

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

**ENGLISH COURSE –
INTERMEDIATE (B1 to B2)**

Podgorica, 18.04.2016.

1. When do we use *much* and when *many*?

much: uncountable nouns (milk, marmalade, money, time etc.)

many: countable nouns (bottles of milk, jars of marmalade, dollars, minutes etc.)

Examples:

How **much** money have you got?

How **many** dollars have you got?

2. When do we use *a little* and when *a few*?

a little: non countable nouns (milk, marmalade, money, time etc.)

a few: countable nouns (bottles of milk, jars of marmalade, dollars, minutes etc.)

Examples:

He has **a little** money left.

He has **a few** dollars left.

How many, too many, a few, as many as, all, and any are used with count nouns, for example *How many dolls ... ?*

How much, too much, a little, as much as, all, and any are used with uncount nouns, for example *How much money ... ?*

Enough comes before a noun and after an adjective, for example *enough money, hot enough.*

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Expressing quantity

- 1 Complete the sentences with the words below. Some are used more than once.

a few How many
a little **enough** too much
as much as too many
all **How much** any
 as many as

- 1 A _____ coffee do you drink?
B At least six cups a day.
A That's _____. You shouldn't drink _____ that.
- 2 A _____ aspirins do you usually take when you have a headache?
B About four or five.
A That's _____. You shouldn't take _____ that!
- 3 A _____ do you earn?
B Not _____ to pay all my bills!
- 4 A _____ people are there in your class?
B Forty.
A I think that's _____.

5 A Have you got _____ homework tonight?

B Far _____. I'll never be able to do it _____.

6 A How old are you?

B Seventeen. I'm old _____ to get married, but not old _____ to vote!

7 A When did you last go to the dentist?

B Very recently. Just _____ days ago.

8 A Do you take milk in your tea?

B Just _____.

Answers and tapescript

1 **A** **How much** coffee do you drink?

B At least six cups a day.

A That's **too much**. You shouldn't drink **as much as** that.

2 **A** **How many** aspirins do you usually take when you have a headache?

B About four or five.

A That's **too many**. You shouldn't take **as many as** that!

3 **A** **How much** do you earn?

B Not **enough** to pay all my bills!

4 **A** **How many** people are there in your class?

B Forty.

A I think that's **too many**.

5 **A** Have you got **any** homework tonight?

B Far **too much**. I'll never be able to do it **all**.

6 **A** How old are you?

B Seventeen. I'm old **enough** to get married, but not old **enough** to vote!

7 **A** When did you last go to the dentist?

B Very recently. Just a **few** days ago.

8 **A** Do you take milk in your tea?

B Just a **little**.

6 A How old are you?

B Seventeen. I'm old **enough** to get married, but not old **enough** to vote!

7 A When did you last go to the dentist?

B Very recently. Just a **few** days ago.

8 A Do you take milk in your tea?

B Just a **little**.



TEST YOUR GRAMMAR

- 1 All of these sentences are correct.
Why is there no *does* in sentences 2 and 3?
 - 1 Where does she live?
 - 2 I know where she lives.
 - 3 Can you tell me where she lives?

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH CAN BE DIVIDED INTO 2 CATEGORIES:

- A) YES-NO QUESTIONS
- B) WH-QUESTIONS

YES-NO QUESTIONS CAN BE ANSWERED ONLY BY SAYING YES OR NO. THESE QUESTIONS START WITH AN AUXILIARY VERB – AM, IS, ARE, CAN. COULD, WILL, DID, DOES, HAVE, HAS....

Are you happy? Does she travel to work? Will you invite Leonard?

WH-QUESTIONS START WITH WH-WORDS:

WHEN, WHERE, HOW, WHY, HOW LONG, HOW OFTEN

*Where is he? How long does she travel to work?
When will you invite Leonard?*

INDIRECT QUESTIONS HAVE THE FOLLOWING PATTERN:

S + VERB+ (OBJECT) + IF/WH + SUBJECT + VERB

INDIRECT QUESTION IS NOT A QUESTION!

IT HAS AFFIRMATIVE FORM – SUBJECT + PREDICATE

Indirect question

Could you tell me

Do you know

Do you happen to know

Have you any idea

Do you remember

Would you mind telling me

what time the banks close?

