

WORKBOOK

Intermediate #1

UNIT 01: HOPES AND DREAMS!

WORKBOOK

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V O C A B U L A R Y

LESSON 01: RECOMMENDATIONS

Before starting this workbook, think about the video lessons you've just seen and think about the following:

What have you
learned about
recommendations?

Take notes and, while going through this material, write down all you've attained about the topic!

Travelling is probably one of the greatest pleasures human beings have! We want to tell our friends and family, talk about experiences, share special moments, and even give recommendations and suggestions.

Take a look at some words that can help you:

1. Arrival: the action of arriving (as a verb (arrive) it can be used to talk about planes arriving at a certain destination - The plane arrives in Buffalo at 7pm.)

E.g.: "The struggle with the hotel room is making yourself comfortable knowing you will ever leave both at the end of your stay and immediately upon **arrival**." - Idea Channel

Reminder: the word "upon" often comes before the word "arrival", indicating that something happens at the same moment as the arrival of something else.

2. Luggage: it's the same things as "bags" - where you put your belongings when traveling. The word "bags" is commonly used in more informal situations and daily conversations.

Reminder: the word “luggage” is an **uncountable** noun! Which means it has no -s in the end when in the plural form. The word as a whole refers to all of your bags already. It’s great, it’s a 2-in-1 word!

E.g.: At the airport, I had to check in my **luggage** at the desk and at the hotel I also had to check in and receive my keys.



Luggage - 2 bags included here!

3. Take off: to leave the ground and begin to fly (an aircraft, bird, plane etc) / Or to say that someone left (usually when the person hasn’t told anyone they’re leaving or where they’re going).

E.g.: Hurry up! The plane **takes off** in 30 minutes.

“I don’t know, Tony. He just **took off**.” - in *Scarface*, by Brian de Palma

Notice that the verb is conjugated in the *3rd person singular* because we are talking about a “plane” = it.

4. Land: to arrive on the ground or other surfaces after coming down from the air.

E.g.: As soon as the plane **lands**, I turn on my cell phone.

5. Sightseeing: the action/activity of visiting touristic places.

E.g: "Berlin's history of battling ideologies makes room for some of the most fascinating **sightseeing** in Europe. And visitors can marvel at the vast historical, architectural and natural **sights**."



Places of interest, especially for visitors and tourists

Here are some essential phrases to use when traveling abroad:

- Where is my gate? - at the airport
- How much does/do _____ cost?
- I am traveling for _____ (reason: work, leisure etc) - going through customs
- What floor is my room on? / What floor am I on? - at the hotel

Now that you know some useful information about traveling, the next topic is how to make **recommendations**! Not only about traveling, you can always adapt and change according to the situation.

Take a look at some options:

1. You should... - this sounds more like a piece of advice! It's extremely friendly and polite.

E.g.: **You should** try this new restaurant near Colosseum. The food is to die for!



when something is excellent.

2. You have to/You have got to... - it has the same idea as "you need to", it sounds like a stronger recommendation. It's still very polite.

E.g.: You've never been to the Central Park? You live right next to it. OMG, we have to go there sometime!

3. Make sure you... - it means to take the necessary action in order to be sure. But when it comes to recommendation, it can be used as "don't forget to..."

E.g.: **Make sure you** have all the necessary items before going to the airport.

This structure is widely used on YouTube videos, as in: "**Make sure you** hit that subscribe button."

4. Don't miss... - used when you want to tell the person not to let an opportunity **pass** them **by** (happen without being noticed or experienced).

E.g.: Subscribe now so you **don't miss** out on a single story.

To listen to: *I Don't Wanna Miss a Thing* - Aerosmith.

5. I highly recommend (it) - literally as it says, you're not only recommending, you're **strongly, highly** recommending.

E.g.: "Hopefully, you learned a little bit about this beautiful country, and I highly recommend visiting it sometime if you ever get the chance."

notice that the verb that comes after the expression is in the **gerund** (ing)

6. I (really) think you would like....

E.g.: **I really think you would like** this park. There are some great spots for picnics there!

7. I recommend / I suggest...


E.g.: **I recommend / suggest** arriving early. It's always crowded.

notice that the verb that comes after the expression is in the **gerund**

8. You might (not) want to... - this one is also great when you wish to be softer with your recommendation.

Imagine a colleague is going to travel to a destination where you've been before, and they tell you they're going to stay at Hotel X, the same you stayed. The only thing is that you didn't have the best experience. Instead of saying "You shouldn't stay there." (which can come off too strong), try using this new expression:

E.g.: Oh, **you might not want to** stay there, I had a bad experience. But I can help you look for another accommodation if you'd like.



adding this negative particle, the whole idea changes, which is great so that you can adapt accordingly.

Moving a little bit to other side of the coin, it's extremely important that you know how to ask for recommendations as well, not only when talking about traveling. In that case, here is a great suggestion that can be adapted and used in almost every situation.

→ What/Where/Why should I...?

This is a great way to ask for a recommendation, because you're asking for the person's experience, you're asking for a piece of advice. The most used sentence using this structure, in a general way, is "What should I do?".

E.g.: "If I had 24 hours to spend anywhere in Australia, **where should I go** and **what should I do?** [...] **Who's** an Australian **everyone should know about?**" - 73 questions with Margot Robbie, by Vogue.

Since the topic was travelling recommendation, here are some recommendations that can help you when planning a trip!

The first thing is: plan ahead! Buy tickets to exhibitions and museums beforehand, so that you don't have to worry about high prices arriving at your destination.

Second, have a packing list / checklist of everything you need to take and know about the place. Have one for each section, for instance:

BASICS:

- ✓ Masks
- I.D.
- Phone charger
- ✓ Wallet
- ✓ Earbuds

TOILETRIES

- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Moisturizer
- ✓ Hand sanitizer
- Micellar Water
- ✓ Deodorant

And so on!

Make sure you have all the necessary contact information: hotel address, boarding ticket, etc. Besides, making a schedule for all the attractions you wish to visit is an amazing idea.

One last piece of advice would probably be to try to have all of this in one single place or document, whether it's printed or not. If you choose to print it out, make sure you put everything together in a folder or case of some sort. On the other hand, if you want to make things more practical, there are many trip planners online, here are some of them:

- Notion
- Inspirock
- TripAdvisor
- Wanderlog - especially useful for road trips!

In all of these, you can make your itinerary and just wait to enjoy your trip when the time comes!

