



Intermediate 5 | Lesson 01 | Coordinating Conjunctions

Collecting Computers

Todd explains why he has so many computers.

Sarah: Todd, why do you have three computers?

Todd: Oh, I know. It's crazy. I do have three computers. Before, I had four computers. Now, I only have three computers. I have three computers because I use computers for my job.

Sarah: Oh.

Todd: ____ I have one computer for my house, one laptop computer for my house, ____ I always keep that computer at my house. ____ it's heavy. It's a MacBook Pro ____ I don't like to carry it, ____ I leave it at home. And I have a MacBook Air. It's very light. It's not heavy, ____ I use my MacBook Air when I travel, when I go to school, when I go downtown to a café. So yeah, I have one computer for home and one computer for when I travel.

Sarah: And how about the other one?

Todd: Oh, the other computer. The other computer is old. It's also a MacBook Pro, ____ it's seven years old.

Sarah: Wow.

Todd: Yeah. It still works. It works really well, ____ I use it as a backup computer. ____ sometimes I need a computer in case one computer fails.

Sarah: Uh-huh.

Todd: Also, sometimes my friends need a computer ____ I lend my computer to my friends.

Sarah: Oh, that's nice.

Todd: Yeah. It's easy. I like that.

Sarah: What do you do if you need something that's on the other computer?

Todd: Well, I use cloud computing, ____ I use Dropbox. ____ Dropbox shares everything, ____ all computers are linked ____ they share all the files, ____ it's no problem.

Sarah: How about phones? How many do you have?

Todd: I have three phones, also for my job. I have an iPhone. I have a Samsung Galaxy, ____ I have a Nokia Windows phone.

Sarah: Oh, really?

Todd: Yeah.



Quiz

- 1) How many computers does he have?
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
- 2) What does he mainly use his computer for?
 - a) School
 - b) Work
 - c) Movies
- 3) How old is his oldest computer?
 - a) Three years
 - b) Five years
 - c) Seven years
- 4) What does he say about his oldest computer?
 - a) He never used it.
 - b) It works well.
 - c) He wants to sell it.

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

and but so or

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) Do you have a computer?
- 2) Do you have a car?
- 3) Do you have a dog or cat?
- 4) Do you like dogs?
- 5) Do you use math at your job?

- (_) I don't, but my mom has both. She loves them.
 (_) I have a laptop, but it is very old, slow, and small.
 (_) No, I don't like dogs, nor does my my wife.
 (_) I work in finance, so yes, I do.
 (_) Yes, but I do not have a license.

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Sarah: Which one do you like the best?

Todd: Hmm, that's tough. I think I like the Samsung Galaxy the best because it's bigger and it's easy to read, but the iPhone has good apps. I like the apps on the iPhone and the iPhone is very reliable, _____ it always works. So, yeah.

Sarah: How about the Nokia?

Todd: The Nokia is also a good phone, it's a Windows phone. _____ I travel a lot, _____ when I travel, I always take the Nokia phone _____ I use a new sim card in the country. _____ then that is my phone when I travel. I usually leave my Galaxy phone **or** my iPhone at home.

Sarah: You say you use your phone for work. How?

Todd: So I create websites and so I need to check how websites look on different phones. So every time I make a website, I check it on the Nokia phone. I check it on the Samsung phone. I check it on the iPhone, so I make sure the website works on all smartphones.

Sarah: Does the website often have problems with one phone or a different phone?

Todd: Usually not. Usually, everything is okay, but sometimes, media files like audio files or video files do not work on the phones, so sometimes I have to change things. But usually, it works.

Sarah: Ah.

Todd: How about you? How many computers do you have?

Sarah: Well, at home, we have one laptop, and it's kind of big, so I don't usually take it out with me. And then we have a personal computer and we also have a tablet, an iPad.

Todd: Oh, yeah.

Sarah: And I don't use the iPad very much. It's usually used by my daughter. She's two and she loves to play games on the iPad.

Todd: Right.

Sarah: So it's an expensive toy.

Todd: So your daughter likes the iPad, you like the laptop?

Sarah: I like the laptop, yes.

Todd: And the personal computer?

Sarah: The personal computer is my husband's, and we also use it as the family computer when we want to watch a movie or watch a TV show. Something like that.

Todd: Oh, wow. Sounds good. And phones?

Sarah: Phones. Well, I have my own phone. I have a Sony phone. It's an Xperia and I like it! It's big, so sometimes my fingers can't reach all the buttons, but I can watch videos on it. I like that. And when I leave the country, I can't use it in other countries, but I can use the Wi-Fi, so that's convenient.

Todd: Yeah, that is convenient. Okay. Thanks a lot, Sarah.

Sarah: Thank you.

Grammar

Coordinating Conjunctions - FANBOYS - For, And, Nor But, Or, Yet, So

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2. I am tired, **but** I will keep working.
3. It was cold, **so** we stayed inside.
4. You can leave, **or** you can stay.
5. I don't like math, **nor** do I like history.
6. We went home, **for** it was getting late.
7. I was so tired, **yet** I could not sleep.

And shows similarity and associates things.

Word: I have a **dog and** a cat.

Phrase: I like to study at night **and** in the morning.

Clause: I can sing **and** I write music, too.

But contrasts ideas.

Word: It is **cloudy but** warm.

Phrase: It is open on Saturday **but** not on Sunday.

Clause: I play sports, **but** I never watch sports on TV.

So shows cause and effect. It has other meanings. Thus, it can only be used with clauses.

Word: --x--

Phrase: --x--

Clause: I was tired, **so** I went home.

For shows reasons. It means **because**. It has other meanings. Thus, it can only be used with clauses.

Word: --x--

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Or connects related choices.

Word: You can have **coffee or** tea.

Phrase: We can stay by the lake **or** in the woods.

Clause: We can take the train, **or** we can drive there.

Nor connects two related negative concepts.

Word: The book was **not fun, nor** useful.

Phrase: I **don't** sit much at home, **nor** at work.

Clause: I **don't** eat meat, **nor** do I drink caffeine.

Yet shows a surprising contrast between two things.

Word: Her dress was **elegant yet** simple.

Phrase: --x--

Clause: He is rich, **yet** he never spends any money.



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Phrase: --x--

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Intermediate 5 | Lesson 02 | Subordinating Conjunctions - Time

Soup for Supper

Sarah talks with Todd about how she loves making soup and then what she does with the extras.

Todd: So Sarah, I see you eat soup every day at work. Why are you eating soup every day?

Sarah: That's _____ I love to cook soup.

Todd: So you make the soup?

Sarah: Yes, it's very easy to make.

Todd: So you cook it and then you just bring it to work every day?

Sarah: Yeah. I just make a lot on Monday and then I bring it to work every day of the week.