If there is no question word, use *if* or *whether*.

I don't know if I'm coming or not.

I wonder whether it's going to rain.

Here are some more expressions that introduce indirect questions:

I don't know

I wonder

I can't remember

I've no idea

I'd like to know

I'm not sure

how long the journey takes.

FIRST WE MUST DECIDE WHETHER THE QUESTION IS YES/NO QUESTION OR WH QUESTION:

IF WE ARE DEALING WITH YES/NO QUESTION WE MUST USE CONJUNCTION IF! IF THERE IS NO WH WORD WE MUST USE IF!

FIRST WE MUST DECIDE WHETHER THE QUESTION IS YES/NO QUESTION OR WH QUESTION:

IF WE ARE DEALING WITH WH QUESTION WE USE THAT WH WORD AS CONJUNCTION!

FIRST WE MUST DECIDE WHETHER THE QUESTION IS YES/NO QUESTION OR WH QUESTION:

IF WE ARE DEALING WITH YES/NO QUESTION WE MUST USE CONJUNCTION IF! IF THERE IS NO WH WORD WE MUST USE IF!

IF WE ARE DEALING WITH WH QUESTION WE USE THAT WH WORD AS CONJUNCTION!

ARE YOU HAPPY?

SHE WANTS TO KNOW IF

WHERE DOES SHE LIVE?

DO YOU KNOW WHERE

SECOND STEP IS THE MOST IMPORTANT!

AFTER WE CHOOSE A PROPER CONJUNCTION WE MUST USE SUBJECT! WE MUST USE AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE.

ARE YOU HAPPY?

SHE WANTS TO KNOW IF **I**

WHERE DOES SHE LIVE?

DO YOU KNOW WHERE **SHE**

HOW TO IDENTIFY THE SUBJECT?

ANSWER THE QUESTION AND YOU WILL START WITH A SUBJECT!

SECOND STEP IS THE MOST IMPORTANT!

AFTER WE CHOOSE A PROPER CONJUNCTION WE MUST USE SUBJECT! WE MUST USE AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE.

ARE YOU HAPPY?

SHE WANTS TO KNOW IF **I**

WHERE DOES SHE LIVE?

DO YOU KNOW WHERE **SHE**

ARE THEY HERE?

WHERE DO WE LIVE?

**HOW TO IDENTIFY THE SUBJECT?
ANSWER THE QUESTION AND YOU WILL START WITH A
SUBJECT!**

THEY ARE...

THEY LIVE

IN MOST INDIRECT QUESTIONS WE MUST ONLY MAKE AN INVERSION – CHANGE THE PLACE OF SUBJECT AND VERB.

E.G. WHERE IS SHE?

WHO IS JOHN?

ARE THEY IN LONDON?

WHERE WAS A PARTY?

SHE IS

JOHN IS

THEY ARE

A PARTY WAS

BUT: IF THE QUESTION STARTS WITH DO, DOES OR DID WE MUST BE CAREFUL!

IF THE QUESTION STARTS WITH DO OR DOES WE MUST USE SIMPLE PRESENT (INFINITIVE OR VERB+S)

e.g. Where do you live?

I LIVE

When does she go to school?

SHE GOES TO SCHOOL...

How often does he visit you?

HE VISITS US

**IF THE QUESTION STARTS WITH DID WE MUST USE
SIMPLE PAST (VERB + ED/II COLUMN)**

e.g. Where did you live?

I LIVED

When did she go to school?

SHE WENT TO SCHOOL...

How often did he visit you?

HE VISITED US

DO YOU ENJOY SWIMMING?, SHE wants to know.

STEP ONE : SHE WANTS TO KNOW IF

STEP TWO: SHE WANTS TO KNOW IF I

STEP THREE: SHE WANTS TO KNOW IF I ENJOY
SWIMMING.

WHY DID SHE CALL YOU?, SHE asks.

STEP ONE : SHE ASKS WHY

STEP TWO: SHE ASKS WHY SHE

STEP THREE : SHE ASKS WHY SHE CALLED ME. .