Movie recommendations about traveling and trips:

- ➔ *Into the Wild*, by Sean Penn
- ➔ *Eat Pray Love*, by Ryan Murphy
- ➔ *Midnight in Paris*, by Woody Allen

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G R A M M A R



Fluencypass

LESSON 01: EXPERIENCES

Talking about experiences is one of the most common ways speakers have the chance to share who they really are. In English, there's even an expression that goes like this: **"I speak from experience."**, which literally means to speak or share your opinion about/on something from previous life experiences or contact. It's the same as: **"I know what I'm talking about, trust me."**

So mastering this topic in English is essential if your wish is to sound natural when speaking. That's why, the next topic is how to use the "Present Perfect" to do so. Even though it's important to be aware and know the name of the grammar topic you learn, don't feel the need to know by heart exactly what they mean, this is your teacher's job. The only thing you need to worry about is knowing how to **put that to use!**

Before getting into examples and further explanations, it's important to highlight the need for the verb in the past participle (3rd column) when using this structure.

 Subject + have/has + past participle + complement

Important: the Present Perfect tense can be used in multiple situations, however, as mentioned above, the focus is tying this idea with traveling experiences. Just for the record, here are the situations in which you'll commonly see this tense being used:

- action that started in the past and continues to the present
- a single action in the past in which time is unknown or unimportant
- **life experiences!** The focus here is on the action itself, not the time (time can be mentioned, but in a different way) *
- action that happened in the past and its effects can still be felt in the present



Attention: Attached to the video lessons on **CLASS**, on Unit 01 - Lesson 01: Traveling, you'll find the following activity: "**List of common verbs**". There, you'll have access to 50 verbs that are considered to be the most common ones in the English language, and that are frequently used on a daily basis. On the **third column** of the table, you'll see the verbs conjugated in the past participle, which is the correct conjugation of the verbs used in the Present Perfect Tense! Check it out and keep it close to your heart for practice.

After getting acquainted with the past participle, here is the structure of the **affirmative** form:

I						
You						
We	→	have	+	verb past participle	+	compl.
They						

He						
She	→	has	+	verb past participle	+	compl.
It						

Now check out some examples:

- I **have been** to Montevideo three times in the last 10 years.

 auxiliary verb - it helps the main verb (**be**, in this sentence) in order to build the idea
- She **has gone** hiking with her family before.

 remember to use "has" when referring to **he**, **she** and **it**!

- Phillipa **has accepted** a job in Hong Kong last year.
- My cousin **has** already **learned** 3 foreign languages! How cool is that?

this word is used to say that something has been completed **before** the present time or **earlier** than expected, and it's *almost* every time used with this verb tense!

All of the examples above are talking about experiences in a way. However, one of the most common uses, if not the most common, of this verb tense is when referring to an action that happened in the past but the time isn't relevant or unimportant. If you see time expressions, such as yesterday, a week ago, last night etc, it's best to use the Simple Past.

- People **have** (already) **traveled** to the Moon. - in a way, this is an experience. But using the Present Perfect we stress the action itself, not the time in which it happened.
- I'm sorry, you shouldn't be here. **There has been** an accident.

the present perfect form of the "there to be" structure, used to say that something existed or took place

- My parents **have worked** together for a long time in London.
- We **have studied** in Worcester during High School.
- They **have performed** in many theaters across the world.
- **I've traveled** to Greece.

it's much more common to hear people use the contracted form of the auxiliary verb "have" - **'ve** - I've, You've, They've and We've

- Molly**'s eaten** gelato in Rome. She told me it's the best of the best!

the same happens with "has" - **'s** - She's, He's and It's. In this examples, the contraction is with a proper name instead of a pronouns, which is also acceptable


- "For as long as I can remember, **it's been** December" - Worry About You, 2AM Club.

Now here is the structure of the **negative** form:


I					
You					
We		have not		past participle	
They		(haven't)			compl.

He					
She		has not		past participle	
It		(hasn't)			compl.

The negative form is used to talk about experiences that haven't happened in your lifetime or in a certain period of time. Check out some examples:

- I **haven't graduate** from college yet.
- She **hasn't gone** fishing in over a year.
- Monty **has lived** with his parents in Paris since he was 15.
- I miss my dad so bad! He **'s been** away for work for 2 straight months now.
- You **have never been** to São Paulo, how do you know all of this about the city? 

instead of using the particle **not**, it's also possible, and extremely common, to hear people say **never**, which emphasizes even more the fact that the action has not been completed

- They **haven't finished** planning their itinerary yet. - here, it wouldn't be possible to use "never" to replace "not", due to the fact that the time frame is not "in my lifetime", but in a predetermined one, even though it's not explicitly mentioned.
- We **have never been** so humiliated before. Everybody laughed at us. 

in their entire lives = lifetime

- **Never have I ever** cheated on a test!

Never have I ever is a drinking game often played by teens in which they take turns asking each other about what they have or haven't done in their life.

* As you probably noticed, some words were underlined in the previous examples: **yet, since and for**.

1. YET: used to refer to an action that hasn't been done, but it's expected to be finished by a determined time in the future - used in negative sentences and negative interrogatives.

E.g.: The last chapter of your life has not been written **yet**. (it hasn't been written until the present time, but it is expected to be written at some point in the future.)

Hasn't he told you **yet**? We're moving to Mexico, dear!

But if we put this same question in an "affirmative" interrogative, the meaning of "yet" changes:

Has he told you **yet**? We're moving to Mexico, dear! - it sounds like a surprise, maybe something happened sooner than expected.

2. SINCE: used when we want to give a specific date or year from which something has been happening. Concrete time. **(year)**

E.g.: "According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, **since 2010**, there have been thousands of journalists who have been threatened, injured, killed, detained." - Kimberley Motley.

3. FOR: used with the same meaning and intention as "since", but the time frame given is broader. Instead of a concrete moment, it's used for "periods of time". **(period of time)**

E.g.: We have been here **for 2 months**.

I've been married **for 10 years**.

Moving on to the last section of this tense, there is the interrogative form, that is, how to ask questions, take a look:

Have → I
You
We + (ever) + past participle + compl.
They

Has → He
She + (ever) + past participle + compl.
It

Just like all interrogative structures in English, we invert/switch the pronoun and the auxiliary verb, putting the auxiliary verb in the beginning. The interrogative structure in this tense is mainly used to ask people about experiences they might have had. The use of “ever” < similarly to the use of “never” in the negative form, make the question more emphatic, conveying the message that the time frame the person is asking about is “in their lifetime”. Check out some examples:

- **Have you ever been/gone** to North Carolina? I love it there!
- What about Sylvie? **Has she ever eaten** escargot?
- How long **have you studied** English before living abroad?

“What duration?” - possible answer: “**For** _____ years/months.”

- What is the best and worst restaurant **you’ve ever been to**?

Possible answers with “yes or no” questions:

- Have you ever flown a kite? - Yes, I have (or simply “Yes” when speaking - not a rule) / No, I haven’t. (or simply “No” when speaking).
- Has your mom ever cooked *croque monsieur*? - Yes, she has. / No, she hasn’t.