Todd: Oh, nice. So how do you make the soup? What's your secret?

Sarah: Well, I like to cook very easy. So I buy meat that's already cut up, usually, chicken, and then some rice, usually brown rice, and then I buy some vegetables. So _____ I bought the ingredients, I chop them up and I put them all together in water _____ it boils and add some seasoning.

Todd: Okay. So you say the water boils. So _____ the water boils that's when you put in all the ingredients?

Sarah: Yes, that's right.

Todd: So you don't put in the ingredients _____ the water boils.

Sarah: No. I guess, it's just easier for the water to be hot because then the vegetables and the meat cook a little faster.

Todd: So how do you give the soup flavoring?

Sarah: Um, I usually add salt and pepper, maybe some garlic. And depending on the type of soup, either maybe some soy sauce or lemon juice.

Todd: Okay. Do you put in the flavoring _____ put in the ingredients or _____ put in the ingredients?

Sarah: Maybe after, but usually, right about all _____ time.



Quiz

- 1) She cooks the soup and _____ to work.
 - a) brings it
 - b) sells it
 - c) buy it
- 2) She uses _____ rice.
 - a) white
 - b) wild
 - c) brown
- 3) She often adds _____.
 - a) onions
 - b) garlic
 - c) celery
- 4) She lets it sit until it _____.
 - a) gets cold
 - b) is room temperature
 - c) hardens
- 5) She usually makes enough for _____ bowls.
 - a) three
 - b) six
 - c) nine

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------|-------------|
| until it | when | until | If I think |
| because | as soon as | after | at the same |
| before you | after you | a while | before |

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) What do you need to make soup?
 - 2) What do you do first?
 - 3) What do you do next?
 - 4) What do you do last?
 - 5) When do you eat it?
- () You can eat it after it cools down a bit.
 () Then add the vegetables after the water boils.
 () Finally, let the soup cool after it is ready.
 () You need some vegetables and some seasoning.
 () First, chop up some vegetables while you boil water.

What about you? Share your answers to the questions.

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Todd: Okay.

Sarah: So I just put everything in at one time.

Todd: And then after you cook the soup, do you put the soup in the refrigerator? Do you let it sit outside?

Sarah: I usually eat some right then, and I also put it in containers for the week. But I let it sit in the containers out on the counter for _____ for it to cool before I put it in the refrigerator.

Todd: Oh, right. And so you don't put it in the refrigerator _____ is cool?

Sarah: Until it's about room temperature, yeah.

Todd: Okay, nice. And then how do you heat it up? Do you heat it up in a pot or do you heat it up in the microwave?

Sarah: In the microwave. It's the easiest.

Todd: Yeah. Nice. So you make enough for five meals?

Sarah: Maybe, sometimes. _____ I will get tired of eating it during the week then maybe I'll just make enough for three or four meals. But if it's some kind that I think is really delicious and I know I want to eat it every day, then I'll make a lot.

Todd: Well, if that happens, _____ you make the soup, you can make it for six or seven and give me a bowl.

Sarah: Okay. I'll do that next time.

Todd: Oh, great. Thanks.

Grammar

Subordinating Conjunctions of Time

Subordinating conjunctions of time show how clauses relate according to time.

1. The meeting started **before** we got there.
2. He left **by the time** we arrived.
3. Call me **when** you get home.
4. I will call you **after** I finish.

Before and **by the time** precede an action.

1. I wake up **before** the sun rises.
2. She does yoga **before** she goes to work.
3. My boss is in the office **by the time** I get there.
4. I should be there **by the time** you arrive.

When, as soon as, once, and until coincide with an action.

1. I feel sad **when** it rains.
2. She calls me **as soon as** she home.
3. Flip the pancake **once** it starts to bubble.
4. Please stay here **until** I call you.

After follows an action. **As soon as** and **right after**, or **just after** can mean the same thing.

1. I called her **after** I got home.
2. I saw him **as soon as** the meeting ended.
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4. I saw him **just after** the meeting ended.



Intermediate 5 | Lesson 02 | Subordinating Conjunctions - Time

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Todd: Okay. So you say the water boils. So **as soon as** the water boils that's when you put in all the ingredients?

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Intermediate 5 | Lesson 03 | Subordinating Conjunctions - Reason and Contrast

Housing and Transportation

Six people share the type of living situations they like and prefer.

Is it better to rent or own a home?

Lindsay (United States):

I definitely would rather rent my own home _____ right now I can't imagine myself settling down and being in a permanent place for a long time. I haven't lived in one place for more than three years in the last ten years, _____ really hard for me to imagine actually owning my house and staying there for the rest of my life.

Chris (England):

I think it's better to own a home. I know that it's always a big investment. You know, you have to pay a lot of money up front. _____ it's important to think of it as like a long term benefit that's going to provide you with some security _____ choose to sell, or when you retire, you're gonna have somewhere to live.

Maiko (England):

I prefer to own a home. _____ at the moment I rent an apartment, I would very much like to own a home _____ have my own garden and grow plants that I like.

Amir (Iran):

I believe that owning a house or owning a home is always better _____ price is something stable and most probably it will become more expensive. So getting a loan and trying to own a house is much better than paying money for the rent, _____ goes nowhere.

Lori (Canada):

I would say it's better to own if you possibly can, because _____ you're just throwing money away if you're renting. But I also think it's important not to tie up all your money in a home. You should enjoy yourself in other ways _____ become 'house poor', as they say.

Eoin (England):

At this stage in life, I think I would rather rent a home _____ wouldn't want to be tied to being on one place for a long period of time. Later in life, I can imagine though that I would like _____ a property somewhere.



Quiz

- 1) Lindsay ____ her own home
 - a) wants to own
 - b) cannot imagine owning
- 2) Chris thinks it is best to ____ a home.
 - a) rent
 - b) own
- 3) Now, Maiko _____ her home.
 - a) owns
 - b) rents
- 4) Amir thinks owning is _____ better.
 - a) always
 - b) never
- 5) Lori thinks you should _____.
 - a) not become 'house poor'
 - b) throw your money away
- 6) Eoin would rather currently _____.
 - a) own a home
 - b) rent a home

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| otherwise | Even though | which | But I think |
| and not | because land | when you | so I can |
| so it's | because I | because | to own |

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) Is it better to rent or own a home?
 - 2) Is it better to get married early or later in life?
 - 3) Is it better to have a cat or a dog?
 - 4) Is it better to work for a big company or small company?
 - 5) Is it better to eat at home or eat out?
- (_) Owning is better as long as you have a stable job.
 (_) A dog is better unless you have a small house.
 (_) If the company has good benefits, it is the better choice.
 (_) As long as you are in love, anytime is a good time.
 (_) If I can afford it, I prefer to eat out.