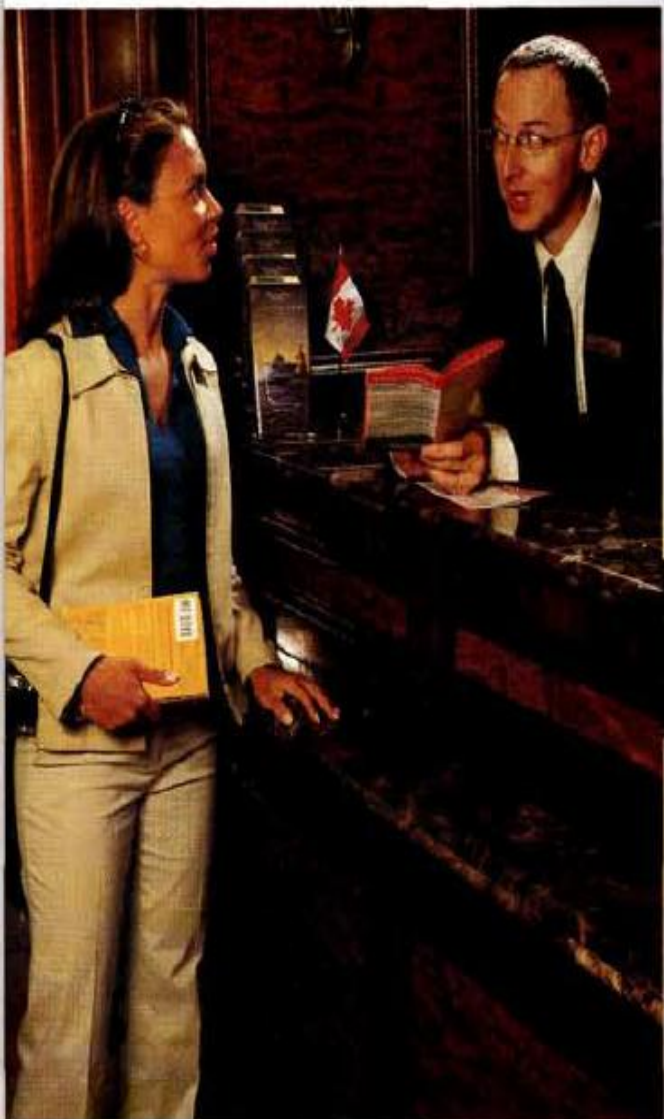
DO YOU KNOW: DID THEY START THE
COMPANY?

STEP ONE : DO YOU KNOW IF

STEP TWO: DO YOU KNOW IF THEY

STEP THREE: DO YOU KNOW IF THEY STARTED
THE COMPANY.

- 1 **T 11.1** Flavia has just checked into her hotel in Toronto. Look at the information she wants, then listen to the conversation. Complete her sentences.

