

Look at the pictures on pages 148-9. Read this story.

1. Marta Lopez has a donut shop on Main Street.

This means she owns it. You could also say Marta Lopez owns a donut shop.

2. One day she looked at her street and was very upset.

This means she was mad and worried about the way the street looked.

3. She saw graffiti and litter everywhere.

Graffiti-drawings or writings painted on a wall without the owners permission.

Litter-trash

4. All the streetlights were broken. Marta wanted to fix the lights. She wanted to clean up the street.

If you "fix" something, you repair it.

5. Marta started a petition.

A petition is a letter that asks for something. People sign the bottom of the letter if they agree. Petition is a noun if it is a letter. But you can also use petition as a verb. Ex: Marta petitioned the city to fix the lights.

6. Five hundred people signed the petition.

People wrote their names on the petition.

7. Marta gave a speech to the city council.

Speech is a noun. We do not use speech as a verb. We do not say, "She speeched the city council." We say, "She gave a speech."

City council is a group of people who run the city. They govern the city.

8. The council members voted to repair the streetlights.

Voted is the verb. "To repair" is the infinitive form of the verb. But to repair is acting as a noun. Infinitives can act as nouns, adverbs or adjectives.

Here are some other samples of an infinitive used as a noun, adjective or adverb.

*EX: We love **to watch** old movies*

*The person **to call** is the manager of the theatre.*

*Those are the easiest dogs **to train**.*

9. Everyone applauded.

You could say, "Everyone clapped their hands."

10. Marta was happy, but her work wasn't finished.

You use "but" in a sentence when the two parts of the sentence are very different.

EX: Jo took the bus, but Angie rode her motorcycle.

Here are some other examples:

Sam likes chocolate, but Ann loves vanilla.

Mom came early, but Dad arrived late.

11. Marta asked volunteers to clean up Main Street.

Volunteers agree to work without pay.

12. The hardware store manager gave the volunteers free paint.

A hardware store sells tools, paint and other things to work on a house.

13. Marta gave them free donuts and coffee. The volunteers painted and cleaned. They changed Main Street.

14. Now Main Street is beautiful and Marta is proud.

“And” joins these two sentences. They are saying similar things.

In these sentences, would you use “but” or “and”.

1. *The boys like to eat _____ they like to play games.*
2. *The boys like to play games _____ they don't like to eat.*
3. *John went to the game _____ Mary went to the mall.*
4. *Bill is a writer _____ his wife is a painter.*
5. *This class is full _____ the other class is empty.*
6. *This dress is pretty _____ it is expensive.*

Read and Discuss

1. Do you volunteer for jobs? What kind of jobs do you volunteer for?
2. Have you ever started a petition?
3. Have you ever signed a petition?
4. Have you ever led a clean-up of your neighborhood?

Look at pages 150-151 and discuss the vocabulary.

Use take for buses, trains, subways, taxis, planes

EX: I take the bus to class. I take a taxi to the airport.

Use drive for cars and trucks.

EX: I drive my car to work. Jim drives his truck to school

Use ride for motorcycles and bicycles.

EX: I ride my bike to class.

Answer these questions.

1. Do you drive to ESL class?
2. Are you the passenger or the driver?
3. Do you take the bus to class?
4. Do you ever ride motorcycles?
5. In your city, do you have a subway?
6. How old were you when you learned to ride a bicycle?
7. Do you own a bike now?