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Is the transportation good in your area?

Ruth (England):

Good transportation? Um, not really because I'm from a small village. But then if you actually go into the town itself, then things aren't too bad. There's a quite good bus system and you can get there easily on the train. We don't have a tram or anything like that but we don't need one. It's not very big anyway so we have enough transportation for all of our needs.

Akane (Canada):

Does your hometown have a good transportation? Well, my hometown is Toronto and I would say that it does have a good transportation system. The highway system is quite extensive and there are buses and subway systems, and long distance trains throughout. It may not be as convenient as some other countries like England or Japan, but I do think Toronto has the best transportation system in Canada.

Jeyong (South Korea):

I'm from Seoul, Korea, and yes we have a good transportation in Seoul because we have a lot of buses and we have a very convenient subway which almost goes around places around Seoul area and outside of Seoul. So basically you can reach any place by riding the subway and buses. Even though there's a big traffic, still I think it's very comfortable.

Naomi (Australia):

There's actually not very good transportation in my hometown because it's very quite rural. You definitely need your own car to get around. I have a car in my hometown to get me around because actually it's on top of a mountain so there's no trains and there's only an occasional bus which is very expensive to use.

Ruth (Ireland):

The transport in my hometown isn't too bad. I live quite near to the capital so there is a train that runs in and out from there. There are buses as well that run into Dublin City but sometimes they can be late or delayed.

Todd (United States):

Yeah, San Francisco has a pretty good transportation system. The best thing about it, it's really cheap. You can go anywhere in the city for \$1 dollar because once you buy a ticket for \$1 dollar, you get three transfers. So you can transfer from a bus to another bus, or a bus to the subway, so it's really efficient. Also, we have the cable cars and they're pretty cool.

Grammar

Subordinating Conjunctions | Reasons and Contrast

Subordinating conjunctions of reason and contrast show relationships between actions.

1. We ate dinner early **because** we were hungry.
2. Let's see a movie **since** we are at the cinema.
3. She wore a coat **even though** it was hot.
4. **While** he is smart, he is also a very lazy student.

Because and **since** shows a reason.

1. I have to leave **because** I have work tomorrow.
2. **Because** I work tomorrow, I have to leave.
3. We went inside **since** it was raining.
4. **Since** it was raining, we went inside.

Even though shows contrast between two actions.

1. We stayed inside **even though** it was sunny.
2. **Even though** it was sunny, we stayed inside.
3. I passed the test **even though** I did not study.
4. **Even though** I did not study, I passed the test.

Although contrasts ideas and means the same as **even though**, but it is not as flexible in usage.

1. **Although** I am fat, I am very fit.
2. **Although** I have a license, I never drive my car.
3. **Although** I like fashion, I have few clothes.
4. You can eat that, **although** you will regret it.

While also contrasts ideas. It is only used to contrast ideas from the start of a sentence.

1. **While** I hate vegetables, I still eat them.
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Intermediate 5 | Lesson 03 | Subordinating Conjunctions - Reason and Contrast

Housing and Transportation

Six people share the type of living situations they like and prefer.

Is it better to rent or own a home?

Lindsay (United States):

I definitely would rather rent my own home **because** right now I can't imagine myself settling down and being in a permanent place for a long time. I haven't lived in one place for more than three years in the last ten years, **so it's** really hard for me to imagine actually owning my house and staying there for the rest of my life.

Chris (England):

I think it's better to own a home. I know that it's always a big investment. You know, you have to pay a lot of money up front. **But I think** it's important to think of it as like a long term benefit that's going to provide you with some security **when you** choose to sell, or when you retire, you're gonna have somewhere to live.

Maiko (England):

I prefer to own a home. **Even though** at the moment I rent an apartment, I would very much like to own a home **so I can** have my own garden and grow plants that I like.

Amir (Iran):

I believe that owning a house or owning a home is always better **because land** price is something stable and most probably it will become more expensive. So getting a loan and trying to own a house is much better than paying money for the rent, **which** goes nowhere.

Lori (Canada):

I would say it's better to own if you possibly can, because **otherwise** you're just throwing money away if you're renting. But I also think it's important not to tie up all your money in a home. You should enjoy yourself in other ways **and not** become 'house poor', as they say.

Eoin (England):

At this stage in life, I think I would rather rent a home **because** I wouldn't want to be tied to being on one place for a long period of time. Later in life, I can imagine though that I would like **to own** a property somewhere.



Quiz

- 1) Lindsay ____ her own home ✓
a) wants to own
b) **cannot imagine owning**
- 2) Chris thinks it is best to ____ a home. ✓
a) rent
b) **own**
- 3) Now, Maiko _____ her home. ✓
a) owns
b) **rents**
- 4) Amir thinks owning is _____ better. ✓
a) **always**
b) never
- 5) Lori thinks you should _____. ✓
a) **not become 'house poor'**
b) throw your money away
- 6) Eoin would rather currently _____. ✓
a) own a home
b) **rent a home**

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| otherwise | Even though | which | But I think |
| and not | because land | when you | so I can |
| so it's | because I | because | to own |

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) Is it better to rent or own a home?
 - 2) Is it better to get married early or later in life?
 - 3) Is it better to have a cat or a dog?
 - 4) Is it better to work for a big company or small company?
 - 5) Is it better to eat at home or eat out?
- (1) Owning is better as long as you have a stable job.
 (3) A dog is better unless you have a small house.
 (4) If the company has good benefits, it is the better choice.
 (2) As long as you are in love, anytime is a good time.
 (5) If I can afford it, I prefer to eat out.

What about you? Share your answers to the questions.

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4. **While** you can say that, you can't mean it.



Intermediate 5 | Lesson 04 | Subordinating Conjunctions - Conditions

Party Plans

Todd asks Darcy if she wants to come to the party.

Todd: Hey, Darcy. We're having a party this Saturday. You want to come?

Darcy: Yeah, that sounds fun.

Todd: Okay, great.

Darcy: When is it?

Todd: It is at 10 o'clock. Do you think you can make it?

Darcy: Um, as long as I can get a ride.

Todd: Oh, I think I can _____ up. Where do you live?

Darcy: I live about 10 minutes down the street.

Todd: Oh, really? From here?

Darcy: Yes, from here.

Todd: Okay. So you're in _____ part of town.

Darcy: Yes, that's right, and around the corner from the gas station.

Todd: Okay. Oh, nice. So _____ meet me at the gas station, I can just pick you up there.

Darcy: Sure, _____ you give me a call before. I'll forget.

Todd: Okay, don't worry. I'll do that. So the party is starting at 10:00, so I'll pick you up around 9:45? Is that okay?

Darcy: Yeah, that sounds great. Can I bring something?

