EASY ACCESS ENGLISH.



Just In Time

Activity One – Find someone who…

Ask questions to the other people in the group to find someone who…

	Name
Sometimes arrives late for work or school.	
Frequently arrives late for work or school.	
Never arrives late for work or school.	
Sometimes arrives late for appointments.	
Often keeps people waiting.	
Always wears a watch.	
Never wears a watch.	
Always knows what time it is.	
Never knows what time it is.	
Sometimes arrives more than half an hour late.	

Activity Two – read the information about In and On.

In as a Preposition

In – (Time)

'In' is used as a preposition with various times. Use 'in' with specific months of the year:

Let's get together in June._My next meeting with him is in February.

Use 'in' when referring to specific years:

I was born in 1986._I first met him in 2005.

Use 'in' when referring to a period of time in the future.

In two weeks' time I will meet my new boss for the first time.

I'm going to a meeting in England in a couple of months time.

In - Time Expressions

'In' is used with specific time expressions referring to the morning, afternoon or evening. NOTE: Use 'at' with 'night':

Let's discuss this issue in the afternoon._They usually have breakfast early in the morning. _BUT: I generally go to bed early at night.

In - Places

'In' is used with cities, regions, countries and contents.

They live in Canada._I've never lived in London. In fact, I've never lived in Europe.

I'd like to live in Paris as it's the most romantic city in the world !

In front of

The prepositional phrase 'in front of' is used to refer objects and people that are placed in front of another object, building, landmark, etc. The opposite of 'in front of' is 'behind'.

I proposed to him in front of the Eiffel tower.

Special Case: In time vs On Time

'In time' indicates that you have done something within the appropriate amount of time. 'On time' means that you have arrived somewhere at the agreed upon time.

I finished writing the report just in time.She arrived two minutes later.

*I made my decision to buy the car **just in time**, the next day someone else wanted it!*

BUT

I arrived at work **on time**.

I don't want to work with him any more as he is never **on time**.

On as a Preposition

On – (Time)

'On' is used as a preposition in time expressions with specific days of the week. *I will see you on Thursday._Peter usually walks to work on Fridays.*

On - Places

'On' is used for flat surfaces both big and small.

We ate a romantic picnic on a blanket._The bookof love poems is on the table over there.

'On' is used with planets. The most common usage is 'on earth', but other planets take 'on' as well.(You might go to one of them, who knows !)

I couldn't imagine anyone on earth more suited to me than you.

So far, life has not been discovered on Mars.

On - Onto

Sometimes 'on' is confused with 'onto'. The preposition 'on' indicates that something is already in the position. 'Onto' indicates a movement from one place onto to surface of some type.

The book is on the table. BUT Jane took the letter out of her bag and put it onto the table.

On foot

'On foot' is an exception to stating how something moves with 'by'. For example, I went there by boat, by plane or by car. BUT I went there on foot.

She left her home and went to town on foot._Kat prefers to go to work on foot.

Activity Three – COUNTDOWN!

In pairs, in one minute, complete as many of the sentences as you can…

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Activity Five – Comprehension Activity!

Watch the video and answer the questions.
Culture shock : Punctuality – You Tube

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6fz6pl5xo5M&feature=related

1. What happened to the German business man in Africa ?
2. In which other countries do people work in blocks of time rather than minutes and seconds ?
3. What do you have to do in those countries to avoid disappointment.
4. What do you have to arrive on time for in France ?
5. What makes American people impatient ?
6. In India what is expected of you ?
7. What is ironic about time keeping in India ?
8. What example was given of efficiency in India.

Activity Six – Listen to the song and fill the gaps.

Lying in my bed I hear the clock …..,
And think of you
Caught up in ……. confusion--
Is nothing new
……..--warm nights--
Almost left behind
Suitcases of memories,
Time after--

Sometimes you picture me--
I'm walking too far …….
You're calling to me, I can't hear
What you've said--
Then you say--go slow--
I fall ……..--
The second hand ……..

[Chorus:]
If you're lost you can look--and you will find me
Time after time
If you fall I will ……. you--I'll be waiting
Time after time

After my picture ……. and darkness has
Turned to gray
Watching through windows--you're ……..
If I'm OK
Secrets ……. from deep inside
The drum beats out of time—

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Activity Seven – Discussion – answer the questions.

1. When does time go very fast for you ?
2. When does time seem to stand still ?
3. When does time seem to go too slowly ?
4. When do you feel the most aware of time passing ?
5. When do you look at your watch the most often ?
6. When do you use a stopwatch ?
7. When do you use a timer ?
8. When do you need a watch the most ?
9. When do you leave your watch at home ?
10. When do you feel surprised by how fast time has passed ?

Activity Eight – Routines…

Let's quickly revise time telling in English. Say these times in English. Try to say the times in two different ways.

12h10	
14h00	
10h15	
09h05	
06h35	
11h10	
12h00	
15h50	
07h45	
08h15	
15h30	
13h40	
17h55	

Then ask and answer the following questions with your partner.

What time do you usually get up?	
What time do you usually go to bed?	
What time do you have lunch?	
What time do you have dinner?	
What time do you have to be at work or school in the morning?	
What time do you have your first coffee or tea in the morning?	
What time is it now?	
What time was it half an hour ago?	
What time will it be in fifteen minutes?	