UPBEAT 5

ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 5 กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ภาษาต่างประเทศ

าเลุมลาระบารเรยนรูมาษาตางบระ 5 Modules 10 Units

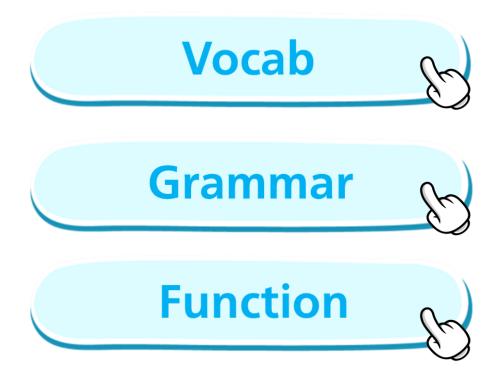
Module 1



UPBEAT 5

Unit 1

Neighbours







Vocabulary

- **Chores**
- Personality
- Phrasal verbs: After
- Forming adjectives from verbs and nouns
- Appearance





Chores

How often do you do these chores?



d<u>u</u>st the furniture





clean out the fridge





f<u>e</u>ed the pet





ti<u>d</u>y your room



Our World



do the wa<u>s</u>hing-up





mop the floor





ch<u>a</u>nge the sheet





vacuum the c<u>a</u>rpet





Personality

What is the personality name for each behavior?