Todd: Uh, yeah. You can bring _____ you want. You don't have to bring anything, _____ you want to bring your own dish or your own food, that's fine, but there will be some food provided. It's kind of your choice.

Darcy: I can bring brownies, _____ someone has special dietary needs.

Todd: No, I'm sure everybody's going to love to eat brownies. So please, definitely bring the brownies.

Darcy: Alright. What about curry? I love cooking curry.

Todd: If you want to make curry, you can make curry. That _____ awesome.

Darcy: Okay. How about spicy Thai curry?



Quiz

- 1) He will pick her up if _____.
 - a) she goes to the park
 - b) she goes to the gas station
 - c) she comes alone
- 2) They will play soccer if _____.
 - a) they buy a ball
 - b) enough people come
 - c) they reserve a field
- 3) If the weather is not nice, they will _____.
 - a) postpone the party
 - b) have it indoors
 - c) have it anyway
- 4) He will pick up her friends if _____.
 - a) they share for gas
 - b) he gets a van
 - c) they live near her
- 5) If her friends come, they will _____.
 - a) order more food
 - b) change the venue
 - c) have enough people for the soccer game

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

If no one	the east	if you can	but if
would be	unless	And if the	pick you
whatever	as long as	we will play	I'll give

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) If the weather is nice tomorrow, what will you do?
- 2) If the weather is bad, what will you do?
- 3) If you have a test, what will you do?
- 4) If you are tired, what will you do?
- 5) If you get hungry, what will you do?

- () I will study for it.
 () I will stay inside.
 () I will get some rest.
 () I will go to the lake.
 () I will order pizza.

What about you? Share your answers to the questions.

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Todd: I think you can make spicy Thai curry. I think everybody would like that.

Darcy: Okay, sounds great.

Todd: Now do you play sports?

Darcy: Um. _____ is throwing a ball at my face, yes.

Todd: Okay. Well, _____ soccer if we have enough people, so we're hoping to get enough people. So would you play?

Darcy: Sure, sounds great.

Todd: Okay, great. _____ weather is not nice though, then maybe we will postpone it and we'll have it on next Saturday or maybe next month. But it looks like the weather is going to be nice. If the weather looks bad, _____ you a call.

Darcy: Okay. Can you call before 8 a.m.?

Todd: Yes, I will definitely let you know. Actually, if we think the weather is going to be bad, we will call you the night before so you don't have to worry about it.

Darcy: Alright. That will be perfect.

Todd: Okay, great. Also, if you want to bring friends or you want to invite somebody else, you can also invite them as well. It's a company party but it's friends and family, so you can bring other people as well.

Darcy: Alright. Should they also bring things for the party?

Todd: If they want to, they can bring stuff, but they don't have to.

Darcy: Okay, cool. I'll call my friends.

Todd: Okay. But your friends have to go by themselves because my car is really small and I can only give you a ride.

Darcy: Oh. If you can only give me a ride, I don't think I can invite my friends.

Todd: Oh, really? They don't have a ride.

Darcy: No, we all live really far away.

Todd: Oh, no. Well, you know what, I tell you what, I'll ask if I can get the company van and if I can get the company van, then I can give everybody a ride.

Darcy: Ooh. If you can give everyone a ride, I'll invite all of my friends.

Todd: Okay. How many friends are we talking about?

Darcy: How many friends can fit in your vehicle?

Todd: Maybe six or seven.

Darcy: Okay, I think I can call some friends.

Todd: Well, if you can get your friends to come, then we will definitely have a soccer match.

Darcy: Alright. How many teams will we make?

Todd: I'm sure we'll just have two but we'll have a big game.

Darcy: Okay, as long as my team can win.

Todd: Well, I can't promise that.

Darcy: It's on.

Grammar

Subordinating Conjunctions of Condition

Subordinating conjunctions of condition show how one action depends on another action.

1. I will call you **if** I am late.
2. **If** you feel sick, you can stay home.
3. **As long as** you exercise, you will stay in shape.
4. I cannot buy a house this year **unless** I win the lottery!

If shows a condition. One action depends on another action.

1. **If** it rains, we will not play tennis.
2. We will not play tennis **if** it rains.
3. **If** you help me, I can pay you.
4. I can pay you **if** you help me.

Unless shows a condition. One action depends on another action. **Unless** is similar to **if .. not**.

1. **Unless** you study, you cannot pass the test.
2. **If** you do **not** study, you **cannot** pass the test.
3. Do not call me **unless** you are serious.
4. Do **not** call me **if** you are not serious.

As long as means **if** but it often shows a negative consequence to an action.

1. **As long as** we leave now, we can arrive in time.
2. We can arrive in time **as long as** we leave now.
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4. **As long as** it does not rain, we will play tennis.





Intermediate 5 | Lesson 04 | Subordinating Conjunctions - Conditions

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Intermediate 5 | Lesson 05 | Second Conditional

Dream On

Listen to people share what they would do if opportunity strikes.

What would you do with a million dollars?

Cheryl (Guam):

If I had a million dollars what would I do? Well first, I _____ a portion of that money and put it into savings. That way I would not be able to spend that money later. Secondly, I would probably take some money and go traveling around the world. I would do everything that I've always wanted to do on my to-do list in life. And lastly I _____ money to charities and churches, and the rest would be given to my family and friends and everybody I love would be given an amazing present.

Jake (United States):

I _____ an expensive house on a tropical island somewhere and a yacht. And I would buy a very, very nice car and a private jet. I don't know if a million dollars would buy all this stuff now. But I would just _____ days enjoying life.

Nydja (United States):

If I _____ million dollars, I personally would ... I would probably quit work and apply to a better university. You need money to get into college in the states, so that would really help _____. I think I'd definitely buy a new house, maybe not a huge mansion but I wouldn't be renting anymore that's for sure.

Jonathan (Canada)

If I won a million dollars what _____ do? Now I don't have the need to have any special large possessions such as a house or expensive car. I think that I would put the million dollars somewhere safe where there is no risk of anything, like the stock market, and I would live off of the interest for the rest of my life. Even in a very safe circumstance, the return would probably be 3% or 4% being \$30,000 or \$40,000 dollars a year, and I think that I could comfortably _____ of that and allow me to travel and see the places in the world that I haven't been to yet.

Mauro (Brazil)

Wow. This question's really great. What would I do with a million dollars? Wow. I would probably _____ this money, but invest in my own businesses. These days I just think about making business, starting a business, so I just want to _____ myself. So I would probably invest my money creating businesses and working for myself. It would be something really like that.



Nick (Australia):

A million dollars! _____ a million dollars, _____ around the world. I haven't been to Africa and I'd really like to go. Secondly, I'd buy a really big house with a really big television. Then after, if I had any money left, I would invest. Maybe give some to my parents.

