

ENGLISH II MATERIALS

Sources of texts: Magazines, Newsletters, Journals



Magazines and newsletters are either serials or periodical publications that are published on a regular, recurring schedule for an indefinite period of time. That schedule can be weekly, monthly, quarterly, or every other day of every other month. In general, the differences between **newsletters** and **magazines** come down to **how they are written**, **who they are written for**, and **how they are distributed**. Additionally, most newsletters and magazines provide **visual clues** as to their identity. The most common differences between magazines and newsletters are:

Content

Magazine: periodical publication with **articles**, interviews, publicity **stories**, **pictures**, **several subjects**, **multiple authors**.

Newsletter: periodical publication with articles, interviews, publicity, **about a subject or topic**, one or more authors.

Audience

Magazine: written for the general public. Even special interest magazines are written with a general audience in mind with minimum technical jargon or specialized language and glossary explanations

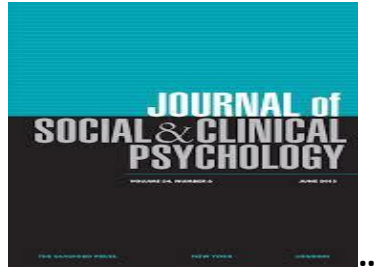
- **Newsletter:** written for a group of people with a **common interest**. It may contain more **technical jargon** or **specialized language** not readily understood by the **general public that doesn't share the interest** or common ideas of the newsletter audience.

Distribution

Magazine: available by subscription or from newsstands, often **supported by advertising**.

Newsletter: available by subscription, distributed to members of an organization, supported by subscriptions, organizational membership fees (club dues), or paid for by the publishing authority.

Journals



A **journal** is an academic publication containing articles written by **researchers, professors** and other experts. Journals focus on a **specific discipline or field of study**. Unlike newspapers and magazines, journals are intended for an academic or technical audience, not general readers. Most journal articles have the following characteristics:

- Are peer reviewed.
- Have original research.
- Focus on current developments.
- Cite other works and have bibliographies.
- Can be in print, online or both.

Journals are published on a regular basis: monthly, quarterly, bimonthly, and are sequentially numbered. Each copy is an **issue**; a set of issues makes a **volume**. Like newspapers and magazines, journals are also called periodicals or serials.

EXAMPLES:

Newsletter

https://www.tyrrell.k12.nc.us/apps/pages/index.jsp?uREC_ID=1558424&type=d&pREC_ID=2074308

JOURNAL

<https://academic.oup.com/journals>

VOCABULARY COLLOCATIONS



Collocations are expressions made up of two or more words that are commonly used together. Good examples of this type of word pairing are combinations with 'make' and 'do'. **You make a cup of tea**, but you **do your homework**. There are no collocation rules that can be learned. The native English speaker intuitively makes the correct collocation, based on a lifetime's experience of hearing and reading the words in set combinations. This is a short list of collocations to give an idea about them.

Ladies and gentlemen

Black and white

This is a **fast train**

I love **fast food/junk food**

I am **taking a quick shower**

This is a **quick meal**

VERB COLLOCATIONS

Verb collocations

Have	Do	Make
have a bath have a drink have a good time have a haircut have a holiday have a problem have a relationship have a rest have lunch have sympathy	do business do nothing do someone a favor do the cooking do the housework do the shopping do the washing up do your best do your hair do your homework	make a difference make a mess make a mistake make a noise make an effort make furniture make money make progress make room make trouble

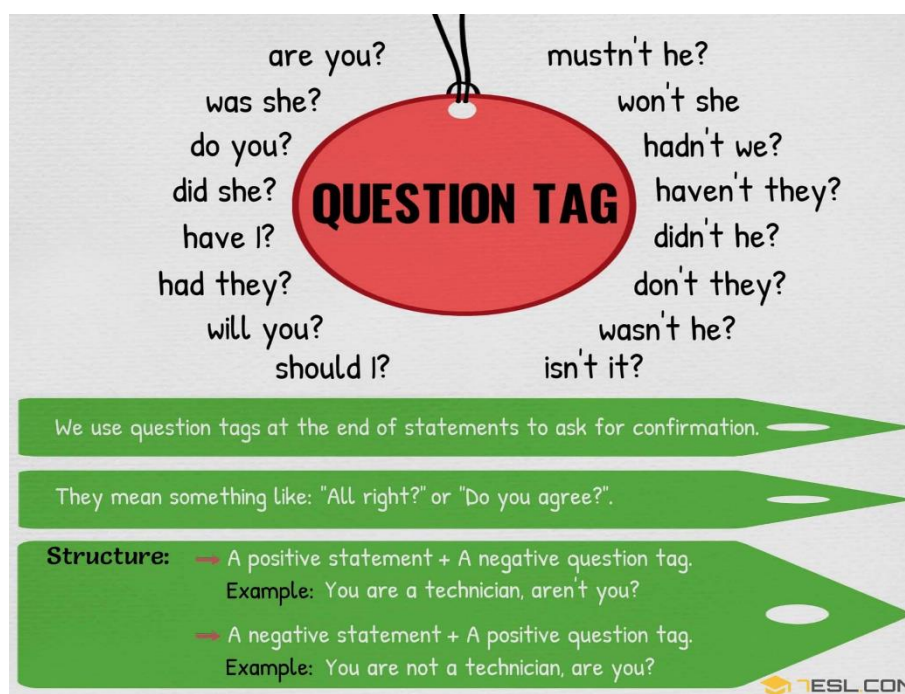
Take	Break	Catch
take a break take a chance take a look take a rest take a seat take a taxi take an exam take notes take someone's place take someone's temperature	break a habit break a leg break a promise break a record break a window break someone's heart break the ice break the law break the news to someone break the rules	catch a ball catch a bus catch a chill catch a cold catch a thief catch fire catch sight of catch someone's attention catch someone's eye catch the flu
Pay	Save	Keep
pay a fine pay attention pay by credit card pay cash pay interest pay someone a compliment pay someone a visit pay the bill pay the price pay your respects	save electricity save energy save money save one's strength save someone a seat save someone's life save something to a disk save space save time save yourself the trouble	keep a diary keep a promise keep a secret keep an appointment keep calm keep control keep in touch keep quiet keep someone's place keep the change
Come	Go	Get
come close come complete with come direct come early come first come into view come last	go abroad go astray go bad go bald go bankrupt go blind go crazy	get a job get a shock get angry get divorced get drunk get frightened get home

