

WORKBOOK

Intermediate #1

UNIT 02: ENTERTAINMENT!

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V O C A B U L A R Y

LESSON 01: EATING OUT

All over the world people gather around a table to have **deep** or **casual** conversations, discuss business, plans for the future, or just get together! Going out to eat can be a great experience - once you're able to communicate comfortably when at a restaurant.

Do you have a favorite restaurant? What is it like? What type of food do they serve? Is it more casual or formal? Answer it out loud before moving on!

To kick things off, here are a few of the most common types of dining throughout the world:

1. Diner: it's a common American restaurant that has a very casual environment. It's usually open throughout the entire day and week (**24/7** = 24h a day, 7 days a week) and serves "casual" food, like hamburgers, fries, scrambled eggs, coffee and grilled food.

E.g.: "Denny's is probably the most famous **diner** **chain** in the United States." - Top 10 Bizarre Publicity Stunts.



a set of related restaurants in different locations

According to [budgettravel.com](https://www.budgettravel.com), the best diners in the U.S. are:

- The Roadside Diner – Wall, New Jersey
- Tom's Restaurant – New York City
- Blue Benn Diner – Bennington, Vermont
- The Palace Diner – Biddeford, Maine
- Brent's Drugs – Jackson, Mississippi

2. Fast food restaurants: a fast food restaurant operates on types of food that are **scalable**, therefore permit fast production, like burgers, pizza, sandwiches, and snacks. They are usually operated in chains or franchises and are usually cheaper and have a more limited menu.

E.g.: “You know, I don’t eat **fast food**.” - in *Clerks II*, by Kevin Smith.

“Convenience is the reason why we have **fast food** restaurants.” - At Home Hearing Test | Audiogram Direct In-Situ Audiometry

3. Coffee shop / café: it’s a place that serves mostly coffee, tea and lighter snacks such as sandwiches, muffins and other similar things. It is not unusual to stay at a coffee shop for a long time working, reading or studying while eating or drinking.

E.g.: She was sitting at a **café** with a friend when she saw him for the first time.

“I’m just a **coffee shop** manager!” - in *Pulp Fiction*, by Quentin Tarantino.

“The center (of Edinburg) also contains an award winning **café**.” - TOP 10: Things To Do In Edinburgh

4. Fancy / high-class restaurant / fine dining: it’s very formal and high-class that serves different kinds of cuisines. It is usually more expensive and requires more formal attire (clothing).

According to [designmynight.com](https://www.designmynight.com), the best fine dining restaurants in London are:

- Marcus, Knightsbridge
- Cabotte, City of London
- Tredwells, Covent Garden
- Roast, London Bridge

E.g.: “Customers want **fine dining** but they also want that personal relationship.” - The Stoler Report: Art & Difficulties of Becoming a 3-Star Restaurant in NYC

“I *wanna* be able to go to a **fancy restaurant** with my friends.” - in “What is the bare minimum I need to know to avoid ruining my life?”

Besides these types of restaurants, there are many others that are becoming more common every day, such as a **ghost restaurant / kitchen** 🤖, in which there isn't a dining area, and its main purpose is delivery and take-out food.

At a restaurant, one of the most important things is to know how to read a menu and get acquainted with the sections that it is likely divided into:



As the name suggests, these are the options selected to **start** your meal, and they are also called appetizers

The main course is the **main** dish you'll be having during your meal

€ The ones in the blue boxes are the prices.

The sides, or side dishes, are literally the food that accompany the main course on the **side**

DRINKS		SIDES	
Cognac	€18,00	Rice	€20,00
Cointreau	€15,00	Vegetables	€17,00
Martini	€9,00	French Fries	€8,00
Soda	€8,00	Grilled chicken	€10,00
Juice	€18,00		
Water	€8,00		

DESSERT	
Chocolate Souflé	€5,00
Crème Brulée	€7,00
Coconut cake	€5,00
Macarons	€10,00

ENJOY YOUR MEAL!

The pronunciation is something like this: duh-**zurt**, and it's the **sweet** part of the meal

Reading the menu and figuring it out is the “easy” part of eating out! The tough one is to know what to say, how to talk to the servers and how to **place your order!**

expression used when you want to say that are going to “make” your order

Here are some useful tips and expressions to use when you get to the restaurant:

- We'd like a table for (three), please.
- Party of (five) - in the beginning, back when people spoke Middle English*, "party" was used to refer to a body of people united. That said, this expression can be used when it comes to a gathering of people as a whole, such as a festivity, a political party, and a group of people at a restaurant.

* The English spoken after Norman conquest - between 1066 and late 15th century.

- We have a **reservation** under the name of (James Evans).

To make a reservation, it's customary to call the restaurant or send them a message expressing your intent to **book** a table. The verb used to say you want to make a reservation is BOOK.

E.g.: Hello! I'd like to **book** a table / make a booking for tonight at 7pm. Party of 5. My name is Joseph Campbell.

You can also use the verb "reserve", but it's a little bit more formal and not so common on a daily basis.

E.g.: I'd like to **reserve** a table for Saturday night at 8pm. / I'd like to **make a reservation** for Saturday night at 8pm.

- May we sit at this table?

After you talk to the person in charge of the reservation or once you're at the table, it's time to take a look at the menu, and think about your order. To ask for the menu, you can say:

- Can I / we take a look at the menu, please?

The next step is choosing your food! Once you're done:

- I'm / We're ready to order.

Let's take a look at some useful phrases to keep in your back pocket when **ordering** food:

- I'll **have** the grilled bruschetta as a starter, please.

"I'll have..." is probably the most common way you'll hear people placing their orders. It's great because it's extremely versatile and can be used in all kinds of situations, from ordering at a coffee shop to a fancy restaurant.

- I'd like a margherita pizza.

Similarly to "I'll have...", "I'd like..." is widely used. It's the one that is most taught, but not that recurrent when it comes to native speakers; not as much as "I'll have..."

- May I have the meatball sub?

This alternative is much more **formal** than the last two, and completely acceptable as well.

- I like my steak rare / medium-rare / medium / medium-well / well-done.

This phrase can come in handy if you are a steakhouse, for instance. Knowing to say how well you like your meat done is key in those places! Keep that in mind.

Curiosity: If you want the chef to make your steak a little bit browner, you can ask them to **sear** it, not seal!

E.g.: You should **sear** both sides of your meat in order to build flavor.

Before going to the part where we have to pay for our meal, it's nice to remember how to talk about the food we just ate! So in order to avoid using the same adjectives all the time (such as delicious, good, nice etc) here are some other expressions you can use to talk about it:

- Bitter: usually used to describe an unpleasant **sharp** (strong, overpowering) taste in your food (or even to describe someone who is angry or unhappy, and keeps mulling over bad experiences that are long gone in the past). However, this word can also be used to describe a specific touch or hint in chocolate flavor, for instance; like the dark chocolate - usually called bitter chocolate - “bitter” here is referring to the intensity (percentage %) of cocoa in it, so it’s not necessarily a bad thing.

E.g.: My chicory salad was too **bitter** for me, but I still enjoyed it.

My grandmother suffered a great deal the years but it didn’t make her **bitter**.