Quiz

- 1) Cheryl would _____.
 - a) save her money
 - b) buy a house
- 2) Jake would _____.
 - a) buy an island
 - b) move to Hawaii
- 3) Nydja would _____.
 - a) continue working
 - b) continue going to school
- 4) Jonathan would _____.
 - a) travel
 - b) buy a car
- 5) Mauro would start _____.
 - a) a charity
 - b) a business
- 6) Nick would give _____.
 - a) to family
 - b) to charity

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

If I won	would buy	me out	live off
would I	would give	work for	spend my
won a	I'd go	invest all	would take

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) If you could live anywhere, where would you live?
- 2) If you could be anyone, who would you be?
- 3) If you could have any job, what would you do?
- 4) If you could have any skill, what would you have?
- 5) If you could meet anyone, who would you meet?

- (_) I would want to know how to fly a plane.
 (_) I would be a famous actor or professional athlete.
 (_) I would live in Italy or France.
 (_) I would want to meet the leader of my country.
 (_) I would work on Wall Street.

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Would you rather be a politician, a famous athlete, an actor or a musician?

Jeff (Canada):

Would I like to be a politician, an athlete, a movie star or a musician? Oh, that's an easy one. I definitely would like to be a musician. I'd hate to be a politician and I'd hate to be a movie star. And there's not much difference almost between a politician and a movie star because they're both great actors. Politicians just act, I think. They're not too honest. And a pro athlete would be fun but you can only do it when you're young. A musician, you can do it until you're old and gray, and you can keep wailing on your guitar or your saxophone, and I'd like to be a musician.



Jeyong (Korea):

I would like to be a movie star and that's because I like acting and I think it's be interesting if I can act for a scene like crying. I can drop tears very easily and laugh, and give a big smile to the audience. And if there's like an eating scene, I think I can eat very well.

Martin (United States):

What would I rather be? A movie star, a politician, a pro athlete, or a musician? I'd have to say, I'd wanna be a movie star because I love movies and I'd like to be in them. I can make direction decisions and, you know, hopefully make better movies that are out there right now. I wouldn't really want to be a politician because I don't really want to have my life raked over the coals, but a movie star would be okay.

Ruth (England):

I think I'd most want to be a movie star. I'd like to be glamorous and able to dress up on the red carpet. I'd least like to be a politician because I think a lot of people complain about them all the time and they're never viewed very well.

Simon (Canada):

So, I think I would want to be a pro athlete. I love the outdoors. I love sports. I wouldn't mind being idolized like many pro athletes are. And basically, you get to play a game for a living and you make a lot of money. Something that I wouldn't want to do would be to be a politician. I don't like politics and I heard somewhere that someone says that once you become a politician you just inherently lie, and I wouldn't want to do that every day.

Todd (United States):

Yeah, I think I would want to be a politician because if you're a politician you can make changes, you can influence people's lives. I know a lot of politicians are dishonest but I think you have the chance to do good and make changes. If you're a movie star or a singer, you're going to get old and when you get old, you won't be popular, and an athlete, you have a very short career. You can't have a very long career either. So I think the best bet is to be a politician and influence people, and be productive your entire life.

Grammar

Second Conditional

Point 1: The second conditional refers to the future, when there is little chance of the action happening.

- **What would you do if you won the lottery?**
- I would quit my job. What would you do?
- **I would move to the beach.**
- I would do that too if I could swim!

Point 2: The **if** clause can start the sentence or come at the end of the independent clause.

1. I would be very happy **if** I saw a full eclipse.
2. **If** I saw a full eclipse, I would be very happy.
3. **If** I were tall, I would try out for the basketball team.
4. I would try out for the basketball team **if** I were tall.

Point 3: Instead of **would** in affirmative sentences, you can use **'d** instead.

1. **I'd** be very happy if I saw a full eclipse.
2. If you saved your money, **you'd** be rich.
3. If they came to class more often, **they'd** pass.
4. If we practiced more, **we'd** be pretty good.

Point 4: We can use **could** instead of **would**.

1. I **could** travel the world if I were a billionaire.
2. If I spoke Spanish, I **could** work in Costa Rica.
3. If you tried harder, you **could** get an A in the class.
4. If you saved your money, you **could** afford to travel.



Intermediate 5 | Lesson 05 | Second Conditional

Dream On

Listen to people share what they would do if opportunity strikes.

What would you do with a million dollars?

Cheryl (Guam):

If I had a million dollars what would I do? Well first, I **would take** a portion of that money and put it into savings. That way I would not be able to spend that money later. Secondly, I would probably take some money and go traveling around the world. I would do everything that I've always wanted to do on my to-do list in life. And lastly I **would give** money to charities and churches, and the rest would be given to my family and friends and everybody I love would be given an amazing present.

Jake (United States):

I **would buy** an expensive house on a tropical island somewhere and a yacht. And I would buy a very, very nice car and a private jet. I don't know if a million dollars would buy all this stuff now. But I would just **spend my** days enjoying life.

Nydja (United States):

If I **won** a million dollars, I personally would ... I would probably quit work and apply to a better university. You need money to get into college in the states, so that would really help **me out**. I think I'd definitely buy a new house, maybe not a huge mansion but I wouldn't be renting anymore that's for sure.

Jonathan (Canada)

If I won a million dollars what **would I** do? Now I don't have the need to have any special large possessions such as a house or expensive car. I think that I would put the million dollars somewhere safe where there is no risk of anything, like the stock market, and I would live off of the interest for the rest of my life. Even in a very safe circumstance, the return would probably be 3% or 4% being \$30,000 or \$40,000 dollars a year, and I think that I could comfortably **live off** of that and allow me to travel and see the places in the world that I haven't been to yet.

Mauro (Brazil)

Wow. This question's really great. What would I do with a million dollars? Wow. I would probably **invest all** this money, but invest in my own businesses. These days I just think about making business, starting a business, so I just want to **work for** myself. So I would probably invest my money creating businesses and working for myself. It would be something really like that.



Nick (Australia):

A million dollars! **If I won** a million dollars, I'd go around the world. I haven't been to Africa and I'd really like to go. Secondly, I'd buy a really big house with a really big television. Then after, if I had any money left, I would invest. Maybe give some to my parents.

Quiz

- Cheryl would ____ . ✓
a) **save her money**
b) buy a house
- Jake would ____ . ✓
a) **buy an island**
b) move to Hawaii
- Nydja would ____ . ✓
a) continue working
b) **continue going to school**
- Jonathan would ____ . ✓
a) **travel**
b) buy a car
- Mauro would start ____ . ✓
a) a charity
b) **a business**
- Nick would give ____ . ✓
a) **to family**
b) to charity

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

If I won	would buy	me out	live off
would I	would give	work for	spend my
won a	I'd go	invest all	would take

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- If you could live anywhere, where would you live?
 - If you could be anyone, who would you be?
 - If you could have any job, what would you do?
 - If you could have any skill, what would you have?
 - If you could meet anyone, who would you meet?
- (4) I would want to know how to fly a plane.
 (2) I would be a famous actor or professional athlete.
 (1) I would live in Italy or France.
 (5) I would want to meet the leader of my country.
 (3) I would work on Wall Street.

