

“WORKBOOK”

ENGLISH B1 / Section 1



Unit Content

Section 1

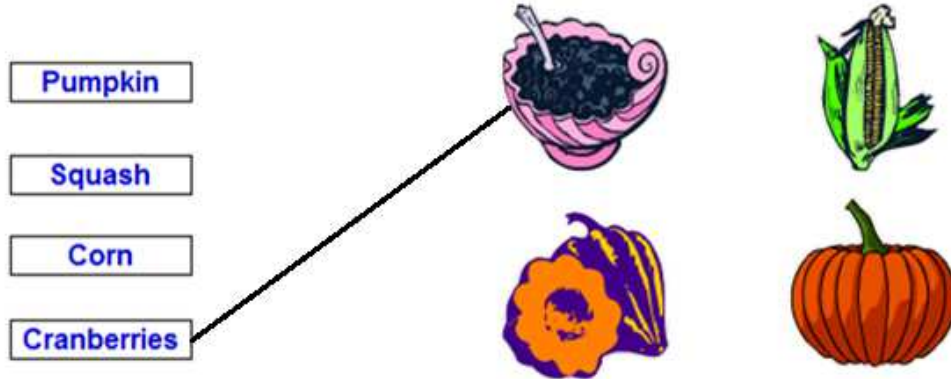
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Section 1

1. Typical American Food Harvested During the Fall

Match the pictures with their corresponding names.



2. What is the Weather Like in the United States?

Read the following text about the weather in the United States and answer the questions.

Since the United States is such a big country, it has a wide range of different climates and weather. Much of the country experiences the four seasons: winter, spring, summer, and autumn or fall.

Most of the states in the north get quite a bit of snow in the winter. Though a snowy landscape can be an impressive sight, it brings with it consequences which affect the way a society functions. For example, it is necessary to put salt on the roadways, so that cars do not slip and slide on icy roads. In addition, it is recommended that people use special tires on their cars for further protection against this hazard. Snow storms called blizzards occur quite often in the northeastern portion of the country and may shut down schools and businesses temporarily.



The snow, however, provides wonderful entertainment for people, especially children, who love to make snowmen, get into snowball fights, go sledding, go skiing, and go ice- skating.





Spring follows winter and it is a pretty time when the leaves on the trees start growing and the flowers start budding. It is also the season that brings forth a lot of rain. The weather is usually mild and very enjoyable. In more rural areas, one can see the return of certain animals, which had been sheltered during the winter.

Summer is the hottest time of days are longer and sunnier and often head outdoors for recreation. People flock to the parks and the countryside to sports, go hiking, and go swimming. It is a great pastime to have outdoor cookouts with different and vegetables simmering on the grill. It still rains bit in the summer, too, so thunderstorms sometimes plans.



year. The people practice American meats quite a spoil



Autumn comes after summer, which is a special time in the United States. In autumn, also called the fall, children return to school after their long summer vacation. The American diet also changes at this time, because it is the time of harvest and some of the vegetables harvested at this time are staples of American cuisine. Among these are pumpkins, squash, cranberries, apples, yams and corn. In the fall, the weather starts to cool down once again. This cooling period may be accompanied by strong gusts of wind and cloudy skies. However, the most striking feature of autumn is the color of the leaves on the trees. These turn into breathtaking shades of red, orange, yellow, and brown. Soon, these leaves will begin to fall to the ground, signaling the coming winter, and yet another cycle in the seasons.

3. Questions:

1. What are the four seasons in the United States?

Winter, spring, summer, and autumn.

2. What is the season in which people flock to the parks and the countryside to practice sports like hiking and swimming?

3. What is the season in which Americans harvest vegetables, such as corn, pumpkins, cranberries, squash, apples, and yams?

4. What is the season in which the weather is usually mild and very enjoyable?



5. What season do most of the states in the north get quite a bit of snow?

6. Where do snow storms, or blizzards, often occur during the winter?

7. It is said that the most striking feature of autumn is the color of the leaves on the trees. What colors are they?

4. The Weather

Making adjectives:

Add "y" to make adjectives. Words ending in "e" lose the "e". Words with a short vowel sound double the last consonant.

Write the corresponding adjective to talk about the weather in front of the following nouns:

- 1. Snow Snowy
- 2. Wind _____
- 3. Rain _____
- 4. Cloud _____
- 5. Storm _____
- 6. Breeze _____
- 7. Ice _____
- 8. Fog _____
- 9. Mud _____

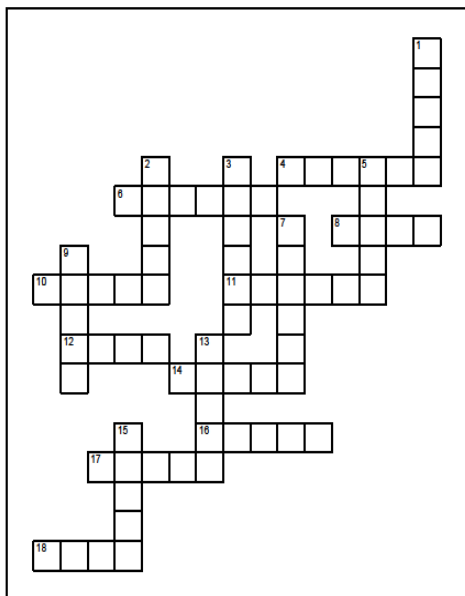


10. Sun _____

Name _____

Making adjectives

Add y to the clues to make adjectives. Words ending in e lose the e. Words with a short vowel double the last consonant.



- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| Across | | Down | |
| 4. crisp | 12. laze | 1. fur | 7. cheek |
| 6. water | 14. nut | 2. fat | 9. full |
| 8. bone | 16. stone | 3. grease | 13. fuss |
| 10. run | 17. fun | 5. smoke | 15. sun |
| 11. smell | 18. haze | | |

P. Barnett

5. Talking About the Weather

Choose an adjective from the list to complete the following descriptions of the weather:



- It rained so much that all the roads turned muddy.
- _____ roads are a risk of the long winters in Canada.
- In the Caribbean, the weather is commonly _____ and humid.
- _____ skies and thunderstorms are typical during the summer in South Florida.





5. We had to wear special clothes to protect us against the wind. It was _____ and extremely cold.

6. Pictures of Christmas in the northern hemisphere usually include _____ rooftops and snowy hills.

7. Yesterday was _____, very cold.



but today it is

8. Polar bears can resist _____ temperatures insulating coat of fur and body fat.

thanks to their

6. The Subjunctive in the Affirmative and Negative Form

Subjunctive Verb Form: The simple form is the infinitive verb without the "to." The simple form of the verb "to go" is "go." The Subjunctive is only noticeable in certain forms and tenses.

The Subjunctive is used to emphasize urgency or importance. It is used after certain expressions.

Examples:

- I suggest that he **study**.
- Is it essential that we **be** there?
- Don recommended that you **join** the committee.

