

WEEKLY PLAN for HS 6

WEEK: 2

UNIT / TOPIC: - UNIT 7
RIGHT OR WRONG Page 90

SKILLS

Talking about crime, writing a formal letter

STRUCTURE

Causative

VOCABULARY

Phrasal Verbs, Prepositions with verbs - I've added some info below, please read it and do the exercises.

EXTRA MATERIAL // IN CLASS ACTIVITY

Prepositions after Verbs

What is he doing?



What is she doing?



What is he shouting?



With all these examples, the little word after the verb is very important.

- For example, if you want someone to wait until you're ready, you say "wait **for** me."
- If you say "wait me", it means nothing; it's not correct.
- If you say "wait **with** me," it means you want someone to stay there as you're waiting

So if you use the wrong little word, the meaning changes:



He is talking _____ the phone.

He is talking _____ the phone.

Hello phone,
how are you



I'm fine,
human.

These little words are called prepositions 😊

Some common examples of prepositions following verbs in English
arrive at / in somewhere

We arrived at the airport.

We arrived in London.

belong to somebody

This book belongs to me.

borrow something from somebody

I borrow a book from my classmate.

concentrate on something / doing something

I concentrated on studying at the weekend.

depend on something / somebody

It depends on the weather.

explain something to somebody

The teacher explained the exercise to the students.

listen to something / somebody

I listen to music.

pay somebody for something

I pay the waiter for the coffee.

wait for somebody / something

Wait for me!

worry about somebody /

something Don't worry about a thing!



Michael arrived _____ the train station



I don't have a job. I depend _____ my family for



money.

I left my wallet at home. Could you pay _____ me



please?

I need to take a shower. Can you wait _____ me?



Students, please look _____ me! This is your homework for tonight.



Always believe _____ yourself.