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## ONLINE ENGLISH LANGUAGE COURSE

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English Language Course (General, level B1-B2 CEFR)

Coursebook: Clare, A. & JJ Wilson (2006): *Total English* (intermediate). Harlow: Pearson Longman.

Grammar book: Murphy, R. (2004): *English Grammar in Use* (intermediate). CUP, Cambridge

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2019/2020, **March 19, 2020**, **ONLINE SESSION 1**

### Student Presentation Topics

- Film: Billy Elliot
- Book/Film: Matilda
- Writers: Roald Dahl, James Joyce, Oscar Wilde
- Places: Dublin, New York
- Charity: Live Aid, Live 8
- Media: Social networks
- Jobs: Teacher

### ESSAY TOPICS (1-5)

Write a paragraph:

- *to describe the relationship with your best friend*
- *to present a book/film you have read/seen*
- *to describe where you live and your lifestyle*
- *to show the power of the internet as a medium/ to describe your favourite medium*
- *to invite a famous person to give a talk at the FEJ*
- *to describe your favourite spare-time activity*

### ESSAY TOPICS (6-10)

- *Describe the most beautiful place you have visited.*
- *Describe your first teacher.*
- *What can you remember about your first day at school? How did you feel? What did you do? What did you think of the teacher?*
- *Imagine you are working in a village school. Describe your work as a teacher.*
- *What has been the biggest change in your life?*
- *How can charity money be best collected and spent? How did Live Aid help?*
- *Describe the personal and professional abilities teachers need.*
- *Which famous person do you admire and why?*

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English Language Course, General, level B1-B2 CEF, 2018/2019 **ONLINE SESSION 2**  
**26 March 2020**

## Spare time (5)

- **Film: Trailer:** <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=phCEwSmHpOE>

Making of Billy Elliot:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tuBzGWrBCwE>

BAFTA leading actor 2001:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ZvCDX\\_Lvds](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ZvCDX_Lvds)

- Billy Elliot (2000)
- Director: [Stephen Daldry](#)
- Writer: [Lee Hall](#)
- Stars: [Jamie Bell](#), [Julie Walters](#), [Jean Heywood](#)
- Storyline?
- County Durham, during the endless, violent 1984 strike against the Thatcher closure of British coal mines. Widower Jackie Elliot and his firstborn, fellow miner Tony, take a dim view of 11 year-old second son Billy's poor record in boxing class, which worsens when they discover he sneakily transferred to the neighboring, otherwise girls-only-attended ballet class. Only one schoolmate, closet-gay Michael Caffrey, encourages Billy's desire, aroused by the teacher, who judged him talented enough for private lesson, to train and try out for the world-renowned Royal Ballet audition. Only the prospect of a fancy career unimagined in the poor quarter may twist pa and big brother's opposition to indispensable support.

### Conditional Sentences

'if' clause – main clause

If I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a film trailer, I lose interest in it.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) this film, you'll love it.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the film, you'd learn more about children's dreams.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the film, you would've understood the context.

-----, you would understand the context now.

Structure:

- 'if' clause	- main clause
Present Simple	Present Simple
Present Simple	Future Simple
Past Simple	Present Conditional
Past Perfect	Past Conditional

- Conditional Sentences

'if' clause – main clause

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard, you pass exams.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard, you'll pass the exam.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard, you'd pass the exam.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (study) hard, you would've passed all your exams.

main clause - 'if' clause

You \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) exams if you study hard.

You \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) exams if you study hard.

You \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) exams if you studied hard.

You \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) exams if you'd studied hard.

- Zero Conditional

(when, as soon as, unless)

Have time / go for a walk

If I have time, I go for a walk.

Unless I'm busy, I go for a walk.

If / unless + present simple - present simple

- First Conditional

(when, as soon as, unless)

Have time / go for a walk

If I have time tonight, I'll go for a walk.

Unless I'm busy tonight, I'll go for a walk.

If + present simple - will + infinitive

- Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns

TASK: correct the sentences:

1. There are much restaurants in the centre of London.

2. Have you got many furniture in your house?

They've got three children, two cats and a dog.