- Overpowering: this word is commonly used to describe something that takes over and has the predominant flavor in the entire dish. This is usually a negative adjective to indicate that that flavors are not properly balanced.

E.g.: I didn’t like the cinnamon, it was quite **overpowering**.

- Bland: when something is bland, it means that is not interesting, the flavors are not remarkable.

E.g.: Was your food bland? Because mine was. There wasn’t enough spices and seasoning.

- Greasy: something that is full or covered in fat and/or oil (usually negative) - this can also be used to talk about the aspect of someone’s hair, or hands, for example.

E.g.: The fries were amazing, but the burger was a bit **greasy** though.


“Your hair needs washing. It’s kind of **greasy**.” - in *Million Dollar Baby*, by Clint Eastwood

- Tasty: something that tastes amazing and pleasant.

E.g.: The food was so **tasty** that I'm thinking about ordering another dish!

- Sweet: a good and enjoyable taste of sugar. Depending on the intensifier that comes before (too, enough ect), the intensity and/or the amount of sweetness/sugar can be unpleasant or not enough.

E.g.: This is probably the best *petit gateau* I've ever had in my entire life! It was warm, **moist** and not too **sweet**! It was perfect.



“moist” is a great adjective to describe food, especially pies, cakes and pastry! It means that the dough is wet in the right amount; the opposite of **dry**

- Savory / Savoury: the opposite of sweet. Food that is salty.

E.g.: Would you rather have the sweet or the **savory** pie? I think I'd rather have the **savory** one.

- Sour: it is the taste, or smell, of something sharp, usually found in lemon or lime.

E.g.: I love it when my lemonade is not too sweet. This was I can feel the **sour** taste of limes, which I'm crazy about!

- Rich: this word can be used to describe food that have heavy consistency, or that contain butter, milk etc, or when it's highly seasoned and notable.

E.g.: “Butter and other animal fats would seem to be ingredients that make food **rich** in the minds of many, but several people I asked thought that spaghetti with clams, garlic and olive oil was just as **rich** as fettuccine Alfredo with its sauce based on cream and cheese.” - in *The New York Times*

- Crunchy: it's when the food is firm, or hard, and it makes a cracking sound/noise when you bite through it. It's usually a positive characteristic (depending on the food).

E.g.: "The cookie is **crunchy** on the edges and then very **chewy** and soft in the center." - Lil' Merri's As Made By Elizabeth Belkind

thi
s adjectives comes from the verb "to chew". It means that you have to **chew** a lot before actually swallowing the food. It can be positive or negative.

After eating and rating the food, it's probably a good idea to pay for it, right? Here are a few ways in which you can do it:

- Can I have the check / bill, please? / The check please!

These are effective ways to ask for the server to bring the total = the check. All of these are fine and polite.

- We're splitting the bill.

This is great for when you are eating out with a group of people, whether it's from work or you personal life.

- Here's a tip.

As you probably know, there are many cultural differences regarding the payment of employees around the world, especially when it comes to waiters and waitresses.

In Brazil, for instance, when you ask for the check, the tip is already included in the final number - the famous 10%. On the other hand, in the USA, the restaurant owners expect the customers to pay the tip that adds up to the servers salary. To avoid any unpleasant surprises and situations, ask how it works once the bill arrives!

Once you have done all of that, you should inform the payment method:

- I'll be paying **by** credit /debit card.
- I'll pay **in** cash.

* Pay attention to the preposition use! Each payment method has its own preposition - **by** or **in**.

If you're interested in cooking and learning more about restaurants, and improving your vocabulary in that area, here are a few recommendations:

- ★ Youtube channel: Binging with Babish - this channel is great if you're into cooking! The name comes (possibly) from the expression "to binge-watch", which means to watch several episodes of a TV series in a row. The host, Andrew, basically reproduces recipes from famous movies and TV series - this is just one part of the channel, there are many other fun ones!
- ★ Reality shows: Masterchef and Top Chef USA - both TV shows are cook-offs where people compete to get the prize. They are great to improve both your vocabulary and cooking skills!
- ★ Movies: The Founder - if you want to dive into the structure of big food companies, such as McDonald's, this is the movie for you. Waiting... - if you want some laughs, you should watch this one! With an incredibly funny cast, you'll be able to recognize some of the expressions seen here!
- ★ Recipe book: British Recipes - The Very Best British Cookbook - if you want to broaden your horizons and try something new, maybe you should check out a recipe book in English (or even channels such as the first one).

LESSON 01: HOW TO KEEP A CONVERSATION GOING

When at a restaurant, and everywhere as a matter of fact, it's important to know how to keep a conversation going. Whether it's a work thing, a family reunion, or a date!

Having a conversation is all about listening. The more we listen, the more we can engage with the person we are talking to. Just remember that it's a two-way street: if you listen, you'll be heard and vice-versa. Good listeners ask good questions and know when to say something or when to let the other person speak!

When starting a conversation you can start by talking about simple topics. For example:

- The weather

At the elevator, for example, you could say "Beautiful day today, isn't it?". This has become extremely cliché, but it could be a useful conversation starter to avoid awkwardness. This topic can easily be used both with people you know and people you don't know. However, as mentioned above, it can be quite common among acquaintances, such as neighbors.

- Work

This conversation starter is not for everyone. The key is to avoid talking or mentioning work to everyone, it can be quite boring, especially if you don't know the person and are unaware of their employment status. This is mainly used at work, of course, and at a lunch meeting, for instance.

A common sentence you'll hear is: "What have you been working on these days?" - if you already know the person's occupation. In case it's a new connection, and you're getting to know someone, it's polite and nice to ask: "What do you do?"

- School / university

Talking about your area of expertise is a great way to break the ice and warm up a conversation with someone. You may hear the following phrases:

What's your major?

Where do/did you go? - Where do you study?

- The person's day

This is awesome in every aspect: it shows the person you care about them and that you're willing to listen to them. A simple "How was your day?" can do someone a world a good.

- Current events

Probably the most controversial conversation starter. Be smart and choose wisely **who** you're talking to about it (politics, environment etc). It can be controversial, because in a blink of an eye, what was a calm conversation can become a heated argument due to different perspectives.

But if you know your ground and want to keep it going, check it out:

What did you think about the elections?

What's your take on...?

Have seen the news last nights?

- Hobbies

The best topic if your goal is to relax and unwind. If you already know the person you're speaking to, choose a hobby you have in common and go for it. And if you're getting to know someone, go ahead and ask about their hobbies:

Do you have any hobbies?

Are you into... / interested in...?

So when having a pleasant meal with someone, it's crucial that you are able to keep the conversation going and are aware of some incredible follow-up questions and answers that can keep the conversation alive and kicking!

The key to make great follow-up questions is to listen! This way you can build your questions with what the person previously said, opening it for further information.

Take a look at a couple of examples:

1.

- I'm so glad to be here. I wanted to come to this restaurant for the longest time. **Have you ever been here before?**
- Yes, I have. I love it here. **Where do you usually eat japanese food?**

2.

- Sorry I'm late, it's pouring outside. **Was our reservation canceled?**
- No! Don't worry. **Did you have any trouble getting here?**

3.

