P.S. I Still Love You by Jenny Han

SESSION 2 (CH. 3-5)—Fall 2026 ESL360 Book Club

Reading Schedule

Session #	Date	Chapters
1	9/3/2026	Letter + Ch. 1–2
2	9/10/2026	Ch. 3–5
3	9/17/2026	Ch. 6–7
4	9/24/2026	Ch. 8–11
5	10/1/2026	Ch. 12–18
6	10/8/2026	Ch. 19–25
7	10/15/2026	Ch. 26–28
8	10/22/2026	Ch. 29–32
9	10/29/2026	Ch. 33–36
10	11/5/2026	Ch. 37–40
11	11/12/2026	Ch. 41–44
12	11/19/2026	Ch. 45–47
13	12/3/2026	Ch. 48–51
14	12/10/2026	Ch. 52–56

SESSION 2: VOCABULARY

for good Idiomatic lexical chunk

If something ends or changes for good, it ends or changes permanently and will not return to the way it was before.

"It's been over, but now I know it's over for good."

in poor taste Fixed expression / collocation

If something is in poor taste, it is inappropriate or insensitive in a particular situation and may offend or upset people.

Usage: *Common patterns include be in poor taste, a joke in poor taste, and consider something in poor taste.*

"She asks me to tell her what happened with Peter, so I do, but I leave out all the kissing because it feels in poor taste in light of her own heartbreak."

spare someone's feelings Idiom / lexical chunk

If you spare someone's feelings, you avoid saying or doing something that might hurt or upset them.

Usage: *Especially useful when discussing honesty, politeness, tact, and relationships.*

"You don't have to pretend to like Peter just to spare my feelings."

stand in the way of something Idiom / lexical chunk

If you stand in the way of something, you prevent it from happening or make it more difficult for it to happen.

Usage: *Related pattern: stand in someone's way — I won't stand in your way.*

"It would be really hard, but I wouldn't want to stand in the way of that, you know?"

SESSION 2: VOCABULARY

yesterday's news Idiom / metaphorical expression

If someone or something is yesterday's news, they are no longer new, important, or of current interest.

Usage: *Can refer to people, relationships, events, trends, technology, or information.*

"Enough about me and Josh. We're yesterday's news."

point of no return Idiom / fixed expression

If you reach the point of no return, you reach a stage in a situation when it is no longer possible to go back to the way things were before.

"After what Margot said last night about taking things slow and being careful with my heart and not going to a point of no return, maybe it's good to exist in a place of unsureness for a while."

roll with it Idiom / phrasal expression

If you roll with something, you accept an unexpected or difficult situation and adapt to it instead of becoming upset or trying to control everything.

Usage: *The novel uses roll-with-it adjectivally in roll-with-it philosophy. The productive conversational expression is roll with it.*

"I could do with a bit more of Peter's roll-with-it philosophy in my life."

fight or flight Fixed expression / collocation

Fight or flight is the instinctive reaction to danger or fear in which you prepare either to confront the threat or to escape from it.

Usage: *Commonly appears as the fight-or-flight response.*

"I feel a strong surge of panic, of fight or flight."

SESSION 2: VOCABULARY

hold a grudge Idiom / collocation

If you hold a grudge against someone, you continue to feel angry or resentful toward them because of something they did in the past.

Usage: *Useful pattern: hold a grudge against someone for/about something.*

"I didn't show up one time and you hold a grudge—"

bite your tongue Idiom / figurative expression

If you bite your tongue, you stop yourself from saying something that you want to say, usually because saying it might cause trouble or hurt someone.

"So I bite my tongue; I don't say what I'm thinking."

be up front with someone Idiomatic lexical chunk / collocation

If you are up front with someone about something, you tell them the truth about it clearly and directly instead of hiding it.

Usage: *Common pattern: be up front with someone about something.*

"Peter can still be friends with Genevieve, as long as he is up front with Lara Jean about it."

off the top of your head Idiom / fixed expression

If you say something off the top of your head, you say it immediately from what you can remember or think of, without taking time to check the facts or consider the question carefully.

Usage: *The possessive changes with the speaker: off the top of my/your/his/her head.*

"Off the top of my head . . . I guess I'd have to call you every night before I went to bed."

SESSION 2: GRAMMAR: DIRECT AND INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Direct questions are normal and appropriate in many everyday conversations, especially with people we know well.

Indirect questions, however, are often used when we want to sound more polite, less direct, or more tentative. They are especially useful when asking a stranger for information, making a request, asking about something personal or sensitive, or when we do not want to sound too demanding.