come late come on time come prepared come right back come second come to a compromise come to a decision come to an agreement come to an end come to a standstill come to terms with come to a total of come under attack	go dark go deaf go fishing go mad go missing go on foot go online go out of business go overseas go quiet go sailing go to war go yellow	get lost get married get nowhere get permission get pregnant get ready get started get the impression get the message get the sack get upset get wet get worried
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Miscellaneous collocations

TIME	BUSINESS ENGLISH	CLASSIFIERS
bang on time dead on time early 12th century free time from dawn till dusk great deal of time late 20th century make time for next few days past few weeks right on time run out of time save time spare time spend some time take your time tell someone the time time goes by time passes waste time	annual turnover bear in mind break off negotiations cease trading chair a meeting close a deal close a meeting come to the point dismiss an offer draw a conclusion draw your attention to launch a new product lay off staff go bankrupt go into partnership make a loss make a profit market forces sales figures take on staff	a ball of string a bar of chocolate a bottle of water a bunch of carrots a cube of sugar a pack of cards a pad of paper

TAG QUESTIONS



A tag question is a special construction in English. It is a statement followed by a mini question. We use tag questions to ask for confirmation. They mean something like: "Is that right?" or "Do you agree?"

A "tag" is something small added to something larger. The little piece of cloth added to a shirt showing size or washing instructions is a tag. A tag question is a statement followed by a mini question.

How are tag questions formed?

- Normally a positive statement is followed by a **negative tag**, and a negative statement is followed by a **positive tag**. For example: **You're English, aren't you?** **You're not German, are you?**
- **The statement** and **the tag** are always separated by a **comma**.

Verb Agreement

- The verb in the statement should be the same tense as the verb in the tag:

Present / present

You are a good singer, **aren't you?**

Past / past

You didn't go to work yesterday, **did you?**

Future/ future

Mary will help me, **won't she?**

Present perfect /present perfect

You have been to London, **haven't you?**

- The question tag must be asked with the pronoun, never with the noun?
- **Maria** is nice, isn't **Maria**? Maria is nice, isn't **she**?



TAG QUESTIONS EXAMPLES

- 1- Humans **are** destroying the planet, **AREN'T THEY** ?
- 2- Natalia Paris **is** really a beautiful model, **ISN'T SHE**?
- 3- Joe **is** handsome, ?
- 4- **Mary** and **Joe** are my best friends, ?
- 5- The will is safe in my safety box, ?
- 6- She didn't come here yesterday, ?
- 7- **We WILL be** back by 9:00 p.m., ?
- 8- A spray can explode if it is exposed to fire, ?
- 9- My friend Mary was in this place, ?
- 10- Hey, dear friends I am invited, **AREN'T I**?
- 11- I am happy, ?
- 12- I am not a bad person, ?
- 13- The classes give some information, ?
- 14- Nathalie finished the homework, ?
- 15- You have many books in your locker, ?
- 16- The president **has never been** in that town, ?
- 17- She has visited us several times, ?
- 18- That was a bad film, ?

19- The movies were excellent, ?

20- You **haven't met** my daughter, ?

21- You **lived** in England, ?

EXERCISES

Choose the correct tag question.

1. John doesn't love Mary, ___?

- a) doesn't he b) didn't he c) loves her d) loves he not e) Does he

2. She is a brilliant student, ___?

- a) is she b) doesn't she c) wasn't she d) was she e) isn't she

3. I **never** said I love him,

- a) did we b) didn't we c) didn't I d) did he e) did I?

4. The girls went to Cartagena ___?

- a) did they b) didn't they c) did the girls d) didn't the girls e) to they

5. The old lady has stolen the money, ___?

- a) Isn't she b) stolen she c) hasn't she? d) didn't she e) doesn't she

6. There's nothing in the fridge, ?

- a. wasn't there b) isn't there c) can we d) was there e) is there

Complete the following statements with tag questions with modal verbs: **will, should, would, can, could**

7. you **should** wake up earlier, ?

8. He **won't** wash the car, ?

9. he can't cook the chicken, ?

10. We will win tomorrow, ?

11. The children **went** to the park, ?

12. you would like a cup of coffee, ?

13. You like the coffee with sugar, ?

14. She likes the tea with milk, ?