or unhappiness about a situation or an event.

NOTICE:

Complain (verb)

Complaint (noun)

<b>Making complaints</b>	<b>Accepting complaints</b>	<b>Rejecting complaints</b>
-I have got a bit of problem here, you see..... -I am afraid I must make a serious complaint -I just do not know how to say it but, .....	I do apologize for... I must apologize for... I apologize for... I would like to apologize for... I am so sorry for... I should not have...	- Well, I am afraid there is nothing we can do about it. - I am afraid there is not much we can do about it.

## Ticket to English 1 Unit 2: Society

-Look, I am not really satisfied with the way you..... -I am in the obligation of saying that..... -I have a serious complaint - about..... -I have been patient long enough, but..... -I want to complain about.... -Excuse me if I am out of line, but... -There may have been a misunderstanding about... -I'm sorry to bother you, but ...	It is all my fault. I am ashamed of... Please, forgive me for... Excuse me for ... I am terribly sorry for... Pardon me for this... Please, forgive me for my.... Please, accept my apologies for...	
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### 3 – Grammar: Articles A, AN, THE

Articles **a**, **an**, and **the** are used with nouns. The articles **a** and **an** are used before **singular countable nouns**. The article **the** is used before **countable** and **uncountable**, **singular** and **plural** nouns.

**Countable Nouns** are nouns we can count. They are nouns that take the plural form

Examples:

pen – pens

boy – boys

hour – hours

university – universities

**Uncountable Nouns** are nouns we cannot count. They do not take the plural form.

Examples:

bread

coffee

money

#### 1. A/an (the indefinite articles)

The form **a** is used before singular words beginning with a consonant, or a vowel with a consonant sound:

– a pen

– a boy

– a hat

– a one-man show (o here is a consonant sound)

– a university ( u here is a consonant sound)

The form **an** is used before singular nouns beginning with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) or a silent h:

– an apple

– an intelligent boy

– an egg

– an onion

– an hour (h is a silent letter. it is written but not pronounced)

## Ticket to English 1 Unit 2: Society

### We use the indefinite articles a and an:

<p><b>1. There are several things, but I want only one of them not a definite one:</b> Give me <b>a</b> pen (any pen). I need <b>a</b> cup of flour.</p>	<p><b>2. First reference to something or someone:</b> - I met <b>a</b> boy and <b>a</b> girl in the street. <b>The</b> boy was wearing <b>a</b> jacket and <b>the</b> girl was wearing a skirt.</p>	<p><b>3. After what and such (to express exclamation):</b> What <b>a</b> gentle boy! She is <b>such</b> a talkative person! It is <b>such</b> an interesting topic!</p>
<p><b>4. Professions and trades:</b> Bob is <b>a</b> teacher. Lina is <b>an</b> actress.</p>	<p><b>5. With some fixed expressions:</b> she has got <b>a lot of</b> friends. He uses <b>a large amount</b> of space. I need <b>a few</b> more plates. May I have <b>a little</b> more tea please. I go to school <b>once a day</b>.</p>	<p><b>6. Classification of objects and people:</b> <b>a</b> cat is <b>an</b> animal <b>An</b> ape is <b>a</b> monkey <b>a</b> house is <b>a</b> building</p>

### 2. The (the definite article)

The definite article the is used with countable nouns singular and plural and with uncountable nouns

**Examples:**

The apples  
The eggs  
The students

### We use the indefinite articles THE:

<p><b>1. With Reference to a person or an object already referred to:</b> - I met <b>a</b> boy and <b>a</b> girl in the street. <b>The</b> boy was wearing <b>a</b> jacket and <b>the</b> girl was wearing a skirt.</p>	<p><b>2. Names of some countries:</b> The Netherlands The Philippines The United States</p>	<p><b>3. Names of oceans, seas, rivers, and mountains:</b> The Atlantic Ocean The Mediterranean Sea The River Sebou The Atlas Mountains</p>
<p><b>4. Names of hotels:</b> The Maamoura hotel The Hilton Hotel</p>	<p><b>5. Names of newspapers:</b> The Daily Express The Sunday Times</p>	<p><b>6. Names of organizations:</b> The United Nations The British Council</p>
<p><b>7. Reference to a certain category of people:</b> The homeless. The jobless. The sick. The rich.</p>	<p><b>8. Reference to the nation as a whole:</b> The English are cold blood The Moroccan eat couscous</p>	<p><b>9. With superlatives:</b> Casablanca is the largest city in Morocco. He is the most careful person I've ever known.</p>
<p><b>10. Reference to things which are unique:</b> The sun is shining The earth is not flat</p>	<p><b>11. Nouns followed by who, which, that, where, whose:</b> The person who lives next door is gentle. The butter which I bought was fresh. The place where I live is popular.</p>	

## Ticket to English 1 Unit 2: Society

### - Grammar: Used to (Past Habit)

When we want to talk about something we frequently did in the past as a habit we use the form  
USED TO + INFINITIVE

#### **Affirmative:**

when I was a child, I used to cry a lot  
they used to play football  
we use it to get up early

#### **Negative:**

we did not/didn't use to take sandwiches  
we never used to go on long Holidays.

#### **Interrogative:**

did you use to cry when you were a child?  
what did you use to do on Sundays?

### 4 – Writing: Life in Past and Life in Present

As we said before, every paragraph should contain a **topic sentence**, **developing sentences**, a **concluding sentence** and **linking words**.

**(Topic Sentence)** Life in present is totally different from life in the past in different ways. **(developing sentences)** **To begin with**, people used to travel by carts, **but** now they travel by cars and planes. **Also**, they used to communicate with landline phones. **Yet**, they now use smart phones. **Furthermore**, people used to listen to the radio **but** now they use satellite dishes and Internet. Another difference is that people in the past used to eat food they made at home **yet** in today's world most people eat fast food. **(concluding sentence)** **To sum up**, life nowadays is not the same as life in the early days.