She's got intelligence and wisdom.

They've got three children, two cats and a dog.

She's got intelligence and wisdom.

- Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns

Countable Nouns: singular, plural

Sg Noun + Sg Verb

Pl Noun + Pl Verb

The book is here.

The books are here.

Quantifiers:

a/an + Sg Noun

some/any/many/a lot of/

She has got a book.

lots of/ a few/ a

couple of

how many + Pl Noun

She has got some books.

- Uncountable Nouns: singular

Uncountable Noun + Sg Verb

French is difficult.

His advice was very useful.

Abstract Nouns: *honesty, wisdom, intelligence, love, luck, anger, education, poverty, freedom,...*

Food: *meat, bread, water, rice, salt, ...*

School Subjects: *music, biology, chemistry*

Games/Sports/Activities: *tennis, golf, volleyball, jogging, research, training, ...*

Material: *paper, sand, fur, petrol, wool, ...*

WORDS USUALLY COUNTABLE IN OTHER LANGUAGES:

- advice
- evidence
- applause
- clothing
- damage
- equipment
- employment

- furniture
- harm
- information
  - + SgV
- knowledge
- luggage
- money
- news
- practice
- pollution
- research
- scenery
- violence
- work
- traffic

+ SgV

- Quantifiers
- Countable:
  - a few, a couple, few, some, (not) any
  - many, a lot of, lots of
  - How many?
- Uncountable:
  - a little, little, some, (not) any
  - much, a lot of, lots of
  - How much?
  - a piece of, a cup of, a bottle of, ...

TASK: 1. use the right quantifier with the following nouns: time, friends, money, information, apples

**BOTH UNCOUNTABLE AND COUNTABLE:**

- coffee
- tea
- beer
- chocolate
- ice cream
- water
- sugar
- business
- time
- paper
- noise
- hair
- room
- experience
- *He has long hair.*
- *There's a hair in my tea.*
- *Did you hear a noise?*
- *There's too much noise.*
- *She owns a business.*

- *Business is booming.*
- *We have little spare time.*
- *I've been here many times.*
- *She is a teacher with long experience in teaching.*
- *Our holiday experiences were great.*

### The non-finites

**Gerund – verbal noun (reading/speaking/teaching/running/lying/living/writing ...)**

#### Infinitive

**FULL INFINITIVE: to read/to speak/to teach/to live/to write**

**BARE/PLAIN INFINITIVE: read/speak/teach/run/live/write**

**Participles – verbal adjectives**

Present: *writing*

Past: *written*

Perfect: *having written*

- The Gerund – verbal noun

Noun characteristics

Subject *Reading is very useful.*

Predicative *My hobby is reading books.*

Object *I like reading novels.*

Object of a preposition *I am fond of reading.*

- May be preceded by determinatives

the, a, this, my *His reading is slow.*

Saxon genitive *That child's reading is too fast.*

Adjective *Let's listen to her beautiful reading.*

- The Infinitive

#### Functions:

I As a noun:

Subject *To act like that is childish.*

*It is childish to act like that.*

Predicative *What I like is to go for long walks.*

Object *I want to know the answer.*

II As an adjective:

to qualify a noun *Did you have enough time to*

*answer all the questions?*

to qualify an indefinite pronoun *Would you like something to*  
*drink?*

to qualify an adjective *We are ready to go.*

III As an adverb:

of purpose or result *I've come here to learn English.*

Verbs followed by the Gerund:

1. after verbs/phrases expressing likes and dislikes: like, love, prefer, enjoy, mind, hate, detest, dislike, can't stand, ...
2. after verbs/phrases denoting the beginning, continuation, and end of an action: start, begin, continue, finish, stop, carry on, keep on, go on, give up, ...
3. after verbs: regret, remember, forget, admit, deny, suggest, avoid, ...