Verbs Followed by the Subjunctive

The Subjunctive is used after the following verbs:

- to advise (that)
- to ask (that)
- to command (that)
- to demand (that)
- to desire (that)
- to insist (that)
- to propose (that)
- to recommend (that)
- to request (that)
- to suggest (that)
- to urge (that)



Examples:

- Dr. Smith **asked that** Mark **submit** his research paper before the end of the month.
- Donna **requested** Frank **come** to the party.
- The teacher **insists that** her students **be** on time.

Expressions Followed by the Subjunctive

The Subjunctive is used after the following expressions:

- It is best (that)
- It is crucial (that)
- It is desirable (that)
- It is essential (that)
- It is imperative (that)
- It is important (that)
- It is recommended (that)
- It is urgent (that)
- It is vital (that)
- It is a good idea (that)
- It is a bad idea (that)

Examples:

- **It is crucial that** you **be** there before Tom arrives.
- It is important that she **attend** the meeting.
- **It is recommended that** he **take** a gallon of water with him if he wants to hike to the bottom of the Grand Canyon.

Negative and Continuous Forms of Subjunctive

The Subjunctive can be used in negative and continuous forms.

Negative Examples:

- The boss insisted that Sam **not be** at the meeting.
- The company asked that employees **not accept** personal phone calls during business hours.
- I suggest that you **not take** the job without renegotiating the salary.



Continuous Examples:

- It is important that you **be standing** there when he gets off the plane.
- It is crucial that a car **be waiting** for the boss when the meeting is over.
- I propose that we all **be waiting** in Tim's apartment when he gets home.

Should as Subjunctive

After many of the above expressions, the word "should" is sometimes used to express the idea of subjunctiveness. This form is used more frequently in British English and is most common after the verbs "suggest," "recommend" and "insist."

Examples:

- The doctor recommended that she **should see** a specialist about the problem.
- Professor William suggested that Wilma **should study** harder for the final exam.

Unscramble the following sentences. Remember to keep the subjunctive form.

1. It / necessary / is / wear / warm clothes / winter / during / that / you
It is necessary that you wear warm clothes during winter.

2. people / use / that / It / important / at the beach / is / sunblock

3. it / find / is / a good idea / shelter / When it is windy, / that / you

4. sunglasses / better / is / it / use / you / When it is sunny, / to / for

5. rainy / It / wear / boots and raincoats / on / that / advisable / is / days / children

6. it / advisable / umbrella / an / not / use / that / do / When it is windy, / is / you

7. people / recommended / that / drive / not / icy / roads / on / is / It



“WORKBOOK”

ENGLISH B1 / Section 2



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Section 2

1. At the Post Office

Match the words that correspond to the pictures related to the Post Office.

Postal Worker

Package

Scale

Post Card

Mail Box

2. Vocabulary

Postal Office
Package
Scale
Post Card
Mail Box

3. How Much Does it Weigh?

Fill in the details of the following dialogues with information from the chart.

TYPE	LATIN AMERICA	EUROPE	ASIA	OCEANIA
Surface Mail	\$1.50 per lb	\$2.00 per lb	\$3.00 per lb	\$4.00 per lb
First Class	\$3.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$12.00
Special Delivery	\$10.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	\$16.00



Dialogue 1

KEVIN: How much does it cost to send this package to Venezuela by surface mail?

POSTAL WORKER: How much does it weigh?

KEVIN: It weighs 4 lbs.

POSTAL WORKER: That's (1) _____ 6 _____ dollars, sir.



Dialogue 2

MITCHELL: How much does it cost to send a 5lb package to Australia?

POSTAL WORKER: By (2) _____?

MITCHELL: No, not by surface mail, first class mail.

POSTAL WORKER: That's \$(3) _____, sir.

Dialogue 3

MARY: How much does it (4) _____ to send a 2lb package to Paris?

POSTAL WORKER: A 2 lb. package to Paris? By surface mail, 1st class mail, or special delivery?

MARY: Special delivery.

POSTAL WORKER: That's (5) _____ dollars, miss.

4. Vocabulary

Select the right word/words to complete the following sentences. Possible choices:

First class mail	Surface mail	Special delivery	weight	weigh
------------------	--------------	------------------	--------	-------

1. Special delivery is more expensive than other kind of delivery.
2. How much does this package _____?
3. The price depends on the _____ of the package.
4. _____ takes less time than regular mail.
5. _____ is good for short distances and is less expensive than other services.



5. Adjectives and Their Comparative Form

A comparative adjective is used to compare two things, people, or places unlike positive adjective which stand alone and do not make comparisons between nouns. Frequently, the word **“than”** follows the comparative but not always.

For example, looking at apples you can compare their size, determining which is big, which is bigger.

The comparative ending (suffix) for short, common adjectives is generally **“er”**; For most longer adjectives, the comparative is made by adding the word **“more”** (for example, more comfortable).

If a 1-syllable adjective ends in **“e”**, the endings are **“-r”**, for example: wise, wiser.

If a 1-syllable adjective ends in **“y”**, the endings are **“-er”**, but the **“y”** is sometimes changed to an **“i”**. For example: dry, drier.

If a 1-syllable adjective ends in a **consonant (with a single vowel preceding it)**, then the consonant is **doubled** and the endings **“-er”**, for example: big, bigger.

If a 2-syllable adjective ends in **“e”**, the endings are **“-r”**, for example: gentle, gentler.

For most adjectives with two or more syllables, the comparative is formed by adding the word **“more”** or **“less”**, for example: colorful, more colorful (+), less colorful (-)

Some comparative adjectives are irregular, including some very common ones such as good/better and bad/worse.

Provide the comparative form of the following adjectives:

1. Bulky Bulkier
2. Small _____
3. Inexpensive _____
4. Deep _____
5. Tall _____
6. Wide _____
7. Cheap _____
8. Reasonable _____



6. Let's Compare!

Fill in the blank with the correct comparative of the adjective in parenthesis. (+) indicates more and (-) indicates less. Remember that shorter adjectives add er/ier when they are used to indicate more:

1. Air mail is (expensive +) _____ than surface mail.
2. This package is (heavy +) _____ than I thought. It will be very expensive to mail it.
3. This box is (wide -) _____ than the toy. It won't fit. We need a wider box.
4. This receptacle is for (light +) _____ parcels, letters, and postcards only.
5. The mailman could not deliver the package; it was way (tall +) _____ than the space in the mailbox.
6. This envelope is (small +) _____ than the letter. We need to buy a larger one.
7. Mailing a package in the U.S. is (expensive -) _____ than it is in other countries.
8. It will not fit! We need a (deep +) _____ box.

Let's go to the practice...

“Practices” B1 - Section 4 –

“At the Post Office”



7. Superlatives

The superlative is used to say what thing, person, or idea has the most of a particular quality within a group or of its kind.

Superlative adjectives normally come before any other adjectives.
Superlatives are preceded by “*the*”.

