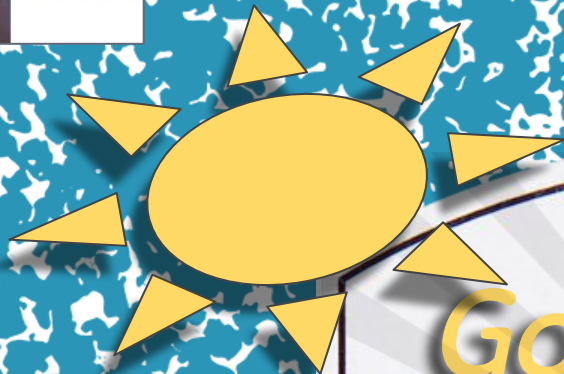




Read



Good Morning!

English for Speakers
of Other Languages

ESOL Online AM

Week 19 - Day 56 - THURSDAY - 1-25-2024 SP
Today is Thursday, January 25, 2024.

Spring



Worcester
Adult Learning Center



Read

THINGS YOU WILL DO IN CLASS

Write



Read







Speak



Listen



CLASS VALUES

- Be respectful 
- Be kind 
- Be on time 
- Be helpful 

SCHOOL RULES

Attendance

- No more than 2 missed classes a month without an excuse (sick child, etc.)
- 2 late arrivals of 15 minutes or more will equal 1 absence.
- Send a message to the teacher if you can not come to class.

Participation

- Please keep your video on during class.
- Cameras must be on for Conversation Practice.



Read

WHEN DO WE MEET AS A CLASS?

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday

Fall Semester: September 5 - December 21

Spring Semester: January 2 - June 12

- **Class start time: 9:00 AM**
 - **BREAK: 10:00 - 10:20 AM**
- **Class end time: 11:30 AM**

Homework: 11:30 - 12:00 NOON

We do have class
on snow days,
because we are
online!



Worcester Public Schools calendar
(Holidays and Vacation weeks are the same)

Get the calendar in your language!



-  [English \(PDF\)](#)
-  [Shqipe \(PDF\)](#)
-  [العربية \(PDF\)](#)
-  [नेपाली \(PDF\)](#)
-  [Português \(PDF\)](#)
-  [Español \(PDF\)](#)
-  [Twi \(PDF\)](#)
-  [Tiếng Việt \(PDF\)](#)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION



**Worcester
Adult Learning Center**

Phone: 508-799-3090

24 Chatham Street,
Worcester, MA 01609

Teacher Marianne

Phone & Text: 774-551-6381

Kristin: Career Navigator

Text: 508-556-0713

Email: careers.walc@gmail.com

Zoom

Meeting ID: 496 900 0061

Password: 4sU7GC

Crystal: Student Advisor

Respond to REMIND.

Office hours: Tues, Wed, Thurs - 11:30am - 12:30pm

Leslie: Student Advising (Online Students)

Wed and Thurs - 12:00pm - 1:00pm

By appointment

Email: lfbowden08@gmail.com

- School
- Phone
- Zoom

AGENDA (WHAT WE WILL DO THIS WEEK)

Unit: Money

- ❑ News & Housekeeping
- ❑ Conversation Practice
- ❑ Journal Writing
- ❑ Reading for Comprehension
- ❑ Going to a Bank (continued)/ Reading a Bank Statement /
Reading ATM receipts *time permitting
- ❑ Quantifier words – Many and Much (continued), Some and Any *time permitting
- ❑ Helping Verbs – be, do, have

OBJECTIVES – AT THE COMPLETION OF THIS WEEK'S UNIT LESSONS STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

Unit: Money

- Write today's date with correct punctuation.
- Identify and pronounce dates using cardinal and ordinal numbers and prepositions accurately, e.g. read a schedule.
- Write a story using new vocabulary.
- Read aloud paragraphs with accuracy on successive readings.
- Identify the main purpose and key details, etc. about a text.
- Practice reading, writing, speaking and listening using banking vocabulary.
- Use the correct quantifier words when talking about money and time.*
- Read a Bank Statement
- Read ATM receipts.*