DIRECT QUESTION	INDIRECT QUESTION
Where does Peter live?	Do you know where Peter lives?
What time does the party start?	Could you tell me what time the party starts?
Why is she upset?	Do you happen to know why she is upset?
Where does Margot attend school?	*I wonder where Margot attends school.

*NOTICE: If the beginning of the sentence is not actually asking the other person something, use a period at the end of the indirect question, not a question mark. ("I wonder where she went." "I'm not sure why she left.")

Important grammar change

Remember that in direct questions, the verb comes before the subject.

- Where does Peter live?
- Why is she upset?
- What did he say?

In **indirect question**, the beginning of the sentence uses question word order (verb + subject) but the embedded part at the end does not. It uses normal subject–verb order (subject + verb).

✅ Do you know where Peter lives?

❌ Do you know where does Peter live?

✅ Do you know why she is upset?

❌ Do you know why is she upset?

✅ Can you tell me what he (subject) said (verb)?

❌ Can you tell me what did he say?

What happens to do, does, and did?

When a direct question uses do, does, or did, that auxiliary disappears from the embedded question. As a result, the tense must move back onto the main verb.

- Where does she work? → Do you know where she work?
- What time did they leave? → Do you remember what time they left?

SESSION 2: GRAMMAR: DIRECT AND INDIRECT QUESTIONS

Yes/No Questions: *if and whether*

Questions without a question word can become indirect questions with *if or whether*:

- Does Peter still talk to Genevieve? → Do you know **if** Peter still talks to Genevieve?
- Is Margot staying home tonight? → Do you know **whether** Margot is staying home tonight?
- Will Lara Jean break up with Peter? → I wonder if Lara Jean will break up with Peter.

Again, use statement word order after *if or whether*:

✅ Do you know if Peter is coming?

❌ Do you know if is Peter coming?

Choosing the Right Level of Directness

Indirect questions are useful, but direct does not mean rude. Good speakers adjust their language (word choice) **and their tone of voice** (suprasegmental pronunciation) according to the person, relationship, setting, and purpose of the conversation.

Tip: First decide what you mean, then build the question correctly.

Close friend: Where are you going?

Less direct: Could you tell me where you're going?

Stranger / more formal situation: Excuse me. Could you tell me where the registration desk is?

Softeners

Questions and requests can also be softened with expressions such as:

- Could you … ?
- Would you mind … ?
- I was wondering if …
- Do you happen to know … ?
- … by any chance?

Compare: "Can I talk to you?" with "I was wondering if I could talk to you for a minute." The second is more tentative; it is not automatically better. The appropriate choice depends on the situation. [Note: studies show that women use "softeners" more often than men. Why do you think this is?]

Recycle Session 1: Choose the Tense Before You Build the Question

Present simple: habits, routines, repeated actions, and situations that are generally true.

- Where does your sister live? → Do you know where your sister lives?

Present progressive: actions or situations happening now, around now, or temporarily.

- Where is your sister staying while she is in Dallas? → Do you know where your sister is staying while she is in Dallas?

SESSION 2: DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Grammar in Conversation

During your discussion, use both direct and indirect questions. You do not need to make every question indirect. Just choose the form that fits what you want to say.

Instructions:
After someone answers a question, ask a follow-up question before moving on.

Example:
✓ one direct follow-up question, such as . . .
Why do you think that? or
What would you do?

✓ one indirect follow-up question
Do you think people can really control that?
Do you know why people sometimes avoid saying what they really think?
Can you explain what you mean by "healthy boundaries"?

Both indirect & direct: I wonder whether complete honesty is always a good thing. What do you think?

1. **What do you think it means to "be careful with your heart"?** Which precautions in relationships are healthy, and which ones might prevent people from becoming genuinely close?

2. **Why do you think people want labels for relationships or roles?** What can a label give us, and what problems can labels create?

3. **What kinds of expectations do you think people should make explicit in a relationship?** What things cannot realistically be controlled by rules or promises?

4. **How do you decide whether an uncomfortable thought or feeling should be expressed or kept to yourself?** In your opinion, what factors make honesty helpful rather than harmful?

SESSION 2: PRACTICE QUESTIONS

GRAMMAR

Section A — Direct and Indirect Questions: Choose the one grammatically correct sentence.

1. You are asking an employee at a hotel for information.
   a. Could you tell me where is the elevator?
   b. Could you tell me where the elevator is?

2. You want to know when a meeting begins.
   a. Do you know what time the meeting starts?
   b. Do you know what time does the meeting start?

3. You want to know why your friend's daughter is upset.
   a. Do you happen to know why is she upset?
   b. Do you happen to know why she is upset?