Forming the Superlative:

Form	Rule	Sup	Example
Words of one syllable ending in 'e'.	Add “ st ” to the end of the word.	wide - widest	The Amazon River is the widest river in the world.
Words of one syllable, with one vowel and one consonant at the end.	Double the consonant and add “ est ” to the end of the word.	big - biggest	In 2010 a dog called Giant George was given the title of the biggest dog in the world.
Words of one syllable, with more than one vowel or more than one consonant at the end.	Add “ est ” to the end of the word.	high - highest	Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (But it isn't the tallest mountain in the world.)
Words of two syllables, ending in “y”.	Change “ y ” to “ i ”, and add “ est ” to the end of the word.	happy - happiest	In 2013 Australia was named the happiest country in the world.
Words of two syllables or more, not ending in “y”.	Place “ the most ” before the adjective.	beautiful - the most beautiful	Some people say that the Maldives have the most beautiful beaches in the world.

Some adjectives are irregular:-

- “good” becomes “the best”
- “bad” becomes “the worst”
- “far” becomes “the furthest”

For example:

- “*Jill is **the best** student in the class .*”
- “*Jack is **the worst** student in the class.*”
- “*In our solar system the planet Pluto is **the furthest** planet from the Sun.*”



Complete the following dialogue using the superlative form of an adjective from the list. Use **least** for those adjectives marked (-):

far	delicious	good	expensive (-)	close
-----	-----------	------	---------------	-------

Frank: Well, there are several restaurants we can go to: La Carreta, El Charro and Los Primos. Los Primos is a good value. It is the least expensive and the food there is _____. I would say it is a _____ option.

Carlos: Which restaurant is _____? We don't want to walk much.



Frank: Well, El Charro is _____. It's about ten blocks from here. Let me see. Hmm, I think La Carreta is the closest. It's just around the corner.

Carlos: I think we will go there. We need to eat soon!

Let's go to the practice...

“Practices” B1 - Section 11 – Part 3



“WORKBOOK”

ENGLISH B1 / Section 3



Section 3

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Section 3

Part I

1. Vocabulary:

Seashell: A curved, hard, outside covering of a sea animal.

Backpack: A bag that is worn on your back.

Rough: Something that is difficult, uncomfortable and unpleasant.

Vacancy: An available room in a hotel.

Arrangements: Preparations made when planning a vacation, including hotel and airplane reservations.

We had a blast: An expression that means: “we had a great time” or “we had a lot of fun”

Trip: A journey, trip or excursion that usually lasts for a few days.

Sunburn: A skin condition that results from too much sun.

2. Reading: We had a Blast!

Read the following conversation and answer the questions:

PETER: Hey you guys! I see you got back from your trip, so tell me how it was!

HENRY: It's good to see you again, Pete! Oh man, it was great! We had a blast!

KAREN: We sure did! However, I must say that the first few days were a bit rough.

PETER: Really? What happened?

KAREN: Well, the first day we got to Ft. Lauderdale, we realized that we forgot to make arrangements for our stay there.

HENRY: Yeah, we didn't call any of the hotels before we left. We thought that we could probably find a cheap motel near the beach when we got there, but when we arrived, everything was full! There weren't any vacancies anywhere!

PETER: So what did you do?



KAREN: We wandered around the beach with our backpacks for a little while.

KAREN: We finally found a place near the beach and checked in.

PETER: So, what did you do the rest of the time that you were there?

KAREN: We went swimming nearly every day and we got sunburned!

HENRY: Yeah, we were out in the sun so long that we got pretty bad sunburns! The next day we were in some pain!

PETER: That doesn't sound like it was fun.

KAREN: That part wasn't, but all in all we had a great time.

HENRY: We went hunting for seashells the following day, despite our sunburns.

KAREN: The water was a little cold, but it felt good on our sunburns!

PETER: You guys really had a good time, didn't you? I just wish I could go down to Florida where the weather isn't cold and gloomy. I would enjoy a change from this Minnesota winter!



3. Questions:

1. Where did Henry and Karen go on a trip?

They went to Ft. Lauderdale.

2. What did Karen and Henry forget to make the first day?

3. What happened to Karen and Henry after they were out in the sun too long?

4. Did Karen and Henry go hunting for wild forest animals?

5. What is the weather like where Peter lives?



4. Go + Gerund (ing-form)

There are many "go + gerund" expressions used for adventure sports and individual recreational activities.

List of Go + Gerund Combinations

Go boating	Go running
Go bowling	Go sailing
Go camping	Go scuba diving
Go canoeing	Go shopping
Go climbing	Go skating
Go dancing	Go skiing
Go fishing	Go rafting
Go hiking	Go skydiving
Go horseback riding	Go sledding
Go hunting	Go snorkelling
Go jogging	Go snowboarding
Go kayaking	Go surfing
Go mountain climbing	Go water skiing
Go parasailing	Go windsurfing

Example:

- I go swimming every weekend.

Unscramble the following sentences about recreational activities.



Go camping

1. went / in / forest / the / Sophie and her brother / camping
Sophie and her brother went camping in the forest.



Go rafting

2. San Gil / last / in / Ralph / week / rafting / went





3. yesterday / Mark / skiing / went / Aspen / in

Go skiing

4. in / fishing / Alicia and Robert / lake / the / went



Go fishing

5. Simple Past Tense: is it Regular or Irregular?

- ✓ The simple past expresses an action in the past taking place once, never, several times. It can also be used for actions taking place one after another or in the middle of another action.
- ✓ Use:
 - Action in the past taking place once, never or several times.
Example: *He visited his parents every weekend.*
 - Actions in the past taking place one after the other.
Example: *He came in, took off his coat and sat down.*
 - Action in the past taking place in the middle of another action.
Example: *When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.*



- ✓ The Simple Past can be formed with “Regular Verbs” or “Irregular Verbs”

Form of Simple Past

Regular Verb = (Verb+ed) or Irregular verbs

Examples:

- You **called** Debbie.
- **Did** you call Debbie?
- You **did not call** Debbie.



✓ **Regular Verbs:**

Most verbs conjugate by adding **-ed** like the verb "call" below.

Affirmative Subject + Verb +ED + Complement	Negative Subject + Didn't + Verb + Complement	Question Did + Subject + Complement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I called. • You called. • We called. • They called. • He called. • She called. • It called. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I did not call. • You did not call. • We did not call. • They did not call. • He did not call. • She did not call. • It did not call. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did I call? • Did you call? • Did we call? • Did they call? • Did he call? • Did she call? • Did it call?

✓ **Irregular Verbs:**

Many verbs, such as "**have**," take irregular forms in the Simple Past. Notice that you only use the irregular verbs in statements. In negative forms and questions, "did" indicate Simple Past.

Affirmative	Negative	Question
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I had. • You had. • We had. • They had. • He had. • She had. • It had. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I did not have. • You did not have. • We did not have. • They did not have. • He did not have. • She did not have. • It did not have. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did I have? • Did you have? • Did we have? • Did they have? • Did he have? • Did she have? • Did it have?