*Time permitting

STANDARDS – AT THE COMPLETION OF THIS UNIT'S LESSONS STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:

Writing

- W2A.3a. Organize ideas and evidence in a logical order in a short, simple paragraph focused on a single topic that includes a topic sentence; one or two reasons, details, or examples; and a concluding sentence.
- W3C.2a. Show knowledge of simple learned patterns to create subject-predicate statements (e.g., affirmative sentences, formulaic questions)
- W3C.3a. Show knowledge of basic grammar to construct simple sentences (including negative sentences and questions), such as: verbs to convey a sense of past, present, and future
- W4A.2b. Respond to simple prompts (e.g., the five W questions, quotes) to formulate ideas.
- W4A.3a. Discuss information and ideas gleaned from reading, listening, or experience.
- W4A.3b. Use questions (e.g., the five W's) to generate ideas.

Reading

- R1A.4a. Read and comprehend a range of authentic or level-adapted multi-paragraph informational texts, such as: ATM receipts.
- R1B.3a. Identify the main purpose of a text, including what the author wants to answer, explain, or describe.
- R1B.3b. Ask and answer five W questions about the topic, stated main idea, and key details in a text.
- R1B.3c. Distinguish what a text says explicitly from inferences.
- R1B.3f. Read aloud simple paragraphs with, on successive readings, sufficient accuracy and appropriate intonation.

Listening & Speaking

- L/S1A.3a. Carry out listening tasks that require the listener to comprehend short connected statements and questions on familiar topics when spoken slowly and clearly, such as: • short descriptive updates (e.g., update from co-worker at shift change)• digital messages (e.g., TV news and weather, phone messages)• short sequence of events or simple two- or three-step instructions.
- L/S1A.3b. Carry out speaking tasks that require a short, simple explanation related to expressing needs, feelings, or information in familiar contexts, such as: • explaining basic needs, experiences, or preferences • leaving phone messages with appropriate level of detail (e.g., for school or work)• describing a problem clearly
- L/S3B.1c. Distinguish between yes/no and information questions.
- L/S3B.3b. Use word order that consistently approximates standard English.

Navigation

- Navigation Standard 1. English language learners will . . . Identify and locate systems related to specific personal and family/community needs. (Economic Systems: currency, banking, credit cards, taxes, etc)

MATERIALS – FOR THIS WEEK

- Journals Writing (slides)
- Images (ellii and Print and Go ESL)
- Going to a Bank (ellii) / Reading a Bank Statement (ellii)
- Reading ATM receipts (ellii)
- Quantifier words - Many and Much (ellii) / Some and Any (ellii)
- Helping Verbs - Lessons (Be, Do, Have video mmmEnglish) review

*See Resources slide for additional links

RESOURCES

Unit: Money

Lessons: Money

What is Money (Cambridge dictionary) <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/money>

What is Money (myfloridacfo, video, 5:00 min) <https://www.myfloridacfo.com/mymoney/me/whatismoney>

Bureau of Engraving and the Mint <https://www.bep.gov/currency/faqs>

Life Cycle of Currency (infographic) <https://www.uscurrency.gov/life-cycle/life-cycle-infographic>

How Paper Money is Made / Closer Look at Paper Money / Currency Academy <https://www.uscurrency.gov/denominations/1/>

How Coins are Made <https://www.usmint.gov/learn/production-process/coin-production>

Coin collecting [numismatist pronunciation](#)

Money (ellii, Flashcards) <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/money>

Money Vocabulary (EL Civics) <https://www.elcivics.com/worksheets/money-worksheet.pdf>

Reading Receipts (LiveWorksheets, photos)

Lessons: Banking

What is a Bank? <https://www.myfloridacfo.com/mymoney/me/whatisabank>

At the Bank - vocabulary (ellii, video, 4:36 min.) <https://ellii.com/video/at-the-bank>

Banking - Listening in English (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/2467-banking>