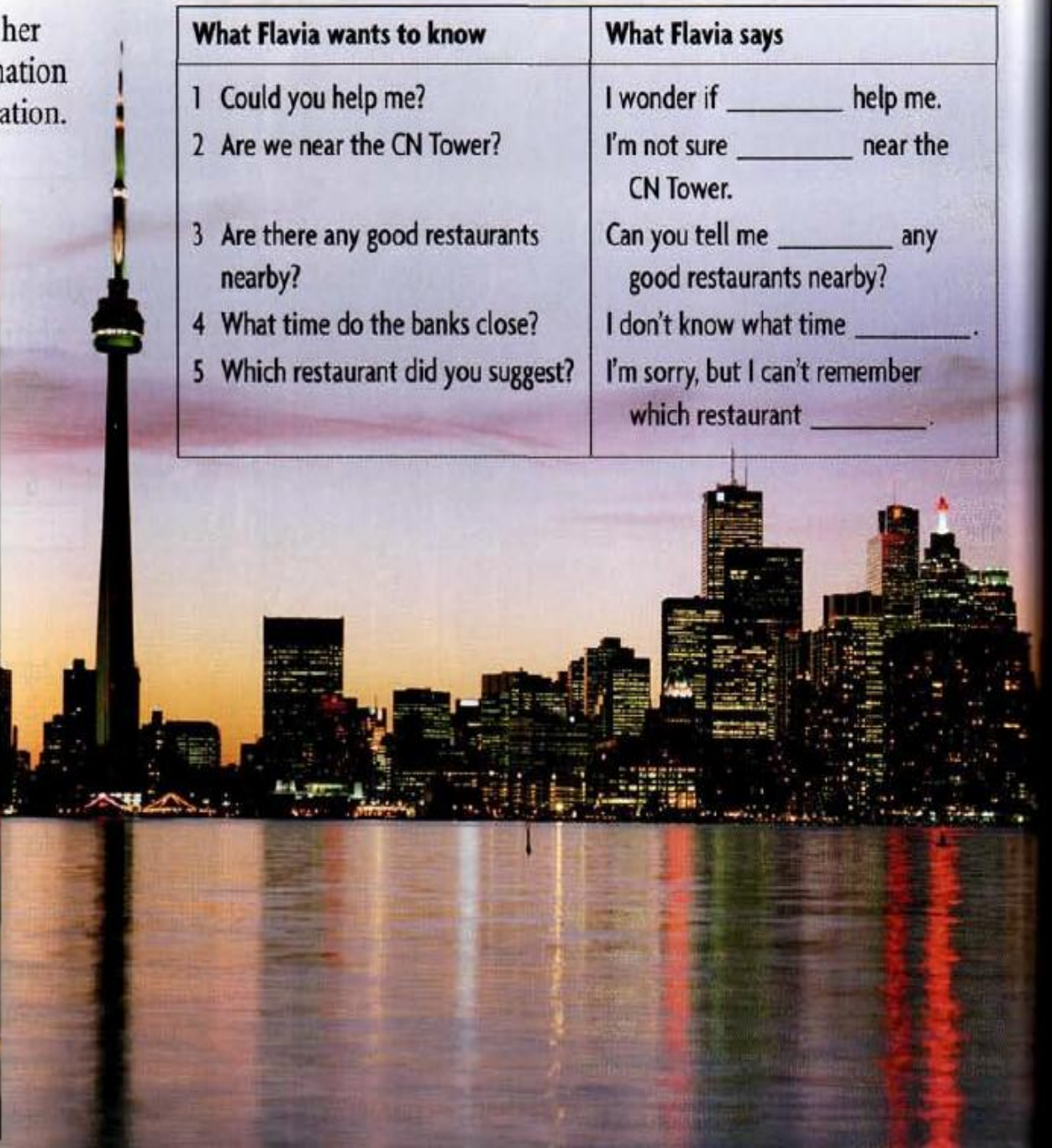


What Flavia wants to know

- 1 Could you help me?
- 2 Are we near the CN Tower?
- 3 Are there any good restaurants nearby?
- 4 What time do the banks close?
- 5 Which restaurant did you suggest?

What Flavia says

- I wonder if _____ help me.
- I'm not sure _____ near the CN Tower.
- Can you tell me _____ any good restaurants nearby?
- I don't know what time _____.
- I'm sorry, but I can't remember which restaurant _____.



What Flavia wants to know

- 1 Could you help me?
- 2 Are we near the CN Tower?
- 3 Are there any good restaurants nearby?
- 4 What time do the banks close?
- 5 Which restaurant did you suggest?

What Flavia says

I wonder if _____ help me.

I'm not sure _____ near the
CN Tower.

Can you tell me _____ any
good restaurants nearby?

I don't know what time _____.

I'm sorry, but I can't remember
which restaurant _____.

Answers and tapescript

- 1 I wonder if **you could** help me.
- 2 I'm not sure **if we're near** the CN Tower.
- 3 Can you tell me **if there are** any good restaurants nearby?
- 4 I don't know what time **the banks close**.
- 5 I'm sorry, but I can't remember which restaurant **you suggested**.

- 1 What's the population of the city?
(Do you know ... ?)
- 2 Is there an underground?
(Could you tell me ... ?)
- 3 Where are the best shops?
(Can you tell me ... ?)
- 4 Where can I go for a run in the mornings?
(Do you happen to know ... ?)
- 5 Is there an art gallery near here?
(Do you have any idea ... ?)
- 6 What do people do in the evening?
(I wonder)

Answers

- 1 Do you know what the population of the city is?
- 2 Could you tell me if there's an underground?
- 3 Can you tell me where the best shops are?
- 4 Do you happen to know where I can go for a run in the mornings?
- 5 Do you have any idea if there's an art gallery near here?
- 6 I wonder what people do in the evening.