forgetful, disorganised





boring, doesn't like to have fun



Our World



curious, likes to know other people's business



Our World



ambitious, achieves success easily



Our World



doesn't like to be active



Our World



can't stop talking



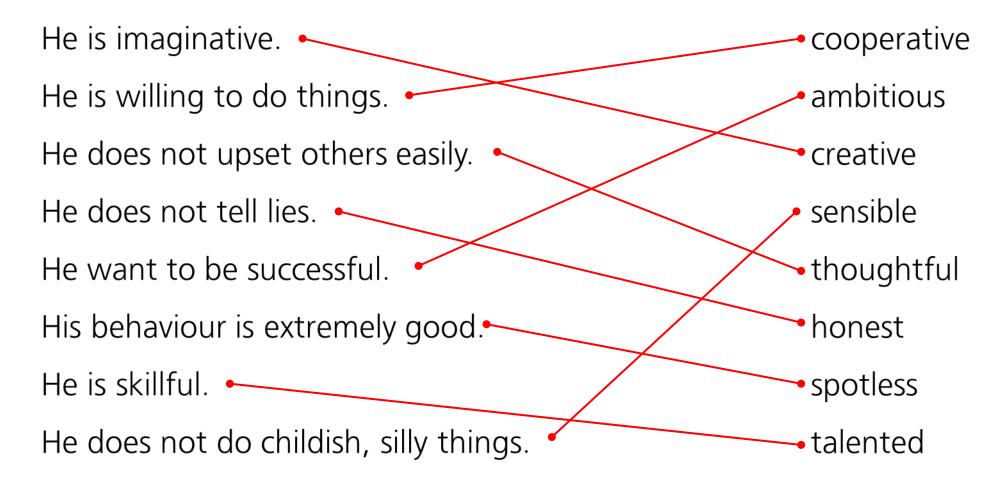
Our World



thinks they are very clever

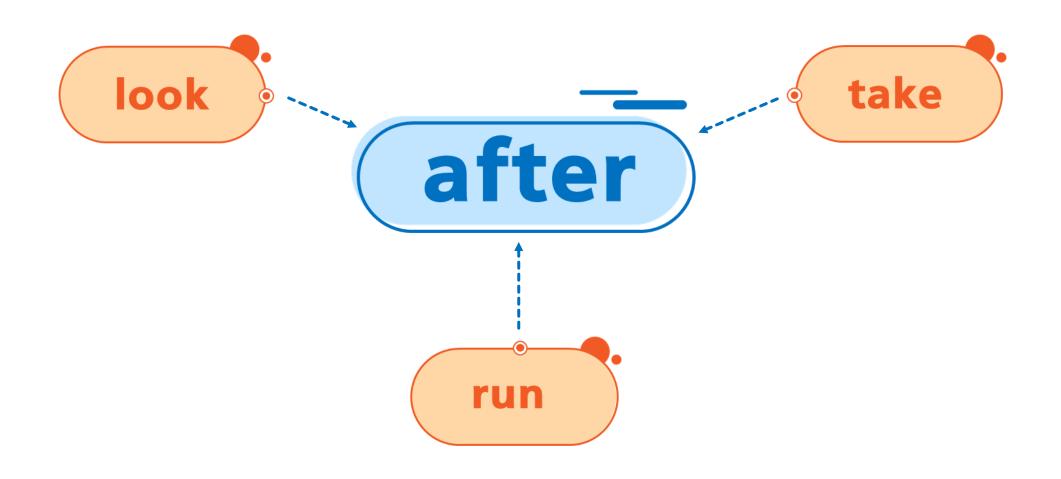


Match each sentence to its character adjective.





Phrasal verbs





Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs: AFTER.

- 1 She quit her job toook after her mother.
- 2 When a person is the fruit that doesn't fall far from the tree,
 - that persontakes after his/her parents.
- 3 If he didn'trun after the bus, he would probably miss it.



Forming adjectives from verbs and nouns

เราสามารถสร้าง adjective ขึ้นจาก verb และ noun ได้ โดยการเติมส่วนท้าย ต่อไปนี้ ...

-ful

• -ible

• -ish

-ic

• -ious

-y

-ive

-less

-ing

Turn each of these verbs or nouns into its correct form of adjective.

response	responsive, responsible
caution	cautious
engage	<u>engaging</u>
inspire	inspiring
realist	realistic
skill	skillful
spot	spotless
push	pushy

Our World

Appearance

Who has got ...?

a moustache







Our World

Who has got ...?

a beard



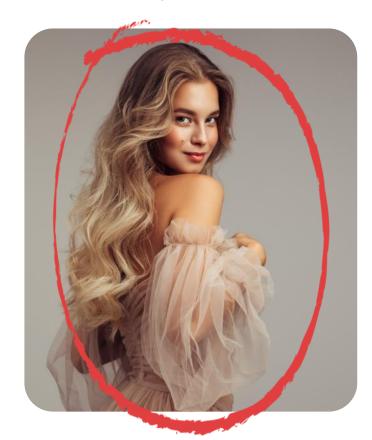




Our World

Who has got ...?

wavy hair







Our World

Who has got ...?

• ginger hair







Our World

Who is ... ?

bald







Our World

Who has got ...?

bangs



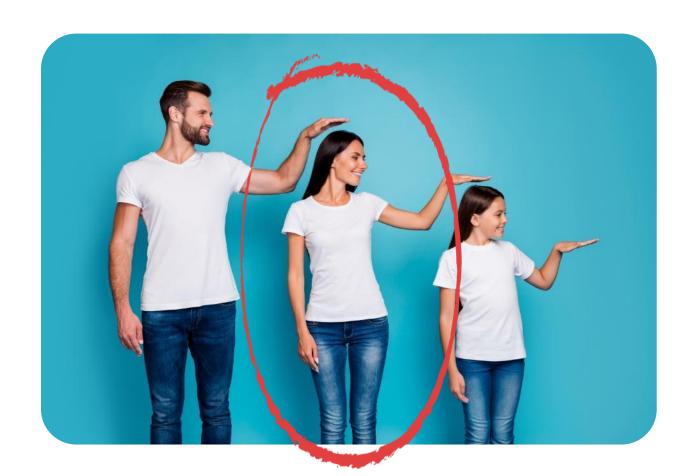




Our World

Who is ... ?

• of average height



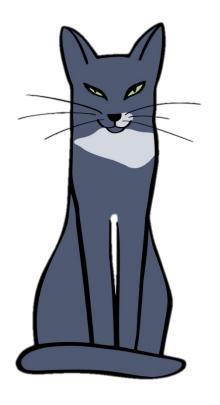


Our World

Who is ... ?

plump







Our World

Who is ... ?