✓ **Irregular verbs (most common):**

To learn more about irregular verbs, here you can see the most common irregular verbs:

Infinitive	Simple Past
to go	went
I go	I went



he goes	he went
I don't go	I didn't go
he doesn't go	he didn't go

infinitive	simple past
be	was/were
I am	I was
he is	he was
we are	we were
become	became
begin	began
break	broke
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cost	cost
cut	cut
do	did
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feel	felt
find	found
fly	flew
forget	forgot
freeze	froze
get	got
give	gave
go	went



grow	grew
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
hide	hid
hit	hit
hold	held
hurt	hurt
keep	kept
know	knew
leave	left
let	let
lie	lay
lose	lost
make	made
meet	met
pay	paid
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
ring	rang
rise	rose
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
set	set
sit	sat
sleep	slept
slide	slid
speak	spoke
spend	spent



spring	sprang
stand	stood
swim	swam
swing	swung
take	took
teach	taught
tear	tore
tell	told
think	thought
throw	threw
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

Look at the verbs of each one of the sentences and say if it is regular or irregular.

1. He swam 20 miles at the beach the other day.

- a. Regular b. Irregular

2. She took a taxi to 87th Street.

- a. Regular b. Irregular

3. You preferred going sailing instead of going rafting.

- a. Regular b. Irregular

4. They gave me a confirmation number for my hotel reservation.

- a. Regular b. Irregular

5. The boy found some beautiful seashells at the beach last week.

- a. Regular b. Irregular

6. My family visited me for Christmas last year.

- a. Regular b. Irregular



6. Simple Past Tense: Exercises

Write the correct past tense form of the following verbs:

1. She (go) went to her friend's house on Friday.
2. The flight (be) _____ delayed for a few hours.
3. The air conditioning in our room (break) _____ down last summer.
4. They (have) _____ breakfast by the pool.
5. We (rent) _____ a sailboat and went sailing all afternoon.
6. I (go) _____ rafting on the pristine South Carolina Rivers on Sunday.
7. The girl (jump) _____ over the fence to get to her aunt's house.
8. My sister (arrive) _____ from New Orleans, yesterday.



Let's go to practice!!



“Practices” B1 - Section 5 –

“We had a Blast”

Part II

1. How did the Cricket Match Go?

Read the following dialogue. Then, match the underlined words with a synonym:

FRANK: How did the cricket match go on Saturday, Tom?

TOM: I don't want to talk about it, we lost by 100 runs.

FRANK: 100 runs! Who did you play, the local kindergarten school?

TOM: (sarcastically) Ha ha. Very funny. We played against "amateurs" who looked more like professionals or semi-professionals to me.

FRANK: Where did they get their players?

TOM: Well, there were some people of Indian and Pakistani origin on their team and they were probably from first-rate teams over there.

FRANK: Did you score many runs yourself?

TOM: No, I was bowled out on the first ball.

FRANK: What! You are the team's top scorer! What happened?

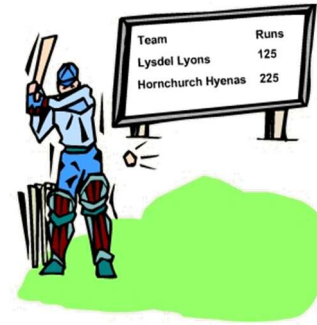
TOM: It was an old trick. The bowler came up from behind my teammate at the other end and I couldn't see him until he threw the ball. I missed it.

FRANK: What did you do about that?

TOM: I protested, of course, but the official paid no attention.

FRANK: Oh, come on. You're just angry, because your team lost.

TOM: Angry, yes, but not because we lost. They broke the rules, not us. We didn't break the rules.



- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Amateurs | a. We lost by 100 points. |
| 2. Runs | b. We played against non-professional players |
| 3. First-rate | c. One of my fellow players was injured |
| 4. Score | d. Did you make many runs? |
| 5. Top scorer | e. The players were from professional teams |
| 6. Teammates | f. The team's best player |

2. True or False?

Read the dialogue again. Say if the following sentences are True or False:



1. Tom is not happy with the result of the cricket match. True
2. Tom's team didn't win. _____
3. The rival team had professional players. _____
4. Tom is a good cricket player. _____
5. Tom thinks the other team was dishonest. _____
6. Tom is very angry, because his team lost. _____
7. The local kindergarten cricket team is better than Tom's team. _____
8. Tom's team lost badly. _____



3. More go + gerund: Weekend Activities

Fill in the following blanks with an activity from the list:

to the beach	out for lunch	swimming	for a cup of coffee	jogging	for a walk	shopping	to the opera
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1. We went for a walk in the park.
2. They went _____ in Fort Lauderdale.
3. They went _____ at 12:30 p.m.
4. I went _____ for a new pair of shoes last Saturday.
5. We went _____ yesterday. It was an excellent workout!



- 6. They went _____ . The saw Aida, but didn't like it much.
- 7. The children went _____ in the pool yesterday.
- 8. My friends went _____ at Starbuck's.

4. Negative Statements in Past Tense

Read the following sentences and make them negative. Use the contracted forms of **didn't**, **wasn't**, and **weren't**:



didn't, wasn't, weren't

- 1. Tom's team won
Tom's team didn't win.
- 2. The rival team had professional players.

- 3. My father was a good soccer player.

- 4. The other team was dishonest.

- 5. Mitchell scored the winning goal.

- 6. The children went swimming in the pool all afternoon.

- 7. Tom's sister came to visit last night.

- 8. We found bargain prices and sales at the mall!



5. Yes/No Questions in Past Tense

Complete the following yes/no questions. Fill in the blanks with **did + subject + simple form of the verb in parenthesis**:

did + subject + simple form of the verb

1. _____ Did they go _____ (go) to the beach yesterday?

Yes, they went to the beach yesterday.

2. _____ (see) the tennis match on television?

No, I didn't. I saw the results on the news last night.

3. _____ (go) out for lunch at 12:00 p.m.?

No, she went out for lunch at 12:30 p.m.



4. _____ (find) the new pair of shoes she wanted?

Yes, she did. She found a beautiful pair of shoes at The Shoe Outlet.

5. _____ (sleep) late on Sunday?

Yes, he slept until 11 a.m.



6. _____ (watch) television last night?

No, I didn't. I rented a movie, instead.

7. _____ (have) breakfast at the new café around the corner?

Yes, I did. I had pancakes and scrambled eggs. It was very good!



8. _____ (get) the new book they were looking for?

No, they didn't. It was sold out.