4. You want to know where someone bought her coat.
   a. Could you tell me where did you buy your coat?
   b. Could you tell me where you bought your coat?

5. You want to know whether Marta is coming to dinner.
   a. Do you know if Marta is coming to dinner?
   b. Do you know if is Marta coming to dinner?

6. You want to know whether your friend likes Korean food.
   a. I was wondering if you like Korean food.
   b. I was wondering do you like Korean food.

Section B — Change the Direct Question to an Indirect Question.

7. Where does Ana work? Do you know where _____?

8. Why is Peter upset? Do you know why _____?

9. What time did they leave? Do you remember what time _____?

10. Where are your parents staying? Could you tell me where _____?

11. Does your sister live nearby? Do you know if _____?

12. Is Maria coming to class today? Do you happen to know whether _____?

SESSION 2: PRACTICE QUESTIONS

GRAMMAR — continued

Section C — Directness and Situation: Choose the response that best fits the relationship and setting.

13. Close friend who has just said she is leaving; you want to know her destination.
    a. I was wondering if you might possibly tell me where you're going.
    b. Where are you going?

14. At an unfamiliar medical office; you need to ask the receptionist for the restroom.
    a. Excuse me, could you tell me where the restroom is?
    b. Where's the bathroom?

15. Casual coffee with a close friend who has a new job.
    a. So, where do you work now?
    b. Would you mind telling me where you are employed?

16. Calling a business to ask when it closes.
    a. What time are you guys getting out of there?
    b. Could you tell me what time you close today?

17. Interrupting a stranger to ask for directions.
    a. Excuse me. Do you happen to know where the library is?
    b. Hey. Where's the library?

Section D — Recycle: Present Simple or Present Progressive.

18. A: Where is Sofia living while her house is being repaired? B: She _____ with her sister until the work is finished.
    a. stays b. is staying

19. My parents _____ in Mexico, but they are visiting us in Texas this month.
    a. live b. are living

20. Peter usually _____ confident, but he is unusually quiet today.
    a. is seeming b. seems

21. A: Why can't Elena come to the phone? B: She _____ dinner for twelve people.
    a. is making b. makes

22. My sister _____ her mother every Sunday evening. It has been their routine for years.
    a. calls b. is calling

23. We are between houses right now, so we _____ with friends for a few weeks.
    a. stay b. are staying

Section E — Recycle: Question Formation.

24. You want to know someone's usual morning routine.
    a. What are you usually do before breakfast?
    b. What do you usually do before breakfast?

25. Your friend's parents are visiting for two weeks; you want their temporary location.
    a. Where are your parents staying while they're visiting?
    b. Where do your parents stay while they're visiting?

26. Which is the correctly formed present-simple question?
    a. Does your daughter likes her new school?
    b. Does your daughter like her new school?

27. Which is the correctly formed present-progressive question?
    a. What is your husband doing right now?
    b. What your husband is doing right now?

SESSION 2: PRACTICE QUESTIONS

VOCABULARY

Section F — Session 2 Vocabulary: Use the expression in a new context.

Word bank: hold a grudge · for good · bite your tongue · point of no return · off the top of your head · spare someone's feelings · roll with it · in poor taste · be up front with someone · yesterday's news · fight or flight · stand in the way of something

28. The restaurant closed temporarily after the storm, but this time the owners say it is closing _____. They have sold the building and will not reopen.

29. Everyone knew Carla had just lost her job, so making jokes about unemployment at dinner seemed _____.

30. I did not really like the painting, but I told my grandmother it was beautiful because I wanted to _____.

31. My daughter has an opportunity to study overseas. I will miss her terribly, but I do not want my feelings to _____ her plans.

32. Everyone was talking about that celebrity scandal last month, but now it is _____. No one seems interested anymore.

33. Once the demolition crew destroys the old bridge, the project will have passed the _____. Restoring the bridge will no longer be possible.

34. Our outdoor wedding had to move inside because of the storm. We could not change the weather, so we decided to _____ and enjoy the day anyway.

35. When the dog suddenly charged toward me, my _____ response took over. For a moment, I could not decide whether to run or protect myself.

36. I apologized for forgetting Nina's birthday six months ago, but she still mentions it whenever she is angry. She really knows how to _____.

37. When my coworker started criticizing our boss during the meeting, I wanted to agree with him, but I decided to _____.

38. If you are no longer interested in joining the project, please _____ me about it. I would rather know now than make plans based on the wrong assumption.

39. A: How many people do you think will come to the party? B: _____, I'd say about thirty, but I would need to check the guest list to be sure.

Section G — Recycle Session 1 Vocabulary.