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Would you rather be a politician, a famous athlete, an actor or a musician?

Jeff (Canada):

Would I like to be a politician, an athlete, a movie star or a musician? Oh, that's an easy one. I definitely would like to be a musician. I'd hate to be a politician and I'd hate to be a movie star. And there's not much difference almost between a politician and a movie star because they're both great actors. Politicians just act, I think. They're not too honest. And a pro athlete would be fun but you can only do it when you're young. A musician, you can do it until you're old and gray, and you can keep wailing on your guitar or your saxophone, and I'd like to be a musician.



Jeyong (Korea):

I would like to be a movie star and that's because I like acting and I think it's be interesting if I can act for a scene like crying. I can drop tears very easily and laugh, and give a big smile to the audience. And if there's like an eating scene, I think I can eat very well.

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4. If you saved your money, you **could** afford to travel.



Intermediate 5 | Lesson 06 | Adjective Clause

Live Long and Be Healthy

Monica talks about living a healthy life.

Todd: So, Monica, you do Tai Chi?

Monica: Yes, I've just joined a Tai Chi club.

Todd: What made you join the Tai Chi club?

Monica: Well, I wanted to do something that was a lot different to what I usually do, which is high impact sports like basketball and tennis.

Todd: So you wanted to do something that was slower?

Monica: Yeah. Well, I don't usually enjoy exercise that is quite slow such as yoga, but I decided to join this club and I'm really enjoying it.

Todd: So what exactly is Tai Chi? What do you do in Tai Chi?

Monica: Well, there are different types of Tai Chi. There's the original Tai Chi which involves quick, fast movements, and then there's a slower form of Tai Chi which is quite popular in Japan. I think it's called Mr. Yang Tai Chi, and that involves very slow, _____ movements. And that's the Tai Chi that I'm doing.

Todd: How do you feel? Like after you do Tai Chi, do you feel tired? Do you feel energetic?

Monica: After I've done Tai Chi, I feel quite energetic actually. I don't really feel tired because I haven't had a really hard workout, but I feel that my mind is very relaxed and very focused, and I'm very motivated to do whatever I need to do for the rest of the day.

Todd: Now, you actually are a tennis coach, so you teach sports. Would you recommend Tai Chi for other athletes?

Monica: Yeah, I do recommend Tai Chi for other athletes. It's quite difficult to know exactly how you would benefit from Tai Chi and how it can directly relate to a specific sport, but I've heard that it works on your energy levels and focuses your mind so that everything is in balance. And I think that can help in kind of sport because even in a sport like tennis, it's important to have balance when you're hitting the ball, when you're volleying, when you're getting ready for a smash. It actually involves having balance in terms of where your center of gravity is. So, yeah, the concepts are similar.



Quiz

1) Monica joined Tai Chi _____ it is slow.

- a) because
- b) even though

2) What does Monica explain?

- a) The origins of Tai Chi.
- b) The type of Tai Chi she does.
- c) Why people do Tai Chi.

3) After Tai Chi she feels _____ .

- a) tired
- b) stiff
- c) focused

4) She says Tai Chi is good for _____ .

- a) strength
- b) balance
- c) flexibility

5) It helps people with their _____ .

- a) center of gravity
- b) spring in their step
- c) reaction time

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| climate | span | reasonably | combination |
| splash | discouraged | endorphins | beneficial |
| pronounced | cultural | longevity | psychological |

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) What foods are beneficial to one's health?
- 2) What kind of climate would like to live in?
- 3) What helps life longevity?
- 4) What activities can shorten a life span?
- 5) What are some psychological benefits to social media?

- (_) Doing stuff that is dangerous or toxic.
- (_) Food that are fresh and not processed.
- (_) Having a career that is not too stressful.
- (_) I prefer a climate that is warm all year round.
- (_) You can connect with people who are similar to you.

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Todd: So Monica, a minute ago we were talking about Tai Chi and about how it helps _____, helps you live a long life. One time when I was in Bangkok, I met a guy and he was doing Tai Chi and he looked really young, but he said the secret to his old life... He said the secret to looking young was Tai Chi and cold showers. He took a cold shower every morning.

Monica: Oh, wow!

Todd: Could you do that?

Monica: No, I don't think I could, actually.

Todd: Yeah. You know, I actually tried it for a while. I tried it for about a week and I did feel so energized, and it was easy in Bangkok because it's really warm. But I couldn't keep it up, especially now that I'm in the cold _____. There's no way.

Monica: Yeah, I remember when I was young, my mother used to teach me to splash my face with cold water in the morning because she believed that helped wake you up. And I remember as a child not liking that at all because I just found it too cold.

Todd: Right, right.

Monica: So I preferred to _____ my face with warm water.

Todd: So have you heard about any other secrets to having a long life?

Monica: Yeah, I've heard of quite a few different secrets to having a long life. I guess one secret that a lot of different _____ groups seem to share is diet. If you take the Japanese as an example, and Japanese people do have a long life expectancy in comparison to other people from other countries. I think the Japanese eat a diet that's quite low in fat and _____ low in salt as well. And I think their fluid intake is quite healthy because they drink a lot of green tea which has antioxidants in it. And they drink a lot of miso soup which has a lot of vegetables in it, and is made from fermented barley. So I think that's very healthy.

Todd: I've also heard that people in the Mediterranean, they also often have a long life _____ in certain regions and maybe the _____ of wine, just a little wine, not too much, but wine and olive oil, and then a lot of fish, seafood, is also maybe beneficial to a long life.

Monica: Yeah, that's true. I've heard French people, for example, live a long life and that has often been said due to a glass of red wine a day. And I know people think differently about alcohol and its effect on the body these days.

Todd: Right.

Monica: Yeah, because alcohol used to be considered quite a bad thing and _____ in all forms. But now people tend to think that a glass a day is actually quite _____ to your health.

Todd: I've also actually heard that laughter, that people that laugh a lot tend to live longer.

Monica: Oh. Yeah, I've heard that too, actually. Because laughing releases natural _____, and I think that helps you physiologically and also I think psychologically you're happier if you're laughing. So, yeah, I think that long life is related to how you are feeling and I think a lot of it is _____, as well as, physical. For example, how much you are eating and what types of food you're eating.



Todd: Yeah. I guess, I'm kind of in the same boat, but I just don't know if I laugh that much. Maybe I'm in trouble.

