

CBS

Colegio Bautista Shalom



English Course 3

Third Grade

First Bimester

Contents

- ✓ SURPRISE EXPRESSIONS
- ✓ ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS
- ✓ ASKING ABOUT HEALTH/LIFE
- ✓ APOLOGISING

HOW TO USE SAY, TELL, SPEAK AND TALK

- ✓ SAY, TELL, SPEAK OR TALK – WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE?
- ✓ HOW TO USE SAY
- ✓ HOW TO USE TELL
- ✓ HOW TO USE SPEAK
- ✓ HOW TO USE TALK

COMMON ENGLISH EXPRESSIONS WITH SAY, TELL, SPEAK OR TALK

- ✓ EXPRESSIONS WITH SAY
- ✓ EXPRESSIONS WITH TELL
- ✓ EXPRESSIONS WITH SPEAK
- ✓ EXPRESSIONS WITH TALK

HELPING VERBS/AUXILIARY VERBS

- ✓ USES OF SHALL AND WILL AND SHOULD
- ✓ USES OF DO, DOES AND DID
- ✓ WOULD
- ✓ USE OF WOULD

CHOOSING A SYNONYM

ANTONYM

HOMOPHONES

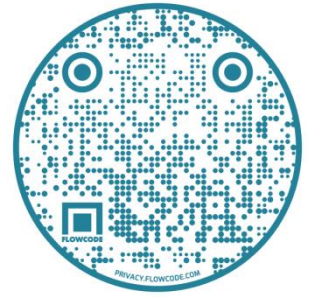
NOTE: As you progress in learning each of the topics developed you will find exercises to solve with the help of your teacher.

SURPRISE EXPRESSIONS



In today's English lesson, you will learn English native expressions to say, 'I'm surprised'. We are surprised by the events that occur in our daily life, instead of saying the boring phrase 'I'm surprised'. Learn some alternative English expressions that would make you sound fluent in English.

These English phrases could be used in different situations and you don't have to use the same old English phrase and sound boring. Practice these English phrases in your daily English conversation as a surprise comes your way.



Scan the code to watch the video tutorial and learn the expressions:

EXERCISE 01: Practice the expressions you saw in the video. Take advantage of your virtual class to do it

ADVICE AND SUGGESTIONS

Sometimes other people don't know what to do and they ask us for some advice. Here are ten phrases you can use when you are making suggestions.

1. I reckon you should stop now.
2. Why don't you stop now?
3. How about stopping now?
4. If I were you, I'd stop now.

Phrases 1, 2, 3 and 4 are quite informal. Phrases 2 and 3 are more tentative (you are trying not to be forceful with your ideas).

Phrase 4 is more forceful than the first three suggestion phrases.

5. I suggest you stop now.

Phrase 5 is neutral and can be used formally and informally. Using more stress on 'gest' of 'suggest' makes it more tentative and more stress on the main verb makes it more forceful.

6. You'd (really) better stop right now.

Phrase 6 is quite forceful and gives the idea that not following the advice will have a negative result.

7. I would strongly advise you to stop.

8. My advice would be to stop now.

Phrases 7 and 8 are quite formal in tone. Phrase 7 is really quite forceful and phrase 8 less forceful.

9. It might be a good idea to stop.

10. You might try stopping.

Phrases 9 and 10 are the most tentative phrases (least forceful). Phrase 10 sounds more informal than phrase 9.

EXERCISE 02: Practice the expressions with your classmates.

ASKING ABOUT HEALTH/LIFE

When we meet somebody, we know it's polite to ask a question or two about their health and their life. There are many different phrases in English for doing this. Here are ten of them.

1. How are you?

Phrase 1 is the best-known phrase but English people don't use it every time so it's useful to learn some of the others on this page.

2. How are things?

Phrase 2 is a general inquiry about the other person's health and life. Your answer could be about your health, your work or your personal life.

3. How's things?

Phrase 3 is similar to phrase 2 but the 'incorrect' grammar makes it much more informal.

4. How's it going?

5. How are you getting on?

Phrases 4 and 5 are asking about the other person's life (work or personal life).

6. How have you been?

Phrase 6 is really asking about health, but the other person may answer with general information about their life.

7. What have you been (getting) up to?

Phrase 7 is really asking about what kind of activities the other person has been doing recently. It more often refers to their home life, not work.

8. I hope everything is okay?

9. Alright?

Phrases 8 and 9 are asking about health and life with a yes / no question. Phrase 9 is much more informal than phrase 8.

10. How have you been keeping?

Phrase 10 is more formal but still sincere and friendly and is asking about the other person's health.

EXERCISE 03: Practice the expressions with your classmates.

APOLOGISING

Everybody makes mistakes sometimes. When it happens, we need a phrase to tell the other person how really sorry we are and stop them getting really angry. Here are ten phrases.

1. Sorry.

Phrase 1 is a general short apology. We use this when we bump into people on the street. At other times, it sounds too weak.

2. I'm (so / very / terribly) sorry.

In phrase 2, we use 'so', 'very' and 'terribly' to make the meaning stronger. 'Terribly' is the strongest. If we use one of the words in brackets, it is stressed.

3. Ever so sorry.

Phrase 3 is quite formal but it's a stronger apology than just 'sorry'.

4. How stupid / careless / thoughtless of me.

We use phrase 4 to criticise ourselves and the mistake that we have just made.

5. Pardon (me)**6. That's my fault.****7. Sorry. It was all my fault.**

We use phrases 6 and 7 to take all the responsibility for what happened. Phrase 7 is a little stronger.

8. Please excuse my (ignorance)

We use phrase 8 to apologise for our lack of knowledge or ability. We can replace the word in brackets with other nouns, e.g. carelessness, forgetfulness.