Just to recap:

For **I, You, We** and **They**, we say: Yes, _____ have. / No, _____ haven't.
For **He, She** and **It**, we say: Yes, _____ has. / No, _____ hasn't.

For open-ended questions, that is, questions that cannot be answered only with Yes or No, the answer structure changes a bit. In most cases, when we talk about open-ended questions, we use WH words, such as Where, Why, What, and How. Take a look:

“**Where** have you been all my life?” - *Where Have You Been*, by Rihanna. A possible answer to this would be: I've been **here**. / I've been _____ (**location**).

Why have you decided to go to Bristol? - **Because I've** always wanted to go there for the holidays.

How long have you worked in Australia? - **For** quite a long time, 10 years I guess.

What have you done!? - I haven't done anything!

How many times /often have you tried to buy the ticket? - **I've tried** several times.

Other time expressions used with the Present Perfect Tense:

- **Already**: used in affirmative sentences to indicate that something has happened, usually before the time expected. In interrogatives, it's used to express an idea that something is expected to be done by some time in the future.

E.g.: Have you **already** watched *Baywatch*? It's hilarious.

- Once/ Twice/ Several times/ Many times: used to say that something happened one time or repeatedly in the past until today.

E.g: We have stayed at my cousin's house **many times**. In fact, we stay there every time we go to Lyon.

Now, let's take a look at some examples taken from songs, movies and TV shows:

- ➔ "I've made changes for you Shrek. Think about that." - Shrek 2.
- ➔ "Have you ever imagined a future with me?" - Fatal (Elegy)
- ➔ "Have you ever been in love?" - Once Upon A Time
- ➔ Have You Ever Seen The Rain? - Rod Stewart.

Don't forget to take a look at the **table of verbs** on CLASS!

LESSON 02: WISHES AND AMBITIONS

Ambitions make you move forward and achieve your dreams and goals. But how can you talk about this in English? There are many different ways. In this section of our workbook, you'll take a closer look at some key words and phrases that will help you **dot the i's and cross the t's** when it comes to wishes and ambitions.

Here are some extremely useful and important phrases you will most likely come across when talking about this:

- Set a goal: setting a goal is when you decide what result you want to achieve, and what are the tools you need to make it come true.

E.g.: *"I **set** high **goals** and I'm told that I'm persistent."* - in *Nightcrawler*, by Dan Gilroy.

- Achieve a goal: to achieve something means to succeed in doing something.

E.g.: *"It's necessary in social situations where we might need to cooperate with someone else to **achieve a goal**."* - Could you win the Game of Thrones?

- Challenging: demanding; difficult in a way that tests your abilities.

E.g.: *"Well, I take it from your tone that you're **challenging** me."* - in *Her*, by Spike Jonze.

 verb

When things become **challenging**, your one job is to find a way to figure it out.

- Long-term: something that continues for a long time into the future.

E.g.: “We don’t know what the **long-term** effects are. It’s irresponsible.”, in *Dallas Buyers Club*, Jean-Marc Vallée

- Short-term: the opposite of long-term; something that lasts for a short period of time.

E.g.: The hippocampus is responsible for consolidating your memory, **short-term**, long-term and spatial memory.

When we talk about wishes and ambitions there are some phrases that easily pop into our heads: “I wish...”, “I want...”, “I hope...”, right? These are precisely what will be addressed in the following pages.

WISH

Generally speaking, “wish” is used when we want to express that we wanted something to be different or that they are not likely to happen (not so concrete).

Here is the structure:

When using **wish** + verb **to be**, we always use **were**.

Subject + wish + simple past + compl.

Examples:

- “So, although I **wish** I **were** here with better news, the fact is that you and I are sitting here today because this will your last week of employment at this company.”- in *Up In The Air*, Jason Reitman (he would like to have better new, but he doesn’t.)

- I'm so sorry. I **wish** I could help you. (they wanted to help, but they can't.)
- "She said she **wishes** she could be here herself, but she wanted me to tell you how sorry we are." (she would like to be there, but she can't) - in *An Uncommon Grace*, by David Mackay.
- My **wish** for you is that you fall in love with possibility, and you marvel at what it will create in your life and in this world. (used here as a noun)
- I **wish** I could take it back. I didn't mean to offend you.
- Oh, I **wish** Bea weren't leaving tomorrow. I'm *gonna* miss her so badly.
- I **wish** you didn't tell them.
- "We **wish** you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year"

Songs with **wish**: if you want to practice and gain more vocabulary, choose a song of your liking, listen to it without the reading the lyrics and then listen to it again with subtitles! Take notes on what you've learned!

- *Wish You Were Here*, by Pink Floyd
- *wish you were gay*, by Billie Eilish
- *Careful What You Wish For*, by Eminem

HOPE

Another key expression used when our goal is to talk about ambitions and desires is **hope**. Unlike "wish", "hope" can be used in the present and future forms (past too, but not that commonly). In the present, it's used to say that we are "rooting for" something to happen, and in the future, to say that we believe that there's a chance of something taking place.

When referring to the present, these are the common structures:

Subject + hope + simple present + compl.

I hope (that) the exam is not so hard.

Subject + hope + to be + verb +ing

We hope you're having a great time! Let us know if you need anything.

Examples:

- I **hope** I don't sound too desperate, but I really need your help.
- I **hope** you don't mind me coming by. We have to talk.
- I **hope** not. - to agree negatively with something ("Are they coming?" "I hope not.")
- I **hope** so. - to agree positively with something ("Is she happy with the decision?" "I hope so.")
- It's good news, I **hope**!
- I **hope** she's all right.
- I **hope** you're
- "I **hope** they're enjoying the games, because soon enough they'll be dead because of them." - in *Gladiator*, by Ridley Scott.
- "I **hope** you don't mind that I put down in the words: how wonderful life is while you're in the world" - in *Your Song*, Elton John.

When referring to the future, these are the common structures:

Subject + hope + simple present + compl.

I hope (that) you come to my party on Saturday!

Subject + hope + simple future + compl.

I hope I'll be back before you even read this.

Subject + hope + verb - infinitive + compl.

I hope to visit Jane soon.

Examples:

- I **hope** to see you all in the fall.
- “I **hope** that this does not cause any problems with your relationships.” - in *Keep The Change*.
- “We **hope** to have more events like this that help connect creative spaces in Wellington.” - in *New Zealand Community Arts Award 2020*
- “We’re **hoping** it won’t be necessary to call the police.” (“hope” in the gerund gives a forward movement, an idea that it’s a continuing action or that it’s happening at the very moment) - in *The Big Lebowski*, by The Coen Brothers.