Word bank: good riddance · play hard to get · at the crack of dawn · weasel your way out of something · grow like a weed · case closed · butter someone up · get something out of your mind

40. My grandson needs new shoes again. He is _____.

41. The alarm went off at 4:30 a.m. because we had an early flight. We were up _____.

42. I have been thinking about the mistake I made all day. I cannot _____.

43. Elena suddenly started telling her mother how young and beautiful she looked, and five minutes later she asked to borrow the car. She was clearly trying to _____.

44. Do not try to _____ helping us move. You promised you would be here!

45. After years of expensive repairs, my old car finally died. _____! I am glad to be finished with it.

46. "No. We have already discussed it, and you are not staying out until 2:00 a.m. _____."

47. She likes him, but she is deliberately acting less interested because she hopes he will pursue her. She is _____.

SESSION 2: PRACTICE QUESTIONS

VOCABULARY — continued

Section H — Meaning in Context: New and Recycled Vocabulary.

48. If you bite your tongue, you:

    a. tell someone exactly what you think.

    b. forget what you wanted to say.

    c. stop yourself from saying what you are thinking.

49. If someone is up front with you, they:

    a. speak honestly and directly about the situation.

    b. avoid discussing an uncomfortable subject.

    c. try to flatter you before asking for something.

50. If you hold a grudge, you:

    a. forgive someone immediately.

    b. continue feeling resentment about something that happened.

    c. forget why you were upset.

51. If you answer off the top of your head, you:

    a. research the answer carefully first.

    b. refuse to give an answer.

    c. answer immediately from memory or your first thoughts.

52. If someone butters you up, they:

    a. criticize you because they want you to improve.

    b. flatter you, often because they want something.

    c. avoid you because they are angry.

53. If someone weasels their way out of a responsibility, they:

    a. find a clever or persistent way to avoid it.

    b. volunteer to take responsibility for it.

    c. complete it earlier than expected.

54. If someone tells you to roll with it after plans suddenly change, they are encouraging you to:

a. insist that the original plan be followed.

b. cancel everything immediately.

c. adapt to the situation instead of becoming upset.

55. If the money your grandmother gave you is burning a hole in your pocket, you:

a. are carefully saving it for the future.

b. are very eager to spend it.

c. have forgotten that you have it.

SESSION 2: PRACTICE QUESTIONS—ANSWERS

GRAMMAR — WITH ANSWERS

Section A — Direct and Indirect Questions

1. b. Could you tell me where the elevator is?
2. a. Do you know what time the meeting starts?
3. b. Do you happen to know why she is upset?
4. b. Could you tell me where you bought your coat?
5. a. Do you know if Marta is coming to dinner?
6. a. I was wondering if you like Korean food.

Section B — Change the Direct Question to an Indirect Question

7. Do you know where Ana works?
8. Do you know why Peter is upset?
9. Do you remember what time they left?
10. Could you tell me where your parents are staying?
11. Do you know if your sister lives nearby?
12. Do you happen to know whether Maria is coming to class today?

Section C — Directness and Situation

13. b. Where are you going? — Natural direct language for a close friend in a casual situation.
14. a. Excuse me, could you tell me where the restroom is? — Appropriately courteous with an unfamiliar receptionist.
15. a. So, where do you work now? — Natural for casual conversation between close friends.
16. b. Could you tell me what time you close today? — Natural and courteous for a business inquiry.
17. a. Excuse me. Do you happen to know where the library is? — Appropriate when interrupting a stranger.

Section D — Present Simple or Present Progressive

18. b. is staying — temporary situation
19. a. live — usual/permanent home
20. b. seems — normal stative use in this meaning
21. a. is making — happening now
22. a. calls — established routine
23. b. are staying — temporary situation

Section E — Question Formation

24. b. What do you usually do before breakfast?
25. a. Where are your parents staying while they're visiting?
26. b. Does your daughter like her new school? — Use the base verb after does.
27. a. What is your husband doing right now?

SESSION 2: PRACTICE QUESTIONS—ANSWERS

VOCABULARY — WITH ANSWERS

Section F — Session 2 Vocabulary

28. for good
29. in poor taste
30. spare my grandmother's feelings / spare her feelings
31. stand in the way of
32. yesterday's news
33. point of no return
34. roll with it
35. fight-or-flight
36. hold a grudge
37. bite my tongue
38. be up front with
39. Off the top of my head

Section G — Session 1 Vocabulary Review

40. growing like a weed
41. at the crack of dawn
42. get it out of my mind
43. butter her up
44. weasel your way out of
45. Good riddance
46. Case closed
47. playing hard to get

Section H — Meaning in Context

48. c
49. a
50. b
51. c
52. b
53. a
54. c
55. b