- I really enjoyed the meal. **You?**
- Me too. The fish was delicious. **What was your favorite dish?**

informal way of saying "And you?" - widely used in daily conversations

Asking these open-ended questions (in bold) are also efficient when it comes to keeping a conversation. They make room for the person to respond with more than just "Yes" or "No".

Besides, a huge part of every conversation consist of body language: keeping eye contact, nodding your head etc.

Examples:

1.

W: Excuse me, are you ready to order?

A: Yes! I'll have the grilled chicken and a coke, please.

W: Great. How about you?

B: Hmmm, I'd like the fettuccine alfredo!

W: Anything to drink?

B: Water, tap is fine.

W: Perfect. Let me go over your order: one grilled chicken with a coke, and a fettuccine alfredo with a glass of water. Is that right?

A: That's it, thanks!

2.

C: How's your soup, Sally?

S: Oh, it's fantastic, really! I'm so glad we decided to come to this restaurant. How do you like your caesar salad?

C: I love it, it's great. Are you having anything for dessert?

S: I don't think so. Did you have anything in mind? Maybe I can split it with you.

C: I'm thinking pudding, but I don't think I'll be able to eat all of it, I'm already full.

S: Well, I can share it with you if you'd like. (Does that) Sound good?

C: (That) Sounds great! Thanks. But I thought you weren't a big fan of pudding...

S: I'm not, but I'm glad to share it with you! Maybe it'll make me like it again!

3.

J: I'm afraid I have to go. My mom's waiting for me to take her to my aunt's... Could we get the check?

L: Sure, John. The check, please!

W: Of course, I'll be right back.

J: Thank you! Thank for the meal, Loren. I was wondering, would you like to come with me? I'm just dropping my mom off and then I'm free.

L: I'd love to. How about we go to that ice cream shop near my place?

J: Deal! I've always wanted to go there. It's supposed to be the best in town.

L: You're *gonna* love it.

W: Here's your check. How would you like to pay?

J: Let's go dutch (split the bill evenly)?

L: Sure! I'll pay with credit.

J: Same.

To practice the dialogues and get more familiar with the structures and the flow of a natural conversation, it's recommended that you read them out loud and practice your intonation and pronunciation. Record yourself to correct eventual mistakes.

LESSON 02: RELATIONSHIPS

We are social beings. That's a fact. We become part of a group as soon as we are born. Family, friends, romantic relationships - we are surrounded by all of them at all times.

First of all, a relationship is any connection between two or more people. It can refer to a family relationship, a professional one and even a friendship - or any other way that people can connect with one another.

E.g.: "That boy's **relationship** with his father is even worse than we imagined." - in *Inception*, by Christopher Nolan

So trying to find ways to save your **relationship** while you're still in it is always *gonna* be the best approach in securing a long-term relationship with the person you love.

"The **relationship** between the United States and China is tense." - in *Is China Being Fair on Trade?*

When talking about relationships, there are some sentences and phrases that are common to this topic, take a look at the most used ones:

- **To run in the family** - something that many people in the family have in common like a talent, skill or even something bad like a disease.

E.g.:

You see, luck isn't exactly something that **runs in the family**.

Singing is a talent that **runs in the family**.

"Charlie, you're crazy" "Yeah, it **runs in the family**." - in *Rain Man*, by Barry Levinson

- **To get along** - To be friendly and have a good relationship with another person, even if not very close.

E.g.:

But believe it or not, some of my friends don't **get along with** their grandparents.

Our team **gets along** really well, they love working with each other.

“My father and I don't **get along**.” - in *The Big Lebowski*, by Joel Coen

“I really feel like we **get along** well”. - in *Knocked Up*, by Judd Apatow

- **To catch up with** - To talk to someone about the new things that have been happening in your or their life - maybe with someone you haven't spoken with in a long time.

E.g.:

We don't see each other that often anymore but I still **catch up with** him from time to time.

I love going to the cinema, going out for dinner, playing sports, and **catching up with** my friends.

“Great. Then I'll **catch up with** you later.” - in *Jurassic Park*, by Michael Crichton

You can **catch up with** all the news in the section of your preference.

- **To break up / To be through** - To end a romantic relationship.

E.g.:

Jenny and I **are through**.

Unfortunately, we **broke up** last month. It just wasn't working.

“As far as I'm concerned, you and I **are through**.” - in *Bordello of Blood*, by Gilbert Adler

Lucas finally had enough of his boyfriend and **broke up** with him.

- **To be into someone** - To be romantically interested in someone.
E.g.:

I think she's really **into** him.

Margaret is very nice but I'm **not** really **into** her.

"I should be over all the butterflies, but **I'm into** you." - *Still Into You*, by Paramore.

"And if you're not convinced afterwards that **I'm into** you in every possible way a person can be **into** another person, then I promise I'll never try to kiss you." - in *Friends With Kids*, by Jennifer Westfeldt

- To go back a long way/go way back: used to say that two (or more) people know each other for a long time.
E.g.:

"We **go way back**, Harry." - in *Wall Street*, by Oliver Stone

"We **go back a long way** together, **Sonny and me.**" - in *A Bronx Tale*, by Robert de Niro

it's really common to see this particle after a comma when these two expressions are used. You put your name, and then the person with whom you have the long-term relationship

- A match made in heaven: an extremely successful combination of two things (food, objects etc) or people (romantically speaking or not).
E.g.:

They're a **match made in heaven**! They just **meant to be.**

these expressions are pretty much synonyms

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LESSON 02: POSSIBILITIES FOR THE FUTURE

When we talk about relationships - whatever the type - we can also talk about the future, we can discuss possibilities, probabilities, plans, fears, desires.

In English, when we talk about the future, there are a few words that can help us a lot, some of them are:

- Will
- Would
- Might
- May

The most common one is probably “will”, so let’s start with this one!

WILL

“Will” is an incredibly versatile verb that can be used in all sorts of scenarios. The use we’re focusing on is when it’s used to talk about things that are **likely** to happen in the future.

Subject  will / will not
(won't)  verb infinitive  compl.

E.g.:

I **will** definitely go to the concert with Sarah on Saturday.

I **won't** (will not) be able to attend the class this Thursday.

I don't think I **will** be married five years from now.

WOULD

“Would” is used to talk about inclinations and desired; things are not necessarily likely to happen, but that we really wanted to be true.

Subject  would / 'd  verb infinitive  compl.

E.g.:




I **would** love to live in NYC in the near future.

I **would** enjoy having a picnic with you, of course!

I'd travel the world if I had the money.

MAY / MIGHT

“May” and “Might” are used to express things that have a **possibility** of happening in the future but we're **not sure** if they will indeed happen or not.

Subject 
 may /
 might  verb infinitive  compl.
 may not /
 might not

E.g.:

I **might** see him again this week.

We **may not** be able to visit grandma before Christmas.

REMINDER!

Although “may” and “might” are similar and can be used in similar contexts, there are a couple of differences and exceptions to keep in mind:

1. **Might:** the idea of less probability (of something coming true) is stronger here than in “may”. It can easily be applied to hypothetical situations and when the facts are not so clear.
Curiosity: “might” is the past tense of “may” too! 😊

E.g.: I **might** (not) go to the movies with you tonight. I think we should take a break.