6. Answering Yes / No Questions

Answer the following yes/no questions with a short affirmative and negative response:

Yes, I did
No, I didn't

1. Did you go to the movies?
 Affirmative answer: Yes, I did.
 Negative answer: No, I didn't.

2. Did Albert sing "We are the World" at school?
 Affirmative answer: _____

Negative answer: _____

3. Did Tom and Angelina work together last year?
 Affirmative answer: _____
 Negative answer: _____

4. Did you and your parents talk in the garage?
 Affirmative answer: _____
 Negative answer: _____



7. Wh- Questions in Simple Past



Complete these questions. Fill in the blanks with the auxiliary did + a verb in simple form or with the verb in simple past. Read the answers carefully to get clues about what to ask.

auxiliary did + subject + verb in simple form



1. What _____ did _____ you _____ eat _____?

We ate pizza.

2. Where _____ your parents _____?

My parents went to a concert.

3. When _____ the game _____?

The game started at five o'clock

4. Who _____ the most goals?

They did. Our team lost 7 to 1. What a waste!

5. Which restaurant _____ he _____ to?

He went to the Italian restaurant across the street from our apartment.



6. What _____ you _____ on Sunday?

We didn't do anything, we watched TV all day.

7. When _____ the children _____ swimming?

They went swimming on Friday.

8. Where _____ the students _____ last Friday?

The students went to a party in South Beach



8. Matching

Match the following words to make complete sentences:

Turn left	rearview mirror
Please adjust the	ignition and start the car
Release the brake and	into reverse
Put the key in the	steering wheel and hold it tight
Shift	the accelerator softly
Put both hands on the	turn off the car
Keep	at the traffic light, then turn right
Press	your distance. Don't get too close to the car in front.

9. Let's Practice

Select the right word for each sentence:

- The postal worker gave me the price for sending this package to New York.
a. postal worker b. scale c. weight
- He put it on a special _____.
a. postal worker b. scale c. weight
- Then he told me its _____.
a. postal worker b. scale c. weight
- I want to send this _____ to my aunt in California.
a. postcard b. surface mail c. mailbox
- I am going to put it in the _____.
a. postcard b. surface mail c. mailbox
- It will go by _____.
a. postcard b. surface mail c. mailbox
- I think you _____ take dance lessons.
a. should b. ought to c. had better



8. The teacher said I _____ pay more attention in class.
a. should b. ought to c. had better
9. His boss told him that he _____ finish the report by tonight.
a. should b. ought to c. had better
10. I think he _____ finish the report, or he will be fired.
a. should b. ought to c. had better
11. I think they _____ clean up their apartment. It's very messy!
a. should b. ought to c. had better
12. I think you _____ do your homework before your mother tells you again.
a. should b. ought to c. had better
13. It is important that you _____ gloves when riding your bike. It's very cold today.
a. wear b. to wear c. worn
14. It is essential that they _____ reservations before they leave.
a. to make b. make c. made
15. It is a good idea that people _____ umbrellas with them today. It might rain.
a. take b. took c. to take
16. Andrew and Veronica _____ a great time yesterday.
a. have b. has c. had
17. What _____ you do last week?
a. do b. did c. were



**“Practices” B1 - Section 6 –
“How did the Cricket Match Go”
Post Office”**

Let's go to the Practice.



“WORKBOOK”

ENGLISH B1 / Section 4



Section 4

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Section 4

1. America's Favorite Team Sports

Write the name of each one of the following American sports:

Basketball	Rugby	Soccer	Baseball	Football
------------	-------	--------	----------	----------



1. Football



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

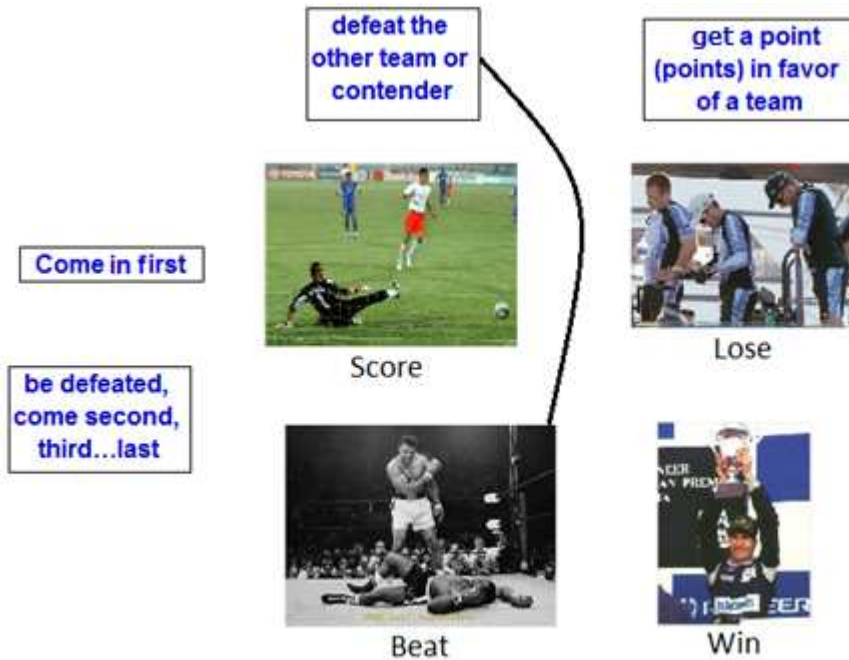


5. _____

2. This is what our Teams do when they play!

Match the following pictures with their definitions:





3. New Arrivals in “U.S.A. Sports”

Read the following text about the sports industry in the U.S.A. and answer the questions:

Sports are a billion dollar industry in the U.S.A., as people avidly support their local baseball or American football teams in the summer and winter months, respectively. Small towns near big cities join their city neighbors in supporting their regional team. Inhabitants of small, sometimes remote, towns in Northern Illinois, for example, will support the “Chicago Cubs” baseball team or the “Chicago Bears” football team with just as much fervor as the city dwellers. This brings a sense of unity to the region.



More recently, a new phenomenon made its appearance in American sports: soccer. Now, the bigger cities have their own soccer teams and interest is growing, though soccer is not as popular as baseball or American football, yet. About 20 years ago the U.S.A.’s national soccer team was considered somewhat of a joke in international competitions, which were normally dominated by European or South American teams. Now, the U.S.A.’s national team earns respect when it plays. In the 1994 World Cup competition, Brazil had a great deal of difficulty beating the U.S.A.’s team by the minimum of 1 – 0. Argentina foolishly played its reserve team against the U.S.A. in the 1997 “America’s Cup” and LOST 0 – 3, which surprised them and many others.





The newest appearance on the American sports scene is a remote cousin of American football: rugby. This game is played in many countries outside the U.S.A. and, in international games, the Australian, New Zealand, South African, and European teams dominate the scene. The U.S.A. team rarely gets very far in international competitions against these teams, which sometimes beat it by high scores. Currently, the U.S.A.'s rugby team is not being taken seriously in international events, but in 20 years, it might be a different story, like soccer.

4. Questions:

1. Why is it said that sports are a billion dollar industry in the U.S.A?

People avidly support their local baseball or American football teams in the summer and winter months, respectively.