Grammar

Adjective Clause with Relative Pronouns

Point 1: A defining relative clause is like an adjective, for it describes the noun or person by giving details about it.

1. This is the shirt **that** I got on sale.
2. This is the house **that** had the party.
3. The class **that** I took is no longer offered at the school.
4. Do you know someone **who** speaks French?

Point 2: We use **that** and **which** in defining clauses with nouns.

1. The car **that** I just bought is really fast.
2. The cafe **that** I usually go to is closed today.
3. The town **that** I grew up in is not the same anymore.
4. The dog **which** lives over there is very scary.

Point 3: We use **that** and **who** in defining clauses with people.

1. I know a guy **that** owns his own island.
2. I know a guy **who** owns his own island.
3. I only date people **that** don't smoke.
4. I only date people **who** don't smoke.

Point 4: If the noun and the subject of the relative clause are the same thing, then you cannot omit the subject in the relative clause.

1. I bought a car **that** runs on solar power.
2. She lives in a house **that** is over 200 years old.
3. He has a last name **that** is very hard to pronounce.
4. We have an old TV **which** only gets three channels.



Intermediate 5 | Lesson 06 | Adjective Clause

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Monica talks about living a healthy life.

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Monica: Yes, I've just joined a Tai Chi club.

Todd: What made you join the Tai Chi club?

Monica: Well, I wanted to do something that was a lot different to what I usually do, which is high impact sports like basketball and tennis.

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Quiz

- 1) Monica joined Tai Chi _____ it is slow. ✓
a) because
b) even though
- 2) What does Monica explain? ✓
a) The origins of Tai Chi.
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a) strength
b) balance
c) flexibility
- 5) It helps people with their _____. ✓
a) center of gravity
b) spring in their step
c) reaction time

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| climate | span | reasonably | combination |
| splash | discouraged | endorphins | beneficial |
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Speaking Challenge

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Intermediate 5 | Lesson 07 | Noun Clause

Listen to various common phrases that use noun clauses.

Todd: So Darcy, we are going to talk about some _____ phrases in English and all of these _____ actually use what's called the noun clause, which is kind of a tricky _____ structure, but we just wanted to _____ about the meaning of the phrase and do you think it's true or not true?

Darcy: Okay.

Todd: Okay. So the first one is, *it's not what you know, but who you know*, please explain.

Darcy: I think that means like, even though you might learn a lot of information or have a lot of experience, it doesn't necessarily mean you'll be _____. I think some of it comes from the connections that you have with people and who they know. So sometimes finding a job isn't being the person that has the most _____ of the subject. It might just be having an acquaintance that has a connection with _____ else that can hook you up with that job or a person that can get you to where you want to be. So it really is who you know and not what you know.

Todd: Right. And you think it's true? It _____ true in life?

Darcy: I _____ think so. Or I think it kind of depends on the culture. In the United States, there's the _____ that you can be successful from working hard. Like the American dream, all you have to do is work hard, but it's not necessarily about having connections, having _____, knowing people. It's, you can earn your way up. But in other _____, it's more about who is older than you and you have to kind of follow a certain path and I think some of that comes through the people that you know, those connections because it's just how the society is set up more. So in that case it's more who rather than what, you know.

Todd: What you know. Correct.

Darcy: So it just depends on culture.

Todd: Right. Yeah. Good point. Okay, so here's another one. *What you don't know won't hurt you* or *what you don't know can't hurt you*.

Darcy: Yes. I think another way of saying that is ignorance is bliss. So if you don't know you're making a mistake you can't be hurt by it. So sometimes like if we say something to someone but we're making a joke or something, someone might get offended because of their own experiences or backgrounds. So you don't know what's going to affect them because you're kind of ignorant. You just have no idea. So that's how I feel.

Todd: Yeah. No, I agree. I think that's one way to look at it and another way to look at it, is just also like sometimes when you don't know about things because you don't know about it, then you can't get depressed. You can't get upset. It can't bother you. Similar like ignorance is bliss. So yeah. What you don't know can't hurt you. So maybe it's sometimes best not to know everything.



Quiz

- 1) What phrase talks about the quality of goods?
 - a) It is what it is
 - b) You get what you pay for
- 2) What phrase means bad things can happen from good things?
 - a) What comes around goes around
 - b) Be careful of what you wish for
- 3) It is not _____ you know, but _____ you know.
 - a) what / who
 - b) who / what
- 4) What phrases means you should be nice to people?
 - a) What comes around goes around
 - b) What you do not know, will not hurt you
- 5) What phrase is hard for them to explain?
 - a) It is what it is.
 - b) What you do is up to you.
- 6) What phrase is about having freedom and choice?
 - a) You get what you pay for
 - b) What you do is up to you

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|----------|
| belief | money | successful | cultures |
| common | grammatical | definitely | phrases |
| discuss | knowledge | someone | holds |

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) Do you know where your teacher is from?
- 2) Do you know where I work?
- 3) Do you know why I study English?
- 4) Do you know how old I will be this year?
- 5) Can you guess how much money I have on me now?

- () No, I don't know how old you will be this year.
 () No, I don't know where he is from.
 () Yes, I know where you work.
 () No, I can't guess how much you have with you now.
 () Yes, I think I know why you study English.

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Darcy: I agree.

Todd: Okay. So the next one is *what comes around goes around*.

Darcy: Yes. I think that's more like kind of, it says like the energy that you put out comes back to you like good karma. So if you help someone or you treat someone well then that can come back to you or maybe you help someone and later on someone tries to give that back to you and helps you.

Todd: Right, exactly. And also maybe if you do something bad, right?

Darcy: Oh yeah, for sure. So maybe if you steal money or you do something bad, then maybe something bad later will happen to you because you put that negative energy out.

Todd: Right. It's going to come back and get you. Actually, I love that one. What comes around goes around like if you do something bad to somebody, there's a really good chance that somebody's ... They're going to come back and do something bad to you or something bad is going to happen to you. So you should always be nice and good or else the badness is going to come back around.

Okay. Another one is *you get what you pay for*.

Darcy: Yeah. I think that means like the quality of something. So if I spend more money then I can get a better quality items, something that will last longer. But if you don't pay a lot of money, maybe something will break down really quickly.

Todd: Yeah, exactly. So if you buy something that's really cheap to save money, you're not going to get a lot of value out of it. So maybe it's better to pay something that's high quality. Yeah.

Darcy: Yeah. Even though it costs more in the beginning, if you only buy something cheap and you might have to replace it many, many times. So eventually you end up paying more than you would have if you invested more to begin with.

Todd: Yeah. So true. Okay. So the next two are not really deep ones. They're more just kind of like phrases that we say for situations. One of them is, *what you do is up to you*. What does that mean?