9. Please don't be mad at me.

Phrase 9 is asking the other person not to get angry. The tone is quite informal.

10. Please accept our (sincerest) apologies.

Phrase 10 is often used in formal letters. The word 'sincerest' makes the apology very strong and very formal.

EXERCISE 04: Practice the expressions with your classmates.**HOW TO USE SAY, TELL, SPEAK AND TALK****SAY, TELL, SPEAK OR TALK – WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?**

Say, tell, speak and talk are four very similar words that can be difficult to use correctly in English! Mistakes are common when there are no exact equivalents in your native language, or when rules on usage differ. Let's look at the differences between say, tell, speak and talk by explaining how each word is used separately.

HOW TO USE SAY

I say – He/She/It says – We/They say
I will say – I am saying – I said – I have said

When we use 'say', we **do not use an object** (e.g. me/them/you) immediately after the verb. The verb 'say' is used when we quote people directly and when we give instructions.

For example:

- 'Amelia **said** she would be back soon.'
- 'The weatherman **said** it would rain today.'
- 'I won't **say** this again! – Will you please get ready for school now?'

Say can also be used to express an opinion or thought, as in: 'I say we should give each person twenty tickets each to sell.'

HOW TO USE TELL

I tell – She/He/It tells – They/We tell
I will tell – I am telling – I told – I have told

When we use 'tell', we also include the object (e.g. you/her/us) immediately after the verb. The verb 'tell' is used when we say something to someone and is commonly used when giving an order or instruction.

For example:

- 'I **told my son** to brush his teeth.'
- 'The teacher **told the class** to do their homework.'
- 'You forgot to **tell me** to bring my swimming costume!'

Sometimes 'say' and 'tell' can be used interchangeably to express the same meaning when information is being passed from one person to another. In this case, the construction would be: '**tell**' + **object** or '**say**' + '**to**' + **object**.

For example:

- 'Laura **told me** that she would be late for work.'
- 'Laura **said to me** that she would be late for work.'



HOT TIP!

Learners of English often make mistakes like 'He said me...' or 'She said me that...'. This is incorrect. Remember to include 'to' between 'said' and the object! Just as you would 'send a letter TO someone', you would also 'say something TO someone'. The preposition 'to' shows the direction in which the information is going.

EXERCISE 05: Say or tell? – Choose the correct answer

- 1 Can you me the way to the station, please?
- 2 He didn't a word.
- 3 She her name was Sue.
- 4 Let me you something about my hobbies.
- 5 Forget everything I just .
- 6 Why didn't you him that before?
- 7 Why didn't you that before?
- 8 They nothing to me.
- 9 You don't need to us that.
- 10 What did Eric when he saw the new bike?

HOW TO USE SPEAK

I speak – She/He/It speaks – They/We speak
I will speak – I am speaking – I spoke – I have spoken

We use the verb 'speak' (instead of 'talk') when we are in a **more formal situation and wish to emphasise that something is important**. When 'speak' is used as a noun (speech) it also takes on a more formal tone than when we use 'talk' – i.e. 'Give a speech' is more formal than 'give a talk'.

For example:

- 'We need to **speak** about your attendance this term!' (stricter than 'talk about')
- 'John will be **speaking** at an international conference next month.' (more prestigious than 'give a talk on...')

We can also use 'speak' to **describe verbal fluency or knowledge of languages**, as in: 'He speaks three languages fluently – German, French and Spanish.'. In this context, 'speak' simply means that the person knows the languages. It doesn't only refer to spoken ability.

HOW TO USE TALK

I talk – She/He/It talks – They/We talk
I will talk – I am talking – I talked – I have talked

We use the verb 'talk' when we are **in a more relaxed setting** or when we are among friends **in a conversational situation**. You can think of 'talk' as a slightly more formal word for 'chat'.

For example:

- 'Sorry, who were you **talking** to before I interrupted?'
- 'I was **talking** with my mum the other day and we decided that...'
- 'I love **chatting** with my mates (friends) over a cuppa (cup of tea)! (very informal)

Often 'speak' and 'talk' can be used interchangeably to give the same meaning and there is no need to change the grammar of the sentence.

For example:

- 'I will **speak/talk** with you about this more on Monday.'
- 'We can **speak/talk** about the new project next week.'

EXERCISE 06: Speak or talk? – Choose the correct answer

1. _____ up! I can't hear you at all.

☐ Talk

☐ Speak

2. I couldn't _____ my friend into renting a house together.

☐ talk

☐ speak

3. Do I _____ sense?

☐ talk

☐ speak

4. I asked to _____ to the manager directly.

☐ speak

☐ talk

5. Don't _____ back to your mother.

speak

talk

6. He's going to have to _____ for himself on that problem.

talk

speak

7. Frankly _____, I think a person must put his own interests first.

talking

speaking

8. Every time they meet they _____ about nothing but sports.

speak

talk

9. We _____ today with Joyce Ann McConnell and Jackie King.

spoke

talked

10. After dinner we usually sit and _____ on the back porch.

speak

talk

11. Hi, may I _____ with Mr. Gordon?

speak

talk

12. How many languages can you _____?

talk

speak

13. Well, _____ to you later then.

Speak

Talk

14. We have much to _____ over.

Speak

Talk

15. It's time to _____ face-to-face, Dennis. Come out, just you.

Talk

Speak

Say	Tell	Speak	Talk
To speak about something, often reporting on what has been said.	To deliver information to someone.	To exchange information about something. (formal)	To exchange information about something. (informal)
We do not include an object e.g. Rosie said she was free this afternoon.	We include an object e.g. Rosie told me she was free this afternoon.	Can be used to cover languages. E.g. Georgie speaks three languages fluently.	Cannot be used to cover languages. E.g. Georgie talks three languages fluently.
Does not require a second person to engage with.	Does not require a second person to engage with.	Requires a second person to engage with.	Requires a second person to engage with.
E.g. I said I wasn't going swimming tonight.	E.g. I told you before that I am not interested in you in that way.	E.g. Let's speak about the class rules again before we continue.	E.g. We can talk about it more when you feel less angry.
Mostly interchangeable with tell. The grammatical structure must be altered.	Mostly interchangeable with say. The grammatical structure must be altered.	Mostly interchangeable with talk. The grammatical structure needn't be altered.	Mostly interchangeable with speak. The grammatical structure needn't be altered.
E.g. Richard said (that) he would be late home tonight.	E.g. Richard told me (that) he would be late home tonight.	E.g. We will speak about the plans for our summer holiday when I next see you.	E.g. We will talk about the plans for our summer holiday when I next see you.

