

CHECK!

Providing solutions to a problem

LEVEL

Intermediate (B1)

NUMBER

EN_B1_3084C

LANGUAGE

English

Let's check!

Can I provide solutions to a problem?

- Can I explain how I'd respond to a dilemma using the second conditional?
- Can I distinguish between a wide variety of verbs followed by 'to' + infinitive or the -ing form?
- Can I give reasons and results using a range of expressions?



Warm-up

Discuss in **breakout rooms** or **together** as a class.

What are some problems in your local neighbourhood?



What could the local government do about the problems?



Learning outcome 1

Can I explain how I'd respond to a dilemma using the second conditional?

Responding to a dilemma at work

1. **Read** about Leila's situation below.
2. **Note down** your answers to the two questions.
3. **Share** your answers with the class.

The manager of a clothing shop just hired a new employee, Leila. Leila is very friendly, she's always on time and she works hard. But her English isn't perfect and sometimes she doesn't understand what her manager or the customers say.

Most customers are patient, but some get angry when Leila asks them to repeat things or gets things wrong. Leila's manager is worried because talking to customers is a huge part of the job.

- **What would you do if you were the manager?**
- **What would you do if you were Leila?**

If I were Leila, I would...

The manager could...

If I were the manager, I'd...



Let's check! Feedback round

Your teacher will now highlight what was done well and some mistakes that were made **in the last activity** for you to reflect on.



Good examples

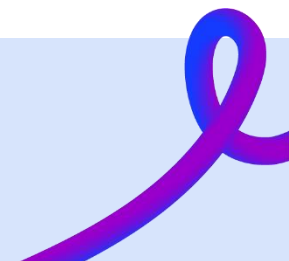


Find the mistake!



Learning outcome 2

Can I distinguish between a wide variety of verbs followed by 'to' + infinitive or the -ing form?



Verbs followed by the infinitive and -ing forms

Choose a question. **Ask** a classmate.



What has someone advised you **to stop doing**?

What advice have you **refused to take** even though you knew they were right?

What issue at work are you **trying to solve** at the moment?

What tasks are easy to **remember to do** at work? What do you use to remind you?



Let's check! Feedback round

Your teacher will now highlight what was done well and some mistakes that were made **in the last activity** for you to reflect on.



Good examples



Find the mistake!



Learning outcome 3

Can I give reasons and results using a range of expressions?



Giving reasons and results

1. **Read** about Maria's problem. **Decide** what she should do.
2. **Justify** your opinion using the words on the right.

Maria has been invited to her best friend Karl's wedding. Maria later finds out it's her grandmother's 90th birthday that same day.

She's not close to her family but she knows her grandmother loves her dearly.

Which event should she attend? Why?



since
as
because (of)

due to
owing to

as a result
therefore
so



Let's check! Feedback round

Your teacher will now highlight what was done well and some mistakes that were made **in the last activity** for you to reflect on.



Good examples



Find the mistake!



- Can I explain how I'd respond to a dilemma using the second conditional?
- Can I distinguish between a wide variety of verbs followed by 'to' + infinitive or the -ing form?
- Can I give reasons and results using a range of expressions?

Your teacher will now recommend whether you should move on to the next chapter or review lessons from this chapter

End of the lesson

Idiom

a piece of cake

Meaning: very simple or straightforward to achieve.

Example: John always has a solution. To him, everything's a piece of cake!

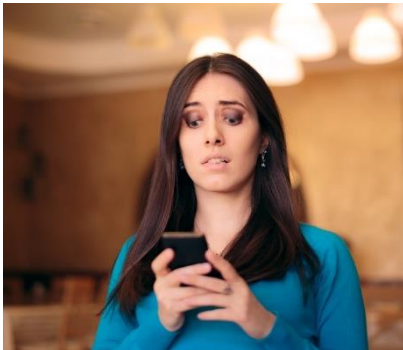


Additional practice

Texting

1. **Choose** one of the work problems below.
2. **Ask** your partner in the chat for their advice.
3. **Swap** roles.

- Your teammates never take your suggestions.
- Your boss often asks you to stay late on Fridays without extra pay.
- You have to use new technology all the time, but you don't get enough training for it.





Common problems

Discuss these common problems with your classmates.

What solutions are usually suggested for these common problems?

My laptop is working really slowly.

The Wi-Fi signal in my house is weak.

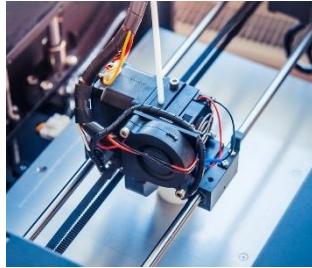
My kids never tidy their rooms.





Innovation in the 21st century

Which of these 21st century inventions are the **most innovative**?
Which have been **effective** in solving a problem that existed?



3D printing



E-Readers



Touchscreen glass



Driverless cars

I think 3D printing is quite effective...

E-Readers aren't that innovative but...

- innovative
- effective
- trial
- on the lookout
- novelty



Discuss



**Are you good at coming
up with innovative
solutions to problems?**

What kind of people have this skill?



Check Summary

Dealing with a dilemma

Describing dilemmas and problems:

- out of work, robbery, reward
- to threaten, to break into

Showing sides of an argument:

- On the one hand
- On the other hand
- Having said that

Reviewing the second conditional:

- We use the second conditional to talk about **imaginary situations**, present or future.
- We say how we think we **would** or **would not** act in that situation.
- Structure: if + past simple, would/wouldn't + infinitive without 'to'

Second conditional with *could*:

- We use **could** when we are **less certain** about the consequences.
- Structure: could/couldn't + infinitive without 'to', if + past simple



Check Summary

Advanced verb patterns

Review of verbs followed by **to + infinitive** or **-ing forms**:

- **to + infinitive**: *to need, to want, to refuse, to tend, to struggle*
- **-ing form**: *to consider, to keep, to be worth, to enjoy*

Verbs with a difference in meaning:

- Some verbs can be followed by **to + infinitive** or **the -ing form** including *stop, remember* and *try*.
- Be careful as the meaning can change:
- **Stop to do sth.** = stop what I'm doing to do something else; **stop doing sth.** = no longer do sth.
- **Remember to do sth.** = not forget to do something; **remember doing sth.** = have memory of sth.
- **Try to do sth.** = make an effort or attempt to do something; **try doing sth** = experiment with sth.

Phrases for giving advice

- *I'd advise you to...* *Consider...*
- *I'd suggest...* *Try...*



Check Summary

Looking for a solution

Describing solutions:

- innovative, to trial, effective, on the lookout

Linking words for giving reasons:

- *because, as, since* + **clause**
- *because of, due to, owing to* + **noun**

Linking words for talking about results:

- *As a result,*
- *Therefore,*
- *So*



Vocabulary

out of work

to threaten

robbery

reward

to break into

on the one hand

on the other hand

having said that...



Vocabulary

to need

to want

to refuse

to tend

to struggle

to enjoy

to consider

to keep

to be worth

to stop

to try

to remember

I'd advise you to...

I'd suggest...



Vocabulary

lottery

to punish

speeding

to obey

campaigners

novelty

innovative

to trial

effective

further

on the lookout