Going to the Bank - Everyday Dialogs (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/1710-going-to-the-bank>

Bank Statements (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/3232-bank-statements>

Reading ATM Receipts (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/3231-atm-receipts>

How to Read a Check (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/4432-how-to-read-a-check>

How to Write a Check (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/2730-how-to-write-a-check>

Lessons: Household Bills

Reading Household Bills (Household Bills, ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/3242-household-bills>

Gas Prices - Quiz (Print and Go ESL) <https://123docz.net/document/3600061-print-go-esl-writing-worksheets-book-2.htm>

Talking to a Tax Preparer (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/4467-talking-to-a-tax-preparer>

RESOURCES 2

Unit: Money

GRAMMAR

Helping Verbs

Helping Verbs - song (video, 25 sec) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhl29SUs1bc>

English Auxiliary Verbs | BE, DO & HAVE (mmmEnglish, video, 10:43 min.) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A2ncygNMaFo>

Questions

Question Structure (mmmEnglish, video) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t4yWEt00Spg>

Positive and Negative Sentences (ellii Lessons)

Mini Lessons

Reading shopping receipts (photos, LiveWorksheets)

Money idioms and phrases <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/money>

Idiom of the Day (IXL Learning)

Quantifier Words - Many and Much <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/2249-quantifiers-many-much>

Quantifier Words - Some and Any <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/2074-quantifiers-some-any>

Adverbs of Frequency /Time - Review (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/3407-punctuation-chart>

Images

Once Upon A Picture (journal writing pictures) <https://www.onceuponapicture.co.uk/the-collections/the-inference-collection/>

Idiomland <https://idiomland.com/> / IXL Learning (idiom pictures) <https://www.ixl.com/ela/grade-3/choose-the-picture-that-matches-the-idiomatic-expressio>

Money, Money, Money (ellii) <https://app.ellii.com/lesson/3956-money-money-money#>

What do Nigerians spray money at wedding? (Akinyele, youtube, video, 12:02 min.) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=osM2OsssVN4>



QUESTIONS?



Worcester
Adult Learning Center

NEWS





TESTING

The school tests each student's progress in English each semester.

Pre-Test (after 60 hours of classes)

Post-Test (end of semester)

Teacher Alys
will call you
to schedule your test.



Testing times:

- Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday mornings: 9:00 AM – 12:00 NOON
- Tuesday and Thursday nights: 5:00 – 6:00 PM



JANUARY 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

Spring Semester begins

Holidays and Observances: 1: New Year's Day, 15: Martin Luther King Jr. Day

Reminders

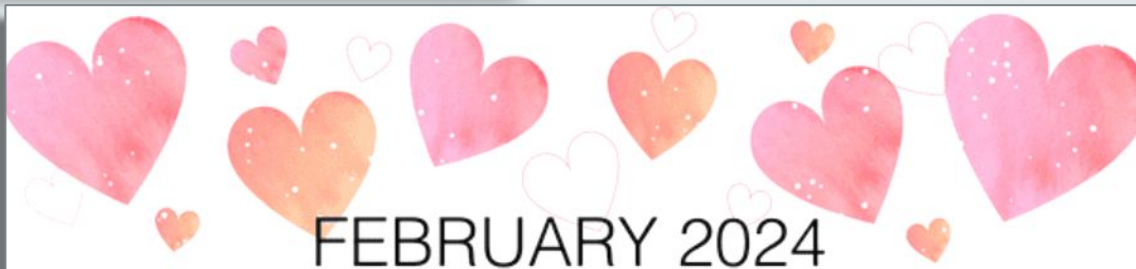
SPRING SEMESTER

Return to Class

January 2, 2024

Schedule your test

Teacher Alys
will begin calling students
on Friday, Jan 26
to schedule your test.



FEBRUARY 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	1	2

Holidays and Observances: 14: Valentine's Day, 19: Presidents' Day

Homemade
SOFT MADE EASY

REMINDERS:

Schedule your test

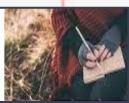
Presidents' Day Holiday
February 19

School Vacation Week
No Classes
February 19 - 23



QUESTIONS?