COMMON ENGLISH EXPRESSIONS WITH SAY, TELL, SPEAK OR TALK**EXPRESSIONS WITH SAY**

Say something (= Say something to someone)

'You have to **say something** to Stuart about his poor work ethic!'

About to say (= to almost say something before you are stopped by something/someone)

'I was **about to say** thank you before you interrupted me.'

Nothing to say (= to not have anything to say about a topic or a person, can be used when there has been bad feeling around the topic.)

'After Jane ignored my opinion, I have **nothing to say** to her about future events.'

Want to say (= to feel you would like to say something to someone, but perhaps are unsure about doing so)

'I **want to say** something to Fiona about her bad temper, but I'm a little afraid of her!'

Need to say (= to have to say something to someone, can be used to ensure the person is listening properly, can be used to convey urgency or importance before saying what you have to say)

'Please listen carefully! I **need to say**

Hate to say (= to give over information when it isn't something that the speaker wants to say or that the listener wants to hear.)

'I **hate to say** it, but James isn't exceptionally good at managing our committee funds. We may need to look at recruiting a new treasurer.'

Fair to say (= to say something that is reasonable and measured on a topic)

'It is **fair to say** that we are all incredibly pleased with your work this month.'

Going to say (= to be about to say something before being beaten to it by another speaker)

- 'Shall we go to a pub for lunch today as the weather is so nice?
- 'Great idea! I was just **going to say** that myself.'

Anything to say (= to enquire as to whether the person you are talking with has something to say on the topic)

'Now we have covered the entire training guide, does anyone have **anything to say** on what we have learnt so far?'

Say no more (= used when the speaker no longer wishes to talk about a topic, often used to put an end to a difficult conversation and move forward)

'I'm sure you know how disappointed I am that you have not completed your homework again this week. Please finish your homework during break time and I will **say no more** about it.'

Say a few words (= a phrase used when you want to say something about someone/something, often used at the start of a short speech)

'Before we sit down to enjoy the meal, I would like to **say a few words** about the bride and groom.'

Can say for sure/certain (= when the speaker is convinced that what they are saying is the truth)

'I can **say for sure** that I saw Monica take money from the cash register and put it in her pocket'

Can't say for sure/certain (= when the speaker is not convinced that what they are saying is the truth)

'I **can't say for certain** that Kieran helped Monica hide the money'

Might say (= when the speaker is not sure if they will say something or not in the future)

'I **might say** something to my manager about the missing money, as I don't want to be blamed for it.'

How can you say? (= when someone is in disbelief over something they have just heard)

'**How can you say** such terrible things about your sister?'

People say (= to convey information about something which is commonly thought or said by a group of people, often used to spread rumours or untruths.)

'**People say** if you break a mirror, you will get seven years of bad luck.'

Dare say (= to say something is probable or likely)

'I **dare say** Lianna will be at the party as she has had a lot to do with organising it.'

Daren't say (= to hold back on saying something in case the listener is unhappy with what has been said)

'I **daren't say** anything to Kiara about her dress being too small in case she gets upset.'

Allowed to say (= to be permitted to say something)

'The great thing about our work meetings is that even the junior members are **allowed to say** what they think.'

Begin by saying (= to say something to start off, often used when addressing a crowd)

'I will **begin by saying** that I am very proud of the pupils' progress over the last ten weeks.'

Ought to say (= to think you should say something)

'I **ought to say** to my neighbour that I can hear his shouting through the walls.'

Never say (= to state something that you would never say, often in case of causing offense or upsetting someone)

'I would **never say** this to Amelia as she is so enthusiastic, but she really is a terrible singer!'

Rather not say (= to say what you would prefer to say instead of something else, hide the truth)

'I'd **rather not say** Amelia is a poor singer because I don't want to hurt her feelings.'

EXERCISE 07: Write 10 sentences with "say"

EXPRESSIONS WITH TELL

Tell on someone (= to say to someone – usually in authority – something about one of their peers that would displease them)

'I'm **telling on you** to the teacher for tripping Callum up!' (informal)

Tell off (= to express unhappiness at someone's actions, punish verbally)

'I **told Charlotte off** for throwing her rubbish on the ground'

Tell about (= to share information about something that has happened or something that will happen in the future)

'I need to **tell you about** what happened to me at the gym last night...'

Tell a story (= to read or relay a book/tale to someone)

'Lie down and get ready for bed, and I'll **tell you a story**.'

Tell a lie (= to say something that is not true)

'I **told a lie** when I said I was working. I just didn't want to go for a run with you!'

Tell the truth (= to say something that is true)

'Of course, you can trust me – I always **tell the truth**!'

Tell the future (= to explain what will happen at a later date)

'No one can **tell the future** because we don't know what will happen tomorrow.'

Tell the time (= to read the time on a clock/watch)

'Could you **tell me the time**, please?'

Tell to do something (= to instruct someone to carry out an instruction) I **told you to take the bins out**.'