WANT

“Want” can be thought of as an informal version of “wish”. However, it’s much more. We use **want** when we’re talking about doable things, that is, easier to achieve, more concrete. Besides, it’s often used to describe momentaneous wishes and desires. The structure is pretty simple, check it out:

Subject + want + verb - infinitive + compl.


Informal use:
want + to =
wanna

I want to eat pasta for dinner.



wanna

Examples:

- I **wanna** get them out of here.
- I **want** you to be completely honest with me!


it's acceptable to put a pronoun between “want” and the following verb
- I **want** to welcome our partners from around the world.
- She **wants** to start smoking again. We should do something about it.
- He **doesn't want** you to lose hope.
- “If we **wanna** build organizations that can innovate time and again, we must ‘unlearn’ our conventional notions of leadership.”
- Linda Hill.

Since the topic is wishes and ambitions, here are some relevant words and expressions:

1. Learn a new language

- What language would you like to learn? Why?
- How long do you think it'll take before you start learning it? Why?
- How will you start learning it, by yourself or hiring someone/ a school?

2. Learn to play an instrument

- What instrument would you like to learn? Why?
- Would you rather learn it by yourself or at a school?

3. Travel the world

- What's your next destination? Why?
- What is your top 5 favorite places ever to visit?

4. Write a book

- What would you write about?
- Would it be fiction or nonfiction?

5. Get married

- Would you like to get married? Why or why not?
- Do you see yourself having a big wedding party?
- Where would you like to go for your honeymoon?

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V O C A B U L A R Y

LESSON 03: OPINIONS

People love giving opinions, asked and unasked... And when learning a new language, it's not different: we all want to know how to **speak our minds*** about topics we're interested in.

* To express your opinions and feeling honestly, frankly.

To kick things off, here are a few common expressions when giving opinions:

- To be opinionated: someone who has strong opinions and beliefs about certain things and expresses them strongly and too often sometimes. This usually has a negative connotation, but not always - this happens because common words associated with this one are: cocky, stubborn, dogmatic etc.

E.g.: "He's **opinionated**. We have intellectual debates." - in *The Perks of Being a Wallflower*, by Stephen Chbosky

People in my family are very liberal and **opinionated**. We tend to disagree with each other often too many times.

- Proud: a good feeling of satisfaction when someone (or yourself) accomplishes something great. Or the negative connotation for when someone feels more important or better than others.

E.g.: I'm so **proud** of you, son! You really outdid yourself this time.
(positive)

I know she needs help, but she's just too **proud** to ask for it. (negative)

- **Prideful:** similar to the negative connotation of “proud”, meaning someone thinks too highly of themselves

E.g.: “Don’t be so **prideful**. That’s a sin.” - in *21 Grams*, by Alejandro González Iñárritu.

- **Nonsense:** an expression used to say that something is silly, stupid, that doesn’t make any sense.

E.g.: “You handle it, okay? I don’t have time for this **nonsense!**” - in *JFK*, by Oliver Stone.

Observation: It can be used alone in a sentence: “Nonsense!” or “What nonsense!”, in order to show disapproval.

- (That’s) **Rubbish:** the word “rubbish” by itself means garbage, waste material. When you use this and an expression in an opinion scenario, you are comparing the opinion given to trash. So it show complete disapproval of what was said. It’s mainly used in the U.K. in informal language.

E.g: Ew, that movie was **rubbish**. I can’t believe you talked me into watching it.

“I don’t think that’s... **rubbish**.” - in *The Imitation Game*, by Morten Tyldum

- **Fair enough:** this expression is used to admit or acknowledge something as reasonable or acceptable in the given circumstances.

E.g.: “**Fair enough!** You want a piece of all the action. I’d give you 7, we could shake and make it happen.” - in *The Other Side*, *The Greatest Showman*.

It's used alone in the end of a discussion or argument in most cases, or even in questions:

"Fair enough." - you'll see this expression in many movies, such as: *The Dark Knight*; *The Departed*; *The Pursuit of Happyness**, and many others.

* The title of this movie is intentionally misspelled, due to social and political matters.

- **Mansplaining**: this is a relatively new term, which was created to refer to men who usually treat women as not intelligent enough, and "feel the need to" explain something that she already knows. The word comes from the agglutination of the words "man" and "explaining".

E.g.: I get it. Enough of the **mansplaining**.

"I am so sick of his **mansplaining**." - in *TED*, Tasha Eurich.

- **Impartial**: adjective given to someone who is not involved or supporting of any of the parties involved in an argument.

E.g.: You're now eligible for jury duty, you should always be fair and **impartial**.

"A fair and **impartial** opportunity is all we ask." - in *The Tuskegee Airmen*, by Robert Markowitz.

- **Indifferent**: it describes someone who is not thinking about or just not interested in something. Unlike "impartial", "indifference" isn't quite used as a positive adjective.

E.g.: “Pope Francis coined the phrase ‘The Globalization of **Indifference**’. **Indifference** is an insidious and toxic state of mind.” - in *Choose Love*, Rashida Jones.

- Opinion overload: it's when too many opinions are being given on a topic.

E.g.: Information overload is just stuff. Stuff you can learn and read about. **Opinion overload**, on the other hand, which has come with the advancement of social media and smart technology, means that people's agendas are affecting us in a hyper connected way. - in *Talks at Google*, Greg McKeown.

Now that you've taken a deeper look into some useful expressions, let's move on to the next topic: how to **give** your opinion in English! There are many ways in which you can convey a message, from formal to informal. Check it out:

1. In my opinion...

E.g.: “**In my opinion**, Mr. Zsasz is as much a danger to himself as to others, and prison is probably not the best environment for his rehabilitation.” - in *Batman Begins*, by Christopher Nolan.

2. I think...

E.g.: “**I think** everybody here recognizes the importance of a role model.” - in *TED*, Tai Lopez.

I think we should consider a new strategy for the sales team.

3. I would say that...

E.g.: As a student, **I would say that** allowing myself to make mistakes during my learning process has definitely helped my development as an English learner and as a person.

By looking at it, **I would say (that)** this painting portrays a lot of society's flaws.

4. I have no doubt that...

E.g.: "This assignment is meant to be a challenge, but **I have no doubt that** each of you will excel." - in Writing Policy Papers

5. I have the feeling that...

E.g.: "Somehow **I have the feeling** we're talking about you, and not me." - in *Bad Timing*, by Nicolas Roeg.

6. I believe that...

E.g.: "I believe that the challenges we're facing as a business community and as a species are getting so large and complex that the way we do business has to fundamentally change." - Andrew Winston, in *Big Think*.

7. To be honest...

"**To be honest** with you, I find myself curiously aroused by you." - in *Saving Private Ryan*, by Steven Spielberg.

Judge all you want, but I've never been a fan of Gun and Roses, **to be honest**.