Verbs followed by the Infinitive:

1. after verbs expressing likes and dislikes: like, love, prefer, wish, would like, desire, want, hate, dislike, ...
2. after verbs denoting the beginning, continuation, and end of an action: start, begin, continue, stop, ...
3. after verbs: decide, expect, hope, promise, offer, refuse, agree, remember, forget, plan, learn, know, succeed, manage, fail, ...
4. verb + object + infinitive: tell, order, ask, remind, advise, warn, invite, persuade, allow, permit, want, expect, forbid, encourage, instruct, teach, would like

### **Progress test 1**

Grammar: Put the verb into the correct tense/form

- In the developed world the average man \_\_\_\_\_ (live) until he is 75.4 years old.

Make questions about the following statements. Use the question words in brackets:

- She grew up in Brazil. (where?)

Use the gerund or infinitive to complete the sentences:

- I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for buses.

Choose the correct quantifier (many, a lot of, much, some)

- You should eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.

Write the following numbers in words:

Vocabulary: Complete the sentences

Sunday papers have more \_\_\_\_\_ than the daily papers.

Complete the question with a tag

- Come here, \_\_\_\_\_?

Complete the sentences with modals of obligation and probability

- You \_\_\_\_\_ use a credit card. (will probably/may)

Use the correct relative pronoun /adverb

- The man \_\_\_\_\_ phoned is here.

Complete the sentences by adding prefixes or suffixes to the words in bold:

- Our priority is educate \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the words in brackets to make comparative or superlative sentences:

- This afternoon I had \_\_\_\_\_ (delicious) lunch of my trip so far

Complete the text using the correct tense of the phrasal verbs: *grow up*, ....

- My parents are English, so I \_\_\_\_\_ speaking English.

Write a paragraph

- to describe the relationship with your best friend,
- to present a book/film you have read/seen,
- to describe where you live and your lifestyle,
- to show the power of the internet as a medium/ to describe your favourite medium,
- to invite a famous person to give a talk at the FEJ,
- to describe your favourite spare-time activity

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English Language Course, General, level B1-B2 CEF, 2018/2019 **ONLINE SESSION 3**

**2 April 2020**

**Holidays (6)**

**TASK: find examples of the Past Perfect & Past Simple** in the following paragraph:

***Travels Across Africa***

- For six hours we shot through the barren landscape of the Karoo desert in South Africa. Knowing our journey was ending, Daniel and I just wanted to remember all we had seen and done. He used a camera. I used words. I had already finished three notebooks and was into the fourth, a beautiful leather notebook I'd bought in a market in Mozambique.

### Past Perfect vs Past Simple

#### had written (I'd written), hadn't written, had you written?

The class **started** at 9. I **arrived** at 9.15.

When I arrived, the class already/just (**start**).

When I arrived, the class **had already/just started**.

The class (**start**) before /by the time I arrived.

The class **had started** before /by the time I arrived.

When I **got** to the station, the train **had left**.

When I **got** to the station, the train **left**.

After we **had passed** our exams, we went out to celebrate.

As soon as/the moment she **had read** the poem, she said she liked it.

He wanted to see London because he **had never been** there before.

- **adverbs of time:** *when, after, as soon as, the moment, already, just, before, by the time; since, for.*

When she came back home, the door was opened. Someone **had broken** into the house.

She knew that someone \_\_\_\_\_ (break) into the house.

She remembered that she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the door opened.

She realized that she \_\_\_\_\_ (act) stupidly.

She knew that someone **had broken** into the house.

She remembered that she **had left** the door opened.

She realized that she **had acted** stupidly.

- verbs and phrases in the past tense followed by verbs in the past perfect referring to previous events: **realize, know, think, remember, hope, tell, be sure.**

Check meaning of the following words:

- Roaring
- The setting sun
- Quietness
- Glanced
- Racing
- Breath
- Landscape
- Checked into

**Articles: a/an, the, (no article)** – Find examples of article use in the following paragraph:

#### **Dublin – A Quick Guide**

- Dublin, a city over a 1,000 years old, is the cultural and historical capital of Ireland and the birthplace of many of the world's most popular writers and musicians. It has always had a reputation as a vibrant and lively city, but since the economic boom of the 1990s, Dublin has got even better.

**Articles: a/an, the, (no article)**

**Indefinite article: a/an (Sg, CN)**

He works in a shop.

He works in the shop in the centre of the town.