Write



JOURNAL WRITING

Write complete sentences.

Vocabulary

save /s (verb)
saved
saving

savings (noun)

savings goals
(adjective)

“manage to”

short-term

long-term

goal /s

many / much

some / any

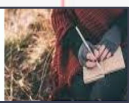
1. Do you know today's date?

2. Do you save your money?

3. What short-term or long-term savings goals do you have?

Do Verb - Examples

	PAST	PAST CONTINUOUS	PRESENT	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	FUTURE
I	did	was doing	do	am doing	will do / will be doing / will be going to do
He/She/It	did	was doing	does	is doing	will do / will be doing / will be going to do
You/We/They	did	were doing	do	are doing	will do / will be doing / will be going to do



JOURNAL WRITING

Write complete sentences. Try to include new vocabulary.

Vocabulary

save /s (verb)

saved

saving

savings (noun)

savings goals
(adjective)

"manage to"

short-term

long-term

goal /s

many / much

some / any

1. Do you know today's date? *Yes, today's date is _____.*

2. Do you save your money?

I do save my money. I do "manage to" save some money every week.

I don't save much money. Everything is so expensive.

3. What short-term or long-term savings goals do you have?

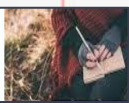
My short-term savings goals are to get a better-paying job and buy a house.

My long-term savings goal is to send my children to college.

Do Verb - Examples

	PAST	PAST CONTINUOUS	PRESENT	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	FUTURE
I	did	was doing	do	am doing	will do / will be doing / will be going to do
He/She/It	did	was doing	does	is doing	will do / will be doing / will be going to do
You/We/They	did	were doing	do	are doing	will do / will be doing / will be going to do

Write



JOURNAL WRITING

Write complete sentences.



Idiomland.com

1. What does “money doesn't grow on trees” mean?
2. Do you agree? Explain why.

Do Verb - Examples

	PAST	PAST CONTINUOUS	PRESENT	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	FUTURE
I	did	was doing	do	am doing	will do / will be doing / will be going to do
He/She/It	did	was doing	does	is doing	will do / will be doing / will be going to do
You/We/They	did	were doing	do	are doing	will do / will be doing / will be going to do



QUESTIONS?

What is a Bank?



Banking

Listening in English

💡 Low Int - Int 🎓 Teens & Adults



Students practice listening to and responding to questions related to banking.

Going to the Bank

Everyday Dialogues

💡 Int 🕒 Teens & Adults

Mark and Lynn have just moved to a new location. They visit the bank to open up a new account. Students practice new expressions related to banking.



Bank Statements

Real-World Reading

💡 Low Int - Int 🎓 Teens & Adults

In this resource, students learn vocabulary found on different types of bank statements including credit card statements. They read three bank statements and answer comprehension questions. Includes an assessment task.



ATM Receipts

Real-World Reading

💡 Low Int 🎓 Teens & Adults

In this resource, students learn vocabulary related to using a bank machine. They read three ATM receipts and answer comprehension questions. Includes an assessment task.



Compare Checking Accounts

The table shows checking account features and fees for two banks in Westland County.

	Pediment Bank	Redland Bank
Checking account services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free for students• Otherwise, \$11 per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$15 per month
ATM transactions (bank ATM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$1 per transaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No ATM fees
ATM transactions (nonbank ATM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$2 per transaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$3.50 per transaction
Online banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$5 per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$3 per month

Tommy just finished college and started a job in Westland County. He needs to open a new local checking account. Tommy plans to use bank ATMs 4 times each month to deposit cash payments and prefers to use online banking. Which bank is the better choice for Tommy?

auxiliary verbs

'helping' verbs

So why are they so important?

Money sentences, phrases, and idioms

be in the money

be made of money

for my money

get/have your money's worth

have money

have money to burn

in the money

marry money

money doesn't grow on trees



QUESTIONS?

