

Lucky Find

Unit 5: Lesson A

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Lesson Objective

By the end of this lesson...

You will be able to tell a story using possessives pronouns, adjectives, whose, this/that, and there/then.

Lesson Stages

01

Reading

"I found a fortune in a charity shop"

03

Grammar

Possessive Pronouns, whose, this/that, there/then

02

Vocabulary

Money and value

04

Writing

Story in the past using the grammar





Warm-up

- Imagine you find a large amount of money in the street. Do you keep it or do you try to find the owner?
- Now imagine you find a gold watch in the street. What do you do?



01 Reading

“I found a fortune in a charity shop”

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I found a fortune in a charity shop

I work in London and until recently there was a shop near me that sold used things – used clothes, books, etc. I liked chatting to the woman who worked there, so I often went there in my lunch break.

One day about ten years ago I was looking at some old books and I noticed a copy of *The Hobbit*. I was happy to find it because I wanted to read it again and I bought it for 50p. I thought that was a **fair** price for an old book.

It was a nice book. The cover had a picture of trees and mountains in blue, green and black. I started reading it on the train to and from work. One day a woman at work saw the book on my desk and asked, 'Whose is this book? Is it yours?' I said yes and asked why. She said that it looked very old, and that maybe it was **valuable**.

I looked on the internet to find out more. I discovered that there were only 1,500 first edition copies, from 1937, and that mine was one of those. My girlfriend helped me make contact with an expert on old books. I called him and told him about the book, and he asked me to show it to him.



Andy Hewson

I went to see him and I told him that I thought maybe I could sell it for about £7,000 and he said that was probably true. I then waited about four months for an auction house to sell it. At that time there was a new film of *The Hobbit* and so people were interested in the story. The auction* started at 2.30 p.m. and there were about forty people there. I was thinking, 'It only **cost** me 50p, but I'd like to get a minimum of £500.'

The auction price started at £3,000. That was exciting. Then the **offers** started going up: they **increased** from £3,500 to £4,000 to £5,000 ... My heart was racing and I felt a little sick. In the end they sold the book for £16,000. I couldn't believe it. I never expected that much. I was twenty-eight years old and I didn't have a lot of **savings** then. I **spent** the money **on** two important things: I used the money to **rent** a place for an exhibition of my photographs. It also helped me to buy a flat.

Andy Hewson continued to visit the shop where he bought the book, but he never told the people in the shop about the auction because he didn't want his relationship with them to change.

**auction* = an event where people offer money for things, for example antiques and artwork, and the person who offers the most money gets the thing



Reading Activities



B Read the article. Why was the writer lucky? Find at least two reasons.

C Read the statements (1–6). Find a phrase or sentence in the article that shows why each statement is false.

- 1 The writer went to the shop only because he liked buying things there.
- 2 This was the first time he read *The Hobbit*.
- 3 His first conversation with the expert was face-to-face.
- 4 The expert offered £7,000 for the book.
- 5 On the day of the auction the writer felt relaxed.
- 6 He stopped going to the shop where he bought the book.

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1. I liked chatting to the woman who worked there ...

2. ... I wanted to read it again ...

3. I called him ...

4. ... I thought maybe I could sell it for about £7,000 and he said that was probably true.

5. My heart was racing and I felt a little sick.

6. Andy Hewson continued to visit the shop where he bought the book ...



02

Vocabulary

Money and value

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Vocabulary Words



1. **Fair (price):** A price that is reasonable and not too expensive.
Example: 5 dollars is a fair price for a sandwich.

2. **Valuable:** Costs a lot of money or very important.
Example: This painting is very valuable.

3. **Savings:** Money you save/keep for the future.
Example: I have some savings in the bank.



Vocabulary Words



1. **To cost:** To have a price.

Example: The book costs 10 dollars.

2. **To offer:** To give or provide something.

Example: The stores offers free delivery.

3. **To increase:** To become higher.

Example: Prices increased last year.

4. **To spend on:** To use money to buy something.

Example: I spend a lot of money on books.

5. **To rent:** To pay to use something for a period of time.

Example: They rent an apartment.



Vocabulary Activities

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2A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in bold from the article.