I've bought a new mobile phone. It's great. The phone connects to the Internet.

It's a nice day.

A tiger is a wild animal.

(NB: Tigers are wild animals; The tiger is a wild animal.)

She is a teacher/an English teacher.

I've got a sister.

She has a long nose. (NB: She has long hair and blue eyes.)

- **No article**

**Zero article: + Plural Nouns / Uncountable Nouns**

Dogs are not allowed into the shop.

I love apples.

Milk is good for you.

She comes from France. Belgrade is in Serbia.

They come from South America.

We visited Lake Victoria. They climbed Mt. Everest last year.

I bought it in Bond Street.

They visited Buckingham Palace.

Dinner is at 7.30.

go home, be at home, go to work, go to bed.

We went there by car.

Children are at school.

Noun + number: size 43, Room 25, page 20, question 3, Gate 7, Platform 5.

**Definite article: the**

We saw \_\_\_ good film. It was \_\_\_ film about \_\_\_ Second World War.

Where's \_\_\_ newspaper?

The film was about \_\_\_ love of a girl for books. (the ... of)

\_\_\_ President of the USA. \_\_\_ sun sets in the south.

I really admire \_\_\_ Italians.

\_\_\_ old need our special care.

Do you play \_\_\_ guitar?

You are \_\_\_ first. This is \_\_\_ best one. \_\_\_ sooner \_\_\_ better.

\_\_\_ same; \_\_\_ radio; \_\_\_ cinema; \_\_\_ theatre

\_\_\_ Danube flows through Belgrade.

\_\_\_ United Kingdom; \_\_\_ Alps; \_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean; \_\_\_ Falkland Islands; \_\_\_ south of

Serbia;

We saw a good film. It was the film about the Second World War.

Where's the newspaper?

The film was about the love of a girl for books. (the ... of)

The President of the USA. The sun sets in the south.

I really admire the Italians. The old need our special care.

Do you play the guitar?

You are the first. This is the best one. The sooner the better.

the same; the radio; the cinema; the theatre



The Danube flows through Belgrade.

The United Kingdom; the Alps; the Atlantic Ocean; the Falkland Islands; the south of Serbia;

\_\_\_ giraffe is \_\_\_ tallest of all animals.

\_\_\_ bicycle is an excellent means of transport.

Can you play \_\_\_ guitar?

\_\_\_ young, \_\_\_ rich, \_\_\_ old, \_\_\_ homeless, \_\_\_ unemployed

\_\_\_ French, \_\_\_ English

\_\_\_ French language, \_\_\_ English language

The giraffe is the tallest of all animals.

The bicycle is an excellent means of transport.

Can you play the guitar?

The young, the rich, the old, the homeless, the unemployed

The French, the English

The French language, the English language

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English Language Course, General, level B1-B2 CEF, 2018/2019 **ONLINE SESSION 4**

**9 April 2020**

## **Education (7)**

### **Question forms**

#### **Wh- Questions: Subject or Object?**

- **Question words (cont.)**  
**Why When Where How**  
**How many/much/often/long/far/old/well**
- Why was she late?
- When do you study?
- Where do they live?
- How did you come?
- How many books have you got?
- How much do you study for the exam?
- How often do you go abroad?
- How important is this question?

#### **Used to + Infinitive**

**TASK:** Complete the following sentences:

*When I was a child, I used to .....*

*When I was in secondary school, I didn't use to .....*

*When you were a child, did you use to ..... ?*

#### **Form and use:**

*I like healthy food, such as salads, fruit and vegetables.*

*But, when I was young I **used to** eat a lot of fast food such as hamburgers and pizza.*

*Used to + infinitive*

*... didn't use to + infinitive*

*Did ..... use to + infinitive*

- **Used to / would**  
**repeated actions, past habits, past states**

*My generation **used to go** to school on Saturdays. / **would go** ...  
We'd **get up** early and **walk** to school.  
We **used to love** reading books.  
The Faculty **used to be** a college.  
**Did you use to** eat a lot of sweets when you were children?*

### **Ability**

I ..... speak English very well.  
When she was five, she ..... read and write.  
..... you play football?  
I ..... remember her name.  
..... you able to do it?  
There was a big fire, but they ..... able to escape.  
There was a big fire, but they ..... to escape.