QUANTIFIER WORDS

Quantifiers – Many & Much

Grammar Practice Worksheets

💡 Low Int ⌚ Teens & Adults

This lesson focuses on the quantifiers *many* and *much*. Through a variety of exercises, students will learn when to use these two common quantifiers.



QUANTIFIER WORDS

Quantifiers – Many & Much

Grammar Practice Worksheets

💡 Low Int 🎓 Teens & Adults

This lesson focuses on the quantifiers *many* and *much*. Through a variety of exercises, students will learn when to use these two common quantifiers.

Amount	Quantifier
100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all every
95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> almost all almost every
90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> most
80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> many much a lot of lots of
50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some
30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> several
20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a few few a little little
10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a couple
5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> almost no
0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no
depends on context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> each any

QUANTIFIER WORDS

A **quantifier** is a word that comes before a **noun** (a person, place, or thing). It shows the **quantity** (amount) of that noun.

In the following chart, note that the percentages are only approximate numbers to help you understand the general amounts of each quantifier. Quantifiers have no specific amounts attached to them.

Amount	Quantifier
100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• all• every
95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• almost all• almost every
90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• most
80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• many• much• a lot of• lots of
50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• some
30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• several
20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a few• few• a little• little
10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a couple
5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• almost no
0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• no
depends on context	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• each• any

QUANTIFIER WORDS

Quick and Handy Grammar Review

B. Many & Much

Quantifier	Many	Much
Meaning	a lot, a large number	a lot, a large amount
When to Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> before plural, count nouns in affirmative (positive) sentences, negative sentences, and questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> before non-count nouns in negative sentences and questions
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She owns many dogs. We don't have many books for sale. How many cookies do you want? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He wasn't much help on moving day. How much ice cream do you want? How much does it cost? (= <i>how much money?</i>)
Exceptions	<p>A plural count noun usually ends in -s, but remember that there are some common plural nouns that don't end in -s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people attended the concert. My grandpa doesn't have many teeth. How many children do you have? 	<p><i>Much</i> is not common in affirmative sentences, but it is possible (note that <i>much</i> sounds quite formal in affirmative sentences).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Much time was wasted that day.
	<p>To emphasize <i>many</i>, use so + many, too + many, or many + more.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were so many kids at the park. Too many spices will ruin the sauce. We need to spend many more hours on this project. 	<p>To emphasize <i>much</i>, use so + much, too + much, or much + more. <i>Much</i> is common in affirmative sentences in this case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I feel so much love for my kids. She always puts too much milk in the batter. How much more money do you want to borrow?



QUESTIONS?

QUANTIFIER WORDS

Quantifiers – Some & Any

Grammar Practice Worksheets

💡 Low Int – Int 🎓 Teens & Adults

This lesson focuses on the quantifiers *some* and *any*. Through a variety of exercises, students will learn when to use these two common quantifiers.



QUANTIFIER WORDS

A quantifier is a word that comes before a noun (a person, place, or thing).

It shows the quantity (amount) of that noun.

In the chart, note that the percentages are only approximate numbers to help you understand the general amounts of each quantifier. Quantifiers have no specific amounts attached to them.

Amount	Quantifier
100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• all• every
95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• almost all• almost every
90%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• most
80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• many• much• a lot of• lots of
50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• some
30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• several
20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a few• few• a little• little
10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a couple
5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• almost no
0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• no
depends on context	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• each• any