Tell how (= to instruct someone on the way they should carry out a task)

'Nikki, please **tell Cameron how** to set up the cake display.'

I am telling you (= often used to capture the attention of the intended listener, can be used to reaffirm an instruction that has already been given)

'**I am telling you** to make your bed before you start playing with your toys!'

Tell a secret (= to share something with someone that should be kept confidential)

'Let me **tell you a secret** I heard about Ellie, but you mustn't let anyone else know!'

Tell a joke (= to share a joke with someone)

'I can **tell you a joke** if you want to hear one?'

Tell the difference (= to identify characteristics that differ between two or more things/people)

'Can you **tell the difference between** the twins? Millie has blue eyes and Lilly has green eyes.'

Tell someone's name (= to let someone know what a person is called)

'Could you **tell the class your name** and where you are from?'

Tell someone's fortune (= to predict what will happen in someone's life, often using tarot cards or palm reading)

'Show me the palm of your hand and I will **tell you your fortune**!'

Should tell (= to know it is best that you tell someone something)

'You **should tell** the teacher that you struggled to understand the last lesson. Maybe she can go over the grammar rules again with you.'

Need to tell (= to have to say something to someone, can be used to ensure the person is listening properly, can be used to convey urgency or importance before stating what you have to say)

'I **need to tell** you what happened last night, and I need you to listen very carefully.'

Never tell (= to promise not to say anything about something that has happened)

'I promise that I will **never tell** anyone your secret. It's safe with me!'

About to tell (= to almost say something before you are stopped by something/someone)

'I was **about to tell** you what happened before you took that phone call.'

Tell tales (= to pass on information to get another person into trouble, not always true stories)

'Stop **telling tales** on your little brother! I know it wasn't him who broke the door.'

EXPRESSIONS WITH SPEAK

Speak up (= to have to say something louder to be heard)

'You need to **speak up** so your great grandma can hear you. She's a bit deaf!'

Speak out (= to voice a fact or view even though it may cause trouble, raise issues)

'We have to **speak out** about the unsafe conditions at work before someone gets hurt.'

Speak down to (= to say something to someone in a manner which is condescending)

'I think she **speaks down to** me because I'm just a shop assistant and she's a manager.'

Speak on (= to say something about a topic or subject, often in a formal setting)

'I would like to **speak on** the topic of personal hygiene in class today.'

Speak about (= to say something on a topic or subject with someone, often in a more relaxed setting than 'speak on')

'I'd like to **speak about** our fundraising efforts at the next committee meeting.'

Speak in (= can be used to define what language is being spoken)

'Multilingual people can **speak in** many languages.'

Speak to (= to verbally communicate with someone, quite formal)

'I'd like to **speak to** you about your plans to continue as company treasurer next year.'

Speak of (= an expression used when you don't want to talk about an issue or topic again)

'You've been punished enough for taking my car without asking. We won't **speak of** it again.'

Speak for (= an expression used when someone is saying something on another's behalf)

'I **speak for** all of us when I say your performance must improve over the next term.'

Speak out of turn (= to offer your opinion when it is not needed, welcome, or deemed appropriate)

'Forgive me for **speaking out of turn**, as I know I am only here to take notes on the meeting, but wouldn't it be a good idea to run a larger focus group before taking the product to market?'

Speak with (= to talk to someone about a topic, consult or get advice)

'I'll need to **speak with** my senior advisor before I can authorise a payment for such a large sum.'

Speaking terms (= in communication, being amicable, communicating but in a minimal way due to dislike or following an argument)

'They haven't been **on speaking terms** since John went for dinner with his ex-wife.'

So to speak (= used when quoting a figure of speech or describing something in an abstract way)

'In John's relationship with his wife she wears the trousers, **so to speak**.'

Speak the same language (= used when talking about two or more people or countries speaking the same language, have a good understanding or rapport)

'People **speak the same language** in Portugal and Brazil, but with slight differences.'

'When it comes to shopping, Jane and I **speak the same language**!'

Speak openly (= to talk about something without fear of what others may think, can often be on sensitive topics)

'Liz **speaks openly** about her experiences as a single parent in the hope that she can inspire others.'

Speak one's mind (= to say what you are thinking about, even if others may not want to hear it)

'I know something has been troubling you. If you **speak your mind**, maybe I can help.'

Be spoken for (= to describe something/someone that has already been claimed by someone else)

'Unfortunately, most of the flats in the new building have already **been spoken for**.'

Speak well of (= to have pleasant things to say about someone or something)

'Your new supervisor **speaks well of** you.'

Speak ill of (= to have unpleasant things to say about someone or something)

'You always **speak ill of** your father. Why is that?'

Speak up for (= to say something on someone's behalf who may not have the authority to speak themselves or may feel afraid or shy to do so)

'Henry is such a kind boy; he always **speaks up for** his classmate John, who has trouble with bullies.'

Speak volumes (= used to emphasise the importance of one's actions/inactions or words/lack of words)

'The fact that the boss refuses to address the smoking policy **speaks volumes** about his lack of leadership.'

Speak highly of someone/something (= used when someone says very good things about someone or something)

'The head teacher **speaks highly of** the work you have done as a volunteer at the school.'

EXPRESSIONS WITH TALK

Talk up (= used when someone praises someone/something, perhaps to promote)

'I can't **talk up** this new course book enough! It's really interesting and has lots of great examples.'

Talk down (= used when someone is diminishing something they or someone else has done in fear of looking like they are showing off)

'Don't **talk down** the efforts you put into your essay. You should be very proud of the hard work you have put it.'

Talk out of (= used when you are trying to convince someone to change their mind about a bad idea they have)

'I have tried to **talk him out of** skydiving, but he insists he wants to do it!'

Talk back (= to reply in a rude manner, often to voice opposition or question an order)

'Don't **talk back** to your mother! She has already told you to clean your room.'