### **Modals of ability**

**can (can't), could (couldn't), was/were able to, (wasn't/weren't able to);  
manage to (didn't manage to)**

I can speak English very well.  
When she was five, she could read and write.  
Can you play football?  
I can't remember her name.  
Are you able to do it?  
There was a big fire, but they were able to escape.  
There was a big fire, but they managed to escape.

### **Idioms**

**A group of words that has a special meaning that is different from the ordinary meaning of each separate word:**

- 'under the weather'

*You look a bit **under the weather**.*

- 'wet behind the ears'

*He is still **wet behind the ears**.*

- 'have a sweet tooth'

*Do you **have a sweet tooth**?*

= very young and without much experience  
= enjoy eating sweet things  
= slightly ill

- **Idioms about learning**

- [https://www.facebook.com/LifeStories.Goalcast/?hc\\_ref=ARSvn1jeemT\\_oXiRnyh1LjmfexiZGSKV\\_sT19Z9IllpaiZVabh406zHB8w6WaLGnMlw0](https://www.facebook.com/LifeStories.Goalcast/?hc_ref=ARSvn1jeemT_oXiRnyh1LjmfexiZGSKV_sT19Z9IllpaiZVabh406zHB8w6WaLGnMlw0)

- to learn by heart
- to pick up
- not to have a clue
- to make a wild guess
- to know inside out
- to brush up on
- to give a hand

- a bookworm
- the teacher's pet

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English Language Course, General, level B1-B2 CEF, 2018/2019 **ONLINE SESSION 5**

**16 April 2020**

**Change (8)**

**Grammar:**

- Second conditional
- Third conditional
- Combined conditional
- Adverbs – form & use
  - of time
  - of degree
  - of manner
  - of attitude

**Task:** use the right tense to make Second & Third Conditional:

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the chance, I'd go to England.
2. If you asked him again, he \_\_\_\_\_ (refuse).
3. What would happen if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to your classes tomorrow?
4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I'd try to get a new job.
5. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (agree) to make classes smaller, we could give each student more attention.

have/had

will refuse/would refuse

don't go/didn't go

am/was/were

agree/agreed

•

**Task:** use the right tense to make Second & Third Conditional:

1. If I had a computer, I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it myself.
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) harder, I would get better marks.
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer, I might have told you.
4. Where would you go if you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on holiday now?
5. If you had listened to his advice, you \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) the job.

will do/would do

study/studied

knew/had known

are/was/were

would't lose/wouldn't have lost

- **Second Conditional**

Present Conditional

Potential Conditional

Hypothetical Conditional

If I **got** the job in a village school, I **would move** to live there.

If I **were** you, I **would accept** the offer.

If I **had** some extra money, I **might buy** a new mobile phone.

We **might go** for a walk if we **didn't have** so much work. / unless we **had** so much work  
If + **past tense** - **would + infinitive**

**might + infinitive**  
**could + infinitive**

- **Third Conditional**

Past Conditional, Unreal Conditional

(I didn't get the job in a village school. I didn't leave the town.)

If I **had got** the job in a village school, I **would have left** the town.

**Would you have been** happier if you **had studied** law?

(She didn't prepare for the test. She didn't pass it.)

If she **had prepared** for the test, she **might have passed** it.

If + **past perfect** - **would have + past participle**

**might have + past participle**

### **Combined Conditional**

(They didn't invite us. We are not at the party now.)

If they .....us, we ..... at the party now.

If they **had invited** us, we **would be** at the party now.

(You didn't stay at home, you moved to Jagodina last year. You are not very happy now.)

..... you ..... happier if you ..... at home?

**Would you be** happier if you **had stayed** at home?

If you **had stayed** at home, **would you be** happier?

We **would be** at the party now if they **had invited** us.