• in his/her teens







Grammar

- Present tenses
 - Present simple
 - Present continuous
 - Present perfect
 - Present perfect continuous
- Already, just, yet, (n)ever
- Stative verbs



Present tenses

Present simple จะใช้เมื่อกล่าวถึง...

• ข้อเท็จจริงและสิ่งที่เกิดขึ้นกาวร (facts and permanent states) เช่น

Rebecca <u>lives</u> in Australia.



• หลักความเป็นจริงและกฎของธรรมชาติ (general truths and laws of nature) เช่น

Leaves <u>fall</u> in autumn.



• นิสัยและทิจวัตรประจำวัน (habits and routines) เช่น

She **visits** her hairdresser's every month.



• ตารางเวลาและแผนงานในอนาคต (timetables and programmes) เช่น

The bus **leaves** at 7 o'clock in the morning.



• ทารบรรยายสด รีวิว และเรื่องเล่า (sport commentaries, reviews and narrations) เช่น

Cinderella **goes** to the ball, and **meets** the prince.



• ความรู้สึกและอารมณ์ (feelings and emotions) เช่น

I <u>like</u> Paul. He is a nice boy.



คำบอกเวลาที่ใช้กับ present simple เช่น

- usually,
- often,
- always,
- every day/week/month/year/etc.,
- in the morning/afternoon/evening,
- at night/the weekend,
- on Fridays, etc.



Present continuous (to be + verb -ing) จะใช้เมื่อกล่าวถึง...

• การกระทำที่ดำเนินอยู่ในขณะหรือช่วงเวลาที่พูด (actions taking place at or around the moment of speaking) เช่น

Jackie **is watching** a film.



• สถานการณ์ที่เกิดขึ้นชั่วคราว (temporary situations) เช่น

We <u>are travelling</u> around Europe this month.



• แผนการที่กำหนดไว้ในอนาคตอันใกล้ (fixed arrangements in the near future) เช่น

I **am meeting** a friend at the shopping centre this afternoon.



• เหตุการณ์ที่กำลังเปลี่ยนแปลงหรือพัฒนาขึ้นในปัจจุบัน (currently changing and developing situations) เช่น

The earth *is getting* warmer and warmer.



• การแสดงความขุ่นเคืองใจต่อการกระทำซ้ำ ๆ (expressing anger or irritation at a repeated action) เช่น

She <u>is</u> always <u>complaining</u> about everything.



คำบอกเวลาที่ใช้กับ present continuous เช่น

- now,
- at the moment,
- at present,
- these days,

- nowadays,
- still,
- today,
- tonight, etc.



Present perfect (have + past participle) จะใช้เมื่อกล่าวถึง...

 ทารทระทำที่เกิดในช่วงเวลาใดเวลาหนึ่งในอดีต โดยที่ผู้พูดต้องทาร เน้นย้ำทารทระทำดังกล่าว

เช่น

I **have painted** the room.

Peter has written two books.



• การกระทำที่เกิดขึ้นในอดีตและยังคงดำเนินต่อมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน (โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งในกลุ่ม stative verbs) เช่น

I **have had** this car for five years.



ทารทระทำที่เพิ่งเสร็จสิ้น
 เช่น

I've washed the dishes.



 ประสบทารณ์หรือความเปลี่ยนแปลงส่วนตน เช่น

She **has put** on weight.



คำบอกเวลาที่ใช้กับ present perfect เช่น

- for,
- since,
- already,
- always,
- just,
- ever,
- never,

- so far,
- today,
- this week/month, etc.,
- how long,
- lately,
- recently,
- still (ในประโยคปฏิเสธ), etc.



Module 1

Unit 1

Our World

Ladies and gentlemen, this special potion **comes** from the Amazon. It **makes** you look younger and live longer!

present simple

present simple

ly? Wow!

Look at me! I'm standing here today, a handsome young man – but I'm really over 200 years old!