8. From my point of view...

E.g.: “**From my point of view**, the Jedi are evil.” - in *Star Wars: Episode III - Revenge of the Sith*, by George Lucas.

9. If you ask me...

E.g.: **If you ask me**, I don't think he really wants the job.

James is all talk and no action, **if you ask me**.

How to **ask** someone's opinion:

1. What do you think about...?

“Charlie, **what do you think about** high school?” - in *The Perks of Being a Wallflower*, by Stephen Chbosky.

“So, **what do you think about** these updates? Let us know in the comments or feel free to tweet at us @TeamYouTube.” - YouTube.

2. What's your opinion on...?

Well, it depends. **What's your opinion?**

“**What's your opinion on** the stratification model?” - in 7 sales organization models for your organizational structure.

3. How do you feel about...?

“Charlie, **how do you feel about** skiing?” - in *Scent of a Woman*, by Martin Brest.

“**How do you feel about** the vaccine rollout so far?” - in Veritasium.

4. What's your take on...?

What's your take on that theory?

The most common use you'll hear is: "What's your take on this?"

5. What about you?

I feel like there's always room for improvement. **What about you?**

6. Have you thought about...?

"Have you thought about this carefully?" - in *The Remains of the Day*, by James Ivory.

Having this basic and useful information in your back pocket can be extremely helpful in any given situation when your opinion is asked or when you wish to get a grasp of someone else's point of view. With that in mind, it's safe to say that almost every time we give our opinions on something, there is the chance of someone not agreeing and vice-versa. That said, here are some key expressions to politely disagree or agree with someone when discussing an issue:

- I [strongly] agree with you.

E.g.: "I just wanted to say that **I strongly agree with your** views concerning Rushmore." in - *Rushmore*, by Wes Anderson.

- I (don't) feel the same way.
- I think the same...
- I understand, but...

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LESSON 03: PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL GOALS

When thinking about what our personal and professional goals, it's quite natural that we feel the need to use future tenses. Before really learning about the future tenses, it's relevant to think about how to set realistic goals in both of the areas mentioned above.

In order to create a balance between your professional and personal life, you need to have a clear vision of what you want to accomplish in life as a whole. So asking yourself questions like "Where do I see myself in 5 years?", may sound cliché, but they are, in fact, extremely effective and useful for situations such as this one.

Something else you could also consider is how committed you are to something in order for it to come true. Having that sense of commitment connected with goals is great to maintain a good level of motivation and perseverance along the way.

After, you should probably consider what tools are necessary to make this goal a reality and if your access to them is easy or even possible. Nurturing unrealistic goals can really shake your confidence, so break your goals down and plan what needs to be done.

Lastly, make sure your goals are always balanced between the areas of your life. Whether we like it or not, everything that has a direct connection to us is affected by the choices we make and changes in the course of our lives. That said, keeping your professional and personal goals as "equals" can help in a number of situations. Nonetheless, this is just one way of analyzing the idea behind goal setting.

The bottom line is: plan! Plan everything you can, but do not take the spontaneity out of it.

As mentioned in the beginning, talking about goal setting is talking about the future. These two words are intrinsically related and dependent on each other to certain extent.

In English, there are two most commonly used structures to talk about events in the future: will and going to. In a few contexts, they can be considered as synonymous in terms of idea, but in most cases, they represent different levels of certainty or even concreteness.

WILL

When talking about the future, it's possible you might have already encountered the word **will**. We use it to talk about future events, making predictions, show willingness, and even promises. Since the topic is goals and basically future events, that's the focus.

Let's break its uses down:

1. Certainty about the future: **will** is mainly used as a certainty when we think there is a great chance of something taking place at some moment in the future; or that were somewhat predetermined before.

E.g.: She **'ll** work with us until Monday.

 contraction of will = 'll

We're renovating our house. The rooms **will** be redecorated, but the structure **will** stay the same.

2. Predictions about the future: mainly used when we don't have much evidence to support our prediction, it's more of a possibility rather than a fact.

E.g.: My dad thinks it'll cost me a lot of money to fix my car, I'm doomed!

Sure, she'll be happy to see you here!

* Some predictions, though, are about facts, about things we know happen every time, like:

E.g.: You shouldn't wash it in hot water. It'll shrink.

3. Intentions and momentaneous decisions: this usually comes after "I think...".

E.g.: I feel bad for ruining her plans. I think I'll send her some flowers.

What do you think about postponing our trip to Vegas? That'll save us a lot of money.

4. Willingness, offers and promises: "willingness" is when someone is happy to help, and wants to help.

E.g.: Don't worry, I'll help you with this.

DING DONG I'll get it.

I'll call you as soon as i get home, deal?

She'll always be there for you, silly. Can't you see?

These are the most common ways you'll see "will" being used in the real world. To make things clearer, let's take a look at the structure and a few more examples related to goals:

AFFIRMATIVE:

Subject + will / 'll + base form verb + compl.

I will travel to South Africa next year!

Examples:

- "Do you have any plans for Saturday night?" "Saturday night? Hm... No, I guess I'll just watch a movie and chill out."
- Maybe Claudia **will** fire him because of it.
- I'll have everything done by Friday.
- Everything **will** change because of this.

NEGATIVE:

Subject + will not / won't + base form verb + compl.

I won't be available tonight after all.

Examples:

- If we keep doing the same things, we **won't** be able to compete against them.
- This is our last resort. Hopefully, it **won't** come to that, but if it does, we must be prepared.
- The president **will not** be re-elected.

- Can you ensure that this **won't** happen again? I need to be able to rely on you.

INTERROGATIVE:

Will + subject + base form verb + compl.

Will you talk to her about the trip for me?

Examples:

- **Will** you come with us?
- **Will** you be able to meet the deadline?
- What **will** we talk about during the meeting?

when using a Wh word, just place it before the whole interrogative structure

For further practice, here are some songs that have “will” in the lyrics. Try listening to the songs and identifying what type of “will” is being used:

I Will, by The Beatles

She Will Be Loved, by Maroon 5

I Will Always Love You, by Whitney Houston


One Last Time, by Hamilton (Musical)

Run, by Joji

Hell Froze Over, by Kodakline

A common pair of words that might pop up very often when talking about the future is **going to**. Similarly to “will”, “going to” is used to talk about future plans, the main difference in most cases is that the latter is more concrete. And when speaking, “going to” is almost always chosen by the speakers.

Since this topic will be covered at a later time in more detail, for now, here are some examples to show contrast and some songs recommendations:

- I'm **gonna** talk about the Academic Department in my presentation. 
going + to = **gonna** (informal contraction - spoken English)
- I'm so sad we're not **going to** go to Paris anymore. I was so excited.
- **Are** they **going to** have dinner with us? I haven't cooked anything.