Since “might” a little bit more speculative, it’s not rare to see it be put together with the first conditional replacing “will”, as in:

If you tell him the truth, he **might** forgive you. - it’s speculation, and remotely possible, but certainly not 100% sure.

2. **May:** as opposed to “might”, “may” deals with more factual situations and with things that could actually happen, even though it’s still just a possibility.

E.g.: I **may** leave early from work today. (it’s a real possibility)

Well, there **may** be issues that we are not aware of at this point.

Real examples:

- “And you **might** want to decide more quickly... because the people on the other boat **may not** be quite so noble.” - *The Dark Knight*, by Christopher Nolan
- “I had a funny feeling you **might not** be here for our breakfast.” - *Into The Wild*, by Sean Penn

- “A lot of people don’t go and see contemporary dance, because they think it **might** be old-fashioned, or a bit stuffy, or not really relevant to them.” - Digital R&D Wales Fund project: TaikaBox
- “We **may** not agree with what religions are trying to teach us, but we can admire the institutional way in which they’re doing it.” - Alain de Botton.
- “So I think I’ll stop here and open up for questions.” - Professor Susan Athey: "The Future of Currency"
- “You **won’t** be flawless, but you can improve every single day.” - The Problem With Perfect
- “I **would** love some. Thank you very much.” - *Call Me By Your Name*, by Luca Guadagnino
- “Those that claim to oppose the enemy **would** do well not to hinder us.” - *The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers*, by Peter Jackson

to limit the ability of someone to do something, to prune

Here are some TV shows and movie recommendations that explore relationships:

- ★ *One Day*, by Lone Scherfig
- ★ *The Danish Girl*, by Tom Hooper
- ★ *About Time*, by Richard Curtis
- ★ *La La Land*, by Damien Chazelle
- ★ *Marriage Story*, by Noah Baumbach

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LESSON 02: TO DATE OR NOT TO DATE? THAT IS THE QUESTION! - PART I

Meeting new people can be a fun experience. It's always interesting to share ideas with different people, start new relationships and hear new stories. That being said, we all have our preferences when it comes to *how* we meet someone new. Some prefer to do it online while others prefer to do it face to face. Let's talk about it!

In life, meeting new people is something that happens almost automatically up to a certain point. We all have family members, school and work colleagues, or friends from other places we usually spend time.

Sometimes, though, we want or need to meet new people that are not part of social groups we are already in. What happens then? How can we meet these new people? Which one do you prefer? Online or in person?

Meeting people **in person** or **face to face** is what humans have done since the beginning! It can be a challenging experience, but also very unique. Here are some ways you can meet new people in your area:

1. Through friends in common

Having someone to introduce you to new people is a great way of making new friends because they already know someone you know, which is great to get things started!

- Can you introduce me to some of your (single) friends?
- I saw you're friends with John. He seems nice, could you introduce us?

2. Common interests

You can meet a lot of people by joining social groups that share a common interest, like church, a course, working-out, or a yoga class.

- This is Joe, he's a friend from church.
- So I met Claudia through my *jiu-jitsu* class, she's really nice.

3. Local events and places

You can go to a concert, museum, park, or just go for a walk around your area. Taking your dog (out) for a walk is also a great idea, people find it easier to connect when they have a common interest to talk about.

- Nice to meet you, I'm new here. Do you know where the cafeteria is?
- I just moved in. Do you have any recommendations for good supermarkets around here?

For some people, meeting someone new face to face is the best way there is, whereas to others, it can be quite a challenge. Your personality tells a lot about you and your preferences, so if you're an introvert, you probably prefer meeting people online first, and vice-versa.

Take a look at some pros and cons of meeting people face to face:

PROS

- Deeper interaction
- Less misunderstandings due to technology
- Face-to-face conversations
- You can see the person's body language

CONS

- Can be hard to get started if you are shy or more introverted
- You are limited by your location

Do you agree with these lists? Make your own!

With the advances in technology, the internet has created many opportunities to meet new people online. There are countless websites and social media apps to choose from when it comes to using the internet to meet people.

Just be careful! Remember that people can seem nice online when in fact they're not; some people may be deceptive and scamming you or using so called "catfishing" to attract people online (popular enough to be on MTV!).

Some ways you can meet new people online:

- 1) Reddit.com - There's definitely a community about something you are interested in!
- 2) Online gaming - Playing games together can build lasting friendships. "Discord" is a platform that allows you to connect with people that play the same games as you perhaps.
- 3) Social networks / media - The obvious choice when it comes to socializing online. You can find groups or pages that discuss things you enjoy.

Depending on your goals (romantic, friendship, community, hobbies etc) you might need to look for it elsewhere! There are plenty of options, just beware and make sure you feel safe and comfortable.

Take a look at some pros and cons of meeting people online:

PROS

- Meet people from all over the world
- Open **24/7**
- Easier way to meet people if you are an introvert

CONS

- Catfishing/scamming
- Social media and technology **overuse / addiction**
- Harder to develop deeper connections

Do you agree with these lists? Make your own!

Why not have the best of both worlds? Technology can help you meet new people in person!

Meetup.com - A website that hosts online and in-person events in your area. You can find topics that you are interested in and meet new people.

Facebook groups - Facebook has many groups that revolve around a city or region. You can use this to your advantage and find events or meet new people where you live.

WORKBOOK

Intermediate #1

G R A M M A R



Fluencypass

LESSON 02: TO DATE OR NOT TO DATE? THAT IS THE QUESTION! - PART II

When talking dating, one of the first things that comes to mind is “Who is your type?”, or your preferences in a person. Generally speaking, when we want to express preferences in English, we almost always use “rather” and “prefer”.

PREFER - it's used in a more general way about our preferences. Prefer can be followed by a verb in the gerund (-ing form):

Subject  prefer  verb gerund  compl.

- I **prefer** driving. (an action/a change/a process - emphasis on the action or experience; expresses the enjoyment or the lack of it if it's in the negative)

Or by “to” + a verb in the infinitive form (with change in the meaning - stative and dynamic verbs):

Subject  prefer  verb infinitive  compl.

- I **prefer** to drive. (a state/a choice - “always” or “most times”, almost like a habit - emphasis on the result of the action)

In American English, this second form is much more common

We also use **would prefer** to talk about our likes/preferences/what we enjoy in life in more specific situations:

- I'd prefer we didn't go out tonight if that's okay?
- He'd prefer to go first.

* Note that the last two examples are accompanied by **'d** (the contracted form of **would**), and the verbs that follow are in the infinitive form!

- I **prefer** reading the books before watching the movies.
- Would you **prefer** a quieter place to talk about it?
- I **prefer** History over Chemistry.

when you want to compare **two** things, the prepositions that come with "prefer" are **over** or **to**. Even though both options are correct, "over" is much more often heard and used by native speakers. A common mistake is using "than" instead

RATHER - it's used alongside the word "would" to form **would rather**. It can be abbreviated to **'d rather**. It is followed by a verb in the infinitive form:

Subject  would rather  verb infinitive  compl.

- I'**d rather** stay home tonight.

When comparing two things we say "I'd rather do something than something else":

now the particle that comes after is **than**!