A. Make a new sentence from the question in brackets:

1. (*Where do you come from?*)

I wonder _____

2. (*Is this seat taken?*)

Can you tell me _____

3. (*What is Mary going to study?*)

I would really like to know _____

4. (*Did she enjoy her trip to Spain?*)

I am interested _____

5. (*How long have you known your husband?*)

I can't remember _____

6. (*Where did you go on your summer holiday?*)

I wonder _____

7. (*What do you know about him?*)

Would you mind telling me _____

8. *(How much money do you earn per week?)*

Could you tell me _____

9. *(Is she typing the report now?)*

Her boss wants to know _____

10. *(Were you studying yesterday?)*

I would like to know _____

11. *(Who is that man?)*

I wonder _____

12. *(When were you born?)*

I would really like to know _____

13. *(Why did he leave so early?)*

I keep wondering _____

14. *(Are you going to make a party next week?)*

Please, inform me _____

Make indirect questions:

1 "Where's the station?"

"Can you tell me

2 "Are you coming to the party?"

"Can you let me know if

3 "How does it work?"

"Can you explain

4 "What's the matter?"

Please tell me

5 "Where are you from?"

"I'd like to know

6 "How long does it take to get there?"

"Do you know

7 "Has she reached a decision yet?"

"Has she told you whether

8 "What time are you leaving?"

"Do you know

9 "Does Annie know about computers?"

"I wonder whether

11 "What are you doing?!"

"Do you have any idea 12 "Could you lend me 50 Euros?"

"I wonder

13 "Does Susana like classical music?"

"I can't remember if

7 "Has she reached a decision yet?"

"Has she told you whether

8 "What time are you leaving?"

"Do you know

9 "Does Annie know about computers?"

"I wonder whether

11 "What are you doing?!"

"Do you have any idea 12 "Could you lend me 50 Euros?"

"I wonder

13 "Does Susana like classical music?"

"I can't remember if

T 11.2 Listen to Gabriella, aged 4, talking to Karen, her mother. Underline the question tags.

G Mummy?

K Yes, Gaby?

G I've got ten fingers, haven't I?

K Yes, that's right, sweetie. Ten pretty little fingers.

G And Daddy didn't go to work this morning, did he?

K No, it's Saturday. He's working in the garden today.

G And we like animals, don't we, Mummy?

K Yes, we do. Especially our cats, Sammy and Teddy.

G Can I have a biscuit now, Mummy?

QUESTION TAGS

The purpose of a question tag:

- ▶ → *spoken language, lively, involving others*
- ▶ → *want somebody to agree/disagree*

SHE IS RICH, ISN'T SHE?

YOU AREN'T TIRED, ARE YOU?

**IF the statement is a POSITIVE one →
question tag: NEGATIVE**

You are tired, aren't you?

**They went to the zoo on Monday, didn't
they?**

**Is the statement is a NEGATIVE one →
question tag: POSITIVE**

**She doesn't play football, does she?
Mr. Tramp had left before you came,
hadn't he?**

- ▶ If there is an **AUXILIARY VERB** used in the main statement → re-use the auxiliary verb in the question tag too.

You **will join** me, **won't** you?

Eve **could** definitely **do** so, **couldn't** she?

Pete **has** already **ordered** for the two of us, **hasn't** he?

- ▶ **AUX:** AM, IS, ARE, WAS, WERE, HAS, HAVE, WILL, SHALL, CAN, SHOULD, DOESN'T, DON'T, DIDN'T

If there are no auxiliaries used in the main statement

→ Use: don't, doesn't OR didn't

Ms Reeves **teaches** Biology every Monday, **doesn't** she?

The headmaster **told** us to stay in our classrooms, **didn't** he?

We **don't like** to go to Italy this summer, **do** we?

If the main verb is a form of “be” → positive/negative form of “be” in question tag

The Foo Fighters **are not** as good as Nirvana, **are** they?
My mother **was shopping** when the accident happened,
wasn't she?

PAY ATTENTION:

I am such a good and clever pupil, **aren't** I?

