



Unit 1 Lesson 7 - My first day starts on the 26th of this month.

Make an imperative or a suggestion for the following situations.

1

You left your wallet in the office. Call your colleague and tell her what to do.

3

It's midnight. You are about to sleep but your neighbors are noisy singing karaoke.

2

Your friend from Australia is visiting your country for the holidays. Suggest a place where you both can meet up.



Introduce today's sentences.

Target Language

Grammar Focus

- Simple Present for Future Plans
- Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives
(Differences of the Parts of Speech)



Key Expressions

- My first day starts on the 26th of this month.
- The company assigned me to a different city.

Listen to the teacher and repeat.



anxious



assign



pack



move out



promise



keep in touch

Listen to the audio and repeat.

Bo: Aya! Guess what! I just got a call from a company this morning.

Aya: That's great, Bo! I heard from Alex that you were so anxious about it.

So, are you excited to start your first job?

Bo: Absolutely! **My first day starts on the 26th of this month.**

The company assigned me to a different city. So I'd better start packing.

Aya: Wait, are you moving out?

Bo: Alex and I are moving to Kanagawa City. We'll be roommates. I'm sorry if this is all too sudden.

Aya: Let's keep in touch, Bo!

Bo: Of course! Kanagawa is just about 1 hour and 40 minutes away from Tokyo by bus. I'll still be going back often especially on the weekend.

Aya: That's quite far. Anyway, I'm looking forward to seeing you sometime soon.





Learn the grammar structures.



Simple Present for Future Plans

We can use the Simple Present to talk about future events which **we cannot control**.

We can use the **simple present tense** to talk about:

✓ events happening in the near future

- My first day **starts** on the 26th this month.
- The party **ends** at 8 pm.

✓ future facts

- My exams **are** in June.
- The school year **begins** in September.

✓ schedules, itineraries, plans, and timetables

- The Tokyo Museum **closes** at 5 pm.
- The train to Shibuya Station **departs** from platform four.

Common Simple Present Verbs Used to Express Future Actions

| | |
|--------|--------|
| is | are |
| open | close |
| leave | return |
| arrive | depart |
| start | finish |
| begin | end |

Know the differences of the following parts of speech.


The Differences of Nouns, Verbs, and Adjectives

| NOUNS | VERBS | ADJECTIVES |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">are naming words (for people, places, things, etc.)found anywhere in a sentenceanswer who, what, where, and when | <ul style="list-style-type: none">are action wordsusually found next to or near the subjecttell what people or things do | <ul style="list-style-type: none">describe nounsfound before or after a nouncannot exist alone |
| <p>The company assigned me to a different city.</p> <p>The cat ran around the dusty yard.</p> | <p>The company assigned me in a different city.</p> <p>The cat ran around the dusty yard.</p> | <p>The company assigned me to a different city.</p> <p>The cat ran around the dusty yard.</p> |



Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs.

1. She **(arrive)** _____ in London at 11:45.
2. The English lessons **(start)** _____ in five minutes.
3. The films **(begin)** _____ at 8 o'clock.
4. My brother's birthday **(be)** _____ on Wednesday.
5. **(Do/Does)** _____ the concerts **(begin)** _____ at 7 or 8?
6. What time **(is/are)** _____ you **(go)** _____ to the clinic on Wednesday?



Arrange the following words in the right order to form a complete sentence.

Example: visits / afternoon / this / Fred / dentist / the / . /

Fred visits the dentist this afternoon.

1. John / week / starts / next / work / . /


2. begin / ? / concert / the / does / when

3. swim / in / they / the / pool / tomorrow / . /

4. tonight / 9 pm / leaves / at / the / Tokyo / train / . /

5. 15 minutes / doesn't / the / bus / for / come / another / . /

6. April 15th / May 15th / and / starts / on / the / closes
/ festival / on / . /



Write the part of speech of the underlined word.

Example: She was wearing a gold cross.

verb

adj.

noun

1. Who works in the office next to yours?
2. We took an express train going to Mt. Fuji.
3. Lydia climbed the play structure at the park.
4. Dave really wants a better grade for his next test.
5. The quickest way to get here is to take the uptown express.
6. The best students in this class learn about subjects fairly easily.



PET SHOP

LIBRARY

Situation: You and your friend, Haruto are having a conversation about what to do at the weekends. Use the grammar you learned today.

(Simple Present for Future Plans)

-The movie starts at ...

-What time does the library open tomorrow?



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-
-

Word Focus

anxious

assign

pack

move out

promise

keep in touch

Grammar Focus

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-
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- Simple Present for Future Plans
- Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives
(Differences of the Parts of Speech)