Talk over (= to interrupt or speak when someone else is talking)

'Please don't **talk over** me! You'll get your chance to speak next.'

Talk about (= to say something about something/someone)

'We can **talk about** that in person at the next meeting'

Talk down to (= to say something to someone in a manner which is condescending)

'She **talks down to** me because she thinks I don't understand English very well.'

Talk to (= to say something to someone)

'I will **talk to** you after class, but just now I am listening to the teacher.'

Talk on (= to talk about a certain subject or topic)

'After my speech about sustainability, Arthur will **talk on** the ways we can achieve this in our daily lives.'

Talk with (= to have a conversation with someone about something/someone)

'I need to **talk with** you about our latest essay. Are you finding it as difficult as I am?'

Talk around (= to indirectly talk about an issue that may be sensitive without addressing it directly)

'At the meeting they **talked around** the issue of missing finances, but nothing was resolved.'

PRACTICE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY





HELPING VERBS/AUXILIARY VERBS

Helping verbs or **auxiliary verbs** such as *will, shall, may, might, can, could, must, ought to, should, would, used to, need* are used in conjunction with **main verbs** to express shades of time and mood. The combination of helping verbs with main verbs creates what are called **verb phrases** or **verb strings**. In the following sentence, "will have been" are helping or auxiliary verbs and "studying" is the main verb; the whole verb string is underlined:

- As of next August, I will have been studying chemistry for ten years.

Students should remember that adverbs and contracted forms are not, technically, part of the verb. In the sentence, "He has already started." the adverb *already* modifies the verb, but it is not really part of the verb. The same is true of the 'nt in "He hasn't started yet" (the adverb *not*, represented by the contracted *n't*, is not part of the verb, *has started*).

Shall, will and forms of *have, do* and *be* combine with main verbs to indicate time and voice. As auxiliaries, the verbs *be, have* and *do* can change form to indicate changes in subject and time.

- I shall go now.
- He had won the election.
- They did write that novel together.
- I am going now.
- He was winning the election.
- They have been writing that novel for a long time.

USES OF SHALL AND WILL AND SHOULD

In England, *shall* is used to express the simple future for first person *I* and *we*, as in "Shall we meet by the river?" *Will* would be used in the simple future for all other persons. Using *will* in the first person would express determination on the part of the speaker, as in "We will finish this project by tonight, by golly!" Using *shall* in second and third persons would indicate promise about the subject, as in "This shall be revealed to you in good time." This usage is certainly acceptable in the U.S., although *shall* is used far less frequently. The distinction between the two is often obscured by the contraction *'ll*, which is the same for both verbs.

In the United States, we seldom use *shall* for anything other than polite questions (suggesting an element of permission) in the first-person:

- "Shall we go now?"
- "Shall I call a doctor for you?"

(In the second sentence, many writers would use *should* instead, although *should* is somewhat more tentative than *shall*.) In the U.S., to express the future tense, the verb *will* is used in all other cases.

Shall is often used in formal situations (legal or legalistic documents, minutes to meetings, etc.) to express obligation, even with third person and second-person constructions:

- The board of directors shall be responsible for payment to stockholders.
- The college president shall report financial shortfalls to the executive director each semester."

Should is usually replaced, nowadays, by *would*. It is still used, however, to mean "ought to" as in

- You really shouldn't do that.
- If you think that was amazing, you should have seen it last night.

In British English and very formal American English, one is apt to hear or read *should* with the first-person pronouns in expressions of liking such as "I should prefer iced tea" and in tentative expressions of opinion such as

- I should imagine they'll vote Conservative.
- I should have thought so.

USES OF *DO*, *DOES* AND *DID*

In the simple present tense, "*do*" will function as an auxiliary **to express the negative and to ask questions**. (*Does*, however, is substituted for third-person, singular subjects in the present tense. The past tense *did* works with all persons, singular and plural.)

- I don't study at night.
- She doesn't work here anymore.
- Do you attend this school?
- Does he work here?

These verbs also work as "short answers," with the main verb omitted.

- Does she work here? No, she doesn't ~~work here~~.

With "yes-no" questions, the form of *do* goes in front of the subject and the main verb comes after the subject:

- Did your grandmother know Truman?
- Do wildflowers grow in your back yard?

Forms of *do* are useful in expressing **similarity and differences** in conjunction with *so* and *neither*.

- My wife hates spinach and so does my son.
- My wife doesn't like spinach; neither do I.

Do is also helpful because it means you don't have to repeat the verb:

- Larry excelled in language studies; so did his brother.
- Raoul studies as hard as his sister does.

The so-called *emphatic do* has many uses in English.

- To add emphasis to an entire sentence: "He does like spinach. He really does!"

- b. To add emphasis to an imperative: "Do come in." (actually softens the command)
- c. To add emphasis to a frequency adverb: "He never did understand his father." "She always does manage to hurt her mother's feelings."
- d. To contradict a negative statement: "You didn't do your homework, did you?" "Oh, but I did finish it."
- e. To ask a clarifying question about a previous negative statement: "Ridwell didn't take the tools." "Then who did take the tools?"
- f. To indicate a strong concession: "Although the Clintons denied any wrong-doing, they did return some of the gifts."

In the absence of other modal auxiliaries, a form of *do* is used in question and negative constructions known as the *get passive*:

- Did Rinaldo get selected by the committee?
- The audience didn't get riled up by the politician.

WOULD

Would is an auxiliary verb - a modal auxiliary verb. We use **would** mainly to:

- talk about the past
- talk about the future in the past
- express the conditional mood

We also use **would** for other functions, such as:

- expressing desire, polite requests and questions, opinion, or hope, wish and regret

Structure of **would**

The basic structure for **would** is:

subject	+	auxiliary verb would	+	main verb
---------	---	-----------------------------	---	-----------

Note that:

- The auxiliary verb **would** is invariable. There is only one form: **would**
- The **main verb** is usually in the *base* form (*He would **go***).