If + **past perfect** - **would + infinitive**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_(have) the chance, I'd go to England.
2. If you asked him again, he \_\_\_\_\_(refuse).
3. What would happen if you \_\_\_\_\_(not go) to your classes tomorrow?
4. If I \_\_\_\_\_(be) you, I'd try to get a new job.
5. If they \_\_\_\_\_(agree) to make classes smaller, we could give each student more attention.
6. If I had a computer, I \_\_\_\_\_(do) it myself.
7. If I \_\_\_\_\_(study) harder, I would get better marks.
8. If I \_\_\_\_\_(study) harder in April, I might have got better marks.
9. If I \_\_\_\_\_(know) the answer, I might have told you.
10. Where would you go if you \_\_\_\_\_(be) on holiday now?
11. If you had listened to his advice, you \_\_\_\_\_(lose) the job.

### **Adverbs**

**Task:** make adverbs from the words in brackets and put them in the correct place to complete the sentences:

1. We will see them at the party. (hopeful)
2. I go to the supermarkets on Saturdays. (usual)
3. She is so busy that I ever see her anymore. (hard)
4. We don't want to damage the relationship. (certain)
5. I can't see how we can do it any other way. (personal)

### **Adverbs of Frequency and Probability:**

**usually, often, sometimes, probably, ...**

- describe how often something happens or how probable it is.

We **often** have to work late.

Doesn't he **ever** study?

I **sometimes** drink tea.

They will **probably** arrive late.

I **probably** won't see you.

### Adverb + Verb

- **Adverbs of Manner:**

**quickly, carefully, clearly, ...**

- say how something is done: **Verb + Adverb**

She is a quiet girl. She talked **quietly**.

Be careful! I'll read it **carefully**.

### **Adjective + ly**

**interesting**

**quick**

**loud**

Irregular

good – **well**

hard – **hard**

fast – **fast**

She can't sing **well**. We work very **hard**.

(We **hardly** work at all.)

Adjectives ending in -ly: **friendly, lovely, lively, silly, lonely, elderly**

**in a ..... way**

It's hard work teaching a class of lively children.

She always talks **in a lively way**.

### **Adverbs of Degree:**

**really, totally, completely ...**

- say to what extent something is done or felt (to make a verb weaker or stronger), or for emphasis:

He **totally** forgot.

She **really** hates fish.

We failed **completely**. I'm **completely** confused.

### Adverb + Verb

### **Verb + Adverb**

### Adverb + Adjective

### **Comment Adverbs:**

**surprisingly, obviously, seriously ...**

- include a comment or opinion about what is being said or written (to describe attitude):

**Hopefully**, we will see them at the party.

**Surprisingly**, he failed.

**Obviously**, someone told them.

**Fortunately**, no one was injured in the crash.

**Definitely**, I'm not sure this is the best plan.

**Personally**, I can't see how we can do it any other way.

### Adverb + subject

## Affixation

**PREFIXATION (prefix)**

**SUFFIXATION (suffix)**

*unfair forgetful endless unspoilt successful touristy*

**unemployment**

*un + employ + ment*

**uneconomically**

- **Prefixes – new meaning**
- **over-** cooked, worked, eat, estimate
- **under-** cooked, developed, paid, valued
- **dis-** honest, agree, appear,
- **in-** human, formal, secure, sensitive, dependent, credible
- **im-** possible, polite, patient,
- **Suffixes – new part of speech**
- Creation, civilisation, education, accommodation, direction, inspiration, globalisation
- Intelligence, ignorance, importance, independence, difference
- Movement, employment, treatment, government, achievement, punishment
- Darkness, happiness

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English Language Course, General, level B1-B2 CEF, 2018/2019 **ONLINE SESSION 6**

**23 April 2020**

## **Jobs (9)**

### **Reported Speech**

- Reported statements (pp. 10, 35, 38, 48, 67, 93, 111)
- Reported questions (pp. 76)

### Vocabulary

- BE vs AE
- <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/short-stories/william-shakespeare>

TASK: report these statements

*„I've never been to the United States.“*

*„I can't drive.“*

*„She has a very well-paid job.“*

*„I'm working tomorrow evening.“*

*„I don't have any brothers or sisters.“*

*„I didn't invite all of them.“*

Start with: *You say you have never been to the United States.*

Start with: *But you said you had been to the States.*

### Reported Speech

#### Statements

*„I want to buy a car.“*

- She says that she wants to buy a car.
- She's just told me that she wants to buy a car.
- She will tell you that she wants to buy a car.