2. What do small towns near big cities do in order to support their regional team?

3. Which new phenomenon has appeared in American sports?

4. What happened in the 1994 World Cup competition when the U.S.A soccer team played against Brazil?

5. Vocabulary

Select the word or expression from the reading which corresponds to the words in **bold** below:

- The average American **infrequently** misses a Sunday game. Watching football or baseball is their favorite Sunday activity.
 a. support b. earned c. rarely d. city dwellers
- The **residents** of the entire city were present at the stadium to cheer for their local team.
 a. support b. earned c. rarely d. city dwellers
- Fans **back** and encourage their favorite teams throughout the season.
 a. support b. earned c. rarely d. city dwellers
- Pelé has **secured** his placed in history as the best player to ever enter a soccer field.
 a. support b. earned c. rarely d. city dwellers



5. Many cultures and people around the globe **unite** in their passion for soccer.
a. join b. inhabitants c. somewhat as a joked. foolishly
6. The coach **idiotically** decided to send the best players to the bench during the final. The team lost 5-0.
a. join b. inhabitants c. somewhat as a joked. foolishly
7. The **population** of the area showed respect and admiration for their team.
a. join b. inhabitants c. somewhat as a joked. foolishly
8. Some teams were perceived **as almost funny** when they faced a stronger contender.
a. join b. inhabitants c. somewhat as a joked. foolishly



6. Reading Comprehension

Complete the sentences about the reading by selecting the best option:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Baseball is
a. not a summer sport
<u>b. as popular as American football</u>
c. not well-known in the U.S.A.</p> <p>2. Soccer in the U.S.A.
a. is not as popular as baseball and American football
b. is a popular sport in small towns
c. is not a recent sport for Americans</p> <p>3. Small towns in the U.S.A.
a. are not interested in big city teams
b. have very important soccer teams
c. are supportive of the nearest big city's team</p> <p>4. Many nations
a. have a national rugby team
b. play rugby in the U.S.A.
c. do not have a rugby team</p> | <p>5. At the present time, the U.S.A.'s rugby team
a. is a first-class team
b. often wins international tournaments
c. is not very good</p> <p>6. Over 20 years ago, the U.S.A.'s soccer team
a. was one of the best in the world
b. won the World Cup
c. was considered a joke</p> <p>7. The Argentinean soccer team lost to the U.S.A. in 1997, because
a. it underestimated the U.S.A.'s team
b. they played in Brazil
c. they played their best team</p> <p>8. In 20 years time
a. every small town in the U.S.A. will have a rugby team
b. rugby will be more important than baseball or American football
c. the U.S.A. might have a world-class rugby team</p> |
|---|---|



7. Expressing Likes and Preferences

Verbs than express likes and preferences:

like, love, enjoy, hate, prefer, want, would like

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb + ing 	<p>Use “prefer + verb “ing” to specify between two things Ex: I prefer reading a book to watching TV</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb + infinitive 	<p>Use “would like, want and would prefer + infinitive” to talk about specific wishes or preferences, now or in the future. Ex: I’d like to go a movie I want to go a movie I’d prefer to see a horror movie</p>

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parenthesis:

1. I like to watch (watch) rugby games on TV.
2. She enjoys _____ (take) her son to soccer practice.
3. We prefer _____ (play) soccer rather than baseball.
4. They love _____ (go) to the stadium every Sunday afternoon.
5. People in my country like _____ (watch) games on TV instead of going to the stadium.
6. My father enjoys _____ (win) more than losing.



8. Quantifiers: All, Most, Some

When using the phrases **most of**, **some of**, and **all of**, put the definite article **the** before the plural noun which is being modified by the phrase.

Most:

We use **most** before a noun without a determiner, (e.g. articles, demonstratives and possessives). Use “**most**” to refer to a quantity of **an unspecific group**.

We use “**most**” when we are speaking in general and do not have a specific group of people or things in mind. When there is no article, demonstrative or possessive pronoun, we don't use usually use of.

Ex: **Most** students have a good time on Saturday night.

Most students ask questions.

Most cheese is made from milk.

Most people like movies.

Most people in Switzerland can speak French

Most of:

We use **most of** before a pronoun and a noun with a determiner (e.g. articles, demonstratives and possessives). **Most of** is also used before personal or geographical names

Use “**most of the X**” to refer to a quantity of **a specific group**. Note the expression includes a phrase defining the number to a specific group.

When we use *most* before articles (*a/an, the*), demonstratives (*this, that*), possessives (*my, your*) or pronouns (*him, them*), we need *of*:

Ex: **Most of** the students in college have a good time on Saturday night.

Most of the students in my English class ask questions.

Most of England was under water

She has eaten **most of** that cake

Most of us were impressed with the plan

Most of them were uneducated.

Most of my friends are non-smokers.

All:

We use “**all**” to express the total number or amount of something.

“**All**” can be placed after the personal pronouns (you, we, he, she, them, us).

“**All**” can be used with time expressions. Use “**all**” for normal nouns.

Ex: All students want A's.

I was there all day.

We all enjoyed the concert.



All of:

We use “**all of**” to express the total number or amount of something.

Use “**all of**” when the next word is a pronoun (personal pronouns: you, us, it, him, her, them, etc.).

The phrase “**all of**” should be followed by the article *the*.

Ex: **All of** the students in my English class want A’s.

Have you invited **all of** them?

Some:

Some is a determiner. It suggests an indefinite quantity or number. **Some** is used when it is not necessary to say exactly how much or many we are thinking of.

As an indefinite pronoun **some** is more common in affirmative clauses. In other cases we generally use **any**.

Some can be used in questions when we expect the answer “Yes”.

Before a noun without a determiner, we use **some**.

Ex: **Some** people don’t care what they do in public.

I need to buy **some** clothes.

There are **some children** in the garden.

There is **some water** in the bottle.

Do you mind if I put **some music on**? No.

Some people are very ambitious.

Some of:

Before another determiner or a pronoun, we use **some of**.

Ex: **Some of** the people I know don’t care what they do in public.

I know **some of** his friends.

Some of us want a new system.

Use the right quantifier to complete the following sentences. Choose one quantifier from the list. Pay attention to the number of the underlined words that follow the blanks (singular or plural). Use a capital letter to begin a sentence.

most of	all	some of	most	all of	some	all of	most of
---------	-----	---------	------	--------	------	--------	---------

1. All of the spectators who came to the game got wet from the rain.
2. _____ people have a real passion for sports.
3. The Astros have been in possession of the ball for _____ the game.
4. _____ fans support their team.
5. _____ those referees were selected among the world's best.
6. _____ the Chicago Red Socks fans follow their team's season.
7. _____ referees in soccer wear black and have a whistle.
8. _____ the people in the city didn't go to work after their team lost.

Let's go to the practice...