QUANTIFIER WORDS

Quantifier	Some	Any
Meaning	Think of <i>some</i> as an indefinite number that is about 50% (about half of an amount of a noun). It's not too much and not too little.	The amount associated with <i>any</i> depends on the context. In negative sentences, <i>any</i> usually means none of the noun. In questions, <i>any</i> means some, many, or all of the noun.
When to Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in affirmative (positive) sentences before plural count nouns before non-count nouns <p>Note: There might be an adjective or adverb + adjective phrase between <i>some</i> and the noun, but there is never another article such as <i>a</i> or <i>the</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in negative sentences in questions before plural count nouns before non-count nouns
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She borrowed some books from the library. Let's watch some old movies this weekend. We made some rice for dinner. The children want some attention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He doesn't have any free time. They don't want any pizza. Do you have any pets? Does she require any assistance?
Exceptions	<p><i>Some</i> can be used in certain types of questions. It is commonly used in questions that are offers or requests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you want some more coffee? (<i>offer</i>) Can I get some more fries? (<i>request</i>) <p><i>Some</i> has many functions in English. Don't get confused by the use of <i>some</i> as a pronoun, as in the example below. If <i>some</i> is not followed by a noun, it is acting as a pronoun and not a quantifier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You don't need to stop for milk on your way home. I already bought some. 	<p><i>Any</i> can be used in affirmative sentences to emphasize there is no specific noun in the speaker's mind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I need a pen. Any pen will do. (<i>I don't care which pen it is.</i>) <p><i>Any</i> also has many functions in English. Don't get confused by the use of <i>any</i> as a pronoun, as in the example below. If <i>any</i> is not followed by a noun, it is acting as a pronoun and not a quantifier.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you stop for milk on your way home? I didn't have time, so I didn't buy any.



QUESTIONS?

QUALIFIER WORDS (ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY)

Adverbs of frequency (also known as *frequency adverbs* or *adverbs of time*) answer the question **how often**.

Frequency	Adverb
100%	always
95%	almost always
80%	usually, often, frequently
50%	sometimes, occasionally
20%	not very often, seldom
10%	rarely
5%	almost never
0%	never



Conversation Practice

Take turns practicing a conversation

Student A

Going to the Bank

Student B

1. How **much** money do you have on you right now?
2. Is **all** your money in a bank?
3. Do you use the ATM at the bank or do you go inside and speak to the bank teller sometimes?
4. How **often** do you go to the bank?

1. I don't have **any** money on me right now. / I only have a **couple** of dollars and **some** change.
2. **Most** of my money is in a bank. / I have **some** money in a savings account.
3. I **often** use the ATM. / I **never** use the ATM, because I don't like waiting in line. / I **rarely** go to the teller window.
4. I deposit my paycheck **once** a week.

QUANTIFIER WORDS

NONE NOT ANY "A" ONE TWO A COUPLE A BIT A FEW SOME SEVERAL MANY / MUCH (\$/EMOTIONS) A LOT OF MOST EVERY ALL

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY (TIME)

NEVER ONCE RARELY SELDOM NOT OFTEN OCCASIONALLY SOMETIMES OFTEN FREQUENTLY MOST OF THE TIME EVERY DAY ALWAYS



QUESTIONS?

HOMWORK

- Download a **language app** (practice English 20 minutes every day).
 - Send your **journal responses** to the teacher (text, email, Remind).
 - Check **ellii** for assignments.
-

- **New Students**
 - Complete an **Intake Form**, a **Consent Form**, and **Pre-Testing**
 - Review **worc-alc.org** (Class Page and Student Resources)

Practice speaking English every day!

See you NEXT CLASS!

