

LESSON NOTES

Gengo English S1 #1

Where Did You Learn to Speak English like That?!

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#1

DIALOGUE - ENGLISH

MAIN

1. Zo : Good evening, Ms. Walsh. How are you?
2. Ms. Walsh : Good. And you? How are you, Zo?
3. Zo : I'm great! I just wanted to make sure you were in your office so I can stop by for the homework; I'm going on my big trip tomorrow!
4. Ms. Walsh : Ah, yes! Is tomorrow Wednesday?
5. Zo : Yep, tomorrow's Wednesday.
6. Ms. Walsh : How nice! Well, I'm going home now, but I'll leave the homework with the secretary. Have a great trip!
7. Zo : Thank you, Ms. Walsh! See you later!

VOCABULARY

Vocabulary	English	Class
you	the one(s) being spoken to	pronoun
how (American)	in what way; the way in which	adverb, conjunction
great	large or very good; in a large or very good manner	adjective
yes	used to express agreement	adverb
good	positive in nature; not bad or poor	adjective
tomorrow	the day after today	noun
Wednesday	the fourth day of the week	noun
trip	a journey from one place to another	noun
secretary	office worker	noun
homework (American)	school work that is done at home	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Nice to meet you.	How are you?
Things are going great!	I had a great time.
Yes, you are wonderful.	Yes, I will.

Good job!	Good luck on your test tomorrow!
We hope to see you tomorrow.	Yesterday was Wednesday.
His trip was short but great.	Have a great trip!
The secretary answers the office telephone.	I never do my homework: I'm such a bad student.
Have you done your homework?	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

The main character, Zo, opens the conversation with a greeting. He says, "Good evening," because he's talking to Ms. Walsh at nighttime.

All conversations begin with a greeting. Greetings are a nice way to break the ice—to start a good conversation. The other two most common greetings are, "Good morning," and "Good afternoon." In informal conversation or in conversation with a friend or family member, you can also just say, "Hello!"

Greetings make for nice conversation. It shows the person you're speaking to that you're interested in conversing with him or her and that you're a good person to talk to!

In the dialogue, Ms. Walsh tells Zo to, "Have a great trip!" We use this phrase when someone is going on a trip soon. We also use it when saying goodbye to someone who is leaving for a trip. For example, your friend is going away. You are with her, helping her pack the night before she leaves. When it is time for you to go home, instead of saying, "Goodbye," you can say, "Have a great trip."

"Have a great trip," is very friendly. But we can also use it in formal conversation where it will be read as a sign of kindness, as in the dialogue between Ms. Walsh and Zo.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Affirmative Sentences.

"Yes, tomorrow is Wednesday."

When asked a question, you can make an **affirmative sentence** by opening with "yes," and a form of the verb "to be."

Some examples:

1. **Question:** "Are you going to the party tonight?"
Affirmative Sentence: "Yes, I am."
2. **Question:** "Will you be in class tomorrow?"
Affirmative Sentence: "Yes, I will."
3. **Question:** "Were you at the game last night?"
Affirmative Sentence: "Yes, I was."

You can make informal affirmative sentences by simply using "yes," or more informal forms of "yes," such as, "sure," "yep," or "absolutely."

Some examples:

1. **Question:** "Are you going to the party tonight?"
Affirmative Sentence: "Absolutely!"
2. **Question:** "Will you be in class tomorrow?"
Affirmative Sentence: "Yep."
3. **Question:** "Were you at the game last night?"
Affirmative Sentence: "Yes."

The opposite of an affirmative sentence is a **negative sentence**. You can make a negative sentence by starting with, "no," and a form of the verb "to be."

Some examples:

1. **Question:** "Are you going to the party tonight?"
Negative Sentence: "No, I'm not."
2. **Question:** "Will you be in class tomorrow?"
Negative Sentence: "No, I won't."
3. **Question:** "Were you at the game last night?"
Negative Sentence: "No, I wasn't."

Read these questions and write your own answers:

1. **Question:** "Do you enjoy studying English?"
Answer:
2. **Question:** "Is your English good?"
Answer:
3. **Question:** "Will you study English for a long time?"
Answer:

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Please "Stop By!"

Zo calls his teacher to find out if he can "stop by."

"I'm great! I just wanted to make sure you were in your office so I can stop by for the homework; I'm going on my big trip tomorrow!"

To "stop by" is to visit someone for a short time. Zo wants to stop by his teacher's office—he wants to visit her for a short time so he can get the homework.

Here are more sentences that include the phrase, "stop by."

1. "Can you stop by later?"
2. "You should stop by sometime!"
3. "Let's stop by the store on the way home."

4. "Do you mind if I stop by after work?"

The next time you want to visit a friend, call him up and ask if you can stop by!