

LEARN ENGLISH THROUGH SONG

By



PESHA

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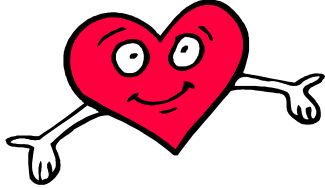
CONTACT DAY sung by PESHA

FIRST VERSE

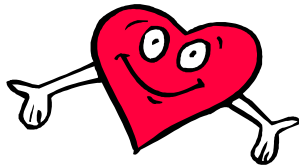
He loves me from the verb “to love”. I love, you love, he loves, we love, they



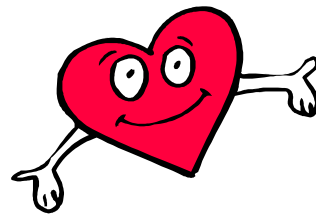
love. Did you notice the “s” on the end of love when it is he loves?



“He” is the subject, answers the question who is loving. “Me”



is the object that is the person loved. Here are some sentences to think about.



I love him (NOT he)

He loves you (“You” does not change, whether it is the subject or

object)

She loves you

You love me (NOT I)

We love them (NOT they)

They love us (NOT we)

She loves me (NOT I)

We love her (NOT she)

A phrase to learn off by heart “Between you and me”.

Doesn’t this is short for “does not”. “Does” is the continuous tense of the

verb. English has a lot of shortened forms

when used in speech such as

“Will not” becomes “won’t”.



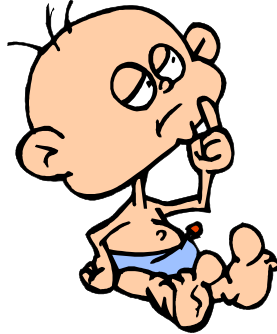
“Would not” becomes “wouldn’t”.

“Should not” becomes “shouldn’t”.

Exercise List as many as you can of these speech abbreviations.

What am I to think?

I think”.



Normal speech says “What do

Heartache



Exercise How many synonyms (words that have a similar meaning) can you find for “heartache”?

Holds my hand

“he” is implied.



again we see the “s” added as the word

Exercise Conjugate the verb “to hold”.

Brings me treats



Exercise Why does the verb “to bring” have an “s” (brings)?

Conjugate the verb “to bring”.

Treats this is the plural of the word “treat” and is often used in the plural

Exercise Check in your dictionary what the word “treats” means.

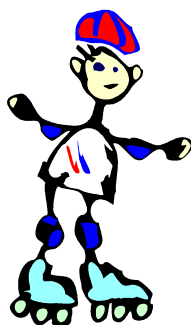
Takes me to the park



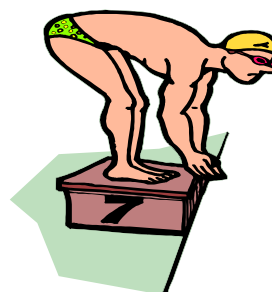
Exercise Why is there an “s” on the end of “takes”?

Conjugate the verb “to take”.

Skating,



swimming.



These are

action verbs or perhaps

you call them “doing” words?

All things good



Exercise You comment on this phrase. What do you like doing?

Yes, I'm really sure my Daddy loves me

I'm This is short for the verb "I am"..

Really this adds emphasis to the word "sure"

My Daddy This tells you whose Daddy it is.



My Daddy

Your Daddy

His Daddy

Her Daddy

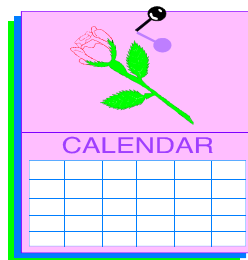
Our Daddy

Their Daddy

Me So who does Daddy love. Here it is "Me"

It could be ..me, him, her, us, them.

Days go by



ending "go",

he or

Notice how the word "Days" takes the verb

So the ending is usually "go" unless it follows

she when it is "goes".

Exercise

Learn the verb "to go".

I go, you go, he goes, she goes, we go, they go.

He doesn't come

Exercise. Do you remember what "doesn't" is short for?

and when it would be correct to use this form?

Things are really



bad “Really” is an adverb because

it adds

information to the verb.

Bad This is an adjective. Do you know how to say different levels of something that is bad? This is called comparison.

It is bad, worse and worst.

Usually adjectives follow a pattern such as

Green, greener, greenest

If it is a long word then we do not change the ending but add the word more and most e.g. beautiful, more beautiful and most beautiful.

However there are some words such as “bad” which are irregular, that is they do not follow the pattern and the only way to deal with these is to learn them off by heart.

Exercise

Compare 5 regular adjectives.

Compare 5 adjectives which take more and most.

Compare 5 irregular adjectives.

Will he ever come to take me out?



Notice the order of these words. There are two verbs here. The main one is “Will he come” and that is followed by the verb in the infinitive “to take out”

The sentence also includes a subject “he” and an object “me”.

Did you notice there was no “s” at the end of “come” that is because the main verb is “will he”.