- 1 When a price goes up, it **increases**.
- 2 Something has a price of five euros. It **costs** five euros.
- 3 When you pay to use something for a short time, you **rent** it.
- 4 When you save money, usually in a bank, you have some **savings**.
- 5 I used the money for something. I **spend** the money **on** something.
- 6 A good price, not expensive and not cheap, is a **fair** price.
- 7 The money you say you'll pay for something is your **offer**.
- 8 Someone wants to pay you a lot of money for something because it's **valuable**.

Discussion...



2B. Work in pairs. Do you agree with the statements? Why/Why not?

1. The price of phones in my country is increasing.
2. A bottle of water costs more than a cup of coffee.
3. It's not important to have savings when you're young.
4. When you want to buy something in an online auction, you should start with a high offer.
5. I think fifty euros is a fair price for an old bike.
6. In my country people usually buy flats, they don't rent them.



Vocabulary Activities

1 A  Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- 1 The price of petrol is every day.
a costing **b** spending **c** increasing
- 2 I bought this sofa for a very price.
a fair **b** valuable **c** expensive
- 3 Let's a car and go to the beach.
a increase **b** rent **c** offer
- 4 I'll use some of my to buy a car.
a savings **b** prices **c** notes
- 5 I've had a few to buy my car.
a offers **b** money **c** savings
- 6 I didn't spend very much my suit.
a in **b** on **c** at

Vocabulary Activities

B Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

cost fair increase offer rent
savings spent valuable

A: That's a nice watch. Did it ¹ **cost** much?

B: I think I ² **spent** about £20 on it.

A: That seems ³ **fair**. It's a lovely watch.

B: Yes, but a friend said it's actually quite ⁴ **valuable**.

A: Really? Like thousands of pounds?

B: No. He made me a good ⁵ **offer** of £300.

A: Wow, from £20 to £300. That's amazing! You could ⁶ **rent** a boat for the day. You've always wanted to do that.

B: I know, that would be great, but I said no.

A: Did he ⁷ **increase** his offer?

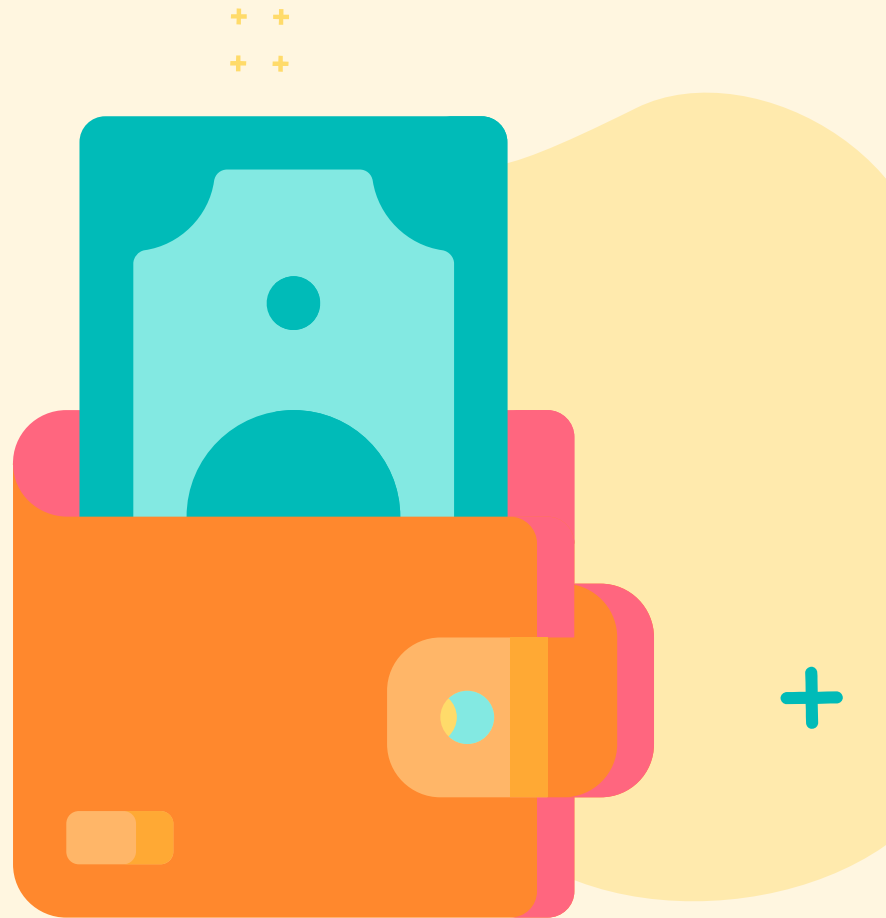
B: No, he didn't have enough ⁸ **savings** at the time. I told him he can have it when I get bored of it. He'll have enough money then!