- I'd rather read than watch a movie. (process of elimination)
- I'**d prefer** to think about for a while rather than make a decision now.

For negative sentences, we add **not** before the verb:


- I'**d rather** not stay in today.
- I'd rather you didn't. - extremely common sentence!

E.g.:

- **They'd rather** have an iPhone **than** a car.
- So **we would rather** have a smaller team that can do a lot and help out with marketing.
- Honestly, **I'd rather** go to the dentist **than** to a networking event.
- ...because **I'd rather** go to bed **than** go to the movies.

Real examples:

- "If you don't want to work for me, and **would rather** be out there, then leave now!" - *Hotel Rwanda*, by Terry George
- "Would you **prefer** a lie or the truth?" - *V for Vendetta*, by James McTeigue
- "**I'd prefer** to think of myself as a player coach." - *Spotlight*, by Tom McCarthy
- "I **prefer** doing it in groups, because you typically will get students to engage a little bit more with each other." - Tech Bytes: Using Questions to Keep Students Thinking on Their Feet
- "I tend to **prefer** dating older people." - End Ageism
- "You **would rather** go out when you spend time with your significant other." - Tell My Story, on SoulPancake



this is a great section of this YouTube channel (SoulPancake). Tell My Story is when a couple gets together without knowing each other beforehand, and without speaking, just by looking at each other, they should be able to make assumptions and then check to see how much they got right. It's great to improve your vocabulary on dating/relationships and preferences in general. Check it out!

WORKBOOK

Intermediate #1

V O C A B U L A R Y

LESSON 03: BEHIND THE SCENES

Since the topic has been relationships, preferences, and talking about stuff we like and dislike, the topic of this lesson keeps moving towards the same idea!

The name “behind the scenes” is actually used when we want to refer to what happens behind the scenes of a movie/TV show involving the director, producers, the crew and the whole cast, before, during and after shooting. Furthermore, when we’re talking about theater plays, the word “backstage” is used with similar purpose and meaning

Before getting into some new vocabulary and expressions, it’s important to review a fundamental topic for every ESL (English as a Second Language) student: **Wh words**. Just to rewind, Wh words are words that begin with the letter “W” and “H” and are used to aid speakers when structuring open-ended questions (questions that require more than just yes or no answers).

If you remember correctly, these are the most common ones:

- WHAT
- WHEN
- WHERE
- WHY
- WHO
- HOW* - it doesn’t begin with “w” but it’s still considered a Wh word

Something that is frequently overlooked when studying these helpful words is how to use them when asking questions in the **past tense**! There is absolutely no mystery!

The structure is pretty much the same, instead of using the verb in the present tense, adapt it to the past tense - and this is how it's done in every verb tense as a matter of fact. This idea is also applied to the answers. Check it out some examples in various tenses:

What **was** the best movie you've ever seen?

We use **did** because the time spent watching the movie is already over. It is a **concluded action**.

The Godfather is (was) the best movie I **have ever seen**. **Did** you like it?

We use **have ever seen** because it is still my favorite. It has a strong relation with the present moment

Who is your favorite actor?

We use **has starred** because he is still an actor. His career is not over, so it has a connection to the present.

Tom Hanks **has starred** in many great movies, but his acting **was** especially great in Big.

We use **was** because his acting in this specific movie is over. He finished shooting the movie.

More questions:

- When **was** World War I?

Possible answer: World War I **happened** from 1914 to 1918.

- Who **ate** my chocolate bar?

Possible answer: Maggie **did**!

- Where **was** it? I had been looking all over for it!

Possible answer: It **was** under the chair.

- Spill it! What **did** she talk to you about?

Possible answer: She **told** me she's moving to Cincinnati next month.

- How **was** the movie? Did you like it?

Possible answer: It was mind blowing!

Now let's take a closer look at a few words and expressions that can be helpful in this entertainment context:

Plot / storyline - The events that take place in a movie. The story created by the writer.

E.g.:

- This movie was amazing. I really enjoyed the **plot**, the characters, everything was so well-connected!

- The other problem with the movie is that the **storyline** was pretty generic and not interesting.
- The **plot** revolves around two couples that have sons about the same age and then one of them dies.
- “A good cartoon is one that conveys a **plot** of a full-length movie in a single frame.” - in Dictators hate political cartoons -- so I keep drawing them
- “The other problem with the movie was that the **storyline** was pretty generic and not interesting.” - in 10 More Movies That Were Box Office Disasters

Box office - Literally it is the place where people buy tickets to see a movie or a play, but it is commonly used to talk about how much money a movie makes across all theaters.

E.g.:

- “Dark Fate” opened at \$29 million in the domestic **box office**.
- Popularity is a great aspect, especially now that taste and sometimes quality are being measured in dollars, numbers of views, ratings, and **box office performance** and all of that.
- “Many of these Hollywood filmmakers began working with larger and larger budgets, which puts more pressure on them to succeed at the **box office**.” - in Independent Cinema: Crash Course Film History #12

Cast - The actors that play a role in a movie / series / play.

E.g.:

- Well, I think the thing that's fun about the **cast** is that we have people that the public adores.
- And then it was just a great experience, just filming it, shooting it, meeting the **cast**.
- “We can’t afford her to **cast** out show, but as casting agents go... she’s the best!” - in Mulholland Drive, by David Lynch

- “I feel like you could’ve swapped the story out for an entirely new **cast**, and I would’ve enjoyed it more.” - in Books I read in April, Emmma Books

Crew - The people that work behind the scenes in a movie / series.

E.g.:

- First of all, my cast and **crew**, they are the greatest group of people ever.
- Most of the cast and **crew** didn't even know the truth about Luke's family tree.
- “So this is just following the daily life of the **crew** members on this spaceship as they’re headed out to this distant part of the galaxy to complete this job...” - in 5 Star TBR Predictions | Wrap-Up

Soundtrack - The music that accompanies a movie / series.

E.g.:

- It sounds a bit like John William’s **soundtrack** to E.T., or something like that.
- When I began recording, over four decades ago, I could record for 10 hours and capture one hour of usable material, good enough for an album or a film **soundtrack**.
- “If you hate ‘80s music, you’ll hate the **soundtrack**.” - in Hugh Jackman, Taron Egerton + More | Eddie the Eagle | Talks at Google
- He is behind the original **soundtrack** to *The Muppets*.

Song / Track - An individual piece of music.

E.g.:

- Take a look at this album. **Track** (song) 3 is definitely my favorite but let me know what you think.

- Turn it up, I love this **song** (individual track).
- “In addition to Apple Music, you can listen to all of your favorite podcasts, along with thousands of radio stations from iHeart Radio, RADIO.com and TuneIn. [...] And because HomePod mini has the power of Siri, anyone in the home can ask to play an artist, album or **track**, hear a playlist, or even search music by lyrics.” - in Apple Event

Lyrics - The words sung by the singer.

E.g.:

when you know something from memory

- I know the **lyrics** by heart.
- “I write the **lyrics** for songs for classical composers.” - in Art IS...Marcie Rendon | Author

Catchy - Something - especially a song or something musical - that gets stuck inside your head.

