

Book: Interchange 2	Level: 8 th	Unit: 2
Objective:		

Language Review

Vocabulary

Means of Transportation				
Airplane	Bus	Helicopter	Ship	Taxi
Bicycle	Car	Motorcycle	Streetcar	Train
Boat	Ferry	Plane	Subway	Truck

Cue Questions

Questions	
Have you ever traveled by train? ferry?	What public transportation do you use?
How do most people travel to and from work?	What public transportation is there in your city?
How is public transportation in your city?	What's rush hour like in your city?
Make a sentence with the word _____.	What's your city's biggest problem?

Grammar

Compound Nouns

A compound noun is a word that consists of two or more words. The meaning of a compound noun can't always be discovered by knowing the meanings of the different words that form it (e.g., street + car - streetcar). Some compounds are written as one word (e.g., stoplight) while others are written as two separate words (e.g., stop sign). It's always a good idea to check a dictionary for the spelling of a compound noun.

There is - There are; One, Some, Any

Singular	
There is (There isn't)	Is there a laundromat near here?
	Yes, there is . There's one across from the park.
	No, there isn't , but there's one next to the library.
Plural	
There are (There aren't)	Are there any grocery stores around here?
	Yes, there are . There are some on Pine Street.
	No, there aren't any , but there are some on Third Avenue.

One replaces a single noun.
Some replaces the plural noun. It is also used in affirmative statements.
Any is used in questions and negatives.

Should

Shows:		
a) Recommendation	e.g.	People should start recycling. People shouldn't throw garbage on the street.
b) Advisability	e.g.	You should check the oil leak in your car. You shouldn't walk alone at night.
c) Expectation	e.g.	There should be more modern buses in my city. There shouldn't be so many cars in the city.

Should does not express recommendation / necessity quite as strongly as **must** does.

Countable Nouns / Uncountable Nouns

Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns
Have a plural form, usually with -s, because they are considered separate and countable things (e.g., a car, two cars, many cars, subways, one-way streets, highways).	Do not have a plural form because they are impossible to separate and count (e.g., traffic, too much traffic, a lot of traffic, smog, noise).

Some nouns, however, can be both countable and uncountable (e.g., a noise / two noises vs. too much noise).

	-	+
Countable nouns	(a) few / fewer / none / any	(too) many / several
Uncountable nouns	a little / little / less / no	(too) much / a great deal of
Both	(not) enough, some	more, a lot of

Some Nouns usually or always used as Uncountable Nouns

Air	Machinery	News	Weather
Attention	Money	Postage	Wind
Equipment	Music	Snow	Work

Indirect Questions from Wh-Questions

Indirect questions are often considered more polite.

Wh-questions with be	
Direct	Indirect
	In indirect questions with be, the word order changes: be occurs after the noun.
Where is the bank?	Could you tell me where the bank is?
Wh-questions with do / does / did	
Direct	Indirect
	In indirect questions with do / does / did , do / does / did is omitted.
How often do the buses leave for the city?	Can you tell me how often the buses leave?
What time does the shop open?	Do you know what time the shop opens?
When did the movie start?	Could you tell me when the movie started?