03

Grammar

Personal Pronouns and adjectives

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Personal Pronouns



subject pronoun	object pronoun	possessive adjective	possessive pronoun
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
we	us	our	ours
they	them	their	theirs



Subject and Object Pronouns



Subject and Object Pronouns

I / you / we / they / he / she / it

me / you / us / them / him / her / it

They can **REPLACE** nouns to avoid repetition

Example:
Gabriel has a problem. **He** doesn't have any money, Could you help **him**?

We use Object Pronouns **AFTER** prepositions

Example:
I have a gift for **him**.
You can sit next to **us**.



Possessive Pronouns



Possessive Pronouns

Mine / your / our / their / his / hers / its

*They are used **alone**. We **NEVER** follow a Possessive Pronoun with a noun.

Example: Is this **yours bag**?
Is this **yours**?

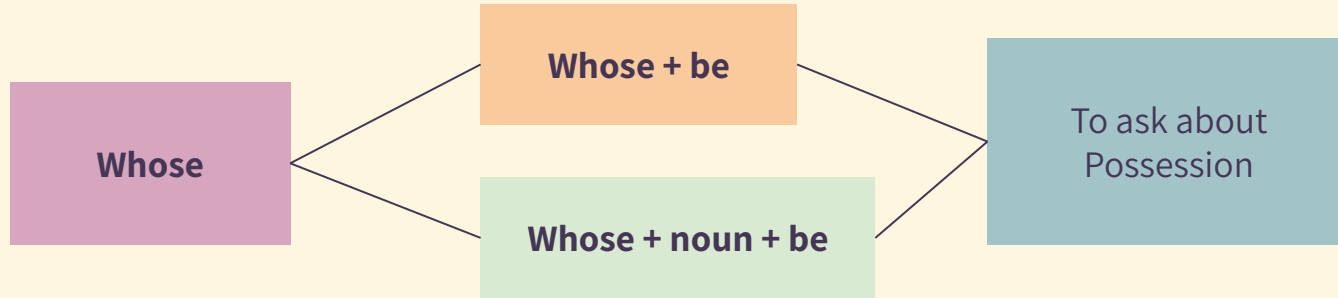


Possessive Pronouns replace
Possessive Adjectives and the noun.

Example: This is **my notebook** = This is **mine**.



Whose



Example:

A: **Whose is** that car? [Who + be]

B: It's his.

A: **Whose laptop is** this? [Who + noun + be]

B: It's not mine. I think it's Ken's.

***DO NOT CONFUSE WITH "WHO'S"!!

Example:

Who's that over there? [Person]

Whose pencil is this? [Possession]



This, That, These, Those



This, That, These, Those
(as Adjectives)

Example:

This shower is broken.

That boy is my brother.

I haven't seen **these** photos before.

Look at **those** butterflies.

This, That, These, Those
(as Nouns)

Example:

This is broken..

That is my brother.

I haven't seen **these** before.

Look at **those**.



This, That, Then, Those



This, That, Then, Those

They are used when we don't want to repeat a word, phrase or idea.

They **refer back** to a word, phrase or complete sentence that we have **written or said earlier**.

Example:

My boss cancelled the meeting yesterday. **This** was a problem for me.

We saw the sunrise over the ocean. **That** was my favourite moment.

We flew to Miami and landed **there** at 7a a.m.

I'm going out **at 3 p.m.** I'll get you some chocolate **then**.



Grammar Activity

3A. Look at the article again. Match the words (1–9) with the phrases (a–i).

1. there

2. it

3. yours

4. mine

5. those

6. him

7. That

8. then

9. them

a. my book

b. the expert in old books

c. the fact that the price started high

the 1,500 first edition copies of the book

a copy of *The Hobbit*

the people who worked in the shop

a shop near me

your book

when I was twenty-eight years old



Grammar Activity

3B. Complete the table.

subject pronoun	object pronoun	possessive adjective	possessive pronoun
I	(1) me	my	mine
you	you	your	(2) yours
he	(3) him	his	his
she	her	(4) her	hers
it	it	(5) its	its
we	us	our	(6) ours
they	(7) them	their	(8) theirs

Grammar Activity

1. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. I think this bag is **your/yours**?