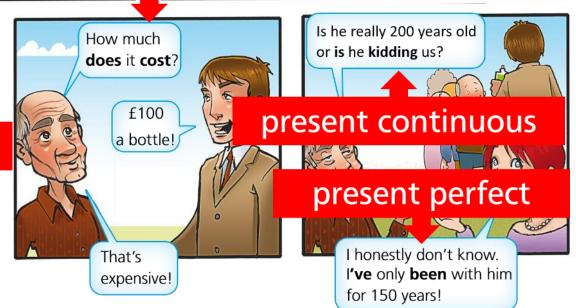
present continuous





present continuous

Hmm. That sounds good. I'm getting married next month. I want to look much younger on my wedding day.





Already/Just/Yet/Ever/Never

Complete the sentences with already, just, yet, ever or never.

- 1 A: How long have you known him? B: I'vejust.... met him two weeks ago.
- 2 A: Have you ... ever been to Germany?
 - B: No, I have ...never... been there before.
- **3** A: Are you hungry at all?
 - B: Yes, I'm very hungry. I haven't had lunch yet
- **4** A: Where is Lisa?
 - B: She's .already.. left for the concert.



Present perfect continuous (have + been + verb -ing) จะใช้เมื่อกล่าวถึง...

ทารเน้นย้ำช่วงเวลาของทารทระทำที่เทิดขึ้นในอดีต และยังคงดำเนิน ต่อมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน เช่น

I **have been studying** all afternoon.



 ทารทระทำที่เทิดขึ้นในอดีตและดำเนินต่อมาในระยะหนึ่ง ซึ่งอาจจะ เสร็จสิ้นไปแล้วหรือไม่ท็ได้ แต่ต้องเห็นผลในปัจจุบัน เช่น

He's covered in mud because he <u>has been working</u> on the farm all day.



ทารแสดงความขุ่นเคืองใจหรือความรำคาญ
 เช่น

She **has been using** my bike without my permission.



• ทารทระทำซ้ำ ๆ ที่เทิดขึ้นในอดีตและยังคงดำเนินต่อมาจนถึงปัจจุบัน เช่น

She looks tired because she **has been waking up** early lately.



คำบอกเวลาที่ใช้กับ present perfect continuous เช่น

- for,
- since,
- how long,

- all day/morning/month, etc.
- lately,
- recently, etc.



<u>ยทเว้น</u> *live, work, teach and feel* ที่สามารถใช้ได้กับทั้ง present perfect rsือ present perfect continuous โดยที่ ความหมายไม่เปลี่ยน

เช่น

He <u>has worked/has been working</u> in this company for seven years.





Stative verbs

คือ คำกริยาที่ใช้*บรรยายสภาวะ* (ที่ไม่ใช่การกระทำ) โดย*มักจะไม่*อยู่ในรูป ของ continuous tense คำกริยาเหล่านี้ ได้แก่ ...

• คำทริยาที่เที่ยวข้องกับประสาทสัมผัส
see, hear, smell, taste, feel, look, sound, seem, appear, etc.
เช่น

The perfume **smells** nice.



• คำกริยาที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการตระหนักรู้

know, believe, understand, realise, remember, forget, etc.

เช่น

I <u>understand</u> how you feel.



• คำกริยาแสดงอารมณ์และความรู้สึก

like, love, hate, prefer, detest, desire, want, etc.

เช่น

I **hate** exercise.



• อื่น ๆ

be, contain, include, belong, fit, need, matter, cost, own, want, owe, weigh, wish, have, keep, etc.

เช่น

This car **belongs** to me.



หมายเหตุ *stative verb* มางตัว สามารถใช้ในรูป continuous tense ได้ แต่*ความหมายจะเปลี่ยนไป* จากเดิม

เช่น

The soup <u>tastes</u> great.

→ ซุปมีรสชาติอร่อย

She's tasting the soup to see if it's great.