Songs:

Are You Gonna Be My Girl, by Jet
One Way Or Another, by Blondie
Three Little Birds, by Bob Marley

WORKBOOK

Intermediate #1

V O C A B U L A R Y

LESSON 04: HABITS

A lot of people struggle with bad habits, and forget to even acknowledge the fact that they have good ones too! In life, the way we choose to live says a lot about who we are as people, about our goals and ambitions, our likes and dislikes, and so on.

That is, everything that surrounds us influence our decisions and affect our **lifestyle**. How do your habits and decisions affect your life and your essence as a person? That's something you should ask yourself before keep studying this topic.

“Old habits won’t bring new results” / “Old habits will never open new doors” - if you keep doing the same things, and making the same mistakes, you probably won’t succeed and outdo yourself. Do you agree? Why or why not?

As you probably already know, habits are actions or activities that we do repeatedly on a daily basis, and they can be beneficial or harmful to our health.

Here are some habits:

- Waking up early
- Exercising
- Eating fruits and vegetables
- Balanced work schedules
- Studying habits and routine
- Managing your money wisely
- Having good hygiene
- Being punctual
- Biting your nails
- Chewing on a pencil or pen
- Cracking knuckles or joints
- Tapping your fingers
- Correcting someone’s grammar
- Talking about work in every social situation outside of work

The trickiest things about habits is most likely the fact that they are hard to break and to start. Breaking a habit that you've been doing for a long time (whether it's months or years) is extremely challenging, as well as starting new ones.

Take a look at some tips to start new (better) habits:

1. Do one thing at a time! It can be extra difficult if you start 2 or more habits at a time. You can feel overwhelmed and end up giving up on all of them. So, the best thing to do is take your time and start building one habit at a time.

Something important to consider when building a habit is: Does it fit to your routine and lifestyle? If not, are you willing to change those to make it happen? In a nutshell, to avoid unnecessary stress and frustration, having your goals with this new habit crystal clear is the way to go.

2. Make patience your ally! We want to change and we want it now! But just like with tip #1, having realistic expectations can make a big difference in whether or not we succeed in building this new habit. Change gradually and know that change takes time. Stick to your habit, just focus on doing it one day at a time.

This change in mindset can be a huge deal to some people, so if you are one of those people, maybe you should start working on this mindset shift first, and once you have it figured out, move on to your habit. (This is just a suggestion, of course!)

3. Create a realistic plan! Having a plan reduces the chances of failure. However, even so, you may come across some obstacles and difficulties. The important thing is knowing how to pull through and keep going.

4. Get support from people around you! It is definitely possible to build things without any support from others... Said no one ever. Having a support system (family, friends etc) is key to keeping yourself motivated.

It may seem like a small thing, but having someone cheering for you and being there for you every step of the way can make everything easier.

5. Keep track of your habits! It's pretty common to overlook this step, but having the record of what you've been doing is great for your self-esteem and focus. Studies have shown that in order to build a habit for good, you need to do it for 21 days in a row, so that your body and mind can get across the message that you want this in your life.

7 Weeks - Android

Goalify - Android and iOS

Habitica - Android and iOS

Or keep it in a personal journal. Whatever works best for you!

➡ Everything that was said in these 5 steps, had in mind the good side: **building** a habit. Nonetheless, it is also possible to translate this into breaking a habit, which, depending on how much it's present in your life, it's just as challenging as building a new one.

Now that we've gone over some basic steps to building a new habit, let's go over some words and expressions related to the topic and examples:

BUILD A HABIT: to start a new habit

E.g.: "The best way to **build the habit** of speaking up is to leap before you look." - VitalSmarts Video

"It's important to know why you want to **build a habit**, so that you have more motivation to keep it going and be consistent with it." - Dream Life Series.

KICK/BREAK A HABIT: to give up an old habit

E.g.: “They say that it takes 21 days to either form a habit or **break a habit**.” - New Year’s Resolution, Animates Tips and Tricks.

FALL BACK INTO: start doing something negative that you had previously given up / quit / moved past.

E.g.: If he is released from jail, it’s likely he’d **fall back into** a similar pattern as before.

“When the prefrontal cortex goes offline, we **fall back into** our old habits.” - Judson Brewer.

FORCE OF HABIT: something you do without thinking

This expression is usually used by itself, after you do something that might be weird for others around you, or that you know they disapprove of or dislike, for instance: “Sorry, force of habit!”

Some movies that have this expression:

- “I’m sorry, Your Honor. Force of habit.” - in *My Sister’s Keeper*, by Nick Cassavetes
- “So, you know, it’s a force of habit.” - in *Lady Bird*, by Greta Gerwig
- “Oh, force of habit.” - in *The Intern*, by Nancy Meyers
- “My dad’s a cop. Force of habit.” - in *Live Free Or Die Hard*, by Len Wiseman

A couple of **songs** that talk about habits in a way:

Bad Habit, by The Kooks

Breaking the Habit, by Linkin Park

Bad Habits, by Ed Sheeran

Lastly, there are some other useful expressions used to give advice, which are more indirect, therefore, more polite:

- Well, **why don't you talk** to Jenny about it before making this decision?
- **What do you think about** going to that restaurant instead? Let's try something new!
- **How about studying** music?
- I **would recommend/suggest trying** a new strategy.

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LESSON 04: ADVICE

Habits and advice are connected somehow. Before thinking about starting a new habit, we go to people that did the same, and maybe, ask for advice. But how can ask for advice and even talk about it in English?

The first thing you need to know is that the word **advice** is an **uncountable noun**, that is “advices” doesn’t really exist. If you want to go to plural, indicating the idea that more than once advice has been given, we use something else to measure this quantity: x pieces of advice, take a look:

- Let me give you **a piece of advice**.
- Here are **some** excellent **pieces of advice** for you.
- **3** (three) **pieces of advice** to stop eating sugar.

To give (and ask) for advice, it’s pretty common to hear the modal verb “should” be used.

SHOULD

Overall, the modal verb **should** can be used to give advice, suggestion, expectation, probability and also duty. The focus of today’s lesson is on **advice**. Take a look at the structure:

Take a look at the structures now:

AFFIRMATIVE:

Subject + should + base form verb + compl.

You should talk to your mom about it first.

Examples:

- You **should** be more careful.
- I really think you **should** start eating healthier.
- Rosanna, I think you **should** put yourself first.

Notice that all of the examples given above use the pronoun “you” after “should”. It’s possible to see the other pronouns, but it’s not that common when giving advice, because the person is probably asking for personal advice. If that’s not the case, you could easily change to the desired pronoun, such as: “I think **she should** stop eating sugar every day.”

NEGATIVE:

Subject + should not / shouldn't + base form verb + compl.

You **shouldn't** talk to your mom like that!