2. Where's Maria? These are **her/hers** glasses.

Who's/Whose book is this?

Who's/Whose that man over there?

5. This credit card isn't **my/mine**

6. Kamal and Chidi want us to meet **their/theirs** parents.

Who's/Whose surname begins with A?

8. We're sitting here. Where are **your/yours** seats?

Who's/Whose got the correct answer?

10. I like Mateo's apartment, but **our/ours** is nicer.

Grammar Activity

2. Complete the sentences with a pronoun (*I, me, mine, etc.*) or a possessive adjective (*my, etc.*).

1. Do you know the people in number 73? I think this dog is **theirs**.
2. Budapest is famous for **its** river and castle.
3. Do you like this photo of Anna with **her** new baby?
4. I've never met Mr Browne, but I've heard a lot about **him**.
5. We had to wait a long time for **our** food.
6. Steffi's our new teacher. She's great. We all really like **her**.
7. I'm looking for my brother's coat. I think this blue coat's **his**, but it's very similar to that one.
8. The party is at eight o'clock! I told you yesterday! You never listen to **me**!
9. I love that car. Is it **yours**, Brigitte?
10. These aren't my gloves. **Mine** are smaller.

Grammar Activity

3. Use the prompts to make sentences and questions and complete the conversations. Use the present perfect simple and the past simple.

Conversation 1

A: Whose keys are (1) ~~these keys~~ **these**?

B: I think they're (2) **my keys**.

I think they're **MINE**.

A: (3) **The keys** were on that table.

THEY were on that table.

B: Yes, I left (4) **the keys** (5) **on that table**. Thank you.

Yes, I left **THEM THERE**. Thank you.

A: No problem.

Grammar Activity

Conversation 2

A: Hi, Miriam and Kodi. How was your trip?

B: (6) **Our trip** was brilliant, thanks. My uncle met (7) **Miriam and Kodi** at the bus station.

OURS was brilliant, thanks. My uncle met US at the bus station .

A: (8) **Meeting you at the bus station** was nice of him.

THAT was nice of him .

B: Yes, the bus got in at 5 a.m. so he had to arrive before (9) **5 a.m.**

Yes, the bus got in at 5 a.m. so he had to arrive before THEN .

A: Did you stay with (10) **your uncle**?

Did you stay with HIM ?

B: No, we didn't. We stayed in a hotel.

Grammar Activity

possessive pronouns, *whose, this/that, there/then*

2 A  The sentences below have a mistake. Choose the best option to correct the mistake.

1 This isn't my bag, it's you.

- a** you're **b** your **c** yours

2 David's not here, but I need to tell he something.

- a** his **b** him **c** he's

3 It's ours cake, not just mine.

- a** It's our **b** It's my **c** Its ours

4 Our train arrives at 6 p.m. so we'll see you when.

- a** that **b** there **c** then

Grammar Activity

2B. Complete the sentences with the words below. There are three words you do not need.

her its mine ours she that theirs then those whose who's

1. Don't worry if you forgot your wallet. I've got **MINE** with me.
2. Do I have to talk to Melanie? I never know what to say to **HER**.
3. An old friend gave me flowers last week. I thought **THAT** was kind of her.
4. The dog is waving **ITS** tail. I think it likes you!
5. My apartment is just five minutes from my parent's apartment. Mine is on the street behind **THEIRS**.
6. I'm going to see Max this evening so I'll tell him your happy news **THEN**.
7. **WHO'S** that man over there? Is it Adam?
8. I can't believe you and I live in houses on the same street. **MINE** is over there. Where's yours?

04 Writing

Write a story in the past

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We asked you to tell us your lost and found stories, and you did!



AntonioC38

This story actually started last year when I was walking in my local woods with Leo, my son. It was a really sunny day, so I was wearing my (1) . We stopped and played football for about half an hour. Later, when we were nearly home, I reached into my pocket, but (2) weren't (3) !

- Write a short story about something you lost (and maybe found).
- You can follow the example



Thanks!

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