


Giving instructions esl beginners

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Hey, I just started doing electronics, that's what I'm really interested in. I have a pretty good understanding of each individual component, but don't have a good way to work together, so does any of you know about a good cookbook scheme that has easy schemes with explanations? That would be great. Also, what components should I always eat around if I'm just tinkering? I have a bunch of resistors (1 ohm to 1M ohm) and a bunch of capacitors (.22 uF to 2200 uF). If you are still young or have zero experience and would like to try a bit of painting, this may help a bit. What I did was previously my house looks too simple with one gray painted. And so mom decides to add a few lines between them (darker than gray) to decorate it. All you need is:- 1. One pale paint buy from the store (for the outer corridor to use Weathershield type paint) 2. Brush. (I used paper water-colored brushes just because its smaller) 3. One gum 4. Old clothes 5. Cellophane Tape 6. StairwayIt's so that we can wipe the remnants off the brush. Reminder : Stir the paint nicely before you start using it because it can contain indelible liquid on top of the paint.put it so that you don't repaint the part you want when you're finished, remove the tape and see amazing results! If your wall is dark (such as black), you can apply bright colors to it (white). Now your friends and family will feel some difference in your new painted corridors! Thanks for watching :D This dialogue includes an interview in which the client talks about which brands she loves the most. When comparing the two brands use a comparative form, but when it comes to many brands use superlative forms to discuss which brand is best or worst. Teachers can use this lesson in comparative and excellent forms to help practice form. Practice using this dialogue and then have your own discussions about what types of products you like the most. Interviewer: Good evening, I hope you don't mind answering a few questions. Alice: How long will it take? Interviewer: Just a few questions. Alice: I think I can answer a few questions. Go ahead. Reporter: I would like to ask your opinion on consumer electronics. As for consumer electronics, which is the most reliable brand? Alice: I would say that Samsung is the most reliable brand. Reporter: Which brand is the most expensive? Alice: Well, Samsung is also the most expensive brand. I think that's why he's the best. Interviewer: Which brand do you think is the worst? Alice: I think LG is the worst. I really can't remember using any of their products that I liked. Reporter: And what brand popular among young people? Alice: It's hard to answer for me. I think Sony is probably the most popular among young people. Interviewer: The last question, have you tried to use any HP products? Hp? No I haven't. Are they good? Interviewer: I like to use them. But I didn't stop you from telling you what I thought. Thank you for your time. Alice: Not at all. More dialogue practice - includes levels and target structures/language functions for each dialogue. This dialogue focuses on the use of both the past and the simple past. Past continuous is used to talk about actions that have been interrupted in the past, such as: I was watching TV when you called. Practice a dialogue with your partner and then practice using these two forms on your own, starting with the question What, where do you do when the past is simple. Betsy: I called you yesterday afternoon, but you didn't answer? Where have you been? Brian: I was in the other room when you called. I didn't hear the phone ringing until it was too late. Betsy: What were you working on? Brian: I photocopied the report I needed to send to the client. What were you doing when you called? Betsy: I was looking for Tom and I couldn't find him. Do you know where he was? Brian: Tom was on his way to a meeting. Betsy: Oh, I see. What did you do yesterday? Brian: I met the driver's representatives this morning. In the afternoon, I was working on the report and was just finishing up when you called. What you did to Betsy: Well, at 9, I had a meeting with Miss Anderson. After that, I did some research. Brian: Sounds like a boring day! Betsy: Yes, I don't really like doing research. But it has to be done. Brian: I agree with you that-no-research, no business! Betsy: Tell me about the report. What do you think of that? Brian: I think the report is good. Tom thinks that's a good thing, too. Betsy: I know that every report you write is excellent. Brian: Thank you Betsy, you're always a good friend! Any and some are used in positive and negative statements, as well as in questions, and can be used for both countable and uncountable (not counted) nouns. Although there are some exceptions, generally speaking, anyone is used in questions and for negative statements, while some are used in positive statements. Is there milk in the fridge? There are no people in the park today. I have friends in Chicago.How to use SomeUse some in positive suggestions. We use some with both counted and with uncounted nouns. I have friends. She wants ice cream. We use 'some' in matters offering or requesting something that is. Want some bread? Can I have some water? (request) Words with SomeWords, such as someone, something, somewhere that include some to follow the same rules. Use some words - someone, someone, somewhere and something - in positive suggestions. He lives nearby. He needs something to eat. Peter wants to talk to someone in the store. As AnyUse 'any' in negative sentences or questions. We use anyone to count and and Nouns. Do you have cheese? Did you eat grapes after dinner? He doesn't have any friends in Chicago. Words with AnyWords with anyone such as: anyone, anyone, anywhere and anything follow the same rule and are used in negative suggestions or questions. Do you know anything about this boy? Have you talked to anyone about the problem? She has nowhere to go. They didn't tell me anything. An example of a conversation with some and AnyBarbara: Is there milk left? Katherine: Yes, there are some in the bottle on the table. Barbara: Do you want milk? Katherine: No, thank you. I don't think I'll have a drink tonight. Can I have some water, please? Barbara: Of course. There are some in the fridge. In this example, Barbara asks: Is there milk left? Use anyone because she doesn't know if there is milk or not. Katherine answers some milk because there is milk in the house. In other words, some indicate that there is milk. The questions you wish some and whether I can have some refers to something that exists that is proposed or requested. Barbara: Do you know anyone who comes from China? Katherine: Yes, I think there is someone who is Chinese in my English class. Barbara: Great, could you ask him some questions for me? Katherine: No problem. Is there anything special that you want me to ask? Barbara: No, I don't mean anything special. Maybe you could ask him a few questions about life in China. It is ok? Katherine: Of course. The same rules apply in this conversation, but are used for words made using some or both. The question you know is someone is being used because Barbara doesn't know if Katherine knows a man from China. Katherine then uses someone to reach out to someone she knows. The negative form of nothing is used in the sentence I have nothing because it is in the red. The quiz fills in the gaps in the sentences below with some or any, or some or any words (somewhere, anyone, etc.) Etc.)

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