“Practices” B1 - Section 12 –
“America's favorite Team Sports”



“WORKBOOK”

ENGLISH B1 / Section 5



Section 5

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3. Idiomatic Expressions and Words with Colloquial Meaning.....	49
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5. News Fragments.....	50
6. There is / There are.....	50
7. The Verb "to be" in the Simple Past Tense: Was / Were.....	52



Section 5

1. What's on the news?

Read the following text and answer the questions True or False:

(Peter and Gina are in their living room after dinner)

PETER: What's on the news?

GINA: Nothing good you can be sure.

PETER: Well, let's see what the bad news is, then. **(Turns on the TV)**

ANNOUNCER: "the police said the individual was about 5 feet 10 inches tall and wore a mask. There were reports he was seen driving away in a blue Mazda.

Now on to some lighter news, In Medellin, Colombia, ten school children squeezed into a Renault 4 car and broke a Guinness Record.

In Rainham, England, a bank robber was arrested after trying to escape ON A BICYCLE. I guess he wasn't in a hurry.

In Motown, Kentucky, a 25-year old woman wants to strengthen her stomach muscles. She drinks only fruit juices and lies down with two cinder blocks on her stomach for five hours every day. I think she's on a "crush" diet.

There's also a man in Wellington, New Zealand, who is completing 25 continuous days at the top of a 40-foot pole. You might say that's one way of getting away from it all.

On to weather. Tomorrow should be fine with a temperature of about 75 degrees.

(Gina switches off the TV)

GINA: Man, people sure do stupid things to get into the Guinness Records Book.

PETER: To get their name in the news, too, apparently. What a lot of nonsense! By the way, I got a letter from Aunt Agatha today and she says...



2. Questions:

1. Peter and Gina are in their living room after lunch. False
2. The announcer says that ten children managed to get into a very small car to break a Guinness Record. _____
3. The announcer says that in Rainham, England, a bank robber escaped on a bicycle. _____
4. The announcer says that *there's a man in Wellington who is completing 25 continuous days at the top of a 40-foot pole.* _____

3. Idiomatic Expressions and Words With Colloquial Meaning

Match the expressions from the reading with an expression with a similar "colloquial" meaning:

Her tummy muscles	let's talk about less serious events
What a lot of nonsense!	the muscles on her stomach
On to some lighter news	She wants to get thinner by compressing her stomach
By the way	These are some really idiotic things
She's on a "crush" diet	Now, talking about other things...

4. Reading Information From Charts.

Look at the following charts about the popularity of different types of news and answer the questions:

CRIME NEWS	INTERNATIONAL NEWS	LOCAL NEWS	ARTS NEWS	SPORTS NEWS
90%	60%	80%	55%	75%

1. What type of news is the most popular with the population? _____
2. What type of news shows the lowest percentage of interest? _____
3. Which type of news is more popular than international news, but a little less popular than local news? _____
4. Which type of news is 10% less popular than crime news? _____
5. Which type of news is 15% more popular than international news? _____



5. News Fragments

Match the following news fragments so that they make sense:

In Sunrise, Florida, a man was arrested	when somebody stole his belt.
A Georgia woman gave up	and later found it was worth \$10,000.
Mary R. bought a pencil sketch for \$2.50	after 16 YEARS!
Phil Stanley was making a phone call	when he realized the car wasn't his.
Mitchel J. was driving home	for falling through his neighbor's roof.
Janet Smith finally got a letter from her aunt	after trying to cross the Atlantic in a canoe.

6. There is / There are

We use “there is” and “there are” to say that something exists.

Positive sentences:

We use “there is” for singular and “there are” for plural.

- There is one table in the classroom.
- There are three chairs in the classroom.
- There is a spider in the bath.
- There are many people at the bus stop.

Contractions:

The contraction of “**there is**” is “**there’s**”

- **There’s** a good song on the radio.
- **There’s** only one chocolate left in the box.

You **cannot** contract “**there are**”

- **There are** nine cats on the roof.
- **There are** only five weeks until Christmas.

Negative Form

The negative is formed by putting “**not**” after “is” or “are”.

- There is **not** a horse in the field.
- There are **not** eight children in the school.
- There is **not** a tree in the garden.



- There are **not** two elephants in the zoo.

The Negative contractions are:

There's not – There isn't

There are not = There aren't

“There Are” with ANY

When we want to indicate that a zero quantity of something exists we use

“There aren't any”

- There aren't **any** people at the party.
- There aren't **any** trees in my street.

We also use this structure with **uncountable** nouns:

- There isn't **any** water in the swimming pool.
- There isn't **any** sugar in my coffee.

Questions:

To form a question we place “**is/are**” in front of “**there**”.

Again we use “**any**” with plural questions or those which use uncountable nouns.

We also use “**there is / are**” in short answers.

- **Is there** a dog in the supermarket? – No, there isn't.
- **Are there** any dogs in the park? – Yes, there are.
- **Is there** a security guard in the stop? – Yes, there is.
- **Are there** any polar bears in Antarctica? – No, there are not.
- **Is there** any ice-cream in the freezer? Yes, there is.

“How many” with “Are there”

If we want to find out the number of objects that exist we use “**How many**” in the following form:

How many + plural noun + *are there* (+ complement).

- **How many** dogs *are there* in the park?
- **How many** students *are there* in your class?
- **How many** countries *are there* in South America?
- **How many** Star Wars film *are there*?



Change the following sentences using “**there is / there are**” as necessary. Use capital letters to start your sentences.

1. A child is on the soccer field.

There is a child on the soccer field.

2. Many books are on the table.

3. A car is in the parking lot.

4. A good program is on TV tonight.

5. Many people are stuck in traffic this afternoon.

6. Many hurricanes affect Florida every summer.

7. An accident happened on the intra-costal highway.

8. Many problems exist with drugs and prostitution.

7. The Verb “to be” in the Simple Past Tense: Was / Were

We use **there is** and **there are** to say that something exists. (Simple Present).

We use **there was** and **there were** to say that something existed. (Simple Past).
This grammar pattern is similar to the point 6, except that it is in the past.

Examples:

There were seventeen students in the class.

There was a tall student sitting in the front.

There was a big earthquake in China a few years ago.

Was there a party last night?

Were there many people at the meeting yesterday?

There was not any special event that changed my life.

There were not any interesting TV shows on TV when I was child.

Change the following sentences to past tense. Use **“there was / there were”** as appropriate. Use capital letters to start your sentences.

1. There is a child on the soccer field.
There was a child on the soccer field.

2. There are many books on the table.

3. There is a car in the parking lot.

4. There is a good program on TV tonight.

5. There are many people stuck in traffic this afternoon.

6. There are many hurricanes in Florida during the summer.

7. There is an accident on the intra-costal highway.

8. There are many problems with drugs and prostitution.

Let's go to the practice...

“Practices” B1 - Section 13 –
“What’s on the news?”

“WORKBOOK”

ENGLISH B1 / Section 6



Section 6

1. Oh! My Poor Stomach!.....56
2. Modal Review.....57



Section 6

1. Oh! My Poor Stomach!

Read the following conversation and answer True or False:

(Hilary and Bill Wilson are sitting down at home)

HILARY: (She stands up) Oh my poor stomach! It aches when I stand up.