Look at the basic structure again, with positive, negative and question sentences:

	subject	Auxiliary would	not	main verb base	
+	I	would		like	tea.
-	She	would	not	go.	
?	Would	you		help?	

Note that the main verb is sometimes in the form:

- *have + past participle* (*He would **have gone***)
- *be + -ing* (*He would **be going***)

The main verb cannot be the *to-infinitive*. We cannot say: ~~*He would to like coffee.*~~

Be careful! Note that **would** and **had** have the same short form '**d**':

He'd finished = He **had** finished

He'd like coffee = He **would** like coffee

USE OF **WOULD**

Would for the past

We often use **would** as a kind of past tense of **will** or **going to**:

- Even as a boy, he knew that he would succeed in life.
- I thought it would rain so I brought my umbrella.

Using **would** as a kind of past tense of **will** or **going to** is common in reported speech:

- She said that she would buy some eggs. ("I will buy some eggs.")
- The candidate said that he wouldn't increase taxes. ("I won't increase taxes.")
- Why didn't you bring your umbrella? I told you it would rain! ("It's going to rain.")

We often use **would not** to talk about past refusals:

- He wanted a divorce but his wife would not agree.
- Yesterday morning, the car wouldn't start.

We sometimes use **would** (rather like **used to**) when talking about habitual past behaviour:

- Every weekday my father would come home from work at 6pm and watch TV.
- Every summer we'd go to the seaside.
- Sometimes she'd phone me in the middle of the night.
- We would always argue. We could never agree.

Would for the future in past

When talking about the past we can use **would** to express something that has not happened at the time we are talking about:

- In London she met the man that she would one day marry.
- He left 5 minutes late, unaware that the delay would save his life.

Would for conditionals

We often use **would** express the so-called second and third conditionals:

- If he lost his job, he would have no money.
- If I had won, the lottery I would have bought a car.

Using the same conditional structure, we often use **would** when giving advice:

- I wouldn't eat that if I were you.
- If I were in your place I would refuse.
- If you asked me, I would say you should go.

Sometimes the condition is "understood" and there does not have to be an "if" clause:

- Someone who liked John would probably love John's father. (If someone liked John, they would probably love John's father.)
- You would never know it. (for example: If you met him you would never know that he was rich.)
- Why don't you invite Mary? I'm sure she'd come.

Although there is always a main verb, sometimes it is understood (not stated) as in:

- I would like to stay. | I wish you would. (would stay)
- Do you think he would come? | I'm sure he would. (would come)

- Who would help us? | John would. (would help us)

Would for desire or inclination

- I would love to live here.
- Would you like some coffee?
- What I would really like is some tea.

Would for polite requests and questions

- Would you open the door, please? (more polite than: Open the door, please.)
- Would you go with me? (more polite than: Will you go with me?)
- Would you know the answer? (more polite than: Do you know the answer?)
- What would the capital of Nigeria be? (more polite than: What is the capital of Nigeria?)

Would for opinion or hope

- I would imagine that they'll buy a new one.
- I suppose some people would call it torture.
- I would have to agree.
- I would expect him to come.
- Since you ask me, I'd say the blue one is best.

Would for wish

- I wish you would stay. (I really want you to stay. I hope you will stay.)
- They don't like me. I'm sure they wish I'd resign.

Note that **all** of these uses of **would** express distance or remoteness:

- remoteness in time (past time)
- remoteness of possibility or probability
- remoteness between speakers (formality, politeness)

Would for presumption or expectation

- That would be Jo calling. I'll answer it.
- We saw a police helicopter overhead yesterday morning. | Really? They would have been looking for those bank robbers.

Would for uncertainty

- He would seem to be getting better. (less certain than: He seems to be getting better.)
- It would appear that I was wrong. (less certain than: It appears that I was wrong.)

Would for derogatory comment

- They would say that, wouldn't they?
- John said he didn't steal the money. | Well, he would, wouldn't he?

Would that for regret (poetic/rare)

This rare poetic or literary use of **would** does not have the normal structure:

- Would that it was true! (If only it were true! We wish that it were true!)
- Would that his mother had lived to see him become president.

EXERCISE 08: Choose the correct answer and write it on de line

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. I knew he would _____ famous one day.</p> <p>to be</p> <p>be</p> <p>will</p> | <p>4. As children we would _____ together every day.</p> <p>playing</p> <p>to play</p> <p>play</p> |
| <p>2. He said that _____ help me.</p> <p>he'd</p> <p>he would to</p> <p>he woulded</p> | <p>5. Nobody knew that one day he _____ be rich.</p> <p>will</p> <p>would</p> <p>would to</p> |
| <p>3. I asked him to walk faster but he _____ at first.</p> <p>would</p> <p>wouldn't</p> <p>'d</p> | <p>6. If you asked me _____ say you were crazy.</p> <p>would I</p> <p>I'd would</p> <p>I'd</p> |
| <p>7. Would you _____ to go?</p> <p>like</p> <p>liked</p> <p>to like</p> | <p>9. He would _____ to be improving.</p> <p>seem</p> <p>seems</p> <p>seem'd</p> |
| <p>8. Do you think he'd help? I'm sure _____ if you asked.</p> <p>he help</p> <p>he'd</p> <p>he would</p> | <p>10. We want to play tennis. I wish _____ stop raining.</p> <p>it would</p> <p>it had</p> <p>it will</p> |

CHOOSING A SYNONYM

There is a certain skill involved in choosing the most appropriate synonym, as not all are created equal. It is important to consider the connotation of the word because some synonyms can inject a different meaning than the one intended. For example, one synonym of sad is "gloomy" however; this word carries quite a negative connotation. Depending on the circumstance you can use it, but if you just want to say that someone is "down," then another synonym such as "blue" or "unhappy" would be more applicable.