- 1) Simon won't come, _____?
- 2) Rachel dropped the plate, _____?
- 3) Tamara's on holiday, _____?
- 4) I've never been here before, _____?
- 5) He had robbed the bank before he ran away, _____?
- 6) There were a lot of beautiful, colourful flowers, _____?
- 7) You don't mind if I'll come 2 minutes later, _____?
- 8) My brother is such a selfish boy, _____?
- 9) Austrians are said to be humourous, _____?
- 10) It was such a wonderful afternoon, _____?
- 11) Your daughter had already left before the bell rang, _____?
- 12) We will go and visit her, _____?
- 13) The lesson has just finished, _____?
- 14) The letter was sent months ago, _____?

- 15) You could do much better, _____?
- 16) She denied the job, _____?
- 17) The Smith's always wanted to have three or four children,
_____?
- 18) Teenagers are not allowed to go to the disco, _____?
- 19) Townville hasn't got a cinema, _____?
- 20) English lessons are so boring, _____?
- 21) Heribert will study hard for the English test, _____?
- 22) Vanessa meets Nadine at the mall, _____?
- 23) There is ham on the pizza, _____?
- 24) She would come, if I asked her, _____?
- 25) Frank hadn't found it, _____?

Look at these idioms. Can you guess their meaning?

hold your breath

kiss something goodbye

hit the roof

think twice (about something)

kick the habit

drop someone a line

Complete the sentences. Use the idioms above. If necessary, change the form of the verb. The first letter of each missing word is given.

- 1 The best way to stop hiccups is to h_____ your b_____ and count to ten.
- 2 My parents h_____ the r_____ when I said I'd been to an all-night party.
- 3 I've tried so many times to stop biting my nails, but I just can't k_____ the h_____.
- 4 I almost bought a new sports car, but then I t_____ t_____ about it and realized it wasn't such a great idea.
- 5 A I lost my purse with £200 in it.
B Well, you can k_____ that money g_____ !
- 6 D_____ me a l_____ when you know what time you're coming, and I'll meet you at the station.