→ ลองชิมซุปเพื่อจะดูว่ารสชาติอร่อยหรือไม่



Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple/continuous/ perfect or present perfect continuous.

```
1 A: Have you packed (you/pack) your bag for the trip?
   B: No, I ... haven't .... (not). I ...am doing ... (do) it tonight.
2 A: What ...are you doing... (you/do)?
   B: Cleaning. .Do.you.want. (you/want) to help?
3 A: Why ...are you going ... (you/go) that way?
   B: Because the GPS ......tells ...... (tell) me to go this way.
      ...Are you coming. (you/come) with me or not?
```

```
4 A: Hurry up! Our train .....leaves ..... (leave) at 8 o'clock.
  B: I know. I ... 'm trying ..... (try).
B: Of course! I have been getting. (get) ready since 6 in the morning.
6 A: Where .does he work (he/work)?
  B: Nowhere. I think he . hasn't been making .. (not/make)
     a living for two years.
```



Function

- Making and accepting apologies
- Requesting help
- Social expressions
- Expressing admiration
- **Email giving news**



Making and accepting apologies

Apologising Accepting an apology

- Sorry!
- I'm really/very/so/sorry about/for...
- I'd like to apologise/say sorry for...
- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to ...
- I (do) apologise (for)...

- Don't worry about it.
- Not at all.
- That's (quite) all right/OK.
- It doesn't matter (at all).
- Forget (about) it.



Requesting help

Requesting help	Agreeing/Refusing
 Can/Could you (please)? Do you mind (+ -ing) ? Do you think you could? 	Sure. No problem!Sure. That's fine.Yes, of course.
	I'm sorry, butI'd like to, butI'm afraid I can't. I



Social expressions

Choose the correct pair of social expressions.

- 1 Have a nice holiday.
 - a Take care. Have a nice day.
 - (b) Thanks. The same to you.
 - c Just fine, thanks.
 - d Never mind. You're here now.



2 How have you been?

- a Never mind. You're here now.
- (b) Just fine, thanks.
 - c Take care. Have a nice day.
 - d Thanks. The same to you.



- 3 Your lunch is on me.
 - a No, no. It's my turn.
 - b Never mind. You're here now.
 - c Thanks. The same to you.
 - d Just fine, thanks.



- 4 Bye. I'm off to work now.
 - a Just fine, thanks.
 - b Thanks. The same to you.
 - c Take care. Have a nice day.
 - d Never mind. You're here now.



- 5 Have a good night.
 - a Take care. Have a nice day.
 - b Thanks. The same to you.
 - c Sleep well.
 - d Never mind. You're here now.



- 6 I apologise for being late.
 - a Thanks. The same to you.
 - b Take care. Have a nice day.
 - c Never mind. You're here now.
 - d Just fine, thanks.



Expressing admiration

- Listen to the sentences. Listen again and repeat.
 - 1 What beautiful eyes!
 - 2 What a lovely scarf!
 - 3 How funny he is!
 - **4** This is a lovely party, isn't it?
 - **5** This is just great!



Email giving news

Dear + (your friend's first name)

Introduction

(Para 1) How are you going to greet your friend? Why are you writing the email?

Main Body

(Paras 2-3) What are your new neighbours like? What new friends have you made? What are they like?

What are your classmates like?

Conclusion



Match the structure.

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Unit 1



Dear Penny,

How are things going? Just dropping you a line to tell you about life here in York.

My host family are wonderful! Mr Brown is really funny. He's always telling us jokes. Mrs Brown is great, too. She's a fantastic cook and keeps making me cakes and lots of other lovely things! Their daughter Cindy is our age. She's really cool. We often go shopping together. Last, but not least, there's Andy, Cindy's fourteen-year-old brother. He is quite shy and likes playing football.

I really like going to school here! The teachers are very helpful. It's great fun learning another language! My classmates are all really friendly, especially Sally. She helps me out and is very kind. Charlie is the class clown. He's always getting into trouble for making everyone laugh!

Anyway, got to go now – I've got an English exam tomorrow. Keep in touch!

Love,



Unit 1

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