

OPD pg 104 and 105: Review the vocabulary. There are many idioms in English that use body parts. Read the sentences below and ask the students in your group the question.

1. John's new car was expensive. It cost an arm and a leg. Tell something you bought that cost an arm and a leg.

2. Billy asked Ann if she was pregnant. But she's not. He really put his foot in his mouth. If you put your foot in your mouth, you say something embarrassing. Have you ever put your foot in your mouth?

3. Sara broke three dishes at my apartment. She's all thumbs. Someone who is all thumbs is kind of clumsy and might trip, stumble or drop things. Do you know anyone who is all thumbs?

4. My parents belong to different political parties. They don't see eye to eye about politics. Do you and your spouse see eye to eye in political matters? Do you and your parents support the same political leaders?

5. My brother is very picky about food. I can never please him. It is really hard to prepare a meal that he will eat. It is a real pain in the neck to have him to dinner. (Someone who is a pain in the neck is annoying and a bother.) Do you have friends or relatives that are a pain in the neck? What things bother you?

6. Stan should never run for mayor. He has too many skeletons in the closet. Someone is sure to find out all his secrets. (Skeletons in the closet are secrets about you that you don't want anyone to know.) Do you have a similar phrase in your country? Do politicians in your country worry about skeletons in the closet?

7. The teacher found out that John took her iphone. But she just gave him a slap on the wrist. I can't believe she isn't going to punish him severely. (A slap on the wrist is a very mild punishment.) Have you ever known someone that you felt should have been punished more than they were?

Group 1: expressions that always contain of	Group 2: expressions that sometimes contain of and sometimes not
a lot of, a number of, a majority of, lots of, a great deal of, plenty of	all, most, many, almost all, much, a few, a little, one, two, etc., both, several, some, any

Of is used with expressions in group 2 when the noun is specific. A noun is specific when preceded by my, John's (or any possessive), this, that, these, those, or the

EX: All of those books are dictionaries. Many of these chairs are broken. Two of the boys are hurt.

Of is NOT used with expressions in group 2 if the noun is non-specific. Many boys play soccer. Some chairs are broken. All books are expensive.

Add “of” to the sentences that need it:

1. I know several _____ Jack's friends
2. I know several _____ friends of Jack.
3. I've made many _____ friends lately.
4. Some _____ students are lazy.
5. Some _____ students in Mrs. Gray's class are lazy.
6. Most _____ Janet's books are in Spanish.
7. I've read a few _____ those books.
8. I bought a few _____ English books yesterday.
9. I don't know many _____ people yet.
10. She doesn't know many _____ the students here.
11. I get lots _____ mail.
12. A lot _____ the mail I get is junk mail.
13. China has the most _____ people of any country in the world.
14. Almost all _____ my friends are going to the game.
15. Most _____ words in English form plurals by adding an “s”.
16. Some _____ the children in her class were very young.
17. Some _____ children are very young when they start school.
18. My cousin won thousands _____ dollars in the lottery.

ALL and Both
When a noun is specific (the students), using OF after ALL is optional
<i>EX: All of the students are attending class.</i> <i>EX: Both of the women left early.</i>
<i>EX: All the students are attending class.</i> <i>EX: Both the women left early.</i>
When a noun is nonspecific, OF does not follow ALL
<i>EX: All students must attend class.</i>