E.g.:

- These campaign jingles are always so **catchy**, you can't forget them.
- This show was great, I mean, it was funny, well written, and the songs were **catchy**.
- “Mike Snow. That's **catchy**!” - in *The World According to Garp*, by George Roy Hill

To wrap this up, here are the most catchy songs ([according to the Museum of Science and Industry in Manchester](#)) you can listen to and learn while you have a good time:

- ★ Spice Girls - Wannabe
- ★ Lou Bega - Mambo No 5

VOCABULARY

- ★ Survivor - Eye of the Tiger
- ★ Lady Gaga - Just Dance
- ★ ABBA - SOS
- ★ Roy Orbison - Pretty Woman
- ★ Michael Jackson - Beat It
- ★ Whitney Houston - I Will Always Love You
- ★ The Human League - Don't You Want Me
- ★ Aerosmith - I Don't Want to Miss a Thing
- ★ Lady Gaga - Poker Face
- ★ Hanson - MMMbop
- ★ Elvis Presley - It's Now Or Never
- ★ Bachman-Turner Overdrive - You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet
- ★ Michael Jackson - Billie Jean
- ★ Culture Club - Karma Chameleon
- ★ Britney Spears - Baby One More Time
- ★ Elvis Presley - Devil in Disguise
- ★ Boney M - Rivers of Babylon
- ★ Elton John - Candle in the Wind

LESSON 04: COOL STUFF INSIDE

Entertainment is something most people enjoy: to pass the time, to have a good time with friends or just to relax, it is always there when you need it!

Let's take a look at some types of entertainment:

1. Books! They are probably the oldest sort of entertainment. When talking about language learning, reading as a whole is a the best activity to develop your vocabulary and broaden your written skills too.

Here are some of the most influential books, considered landmarks of the western literature (which are also great to practice English and challenge yourself):

- To Kill A Mockingbird, by Harper Lee
- The Great Gatsby, by F. Scott Fitzgerald
- One Hundred Years of Solitude, by Gabriel García Márquez
- Don Quixote, by Miguel de Cervantes
- Beloved, by Toni Morrison
- Mrs. Dalloway, by Virginia Woolf
- Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Brontë
- The Color Purple, by Alice Walker
- Ulysses, by James Joyce
- Pride and Prejudice, by Jane Austen

2. Movies and TV shows! As opposed to books, TV entertainment (thinking about the History of the world as a whole) is pretty new, but has already made its way into the heart of everyone. Choosing which movies to watch is a matter of taste, but there are a few that are great to enhance your listening experience and ability, because of their great vocabulary, and real dialogues:

- Pulp Fiction, by Quentin Tarantino (all of his movies contain spectacular dialogues! However, if you're not interested in action and violence, this is not for you)
- The Silence of the Lambs, by Jonathan Demme (another great movie with outstanding dialogues between Hannibal Lecter and Clarice)
- Juno, by Jason Reitman (fun movie to watch, with daily spoken English)

As far as TV show go, they are all an incredible tool to improve your English. Differently from movies, the language used in TV series tends to be more “natural”, as in, it focuses a lot more on the real English, due to the fact that it is actually portraying “real” people in scenarios that could easily happen in real life. Here are some recommendations:

- The classic English teacher recommendation: Friends! Even though this is a relatively old sitcom, it's still (almost) perfect for ESL students to study and try to emulate the dialogues between characters
- The Office. This TV show is not for everyone. Its humor is definitely different from everything else, but if you're into pranks, and knowing how a dysfunctional office works, this is your to-go series. Besides, it will help you greatly in terms of vocabulary
- Any Reality Show - these are exceptional to the learning process exactly because they are show about reality. So, on TV, this is as real as it can get

3. Video games / Board games! Video games are a useful tool to learn new and more specific expressions inside your area of interest. Many people can have a wide grasp of sentence structure and vocabulary just by playing and having to communicate with people in online gaming sections. Board games, on the other hand, can be a good family or friend pastime activity. Check out some great board games to improve your English:

- Taboo - it's a game that is going to help you connect more deeply to the language by aligning your comprehension and body language
- Scrabble - great to practice spelling and vocabulary

4. Sports! Inside or outside of the screens, you can always socialize and practice sports! But what is the connection between this activity and learning English? Well, if you're truly interested in playing sports, maybe you should go deeper into it and try learning more things related to it. The key is to challenge yourself!

To continue our discussion regarding all forms of entertainment, the focus is now on movie genres. Let's take a look at them:

- Action

E.g.: "We're making an **action** movie, supposedly, right?" - in The Age of A.I.

- Comedy

E.g.: "He's the head writer of this **comedy**." - in Jeannie Gaffigan | Big Think

- Drama

E.g.: **Drama** is definitely my favorite genre.

- Fantasy

E.g.: "It's a wacky family **fantasy** movie because he returns to life as a magical talking snowman." - in The Messed Up Part Of White Christmas Everyone Just Ignores

- Science Fiction (sci-fi)

E.g.: Star Wars: The Empire Strikes Back is the best **sci-fi** movie ever made, if you ask me!

- Horror

E.g.: “The score of *Psycho* is the best **horror** movie score of all time.” - Talks at Google

- Romance

E.g.: “Today, I’ll show you a sci-fi, **romance**, drama film from 2016, titled *Passengers*.” - in Malfunction Woke up a Man 90 Years Earlier But He Can't Stand To Be Alone

- Thriller

E.g.: “As a **thriller** writer, my job is to look out into the real world, see the problem side.” - David Baldacci

“*Parasite* is truly unlike any movie we have ever seen before or since. Part comedy, part **thriller**, part social drama, mixing and transitioning between its tones effortlessly and often.” - in Top 10 Movies of 2019

REMINDER! All of these genres can be used for all television programs and books as well.

Now here are some useful expressions when talking about all of this:

Family-friendly - A movie or TV show that is enjoyable by people of all ages.

E.g.:

- I can only watch **family-friendly** movies because of my little brother.

- This list of **family-friendly** TV shows will help parents and their children find all kinds of television series that everyone can watch together.

A must-see - Something that is so good everyone should see / know of it.

E.g.:

- This really is a wonderful museum and for any classical music fan, it is a **must-see**.
- The movie was simply amazing. It's a **must-see**.

To support / cheer for - Common way to express enthusiasm for a sports team you enjoy following. A similar expression is "to root for".

E.g.:

- My whole family only **supports** Chelsea and São Paulo.
- Which side do you want to win? I'm **cheering for** the Czech team.

Bookworm - A person who reads a lot of books.

E.g.:

- I'm not saying you should become a **bookworm**, but reading more could definitely be beneficial.
- If you're a **bookworm**, joining a book club can help you meet new people.

A page-turner - A book that is so good you cannot stop reading it.

E.g.:

- It's a powerful, moving book. It was such a **page-turner**, and such a profound book that I think it is the best one I have ever read.

- That was a pretty easy read and it was kind of a good **page-turner**.

When we talk about entertainment and things we like, it's only natural that we look for words that describe and intensify our feelings towards them.

Adverbs are words that modify or qualify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs. Adverbs of degree modify other words (usually adjectives) in order to change the intensity of it, the degree; making it more or less of what it is. These are the most common ones:

→ extremely: very

E.g.: "Fuels derived from crude oil are **extremely** energy dense, bringing a lot of bang for your buck." - in What's the best fuel for your car?

