

Chapter 8: Where is the water coming from

Grammar:

Words with “ever”: Wherever, whenever, whoever, whatever, whichever

Teacher’s instructions:

Say, “Is it hard to find a café in Paris?”

Reformulate student’s response into, “They are everywhere in Paris.”

Get student to repeat this and then present the alternative:

“**Wherever** you are in Paris, There is always a café near you.”

Get student to repeat.

Give another example of a sentence to convert using “wherever”:

- “There is beautiful country everywhere in France.”

(“**Wherever** you are in France, there is beautiful country around.” - or something similar.)

- “You can usually use the Euro anywhere in Europe.” (**Wherever** you are in...)

Use whatever other examples occur to you.

Other words (add your own examples as you like):

Read the first sentence to the student, give him the “ever” word to integrate and let him try to reformulate the idea.

“I don’t know who he is, but I don’t like him.”

“**Whoever** he is, I don’t like him.”

“I don’t know who answered the phone but he was very impolite.”

“**Whoever** answered...”

“When the first Woolworth shop opened everything cost one penny.”

“**Whatever** you bought, it cost a penny.”

“Every time I go to the post office it is crowded.”

“It is crowded **whenever** I go.”

“There are five different telephone companies now but they all charge about the same.”

“**Whichever** you use it will cost about the same.”

Exercise:

Wherever, whenever, whoever, whatever, whichever
Put the right word in the sentence:

1. _____ I go to the cinema there is a queue.
2. I don't want to see him, _____ he is.
3. _____ you do, don't touch this electric wire.
4. There are two kittens to adopt. _____ you choose, I'm sure it will
5. be delightful.
6. There's someone at the door. _____ it is, tell them I'm out!
7. There is a lot of food left from the party. Take home _____ you like.
8. There are two routes to my place. It'll take you about an hour to get there
_____ you take.
9. Mary hates spiders. She screams _____ she sees one.
10. It was lovely having you here. Come and see us _____ you like.
11. The meeting starts at three o'clock. Until then you can do _____ you
like.

Presenting vocabulary:

That's funny

Association: strange, odd

Suggested approach: "What can you say when you see/hear something surprising?"

"For example you think you recognise a voice on the radio." Prompt, "That's funny, it sounds just like Janet!" (Practice that's odd, that's strange as variants.) Suggest other examples – you see a neighbour's car when on holiday in another country, You think you see a kangaroo in Normandy, etc.

Pay attention to intonation – your student should sound surprised!

Gutter

Suggested approach: Where does the water go when it rains onto the roof of a house?

Extend to gutter in street.

Drainpipe

Suggested approach: Follow up from above, "And how does the water get from the gutter on the roof to the ground?"

A Paris thing

Suggested approach: "Tell me something you consider especially English or American." If student has no useable idea say, "What about drinking huge paper cups of coffee in the street? Then prompt, "That's an American thing." Go on to other examples: "fish and chips"? (an English thing), "mussels and chips? (a Belgian thing), Eating dinner at 10 in the evening (an Italian thing) Wallace fountains in the street (a Paris thing).

Waste

Association: (waste as noun and verb) contrast "to lose"

Suggested approach: "Is it a good idea to spend public money on the theatre, museums, Ariane..."

"Some people say not. They say it's a **waste** of money." Get student to say what he considers a waste of money. Use examples with time.

Student should know "lose" but check he understands the difference between to lose time and to waste time. "There was a transport strike and I got to work very late – I lost a lot of time." vs. "There was a transport strike and, after an hour's wait I went home." I wasted my time.

Pretty

Association: Quite

Suggested approach: "The film/book/show was good but not fantastic – it was **pretty/quite** good." Use with other adjectives: intelligent, expensive, interesting, beautiful (You might like to point out that logically we could say pretty pretty – but we don't)

(See "It's a bit like Venice" for two meanings of "quite") *

Grate

Association: grating

Suggested approach: Have you seen that picture of Marilyn Monroe with her dress blown in the air? What was she standing on? “ (Subway ventilation grating)

To roll up

Association: a roll

Suggested approach: Demonstrate with a piece of paper.

Carpet

Association: mat, tapestry, fitted carpet.

Suggested approach: What do you have on the floor of your living room/bedroom?

Small carpet = mat. (doormat)

“What can you sometimes see on the walls in castles?”, “Very good ones are made at the Gobelins, in Paris” (tapestries)

Disgusting

Association:

Suggested approach: “Have you tried Tibetan tea? With rancid (old) butter and salt?

What do you think it would be like? (Be expressive when you say “disgusting”)

“What do most Americans think about eating snails?”

“What do you consider disgusting?”

To mean

Association: To stand for

Suggested approach: What is “p.m.” in 9 p.m.? It **means**, after midday, it **stands for** “post meridian” (It sometimes stands for post mortem and prime minister so it has different meanings.)

SNCF **stands for** Société Nationale de Chemins de Fer. It **means** the railway company.

Some words like “grand” and “large” mean different things in French and English.

Text 8: Where is the water coming from?

Merry: That's **funny!**

Peter: What's funny?

Merry: All that water running down the **gutter**. It's not raining.

Peter: Ah. That's a **Paris thing**. They're cleaning the street.

Merry: By running gallons of water down it? What a **waste!**

Peter: Not really. You see Paris actually has two water supplies. One drinkable one like every city and a second supply, which isn't drinkable, used only for washing down the streets.

Merry: You mean it goes back into the river?

Peter: I suppose so. It's **pretty** ecological if you think about it.

Merry: So where does the water come from?

Peter: There's a **grate** at the corner of the street wherever there's a high point. And this wonder of French technology all depends on a bit of **rolled up carpet**. Here. Have a look.

Merry: You mean that **disgusting** bit of old cloth is **meant** to be there!

Peter: Right. When the water is turned on, the disgusting bit of carpet is moved either to left or to right of the grating depending which street needs washing clean.

Merry: That's a bit primitive isn't it?

Peter: Sure, but it works perfectly and I can't think of anything that would do the job as well and so cheaply.

Merry: Well, it sure is a funny old city you've got here!

Peter: Ah. That's not all. Let me tell you about the **drainpipes...**