#### BUT

- She said that she wanted to buy a car.
- She told me that she wanted to buy a car.

Reported Speech - statements

Reported Speech - statements

REPORTED SPEECH - Questions

„Is he your friend?“

- I want to know if/whether he is your friend.

- Tell me if he is your friend.

- She's asked me if he is my friend.

BUT

- She asked me if he was my friend.

„Where is your friend?“

- I want to know where your friend is.

BUT

- She asked me where my friend was.

REPORTED SPEECH - Questions

British English vs American English

TASK: Match 1-17 to a-q:

1. Vacation
  2. Apartment
  3. Movie
  4. Mail
  5. Freeway
  6. Cell phone
  7. Check
  8. Soccer
  9. Fries
  10. Round trip
  11. High school
  12. Gas
  13. Subway
  14. Mall
  15. Restroom
  16. Elevator
  17. Elementary school
- a) Holiday
  - b) Flat
  - c) Film
  - d) Post
  - e) Motorway
  - f) Mobile phone
  - g) Bill
  - h) Football
  - i) Chips
  - j) Return ticket
  - k) Secondary school
  - l) Petrol
  - m) Underground
  - n) Shopping centre
  - o) Toilet

- p) Lift
- q) Primary school

British English vs American English

II Spelling

centre - center

theatre

metre

organise - organize

realise

summarise

criticise

prioritise

but: advertise BE & AE

defence – defense

traveller – traveler

programme - program

colour – color

neighbour

humour

flavour

III Pronunciation – drawl and twang; intonation completely different

car, four, sir, hear

pass, ask, dance, fast

bother, hot, top, not, got

new, duty

IV Grammar

Present Perfect Tense vs Past Simple

have got vs have

have got to vs have to

*Did you do your homework yet?*

*Have you done your homework yet?*

*I already ate.*

*I've already eaten.*

*I've got two sisters.*

*I have two sisters.*

*I've got to go now.*

*I have to go now.*

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English Language Course, General, level B1-B2 CEF, 2018/2019 **ONLINE SESSION 7**

**7 May 2020**

**Memories (10)**

**Subjunctive (*wish*)**

**TASK:** Compare A and B examples



A)

*I wish you luck in the test.*

*I wish you every success.*

*I wish you a happy birthday.*

*I wish you a pleasant stay here.*

*I wish you all the best.*

B)

*I wish I were at home now.*

*(I am not at home, but at work now.)*

*I wish I had had more luck in the exam last week.*

*(I did not have enough luck at the exam last week.)*

### **Subjunctive Mood**

**wishes about the present:**

*I wish I **had** more free time.*

*I wish we **lived** in a bigger house.*

*She wishes she **was** taller.*

*I wish I **could play** the piano.*

*I wish I **wasn't** so tired.*

*I wish I **didn't have to leave** now.*

*He wishes he **wasn't** so nervous.*

### **Wish + Past Tense**

*I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (not keep) coming late to class.*

### **PRESENT COMPLAINTS**

**wish + OBJECT + would**

*I wish it **would stop** raining.*

*I wish they **would be** quiet.*

*I wish you **wouldn't keep** interrupting me.*

**Wish / if only**

**Subjunctive Mood**

**(wishes about the past)**

### **PHRASAL VERBS**

**verbs + particle**

Two- or three-word verbs with idiomatic meaning:

*He **ran up** a big bill in the restaurant.*

*He **looked** the word **up** in a dictionary.*

If the meaning of two-word verbs is clear (not idiomatic), it is not called a phrasal verb.

*He **ran up** the stairs.*

*He **looked at** the picture.*

### **Phrasal Verbs - form**

#### **1. Verb + Adverb**

*The meeting **broke up**.*

*He **put off** the meeting until tomorrow.*

#### **2. Verb + Preposition**

*Please **look after** the children.*

*He **put across** his point of view very successfully.*

### 3. Verb + Adverb + Preposition

I am going to **cut down on** chocolate.