Answers

1. hold your breath

2. hit the roof

3. kick the habit

4. thought twice

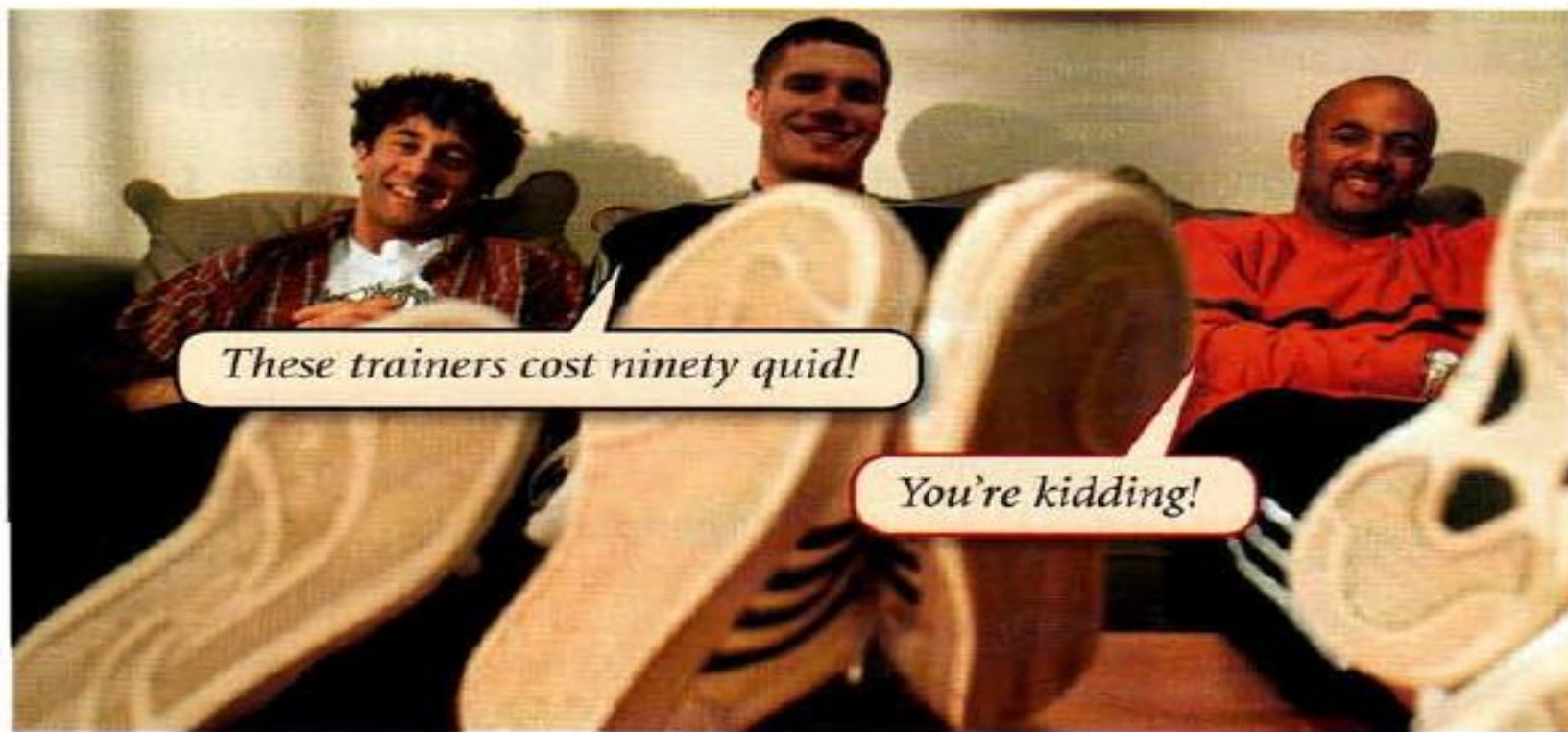
5. kiss that money goodbye

6. Drop me a line

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Informal English

- 1 When we speak, we use a lot of informal language, depending on who we're speaking to.



In the conversations, choose the correct expression.

1 **A** What do you say we break for lunch?

B Great idea. | We can grab a sandwich at the deli.
 I get it.

2 **A** How are you doing?

What are you up to?

B Nothing much. Just sitting around watching TV.

A You're such a couch potato.

B Hey, take a break! | I work hard all week. I like

Hey, give me a break! | to relax at weekends.

3 **A** Quick! Give me your homework so I can copy it.

B Look out! | Do your own homework!
 No way!

4 **A** Did you mend the TV?

B Kind of.

All right.

Channel 4's OK, but we still can't get Sky.

A Anything good on tonight?

B Dunno.

What's up?

Look in the paper.

5 **A** What do you call that stuff you use to clean between your teeth?

B What do you mean?

A You see!

You know!

It's like string. White.

B Wow!

Oh!

You mean dental floss.

A Yeah. That's it!

Answers and tapescript

1. **A** What do you say we break for lunch?
B Great idea. We can grab a sandwich at the deli.
2. **A** What are you up to?
B Nothing much. Just sitting around watching TV.
A You're such a couch potato!
B Hey, give me a break! I work hard all week. I like to relax at weekends.
3. **A** Quick! Give me your homework so I can copy it.
B No way! Do your own homework!
4. **A** Did you mend the TV?
B Kind of. Channel 4's OK, but we still can't get Sky.
A Anything good on tonight?
B Dunno. Look in the paper.
5. **A** What do you call that stuff you use to clean between your teeth?
B What do you mean?
A You know! It's like string. White.
B Oh! You mean dental floss.
A Yeah. That's it!

Answers

- 1 What do you say = I suggest
grab a sandwich = get/buy (quickly)
deli = delicatessen
- 2 a couch potato = a lazy person who sits on the sofa (couch)
watching TV all day
give me a break = you're being unfair
- 3 No way! = certainly not!
- 4 Kind of = In one way yes, and in another way no. Not exactly.
Anything good on tonight? = Is there anything good on TV?
Dunno = I don't know
paper = newspaper
- 5 stuff = uncountable word for *thing*
You know! = you understand me
It's like string = it's similar to string
Oh! is used to express a variety of emotions, for example surprise, fear, happiness. Here it means 'I understand.'
That's it! = That's right, that's what I mean.



That's all Folks!

**THAT'S ALL FOLKS.
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK.**

SEE YOU NEXT WEEK
THANK YOU FOR COMING!
THAT'S ALL FOLKS.