Click on

Leave Meeting

EXTRA SLIDES

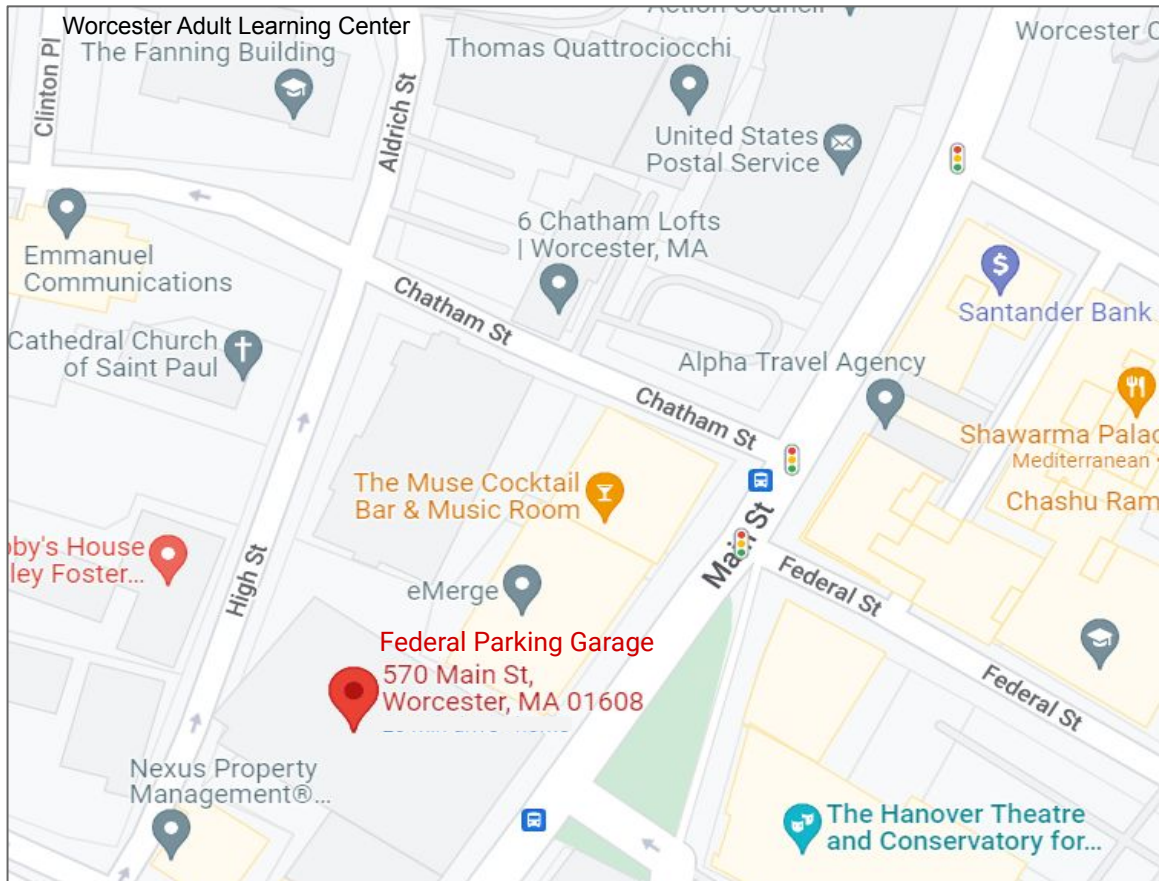
DOWNLOAD A LANGUAGE APP

<u>Awabe</u>	<u>Hello Talk</u>	<u>Memrise</u>
<u>Busuu</u>	<u>Lingbe</u>	YouTube
<u>Duolingo</u>	<u>Learn English Daily</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>English with Anna</u>• <u>Teacher Alisha</u>• <u>Teacher Keith</u>• <u>Teacher Rebecca</u>• <u>Teacher Tiffany</u>• <u>Films in English</u>
<u>FluentU</u> (online/\$)	<u>Lyrics Training</u> (songs)	
<u>Hello English</u>	<u>Mango</u>	

What app are you using?

Practice speaking English 20 minutes every day.

Map of Federal Parking Garage



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/570+Main+St,+Worcester,+MA+01608/@42.2610164,-71.8065509,17z/data=!3m1!1e3!1s0x89e406638f74463d0:97c18941a3ef2e9718m2!3d42.2610164!4d-71.8043622?hl=en>

Free Parking

Students can park for free at the Federal Parking Garage, 570 Main Street, Worcester, MA.

The garage front entrance is on Main Street.

- When you park your car... remember to take your parking ticket from the machine.
- Bring the parking ticket to the school.
- See one of these people who will validate your parking ticket:
 - Beth
 - Fatima
 - Crystal
 - Jen
- Keep the parking ticket.
- Bring the parking ticket back to the garage, so you can put it into the machine and get your car out.

The garage rear exit is on High Street.