

INTERMEDIATE

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Florent
English Course

Module 1

Quantifiers

Explanation

Quantifiers are words used before nouns to express **quantity or amount**. They tell us *how much* or *how many* of something.

Formula

- **Countable nouns:**
quantifier + plural countable noun
(e.g. *many apples, a few books*)
 - **Uncountable nouns:**
quantifier + uncountable noun
(e.g. *much water, little money*)
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When to Use

Use quantifiers when you need to describe **quantity, frequency, or amount**, especially when exact numbers are not given.

Common Quantifiers

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns	Both
many	much	some
a few	a little	any
several	a bit of	enough
few	little	a lot of

✓ Examples

1. I have **many** friends in Canada.
 2. We don't have **much** time left.
 3. **Some** students are absent today.
 4. He drank **a little** water before the run.
 5. There are **a few** cookies on the table.
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📝 Exercises

A – Fill in the blanks with the correct quantifier (some, any, much, many, a lot of, few, little):

1. I don't have ___ money.
2. There are ___ books on the table.
3. Do you have ___ sugar?
4. He has ___ friends in this city.
5. We saw ___ interesting things at the museum.

B – Correct the mistake in each sentence:

1. I didn't buy some apples.
2. She has much friends at school.
3. They didn't drink many water.
4. There is a few milk left.
5. We need any help to finish this.

Reading Section

Title: Shopping at the Market

Yesterday, I went to the local market. I saw many people buying vegetables and fruits. I bought a few bananas and some oranges. The fruit seller said there wasn't much watermelon left, so I decided to come back later. I also bought a little cheese and some bread. The market was full, but there were still a few items available.

Questions:

1. What items did the writer buy?
 2. Why didn't the writer buy watermelon?
 3. What does the passage tell you about the availability of items at the market?
 4. Find and list all the quantifiers used in the passage.
 5. Do you prefer shopping at markets or supermarkets? Why?
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Speaking Prompt

 "Describe your last shopping experience. Use quantifiers like *some*, *many*, *a few*, or *a little* in your sentences."

Module 2

Present Perfect Tense

Explanation

The Present Perfect Tense is used to talk about actions or experiences that happened at an unspecified time **before now**. It connects the **past** to the **present**.

Formula

Subject + has/have + past participle

- I/You/We/They **have** eaten
 - He/She/It **has** gone
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When to Use

1. Actions that happened **at an unknown time** in the past
 2. Actions that **started in the past and continue to the present**
 3. Experiences up to now
 4. Recent actions with present relevance
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Examples

1. I **have seen** that movie three times.
2. She **has just finished** her homework.
3. They **have lived** in London since 2010.
4. We **have never eaten** sushi before.
5. He **has already left** the office.

Practice

A – Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in Present Perfect:

1. I ___ (just/finish) my homework.
2. She ___ (not/see) that movie yet.
3. They ___ (visit) Paris three times.
4. ___ you ever ___ (try) sushi?
5. He ___ (work) here since 2018.

B – Rewrite using Present Perfect:

1. I last saw her in 2020.
→ I ___ her since 2020.
2. He started studying English five years ago.
→ He ___ English for five years.
3. This is my first time eating ramen.
→ I ___ never ___ ramen before.
4. She moved to London recently.
→ She ___ recently ___ to London.
5. I've finished the task. I can rest now.
→ I ___ the task, so now I can rest.

Reading Section

Title: My Life of Travel

I have visited more than 15 countries. I have eaten sushi in Tokyo, ridden camels in Egypt, and seen the northern lights in Norway. These experiences have shaped the way I see the world. I haven't been to South America yet, but I hope to visit Brazil next year. I've also made many international friends through my travels. My passport has become one of my most valuable items.

Questions:

1. How many countries has the writer visited?
 2. Which experiences does the writer mention?
 3. What hasn't the writer done yet?
 4. What does traveling mean to the writer?
 5. What tense is used in this passage and why?
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Speaking Prompt

 "Talk about something you have done that you're proud of. Use the Present Perfect Tense."

Module 3

Modal Verbs (Should, Must, Have to, Can)

Explanation

Modal verbs express **necessity, advice, ability, or permission**.

Formula

Subject + modal + base verb

E.g. She **should** study. | You **must** wear a seatbelt.

When to Use

Modal	Use
Should	Advice
Must	Obligation / strong necessity
Have to	External obligation
Can	Ability / Permission

Examples

1. You **should** eat more vegetables.
2. I **must** finish this report today.
3. He **has to** wear a uniform at work.
4. They **can** play the guitar well.
5. You **can't** smoke in this building.

 **Practice****A – Choose the correct modal verb (should, must, can, have to):**

1. You ___ wear a helmet while riding a bike.
2. I ___ finish this before 5 p.m.
3. She ___ speak three languages.
4. We ___ eat more vegetables.
5. They ___ not be late for the meeting.

B – Rewrite the sentence using the correct modal verb:

1. It is necessary to take your medicine.
→ You ___ take your medicine.
2. It's a good idea to sleep early.
→ You ___ sleep early.
3. He is able to run 10 kilometers.
→ He ___ run 10 kilometers.
4. It's necessary for them to wear uniforms.
→ They ___ wear uniforms.
5. It is not necessary to bring food.
→ You ___ bring food.

Reading Section

Title: A Day at School

At school, students must arrive on time. They have to wear the school uniform and follow the rules. They can ask questions if they don't understand. If a student feels sick, they should tell the teacher. School is a place where students can learn and grow. Teachers must be patient and helpful too.

Questions:

1. What are the rules students must follow?
 2. What can students do if they don't understand something?
 3. Why should students tell the teacher if they are sick?
 4. How are modal verbs used in this passage?
 5. Do you think school rules are necessary? Why?
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Speaking Prompt

 "What are some rules at your school or job? What should or must people do?"

Module 4

Making Suggestions

Explanation

Making suggestions means giving ideas or advice in a **polite** way.

Structures

- Let's + base verb → *Let's go to the park.*
 - Why don't we + base verb → *Why don't we study together?*
 - How about + verb-ing → *How about watching a movie?*
 - Shall we + base verb → *Shall we begin?*
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When to Use

Use these expressions in **conversations or plans** when you want to suggest something in a friendly manner.

Examples

1. Let's order pizza tonight.
2. Why don't we take a break?
3. How about going for a walk?
4. Shall we start now?

Practice

A – Fill in the blanks with appropriate suggestion phrases (e.g., Let's..., How about..., Why don't we..., Shall we...):

1. ____ go for a walk after dinner?
2. ____ we visit Grandma this weekend?
3. ____ playing a game together?
4. ____ try the new café near school?
5. ____ we watch a movie tonight?

B – Rewrite the sentences to make suggestions:

1. We could eat at home.
→ Why don't we ____.
2. It would be fun to go to the park.
→ How about ____.
3. I suggest taking a break.
→ Let's ____.
4. We might want to call him.
→ Shall we ____?
5. Let's cook dinner.
→ Rewrite using “How about...”

Reading Section

Title: Planning the Weekend

Lisa and her friends are planning what to do on the weekend. Lisa says, "Let's go hiking!" but Ben doesn't like walking too much. "Why don't we go to the beach instead?" he says. "How about watching a movie after that?" suggests Anna. In the end, they decide to do all three things!

Questions:

1. What suggestions are made by the friends?
 2. Which suggestion did Ben make?
 3. What do they finally decide to do?
 4. Which phrases show suggestion in the passage?
 5. What would you suggest for a fun weekend?
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Speaking Prompt

 "Make three suggestions to your friend about what to do after school or on the weekend."