We've **run out of** milk.

### PHRASAL VERBS: VERB + PARTICLE

(in, out, on, off, up, down, away, back, round, through, about, along, over, forward, by)

*I grew up in a small town.*

COMPARE (Tr. or Intr.?): *The plane took off.*

*He took off his coat.*

### II TRANSITIVE – SEPARABLE

(OBJECT)

### III TRANSITIVE – INSEPARABLE

### IV THREE-PART

## Test 2

### Put the verb into the correct tense/form

When I got there I realised that I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) her phone number at home.

If the traffic hadn't been so bad, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.

### Write in reported speech

"I've just started at Manchester University" – He said ...

### Write the American equivalents for the words/phrases in bold:

1. How are you getting to the \_\_\_\_\_ (shopping centre)?

### Choose the correct adverb

*Hopefully/Personally*, I'll retire when I'm fifty.

### Write **a, an, the** or no article.

John plays \_\_\_\_\_ drums in \_\_\_\_\_ band.

### Use **use to, used to** or **would** for past habits and states.

We \_\_\_\_\_ play football all day.

### Complete the sentences. Use these modals: **could (not), (not) had to, were (not) allowed to**

We \_\_\_\_\_ start the car, so we got the bus.

### Choose the correct alternative by **underlining** it:

The workers are *confused / confusing / frightening* about the company's new rules.

### Vocabulary: Complete the sentences with words or phrases in the box:

She's a translator, so she speaks more than one \_\_\_\_\_.

### Use the right form of the verbs **make, let** or **allow**:

The Semco company \_\_\_\_\_ its workers use the company's machine.

### You have a new job as a teacher. Use these notes to write a paragraph about it.

## Essay topics:

6. Describe the most beautiful place you have visited.

7. Describe your first teacher.

- What can you remember about your first day at school? How did you feel? What did you do? What did you think of the teacher?

- Imagine you are working in a village school. Describe your work as a teacher.

8. - What has been the biggest change in your life?

-How can charity money be best collected and spent? How did Live Aid help?

9. Describe the personal and professional abilities teachers need.

10. Is it possible to improve your memory? Which techniques do you use to help you remember facts like names, dates, places, meetings, English vocabulary, etc.?

### **Test 1 + Test 2**

#### **I Grammar: Put the verb into the correct tense (active or passive)**

The book was completely new to me. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not read) it before.

#### **II Make questions about the following statements. Use the question words in brackets:**

India makes the most films. (which country?)

#### **III Use the gerund or infinitive of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences:**

What hobbies would you love \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the future?

#### **IV Vocabulary: Complete the sentences choosing the appropriate phrase:**

Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (remember / remind) me to call them tomorrow?

#### **V Complete the sentences with modals of obligation and probability by choosing one option:**

You \_\_\_\_\_ use a credit card. (will probably/may)

#### **VI Write the correct relative pronoun/adverb (*who, whom, whose, that, which, when, where*)**

I met a boy \_\_\_\_\_ father is a pilot.

#### **VII Fill in the gaps with *a, an, the* or leave the space blank (-).**

\_\_\_\_\_ good way to see the country is to go by \_\_\_\_\_ train.

#### **VIII Choose the correct quantifier (*many, a lot of, much, some*)**

I enjoy cooking and I always use \_\_\_\_\_ garlic.

#### **IX Write in reported speech**

"I've made a lot of new friends." – Jim told me he ...

#### **X Complete the sentences. Use these modals: *could (not), (not) had to, were (not) allowed to, mustn't***

We \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV, when I was a child. Our parents said 'No'.

#### **XI Complete the following sentences using comparatives or superlatives of adjectives in brackets:**

1. I love the Italian countryside. It's even \_\_\_\_\_ than I expected. (picturesque)

#### **XII Choose the correct option (prepositional/phrasal verbs) and underline it:**

I grew / belong / take up in the countryside, but moved to the city for my studies

#### **XIII Choose the correct alternative by underlying it:**

When I was at school, we had to learn a lot of poems by *memory* / *heart* / *perfection*.