

<b>Book:</b> Interchange 2	<b>Level:</b> 8 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Unit:</b> 3
<b>Objective:</b> Reviewing vocabulary and grammar from this unit.		

## Language Review

### Vocabulary

#### Types of Housing

Apartment building	Condo	Farmhouse	Houseboat
Cabin	Duplex	House	Trailer

#### Parts of a House

Backyard	Bedroom	Garage	Living room
Balcony	Dining room	Kitchen	Porch
Bathroom	Front yard	Laundry room	Terrace

#### Around the House

Blinds	Door	Roof	Swimming pool
Ceiling	Fence	Rug	Wall
Chimney	Fireplace	Stairs	Whirlpool
Curtains	Floor	Steps	Window

#### In the Kitchen

Cabinet	Faucet	Sink	Table
Chairs	Refrigerator	Stove	

#### In the Bedroom

Bed	Mattress	Night table
Dresser	Mirror	

#### In the Bathroom

Bathtub	Shelf	Shower curtain	Towel rack
Sink	Shower	Toilet	

#### In the Laundry Room

Dryer	Iron	Ironing board	Washing machine
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## Cue Questions

### Questions

Compare living in a house to living in an apartment.

How many bedrooms are there in your house?

How would you describe your dream house?

What are some adjectives to describe a nice apartment? house?

What are some common wishes people have about their lives?

What are the parts of a common house?

What are two positive and two negative things about your house?

What do you wish were different about your appearance?

What do you wish were different about your home?

What do you wish were different about your neighborhood?

What do you wish were different about your bedroom?

What do you wish were different about your school / work?

What do you wish were different about your skills?

What is one thing you wish for?

What's the living room like in your home?

What's the opposite of \_\_\_\_\_?

What's your bedroom like?

## Grammar

### And / But / However / Though

In this sentence, the conjunction **and** adds information.

This is a beautiful apartment, **and** there's a lot of light.

These sentences mean the same: They **contrast** something good (a beautiful apartment) and something bad (very hot).

This is a beautiful apartment, {

- but** it's very hot in the afternoon.
- however**, it's very hot in the afternoon.
- It's very hot in the afternoon, **however**.
- It's very hot in the afternoon, **though**.

**Evaluations and Comparisons**

Evaluations	
<b>enough</b>	goes after adjectives. The apartment isn't big <b>enough</b> .
	goes before nouns. I like it, but I don't have <b>enough</b> money.
<b>too</b>	+ adjective has a negative meaning = "more than necessary or desired" always goes before the adjective. The room isn't big enough. It's <b>too</b> small.
Comparatives of Equality	
<b>as</b>	+ adjective (+ as) It's <b>as</b> big <b>as</b> my old apartment. It isn't <b>as</b> nice, however.
<b>as many</b>	+ countable noun (+ as) It has <b>as many</b> rooms <b>as</b> my old place. It doesn't have <b>as many</b> bathrooms, though.
<b>as much</b>	+ uncountable noun (+ as) It has <b>as much</b> closet space <b>as</b> the last apartment, and there isn't <b>as much</b> traffic on the street.

**Wish**

We use **wish** + the past tense to express regrets.

Fact	Wish
I don't know May's phone number and I want to call her.	→ I <b>wish</b> I <b>knew</b> May's phone number.
You can't fly, but you'd like to be able to.	→ I <b>wish</b> I <b>could</b> fly.
It rains a lot, and I don't like it.	→ I <b>wish</b> it <b>didn't</b> rain so much.

After **wish** + be, we usually use **were**.

Fact	Wish
My apartment is too small.	→ I <b>wish</b> my apartment <b>were</b> larger.
I'm too short. / I'm not tall enough.	→ I <b>wish</b> I <b>were</b> taller.