The verb “to take” Implies that you are going to go somewhere with it, such as I take the dog a walk. Will you take the chocolate cake, here the implication is you are going to take the chocolate cake somewhere even if it is only to your mouth to eat it.

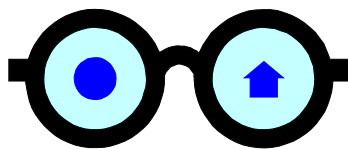
Give me hugs and kisses

sentence “will he give me
plural words here “.hug” in
becomes “hugs”, and “kiss”
it “kisses”..



Note the implication is the
“hugs and kisses”.. There are two
the plural adds “-s” so it
in the plural adds “-es” to make

Look!



This has an exclamation mark(!) after it

as you want the hearer to imagine as if they could actually see what happens next.

He's This is another example of the shortened form mentioned earlier.

He's coming up our path. The main verb here is the verb "to be"

I am, you are, he is, she is, we

are, they are

Again this is something you just

have to learn off by heart.

But here the verb "to be" is

added to another verb which in

these circumstances takes "ing"

the end. See how the verb



"to come" loses the "e" at the end and then adds the "ing".

I am coming

You are coming

He is coming

She is coming

We are coming

They are coming

Exercise Copy the above pattern with the verbs.....

To run (I will start you off here as the verb "to run" adds another "n".)

So it is

I am running

Now you carry on

The verb “to swim” (this adds another “m”)

I am swimming

Now you carry on

To cook

To speak

To sing

To hit (this adds another “t” so it becomes “hitting”.)

To play

Now you choose 5 more verbs to do this

Coming up our path When you have the verb “to come” you have to come somewhere, Here it is up our path, it could be “to your home” or “to your class”.

Exercise You add some places after the word “coming”

Our path Who owns the path? Here it is “our” path it could be

My path

Your path

Our path

Her path

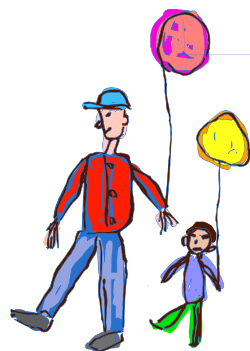
His path

Their path

Contact day has come around at last

a feeling of waiting a long time this is

“around” and “at last”.



This sentence implies achieved by the use of

SECOND VERSE

Now I know the truth

who always told the

“know” are similar yet
tells you the time when it

verb “to know”.



(Picture *George Washington*

truth) Look how “now” and
spelled very differently. “Now”
happened. “Know” is part of the

Exercise Conjugate the verb “to know”. Did you remember the “s” in the right place?

Sheer bliss



Exercise What is “sheer bliss” in this song?

Many years now gone by



There is a verb missing here. It is implied. It should read “many years **HAVE** now gone by”.

Exercise What is the opposite of “many”?

Gone by The verb “to go” is one you should really work at. We had the present tense in the previous verse. “Gone” is the past tense.

I have gone.

You have gone

He has gone

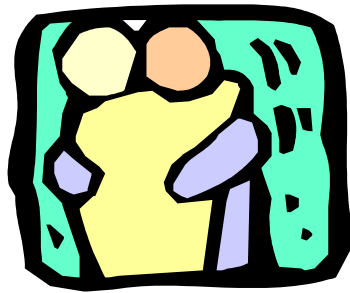
She has gone

They have gone

Exercise Conjugate the verb to share

Did you remember the “s” in the right place?

All is shared with me

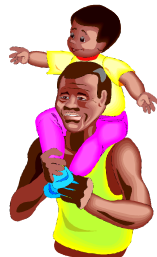


this implies that a lot of information as to what has happened in the past is now told the person telling the story. So the implied sentence is “all this information is shared with me”.

All is shared This is interesting because the “is” is in the singular after the word “all”

Exercise Conjugate the verb to share. Did you remember the “s” in the right place?