Examples:

- You **shouldn't** stop trying to break this habit! I got your back.
- She really **shouldn't** go out late at night, it's too dangerous.
- Truth be told, you **shouldn't** care about what people say.

INTERROGATIVE:

Should + subject + base form verb + compl.

Should I talk tell her about the trip?

Here are some common **questions** that are used when asking for someone for advice:

- What **should** I do?
- Do you think I **should**...?
- What do you think I **should** do?
- What would you do **if you were** me?

Take a look at the last question: “What would you do **if you were** me?”. This is another way of asking and giving advice, by using this conditional phrase:

- **If I were you**, I would definitely call her.
- I wouldn't do that **if I were you**.

OUGHT TO

In essence, **should** and **ought to** mean the same thing and can be used interchangeably in all situations. However, in spoken English, you will hear people use “should” much more often, since “ought to” can sound a little bit too formal for some daily conversations.

Reminder: it's hardly ever used in the negative and interrogative forms. It is recommended that, when using these two structures, you opt for “should”. Take a look at the structure:

AFFIRMATIVE:



You **should** **talk** to your mom about it first.

Examples:

- You **ought to** talk to the Principal about this.
- I think we **ought to** go there and see if we can help.
- To build a habit, you **ought to** be determined.

Now take a look at some real examples:

- “We ought to talk this over at least.” - in *The Dark Knight*, by Christopher Nolan
- *You Oughta Know*, by Alanis Morissette
- “I’d keep my eyes open if I were you. Bye!” - in *Brazil*, by Terry Gilliam
- “You should read at least one book a week.” - in *TED*, Tai Lopez.
- “I kept saying to him: ‘There’s something not right, I think you ought to go to the doctor.’” - in *Conversation with Yvonne Vann*.
- *Hot N Cold*, by Katy Perry

Don’t forget to read the **Blog Post** on CLASS about different lifestyles!

WORKBOOK

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EXERCISES

1) Fill in the blanks with the words from the box (make the necessary **changes** according to the verb tense or form):

sightseeing

luggage

take off

arrive

land

- a. Are you ready for tomorrow? I mean, do you have everything packed? I'm only asking you that because the plane _____ at 5am, and it's already pretty late.
- b. Before really settling down in London, we had to quarantine in a hotel room for 10 days. Our _____ only arrived 5 days after we got there. It was a nightmare!
- c. I can't wait to get to the city. We should _____ in Barcelona's airport at 12pm, which gives us plenty of time to visit Las Ramblas.
- d. What are you going to do on your first day in Mexico. Are you planning to go _____? I can definitely recommend some places!
- e. My mom said she would _____ around noon tomorrow. I was thinking about making her lunch, will you help me?

2) Read the following Blog Post about Louvre Museum recommendations and answer some questions:

In today's post, I wanted to share some things that were fundamental to me when I went to the Louvre Museum, in July 2019. Here are 5 key recommendations:

#1 Buy your tickets in your home country beforehand. It's cheaper and there is not a chance in hell you'll miss it!

#2 Ditch the crowds! There are some alternative entrances, like Le Carrousel du Louvre, which is a mall near the museum, or the subway stations Louvre Rivoli and Palais Royal Musée du Louvre, which are both located on Line 1 (Yellow).

#3 Get the map of the museum before getting there (when you're on the planning phase). This way you can select the works of art that are at the top of your list and see what's the best way to do it. You should really keep this with you at all times. The Louvre is a huge museum, and I'm sure you won't be able to check everything out in one day, so the key is to prioritize. There are about 35,000 works of art, and if you wanted to see all of them, it would probably take you 200 days (looking at each of them only for 30s)! Crazy! And as a matter of fact, the museum actually owns 550,000 works of art, so what is actually exposed for people to see is not even half of the collection.

#4 Make sure you have some scheduled pauses during your visit. If you are addicted to art or appreciate this type of attraction, I highly recommend setting a whole day aside for this visit, starting at opening hours (9am) and finishing at closing hours (6pm). So because it's going to be a long visit, requiring a lot of walking, taking small breaks, sitting down at one of its many gardens is a great idea. For your lunch break, so that you don't have to leave the premisses, there are over 15 restaurants and cafés spread around the museum with spectacular menus. I suggest trying the Ratatouille, a typical French dish. It'll definitely make you feel like you're in Paris!

#5 Schedule a couple of hours to see the Mona Lisa. Mona Lisa is located in the upper floors of the museum, and there is (almost 100% of the times) huge lines to see it. I would recommend doing this visit first thing in the morning, and then visiting the rest of the museum. ***FYI:** You're not allowed to stay in the room where Mona Lisa is for too long. Since it's probably the most famous painting in the whole world, people go to the museum expecting to see it. So keep your camera ready and don't miss out on photographing it!

***FYI - For Your Information.**

I hope these tips were extremely helpful and that you enjoy your visit! Thanks for reading, see you in the next post!

- a. What are the recommendation expressions learned that are present in the text?
- b. Why did the writer recommend having breaks during the visit?
- c. What are two alternatives to get inside the museum besides the main one? Why is it a good idea to use them?
- d. When is the best time to visit the Mona Lisa according to the writer?

3) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

- _____ she _____ (visit) her grandparents in Singapore recently?
- I _____ (not be) to Holambra in a while. How's everything?
- She _____ (work) as an English teacher for 10 years before working as a translator.
- I _____ (never do) anything like this before. I'm so excited.
- There _____ (be) a misunderstanding. I'm terribly sorry about that.

4) Complete B's sentences using the verbs in brackets + yet or already (if necessary), in a way that it answers A's questions.

A

Where have you been? I've been looking everywhere for you!

What do you think about leaving for the airport at 5pm?

Are you ready to go? I still have to buy some groceries.

Where's Jim?

B

I _____ (go) anywhere. I was in my room.

Yes, sounds good. I _____ (finish) packing. How about you?

You _____ (buy) the groceries _____? Oh my God, we're going to be so late!

Jim's not here. He _____ (go) to France.

5) Complete B's sentences using the verbs in brackets, in a way that it answers A's questions (use affirmative and negative when necessary).

do meet have hear be

A

What's Francesca's brother like?

Is Malta an interesting place?

How's your holiday so far? Are you enjoying it?

Do you like skiing?

B

I don't know. I _____ him actually.

I have no idea. I _____ there. But _____ it's breathtaking.

It's great! I'm having an amazing time. It's the best one I _____ in a long time.

I don't know. I _____ it before.

6) Read the situations below and write sentences. Take a look at the example:

E.g.: Hermione is on the plane on her way to Germany, but she's really nervous.

You: Have you ever flown in a plane before?

She: No, this is the first time I've flown in a plane.