Here is a list of adjectives and their synonyms that are commonly used to describe people.

- ✓ Beautiful: Attractive, Pretty, Lovely, Stunning
- ✓ Fair: Just, Objective, Impartial, Unbiased
- ✓ Funny: Humorous, Comical, Hilarious, Hysterical
- ✓ Happy: Content, Joyful, Mirthful, Upbeat
- ✓ Hardworking: Diligent, Determined, Industrious, Enterprising
- ✓ Honest: Honorable, Fair, Sincere, Trustworthy

- ✓ Intelligent: Smart, Bright, Brilliant, Sharp
- ✓ Introverted: Shy, Bashful, Quiet, Withdrawn
- ✓ Kind: Thoughtful, Considerate, Amiable, Gracious
- ✓ Lazy: Idle, Lackadaisical, Lethargic, Indolent
- ✓ Mean: Unfriendly, Unpleasant, Bad-tempered, Difficult
- ✓ Outgoing: Friendly, Sociable, Warm, Extroverted
- ✓ Rich: Affluent, Wealthy, Well-off, Well-to-do
- ✓ Strong: Stable, Secure, Solid, Tough
- ✓ Unhappy: Sad, Depressed, Melancholy, Miserable
- ✓ Lucky: Auspicious, Fortunate

Synonyms are words that are similar or have a related meaning to another word. They can be lifesavers, especially when you want to avoid repeating the same words over and over.

- ✓ Positive: Optimistic, Cheerful, Starry-eyed, Sanguine
- ✓ Bossy: Controlling, Tyrannical

Here are some miscellaneous words and their synonyms:

- ✓ Baffle: confuse, deceive
- ✓ Hypocrisy: duplicity, falseness
- ✓ Pacify: appease, placate
- ✓ Recalcitrant: obstinate, stubborn
- ✓ Turbulent: disordered, violent
- ✓ Valid: authorized, legitimate
- ✓ Old: antiquated, ancient, obsolete, extinct, past, prehistoric, venerable, aged
- ✓ True: genuine, reliable, factual, accurate, precise, correct, valid, real
- ✓ Important: required, substantial, vital, essential, primary, significant, requisite, critical
- ✓ Weak: frail, anemic, feeble, infirm, languid, sluggish, puny, fragile

EXERCISE 09: Below is a list of synonyms related to the adjectives above. Match the right synonym with one of the adjectives above

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Loaded | 6. Truthful | 11. Languid |
| 2. Disconsolate | 7. Beneficent | 12. Jocular |
| 3. Stalwart | 8. Convivial | 13. Benevolent |
| 4. Clever | 9. Virulent | 14. Assiduous |
| 5. Cute | 10. Reserved | 15. Blissful |

ANTONYM

An **antonym** is a word that means the **opposite** of another word. For example "bad" is an antonym of "good". Here are some more examples:

prefix	antonyms		part of speech
	good	bad	adjective
	small	big	adjective
	easy	hard difficult	adjective
	soft	hard	adjective

	male	female	adjective noun
	up	down	preposition adverb
	go	come	verb
made by adding prefix un-	able	unable	adjective
	selfish	unselfish	adjective
	do	undo	verb
made by adding prefix in-	decent	indecent	adjective
	tolerant	intolerant	adjective
	human	inhuman	adjective
made by adding prefix non-	conformist	nonconformist	adjective noun
	essential	nonessential	adjective noun
	sense	nonsense	noun

HOMOPHONES

In your own language you know many words that sound the same but do not mean the same. They are *homophones* (= "same sound"). In English, too, there are many homophones, and it's important to try to learn and understand them. We use homophones all the time, even in everyday speech. They are also a common source of humour in jokes, and frequently occur in riddles.

These pages explain homophones and give examples with audio, and also list many homophones by level and by type.

What are Homophones?

Homophone (noun): one of two or more words with the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings (for example *weak* and *week*)

Homophones are words that have exactly the **same sound** (pronunciation) but different meanings and (usually) spelling.

Common Homophones List

The following list of 70 homophone pairs contains only the most common homophones, using relatively well-known words. These are headwords only. No inflections (such as third person singular "s" or noun plurals) are included. You can see more homophones in the graded homophones lists above.

air	heir	die	dye	made	maid	right	write
aisle	isle	fair	fare	mail	male	root	route
ante-	anti-	fir	fur	meat	meet	sail	sale
eye	I	flour	flower	morning	mourning	sea	see
bare	bear	for	four	none	nun	seam	seem
be	bee	hair	hare	oar	or	sight	site
brake	break	heal	heel	one	won	sew	so
buy	by	hear	here	pair	pear	shore	sure
cell	sell	him	hymn	peace	piece	sole	soul
cent	scent	hole	whole	plain	plane	some	sum
cereal	serial	hour	our	poor	pour	son	sun
coarse	course	idle	idol	pray	prey	stair	stare
complement	compliment	in	inn	principal	principle	stationary	stationery
dam	damn	knight	night	profit	prophet	steal	steel
dear	deer	knot	not	real	reel	suite	sweet

EXERCISE 10: Which is the correct word?