Hugs and cuddles



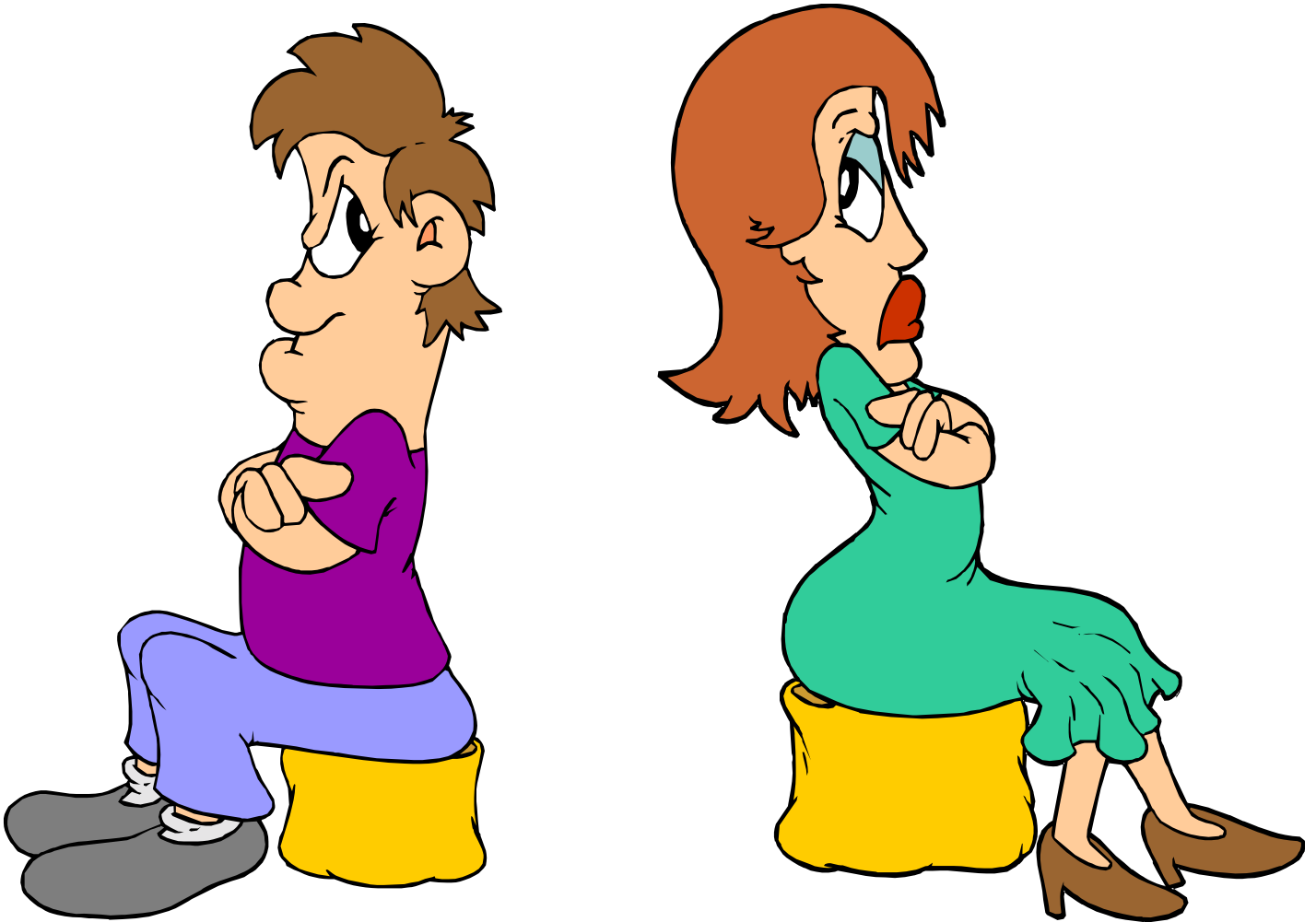
These are plural words. See how they add an “s”

Things were really bad. Do you remember what part of speech “really” and “

bad” are?



Mum and Dad had fallen out



Mum and Dad is short for Mummy and Daddy, some say Mother and Father.

What do you call your parents?

Had fallen out The tense of this verb suggests it has happened some time ago.

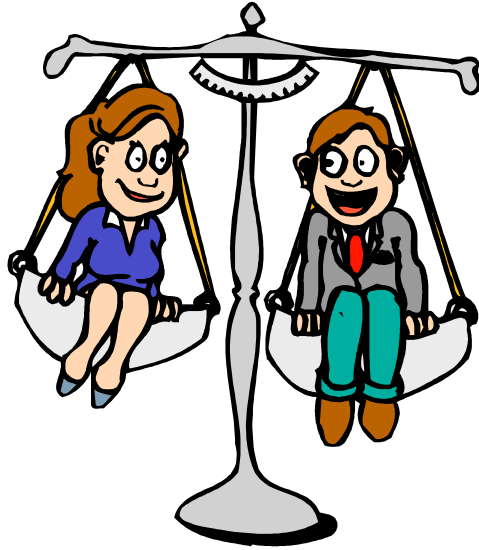
“To fall out” with someone means that you are no longer friends.

It is not the same as “to fall”.

Exercise Check your dictionary to see the difference between the verb “to fall” and the verb “to fall out”.

Now conjugate these two verbs. Did you remember the “s”

Court said when he came and took me out



Usually in English we say “the” or “a” so Court is short for the Court However you can say I go to Court and miss out “the” or “a”

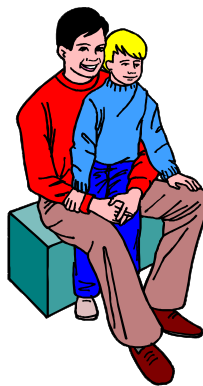
Said is the past tense of the verb to say

Exercise Conjugate the present and past tense of the verb to say.

Took This is the past tense of the verb to take. See the first verse

Exercise Conjugate the past tense of the verb to take.

Gave me time with Daddy



The subject of gave is Court. Gave is the past tense of the verb to give. Read again what I said about the verb to give in the first verse

Exercise Conjugate the past tense of the verb to give

Look! I'm coming up his path

Compare previous verse where it is “up our path”.