This book is **extremely** interesting. I love it.

→ quite: completely

E.g.: I believe you're missing the point. The two storylines are **quite** different.

I will most definitely do a house tour and show you around because I think you might find it **quite** interesting to see the inside of the house.

→ just: exactly or equally

E.g.: *It Takes Two* is **just** as cute as *The Parent Trap*.

→ almost: nearly but not quite/completely

E.g.: I **almost** couldn't finish watching the last season of *Glee*. It was so boring!

→ very: extremely - to a great/high degree; really

E.g.: I can't believe it's over! *Hamlet* is definitely the best play I've ever read. The characters and the plot is **very** well-written!

→ too: more than needed or wanted

E.g.: The new *Spider Man* trailer was **too** good to be true. I just hope the movie is as good as the trailer.

→ enough: the right amount of something, as much as is necessary

E.g.: I think I've watched **enough** episodes for one day. I'm *gonna* hit the sack.

★ Read the movie review for *Velvet Buzzsaw* by Netflix (on CLASS). Try watching it first!

LESSON 04: HOW TO WRITE A REVIEW

People read reviews to see if a movie or TV show is **worth** watching. By looking at other people's opinions we can judge whether or not we will enjoy that content.

Reviews are written about all sorts of things: books, movies, series, makeup, skin care products and more. The definition of the term review by the [Cambridge Dictionary](#) is: "If critics review a book, play, film, etc. they write their **opinion** of it."

We can compare reviews and finally make our own choice: if we want to watch/buy/read it or not. Let's take a look at two contrasting examples:

Review 1 - Toy Story

Toy Story is definitely a **family-friendly** movie, it's fun, colorful and exciting to watch. The storyline is so **well-written** that kids are able to relate to the characters, and for older viewers, it's still **intriguing** and a bit of a **tearjerker** if you think about it. This is what's great about Pixar movies, if you shift your perspective, it becomes a whole different movie for an entirely different **audience**. Seeing this movie, I realized how inventive and interesting animation can be. It grabs your attention with magnificent effects and design, and it's almost impossible to believe that it's all animated. **All in all**, it's **safe to say** that this movie was a real **game changer** in terms of plot and animation for its time. **I'd probably give it a 4/5**. It's surely a **must-see**.

Review 2 - Toy Story

This review will probably make people mad. I **honestly** can't **wrap my mind around** why people love *Toy Story* so much.

Contrary to what most people think, I feel like animation like this gets to a point where it just gets **extremely dull** and not creative **enough**. If you asked me, if you're over 10 years old, this movie won't interest you **at all**. **On top of that**, the whole story is just **dry** and **predictable**. However, I must give the editors some credit, there are some **outstanding** clean cuts and transitions. Anyway, **I'd give it two starts at most**.

By reading these two reviews, would you watch the movie (if you haven't watched it yet)? Read the reviews again and focus on the words and expressions in bold. Let's take a look at some of the most relevant ones in more detail:

1. Game changer - Something so important that it changes the current manner of doing something or standards in a field.

E.g.:

- This book has been an absolute **game changer** for me.
- I think that automation and robotics are a **game changer**.

2. Tearjerker - Something that is sentimental and makes you sad or cry.

E.g.:

- Honestly, it's probably gonna be a bit of a **tearjerker** as we finally say goodbye to one of the series' main characters.
- His books always have a bit of sadness but a bit of happiness as well, so it's gonna be a **tearjerker**, but it should be a good read.

3. Dated - Old-fashioned, not up to today's standards.

E.g.:

- We were able to gather all sorts of information, but unfortunately it is all **dated**, so it isn't relevant anymore.

- The movie looks **dated**, technology has evolved so much that it is hard to watch old movies like this.

4. To bore - To make someone dissatisfied or lose interest.

E.g.:

- It was so bad. **It bored** me to death.
- If I'm **boring** you in this lecture, I'm doing the wrong thing.

5. To spoil/spoiler - to reduce the pleasure, interest of something by sharing an important plot point or information in a TV show, movie or book, which may reduce the surprise or interest.

E.g.:

- You'll **spoil** your appetite for lunch if you eat cookies now.
- **Spoiler** alert - if you haven't seen the latest episode, stop reading now!

Having all of these great expressions to give your opinion, it's time to see how a review is actually structured. Writing a review doesn't have to be a complicated task. Here are some steps to follow in order to create a good **review**.

→ Read / watch / listen to the work you are reviewing more than once

This is extremely important so that you are confident in what you are saying. Going through the material again can also give you different perspectives or reveal more details that might be useful.

→ Give essential information

Write about the plot - the story - or without giving everything that happens away. Don't spoil it, but give the reader enough information to be able to understand your opinion.

→ Tell them your opinion - and tell them why
Did you enjoy it? Why or why not? Provide evidence and examples so your opinion is based on objective ideas.

→ Rate it
If you want you can give it a rating often out of 5 stars or on a scale of 1-10. This is optional but it helps to summarize everything and give people a general idea of what you think about the material you are reviewing.

Don't forget to take a look at [Rotten Tomatoes](#) for great movie reviews!

WORKBOOK

Intermediate #1

EXERCISES

1) Read the excerpts of dialogues and say: what type of dining are they referring to?

Dialogue A

A: Good evening, Sir. How may I help you?

B: Good evening. I would like a table for two, please. By the window if that's possible.

A: Absolutely. Follow me.

B: Thank you very much.

A: Here's our menu. I'll be right back to take your order. If you'll excuse me.

[...]

Dialogue B

A: Hello, welcome to Restaurant B! How many in your party?

B: Hey! 5.

A: Great, come with me. Here you go!

B: Perfect, thanks.

A: Can I take your order?

B: Yeah. sure. I'll have some coffee and scrambled eggs.

[...]

2) Look at the pictures and match them with the corresponding term from the box below. There is one picture that does not have a word in the box, it's your job to remember it!

STARTER

MAIN COURSE

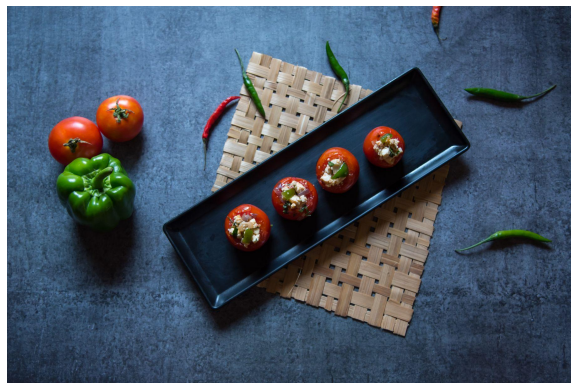
SIDE DISH

DESSERT

a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



3) Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives to describe food:

EXERCISES

- a. I'm not very fond of the french fries. They're too _____ for me. I prefer it when it's crunchy.
- b. I'm not sure ginger was the right choice in this cake. It's too _____, so it completely masks the lime taste of your cake.
- c. My cousin Kelly loves our grandma's food. She loves cooking with milk, butter, and dairy in general, so it's so _____ and it tastes like home.
- d. I'd definitely choose _____ over _____ at any moment. I absolutely love chocolate and everything made of chocolate!
- e. Thanks, mom! The soup is really _____. The seasoning is spot on.