1. I didn't _____ what she said.

Hear
Here

9. He was a medieval _____.

Night
Knight

2. They forgot to take _____ printouts.

There
Their
They're

10. The building _____ is huge.

Site
Sight

3. Venison is the meat from a _____.

Dear
Deer

11. She's as mad as a March _____.

Hair
Hare

4. The house is by the _____.

See
Sea

12. She gave him a _____ of her mind.

Peace
Piece

5. She held the _____ in her hand.

Reigns
Rains
Reins

13. He _____ a snowball at the police officer.

Threw
Through

6. They tried to _____ the painting.
Steel
Steal

14. It's a _____ of time.
Waist
Waste

7. He had to _____ the button on.
Sow
Sew
Either could be used here.

15. They didn't _____ us of the danger.
Warn
Worn

8. I hope the _____ is fine.
Weather
Whether

PRACTICE THE FOLLOWING VOCABULARY

Character Traits: Synonyms

<u>Nice</u> helpful friendly kindhearted compassionate pleasant thoughtful agreeable courteous	<u>Mean</u> wicked rude thoughtless impolite cruel hateful unfriendly unkind	<u>Happy</u> cheerful joyful excited satisfied content delighted pleased glad	<u>Sad</u> depressed serious gloomy miserable unhappy discouraged sorrowful mournful
<u>Smart</u> intelligent brilliant clever bright skillful wise brainy	<u>Brave</u> daring courageous adventurous fearless heroic	<u>Tricky</u> dishonest deceitful sneaky secretive sly untrustworthy	<u>Funny</u> amusing hysterical humorous comical hilarious silly
<u>Mad</u> exasperated annoyed outraged furious frustrated angry displeased irritated	<u>Scared</u> terrified panicked nervous afraid alarmed frightened fearful petrified	<u>Thankful</u> appreciative grateful <u>Clumsy</u> awkward uncoordinated <u>Talkative</u> chatty communicative	<u>Active</u> athletic energetic <u>Shy</u> bashful quiet

EXERCISE 11: Put the word in the following table and Synonyms, Antonyms

Name: _____

SYNONYM SENSATION



Word	Synonym	Antonym



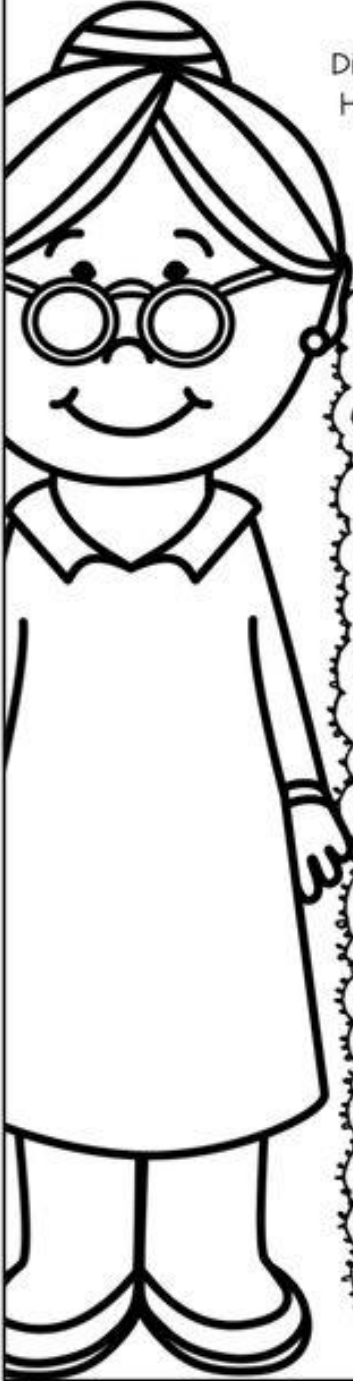
©Jen Bradshaw TeacherKarma.com

Name _____

Grandma's Antonyms and Synonyms Quilt

Directions: Grandma loves to sew. She is making a harvest quilt. Help her finish the quilt by coloring according to the color code.

antonyms = orange synonyms = brown



go stop	above over	bad good	asleep awake	below under
cry weep	close open	fix repair	home house	false true
happy sad	clean tidy	yes no	road street	left right
hard difficult	sour sweet	over under	day night	small little
more less	late tardy	hot cold	soft hard	fast quick
hop jump	little big	glad happy	pretty beautiful	up down
wet dry	wet damp	pull push	gift present	

The Moffatt Girls
©Annie Moffatt @

BIOGRAPHY (OF THE NEW CONTENT INCLUDED IN THIS VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT)

1. (*The New Fowler's Modern English Usage* edited by R.W. Burchfield. Clarendon Press: Oxford, England. 1996. Used with the permission of Oxford University Press. Examples our own.)
2. Based on descriptions in *Grammar Dimensions: Form, Meaning, and Use* 2nd Ed. by Jan Frodesen and Janet Eyring. Heinle & Heinle: Boston. 1997. Examples our own.

EGRAPHY (OF THE NEW CONTENT INCLUDED IN THIS VERSION OF THE DOCUMENT)

1. http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-exercise-simple-past.php
2. https://elt.oup.com/student/oxfordsolutions/elementary/grammar_07_01?cc=hu&selLanguage=hu
3. <http://www.learnex.in/learn-13-native-english-expressions-english-online/>
4. <https://www.ihbristol.com/useful-english-expressions/example/advice-and-suggestions-1>
5. <https://www.ihbristol.com/useful-english-expressions/example/asking-about-health-life-2>
6. <https://www.ihbristol.com/useful-english-expressions/example/apologising-3>
7. <https://onlineteachersuk.com/say-tell-speak-talk/>
8. <https://loveenglish.org/natural-disasters/>
9. <http://guidetogrammar.org/grammar/auxiliary.htm>
10. https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises/confusing_words/say_tell.htm
11. <https://languageavenue.com/intermediate-english/intermediate-vocabulary-exercises/speak-or-talk-1-intermediate#take-the-quiz>
12. <https://languageavenue.com/intermediate-english/intermediate-vocabulary-exercises/speak-or-talk-1-intermediate#take-the-quiz>
13. <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-modal-would.htm>
14. <https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/verbs-modal-would-quiz.htm>