BILL: I think that you are working out at the gym too much.

HILARY: No, it's not that. I think that we're eating too much junk food. We should stay home and cook good homemade food.

BILL: You always say you hate cooking and want to go out.

HILARY: Well, I think it's boring to cook all the time (she sits down). Oh! It's hurting again!

BILL: Hilary, you ought to see the doctor. Does it hurt a lot?

HILARY: Yes, it does. I think you're right. Maybe I should go.

(The next day in the doctor's waiting room)

DOCTOR: (Opens the door to his office suddenly) Next patient, please!

(In the doctor's office)

DOCTOR: How often do you get these stomach pains, Mrs. Wilson?

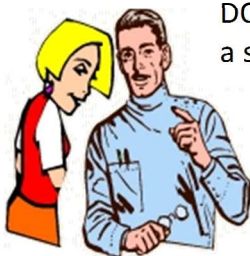
HILARY: About twice a day, but I think it's because of the junk food we eat and maybe too much exercising.

DOCTOR: Does your husband also suffer from stomachaches?

HILARY: No, he doesn't.

DOCTOR: You need to lie down on this sofa. Tell me when it hurts (she lies down and the doctor pokes her stomach gently with his fingers).

HILARY: Yaaaagh!



DOCTOR: Hmm. The pain is here under the solar plexus. You need to see a specialist.

HILARY: Oh no! Is it serious?

DOCTOR: I think it may be gastritis, but I'm not sure. You shouldn't be bending down or lifting weights too often. Maybe you're right, you should watch what you eat and diet correctly.

Indicate True or False After the Following Statements:

1. The doctor does not know the cause of Hilary's stomach pains. True
2. Hilary cooks at home a lot. _____
3. Hilary never exercises. _____
4. Her husband wants to go out to eat every day. _____
5. The doctor thinks she should exercise more. _____
6. Hilary's stomach problem is not serious at the moment. _____
7. Hilary wants to cook at home, but not all the time. _____
8. Her husband agrees with the doctor that Hilary is not eating well. _____

2. Modal Review

Indicate if the statement is a suggestion, a fairly strong recommendation, a very strong recommendation, or a prohibition:

Modal of Advice are helping /auxiliary verbs that express ideas like **ability, advice,** and **obligation.** Many modal verbs have more than one meaning. They are always followed by the simple form of a verb.

For example: Amanda **should** go to the doctor.

This shows that we think it is a good idea for Amanda to visit the doctor.

How to give **advice!**

English speakers use the modal verbs "**should,**" "**ought to**" "**need to**" and "**had better**" to express that they think something is a good (or a bad) idea. "**Should**" is the most common way to give advice.

Look at these examples:

Affirmative	Negative	Question
A: I failed my test. B: Really? You should study harder.	Young children shouldn't watch violent TV shows.	I have a problem. Should I call my parents or my friend?



Affirmative	Negative	Question
A: It's really cold outside. B: You ought to wear a warm jacket.	("ought to" is not usually used in the negative form)	("ought to" is not common in question form)
A: You had better slow down . You are driving too fast!	You had better not forget to pay your tuition. If you do, the university will kick you out!	("had better" is not usually used in question form)

These examples have the same basic advice message, but "**had better**" is a bit stronger. It includes the idea of a warning: something bad will happen if you do not follow my advice.

For example:

You **had better** not forget to pay your tuition. If you forget, the university will kick you out.

You **had better** do your homework. If you do not do your homework, the teacher will give you a low mark.

Note: "You had better..." can be contracted to become "You'd better..." This is correct grammar, and very common in speaking. Some native speakers say, "You better ...," but this is incorrect. The "had" is necessary in good grammar.

In the above examples, you can see that the modals are followed by the simple form of a verb in these patterns.

Subject + modal + basic verb + ... ➔ You should study harder.

You should *to* study harder. ➔ **Wrong!**

You had better *slowing* down. ➔ **Wrong!**

She ought to *to* drink more water. ➔ **Wrong!**

Remember that "**ought to**" is a modal verb and is followed by a simple verb. The "to" is not an infinitive "to."

Modal + subject + basic verb + ...?? ➔ Should I call my parents or my friend?



WH- (information) questions can also be formed by putting the WH- question word immediately before the modal.

For example:

- What **should I do** about my problem?
- Where **should we have** dinner tonight?
- Why **should you believe** them?
- When **should they call** their boss?

The **auxiliary verb “need”** remains unchanged, whatever be the number or person of the subject. It is common in negative clauses. It does not have **-s** in the third person singular.

For example:

- You **need not** wait / You **needn't** wait
- He **need not** ask my permission / He **needn't** ask my permission
- They **need not** make such a fuss over it / They **needn't** make such a fuss over it.

Here are some symptoms and their corresponding advice or solution. Fill in the blanks with the **modal of advice** in parenthesis + the simple form of one of these verbs:

to look	to see	to wear	to take	to rub	to drink	to go	to take
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1. I hurt my foot and it is painful to wear shoes. You (should) should wear sandals
2. I have a sunburn. My back itches. You (need to) _____ your back with this soothing lotion twice a day.
3. I have a bad cold. You (need to) _____ plenty of water.



4. I suffer from recurring headaches. You (ought to) _____ a specialist.
5. His job is strenuous and poorly paid. He (should) _____ for another job.
6. Here is the prescription for your allergy. You (need to) _____ these pills three times a day.
7. I feel so bad I can't even open my eyes! You (had better) _____ home and get some rest.



8. I have a fever and a sore throat. You (need to) _____ these antibiotics with every meal.

1. Why don't we go out to eat?

- a. Suggestion
- b. Strong recommendation
- c. Very strong recommendation
- d. Prohibition

2. No! You definitely may not smoke in here!

- a. Suggestion
- b. Strong recommendation
- c. Very strong recommendation
- d. Prohibition

3. You should not eat too many sweet things.

- a. Suggestion
- b. Strong recommendation
- c. Very strong recommendation
- d. Prohibition

4. You ought not to laugh at an accident when somebody is hurt.

- a. Suggestion
- b. Strong recommendation
- c. Very strong recommendation
- d. Prohibition

5. If you like her, why don't you ask her to lunch?

- a. Suggestion
- b. Strong recommendation
- c. Very strong recommendation
- d. Prohibition

6. Students must NOT park in the teacher's parking area.

- a. Suggestion
- b. Strong recommendation
- c. Very strong recommendation
- d. Prohibition



7. You should get your hair cut, it's very long.

- a. Suggestion
- b. Strong recommendation
- c. Very strong recommendation
- d. Prohibition

8. If you want the job, you ought to be here early.

- a. Suggestion
- b. Strong recommendation
- c. Very strong recommendation
- d. Prohibition

Let's go to the practice...

“Practices” B1

Section 7: “Oh my Back” – Parts 1,2,3 & 4

and

Section 14: “Oh my poor stomach!”



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