4) Take a look at the conversation starters and match them with the correct follow-up:

A

- 1.** I'm so sorry I'm late. Things got a little bit crazy at work.
- 2.** So, Joanna tells me you're an engineer, that's dope!
- 3.** Are you into super heroes? Have you seen Black Widow?
- 4.** What have you been doing lately? I haven't seen you in a while.

B

- a.** I have! Today actually. I thought it was incredible. What about you?
- b.** I am! I'm an electrical engineer. Are you interested in the area?
- c.** That's all right! I haven't been waiting long. Is everything okay?
- d.** A lot! I'm exhausted. I've been working 44h a week, studying and writing my dissertation! It's been crazy. You?

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (for possibilities) and an expression about relationships:

- a. I think _____ (talk) to Harvey about it first. We _____, so I guess it makes sense to share this with him, don't you think?
- b. You guys _____ (get) with each other, I'm sure. You have a lot in common. I can't wait for you two to meet!
- c. I don't know... I _____ (see) her tonight. I _____ her, man.
- d. I _____ (not be) surprised if you told me we are a _____. We really are perfect for each other.
- e. You _____ (be) right. I think _____ is for the best. We don't see eye to eye anymore!

6) Write sentences with might or may. Take a look at the example:

E.g.: Where are you going for the holidays? (England?)
I haven't decided yet. **I might go to England.**

- a. What are you doing after work? (leave early?)
I'm not sure, but I _____. We could hang out.
- b. Would you like to have dinner at Outback? (closed?)
Sounds good. But _____.
- c. Where are you going to wear that new dress I gave you? (my birthday party?)
I haven't decided yet. _____.

7) Read the questions/suggestions below and answer with 'd prefer or 'd rather.

- a. How about eating some sushi tonight? (prefer / italian)
- b. We're leaving now. Let's go. (rather / a few minutes)
- c. Would you like me to come with you? (prefer / alone)
- d. I feel like playing basketball. Do you want to join me? (rather / volleyball)

8) Complete the blanks with your own words and ideas:

- a. Do you want to talk to her yourself or would you rather I _____?
- b. This is addressed to me. I'd rather _____ it.
- c. I'd prefer to go on a walk _____ hiking.
- d. I'd rather chill and order in _____.

9) Which sentences from the box best answer the questions? There is one question that does not have a matching answer. Your job is to create one!

1. I tried to call you, but I was so busy that I lost track of time. I'm sorry. It won't happen again.
2. Jack? No, we're just friends!
3. I was at home reading in my room. Were you at the house too?

- a. Where were you last night? I looked everywhere for you!
- b. I waited for you for hours. Why didn't you call me to tell me you weren't coming?
- c. When did you talk to Janet? I've been meaning to ask her about the project all week...
- d. Who was that guy with you at the party? Are you guys together?

10) Match definition to the correct words seen in lesson 3:

- a. The music of a film
- b. The place people go to buy tickets
- c. A group of people who work together (operations)
- d. Something that gets stuck and it's easy to remember

11) These people are trying to say something, but they are using the “wrong” word! What term are they trying to use instead?

- a. I loved it! The **team** was great and they performed really well in the play.
- b. I really want to learn the **letter** to this song, so that I can sing it at the karaoke with my friends this weekend.
- c. Are you hiring a DJ to prom? We need someone who know all of the **musics** that are trending right now.
- d. I don't think I have a favorite movie, but the **history** of *Forrest Gump* really makes me emotional.

12) Match movie title to an excerpt of their review. In order to be successful, make sure you focus on keywords throughout the short reviews.

Movies:

- 1. The Shawshank Redemption
 - 2. Matrix
 - 3. One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
 - 4. The Shining
-
- a. “The film is remembered as a comedy about the inmate revolt led by McMurphy, and the fishing trip, the all-night orgy, and his defiance of Nurse Ratched (Fletcher)--but in fact it is about McMurphy's defeat. One can call it a moral victory, and rejoice in the Chief's escape, but that is small consolation for McMurphy.”
 - b. “The classic Stanley Kubrick film isn't just scary - it is also, in its own odd way, defined by a hopeful perspective on life and death.”
 - c. “Beautiful story filled with emotion and is a true testament to the human spirit”
 - d. “A technologically stunning movie that furthers the genre and features crowd-pleasing performances to go with the frequent scenes of gunplay and violence.”

13) Read the statements, and say what type of movie/book/TV show the person is talking about. Use the words from the box to help.

thriller

horror

drama

sci-fi

romance

- a. I'm completely in love with this movie! I love love!
- b. Don't ever ask me to watch that type of movie with you! I was so scared.
- c. Star Wars is the best movie of its genre by far.
- d. If you're in the mood for crying, you should watch All The Bright Places! It's beautiful, but also sad.
- e. Stephen King is my favorite writer. The suspense just keeps building up every page!

14) Complete the sentences with the correct words seen in the lessons.

- a. That book was such a _____. I couldn't stop reading it.
- b. The new Disney animation, Luca, is _____. Your little brother would love it.
- c. Dude, you haven't watched *Friends*? It's a _____.

15) Complete the sentences with one adverb + one expression from the box.

lovely

long way

stressful

impossible

- a. It was _____ situation. That car came out of nowhere and hit me!
- b. We came a _____ to be here today. It's definitely a dream come true.

- c. Thank for your dedication to perform this _____ task, Lauren. We really appreciate all the effort.
- d. I think her performance in this movies was _____ in the previous one.

WORKBOOK

Intermediate #1

ANSWER KEY

1)

Dialogue A: fine dining

Dialogue B: diner

2)

- a. dessert
- b. starter
- c. drink
- d. main course
- e. side dish

3)

- a. greasy
- b. overpowering
- c. rich
- d. sweet / savory
- e. tasty

4)

- 1 - c
- 2 - b
- 3 - a
- 4 - d

5)

- a. 'll or will talk / go way back or go back a long way
- b. will get along well
- c. might see / 'm into
- d. wouldn't be / match made in heaven
- e. may or might be / breaking up

6)

- a. may leave early
- b. it might be closed (only a possibility, not sure) / it may be closed (it's likely to be closed)
- c. I might wear it at my birthday party.

7)

- a. I'd prefer eating italian food.
- b. I'd rather wait a few minutes. I'm not ready.
- c. I'd prefer to go alone.
- d. I'd rather play volleyball than basketball.

8)

- a. did
- b. you didn't read
- c. rather than go
- d. than eat out / go out

9)

- a - 3
- b - 1
- c - 2
- d - I talked to her this morning, but only because I scheduled an appointment. You should do the same. (example answer, feel free to give another one)

10)

- a. soundtrack
- b. box office
- c. crew
- d. catchy

11)

- a. cast
- b. lyrics
- c. songs / tracks
- d. storyline / plot

12)

- a - 3
- b - 4
- c - 1
- d - 2

13)

- a. romance
- b. horror
- c. sci-fi
- d. drama
- e. thriller

14)

- a. page-turner
- b. family-friendly
- c. must-see
- d.

15)

- a. quite a stressful
- b. very long way
- c. almost impossible
- d. just as lovely as