- Julia has just arrived in South Africa. It's a completely new experience for her.
- Max is petting a big cow. He looks extremely uncomfortable.
- My parents are eating caviar. It looks like they don't know how to eat properly.

7) Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions from the box (make the necessary changes in the words if necessary):

long-term achieve a goal set a goal challenging

- a. My _____ goal is to buy a house in the countryside and grow my own vegetables.
- b. It can be really _____ to think outside the box when you're at a comfortable place at work. But deciding to do so is the best thing you'll do for you and your career.
- c. I _____ many _____ in my lifetime. I'm at a point in my life right now where I'm focusing on making them come true.
- d. Once I _____ to move to Mexico with my family, I'll be a happy person.

8) Write sentences beginning with SUBJECT + wish... Take a look at the example:

E.g.: I don't know many people here (and I'm feeling lonely) - **I wish** I knew more people here.

- a. My mom lives in a small town (and she doesn't like it).
- b. I can't go to the party because I'm working (but I'd like to go).
- c. Philip isn't available (and I needed to talk to him).
- d. It's so hot today (and I hate the hot weather).
- e. Joey is having some friends over (but he doesn't have time to buy food).

9) Complete the sentences with the correct form of **hope** or **wish**.

- a. Enjoy the party. I _____ you have a great time!
- b. Before the big test, we said goodbye and _____ each other good luck.
- c. My parents and I are heading to the beach house tomorrow, so I _____ the weather is good.
- d. I _____ you the best of luck in your new journey, and I _____ it brings you joy!
- e. Happy birthday! I _____ you all the best.
- f. _____ me luck! I'm so nervous.

10) Are all the sentences correct? Correct the ones that are not.

- a. I'm hurt. I wish Sydney would be here now.
- b. I wish everything would be cheaper. I didn't bring a lot of money.
- c. I wish the weather would change. I was really hoping for some sunny days.
- d. Oh, I wish I have more free time to do things I like, like reading a book, or watching a movie.

11) Complete the sentences with the correct form of **hope**:

- a. I _____ (you) OK. You can call me if you need me, all right?
- b. There's no need to wait up. I _____ (I) be back before you fall asleep though.
- c. I can't believe it! I always _____ for the best. I guess it wasn't meant to be.
- d. I really _____ visit Singapore one day. A friend of mine has lived there, and he told it has an incredibly rich culture.
- e. I _____ (I not) seem too crazy, but Van Gogh is my favorite artist. So being here at the Orsay is a dream come true.

12) Write sentences with the correct form of **want**. There might be more than one possibility. Check out the example:

E.g.: I bought a new car. My dad said he would buy one too. - Now that I bought a car, my dad **wants** to buy one too.

- a. We were planning to go to Italy next year. She is going to Italy alone this month.
- b. I'm leaving the party early tomorrow. My friends are watching a movie after work.

13) Match opinion A with opinion B correctly, as if it were a conversation:

A

1. I feel like you shouldn't worry about the math test that much. It's just a test!
2. What's your take on what's been going on in Afghanistan?
3. I believe your name is actually pronounced as "Aelis", with an "ae" sound in the beginning.
4. *Luca*, the new Pixar animation, blew me away! How they were able to portray the Italian culture so accurately was just beautiful.

B

- a. Are you serious? I'm so tired of your mansplaining all the time. I think I know how to pronounce my own name.
- b. Dude, I think it's rubbish. People are losing their temper and humanity, if you ask me.
- c. Fair enough! It was okay. I think *Coco* is better though.
- d. I can't understand your indifference, man. It is a big deal for me, and it should be for you too.

14) Complete the sentence with **will** or **won't** and a verb:

- a. I bought this painting for my mom. Do you think she _____ it?
- b. I _____ some coffee, please.
- c. Can you guys wait for me? I _____ long.
- d. I watched the weather forecast yesterday. It _____. There's no need to take an umbrella.
- e. Ask Clarice for advice. She _____ what to do.

15) Read the following situations and match them with the fitting piece of advice:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. I'm so worried about Janet and Ayrton. They're too young to get married. Do you think I should say something to them? | 1. Hmmm I don't know. Why would you say something? I think you should keep it to yourself and let it go. It's their decision, not yours. |
| b. I have a cold, but I also have a party to go to. Should I stay home or go out? | 2. That's tricky. If I were you, I would probably apologize. But you ought to do what your heart tells you to. |
| c. Can you give me a piece of advice, Jack? I had a heated argument with my mom last week, and now we're not on speaking terms. I know I'm right, but should I apologize anyway? | 3. I think you should stay home and get some rest. |

WORKBOOK

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ANSWER KEY

1)

- a. takes off
- b. luggage
- c. land
- d. sightseeing
- e. arrive

2)

- a. Make sure you... / I would recommend... / I suggest...
- b. Because the museum is huge and a lot of walking is required. So taking break is great to avoid fatigue.
- c. Le Carrousel du Louvre, which is a mall near the museum, or the subway stations Louvre Rivoli and Palais Royal Musée du Louvre, which are both located on Line 1 (Yellow). It's a good idea to use them in order to avoid staying in line for too long.
- d. According to the writer, it's better to visit the Mona Lisa in the morning, as soon as the museum opens.

3)

- a. has / visited
- b. haven't been
- c. hasn't worked
- d. have never done
- e. has been

4)

haven't gone
have/'ve already finished
haven't bought / yet
has/'s gone

5)

have/'ve never met **or** haven't met
have/'ve never been **or** haven't been /
I've heard
have/'ve had
have never done

6)

- a. You: Have you ever been to South Africa before?
She: No, this is the first time I've been to South Africa.
- b. You: Have you ever pet a cow (this big) before?
He: No, this is the first time I've pet a cow.
- c. You: Have you ever eaten caviar before?
They: No, this is the first time we've eaten caviar.

7)

- a. long-term
- b. challenging
- c. have set / goals
- d. achieve my/the goal

8)

- a. My mom wishes she didn't live in a small town.
- b. I wish I could go to the party.
- c. I wish Philip were available.
- d. I wish it weren't so hot today.
- e. Joey wishes he had time to buy food.

9)

- a. hope
- b. wish
- c. hope
- d. wish / hope
- e. wish
- f. wish

10)

- a. I'm hurt. I wish Sydney **were** here now.
- b. I wish everything **was/were** cheaper.
- c. CORRECT
- d. I wish I **had** more free time...

11)

- a. hope you're
- b. hope I'll
- c. hoped
- d. hope to
- e. hope I don't

12)

- a. She doesn't want my company **or** She doesn't want me to go to Italy with her.
- b. I want to catch/watch a movie with my friends.

13)

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

14)

- a. will/'ll like
- b. will/'ll have
- c. won't be
- d. won't rain
- e. will/'ll know

15)

- a - 1
- b - 3
- c - 2