Darcy: I just think that means you have the power to make your own decisions. No one can tell you what to do, either you decide to do it or you don't. So the responsibility is on you and no one can force you to do something that you don't want to do.

Todd: Right. So you don't have to worry about outside influence or to get permission or anything like that.

Darcy: Exactly.

Todd: You have total freedom. Okay. And then the last one, this one is sometimes hard to explain to students. *It is what it is*. We use this a lot in the conversation. Somebody will be like, "Yeah, it is what it is." How would you explain that?

Darcy: I just think it kind of means that's just the rule. That's just how things are. So you can't really question, you can't really change things. You just have to accept it. Like this is what it is and there's nothing you can do to change it.

Todd: Right. And I love how you actually used another noun clause to explain it, like that is how it is or that's how things are. Excuse me. So that's how things are. It is what it is, is used when you really can't explain something. That's what it is. So it's indefinable, almost. Everybody knows what you're talking about, but it's very hard to define actually.

Darcy: Exactly.

Todd: Okay. Another one is, be careful of what you ask for. Please explain. Be careful of what you ask for.

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Grammar

Noun Clause

Point 1: A noun clause is a clause that acts like a noun and can act as the subject or object inside of another clause or phrase.

1. My pet peeve is **when** people talk while eating.
2. **What** you say can influence how people feel about you.
3. I am not sure about **where** I am going.
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1. My favorite time of year is **when** the leaves change colors.
2. I don't know **who** you are talking about.
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4. The most important thing is **that** you are happy.

Point 3: Noun clauses are often used in complement sentences.

1. What you are saying **is** not actually true.
2. This **is** how we do things around here.
3. You **are** who you are. You cannot change that.
4. The most important part of learning **is** how you find the answers.

Point 4: Noun clauses are also often used as the objects of a clause.

- I bought the food.
- I bought **what** you told me to get.
- I don't know that person.
- I don't know **who** you are talking about.
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Point 5: We have a lot of common phrases with noun clauses to express a state of being that is hard to explain.

- It is **what** it is.
- It will happen **when** it happens.
- You do **what** you do.
- He is **who** he is.

Point 6: The most common use of noun clauses are clauses that come after **that** and a verb of expression.

- I believe **that** he is coming.
- She said **that** she will be late.
- I hope **that** is true.
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but then you might get what you asked for but it might not be what you expected. So, "Oh, I get it. I get paid more money. Yay." But then it turns out you're really stressed out. You have a lot of extra work to do. You're not happier. You're not happy. You were happier in your former situation. So even though we get what we think we want can be a bad thing, because it might be worse than we expected.

Todd: Yeah. So true. Anyway, thanks for sharing, this were good explanations.



Intermediate 5 | Lesson 07 | Noun Clause

Listen to various common phrases that use noun clauses.

Todd: So Darcy, we are going to talk about some **common** phrases in English and all of these **phrases** actually use what's called the noun clause, which is kind of a tricky **grammatical** structure, but we just wanted to **discuss** about the meaning of the phrase and do you think it's true or not true?

Darcy: Okay.

Todd: Okay. So the first one is, **it's not what you know, but who you know**, please explain.

Darcy: I think that means like, even though you might learn a lot of information or have a lot of experience, it doesn't necessarily mean you'll be **successful**. I think some of it comes from the connections that you have with people and who they know. So sometimes finding a job isn't being the person that has the most **knowledge** of the subject. It might just be having an acquaintance that has a connection with **someone** else that can hook you up with that job or a person that can get you to where you want to be. So it really is who you know and not what you know.

Todd: Right. And you think it's true? It **holds** true in life?

Darcy: I **definitely** think so. Or I think it kind of depends on the culture. In the United States, there's the **belief** that you can be successful from working hard. Like the American dream, all you have to do is work hard, but it's not necessarily about having connections, having **money**, knowing people. It's, you can earn your way up. But in other **cultures**, it's more about who is older than you and you have to kind of follow a certain path and I think some of that comes through the people that you know, those connections because it's just how the society is set up more. So in that case it's more who rather than what, you know.

Todd: What you know. Correct.

Darcy: So it just depends on culture.

Todd: Right. Yeah. Good point. Okay, so here's another one. **What you don't know won't hurt you or what you don't know can't hurt you.**

Darcy: Yes. I think another way of saying that is ignorance is bliss. So if you don't know you're making a mistake you can't be hurt by it. So sometimes like if we say something to someone but we're making a joke or something, someone might get offended because of their own experiences or backgrounds. So you don't know what's going to affect them because you're kind of ignorant. You just have no idea. So that's how I feel.

Todd: Yeah. No, I agree. I think that's one way to look at it and another way to look at it, is just also like sometimes when you don't know about things because you don't know about it, then you can't get depressed. You can't get upset. It can't bother you. Similar like ignorance is bliss. So yeah. What you don't know can't hurt you. So maybe it's sometimes best not to know everything.



Quiz

- 1) What phrase talks about the quality of goods? ✓
 a) It is what it is
 b) **You get what you pay for**
- 2) What phrase means bad things can happen from good things? ✓
 a) What comes around goes around
 b) **Be careful of what you wish for**
- 3) It is not _____ you know, but _____ you know. ✓
 a) **what / who**
 b) who / what
- 4) What phrases means you should be nice to people? ✓
 a) **What comes around goes around**
 b) What you do not know, will not hurt you
- 5) What phrase is hard for them to explain? ✓
 a) **It is what it is.**
 b) What you do is up to you.
- 6) What phrase is about having freedom and choice? ✓
 a) You get what you pay for
 b) **What you do is up to you**

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|----------|
| belief | money | successful | cultures |
| common | grammatical | definitely | phrases |
| discuss | knowledge | someone | holds |

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Match the answers with the questions. Then discuss them!

- 1) Do you know where your teacher is from?
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Intermediate 5 | Lesson 08 | Projected Speech - That Clause

Talent Wish

Two college students talk about talents they wish they had.

Gyri: So what are some talents you wish _____?

Viyasan: Hmm. I would say this talent spreads a long time back and it's always something I'm very envious about. I don't have the best memory and so I really wish that _____ was to remember a lot easier or even have photographic memory. Um, I think that would be very useful, especially as a student during exams where we're able to read _____ bit and remember all of it. Um, I think that talent would be interesting to have because I wouldn't always be forgetting daily things, like _____ to my apartment.

Gyri: Right.

Viyasan: Or for example, my water bottle every single time I leave _____. Um, I think _____ very important and it's very good to remember certain conversations with people. For example, sometimes I might have a conversation with someone and completely forget that I talked about that topic and then just be reminded of it when I talk to that person the next time.

Gyri: Yeah.

Viyasan: And so I think _____ better memory or photographic memory would be great for those situations.

Gyri: Yeah, definitely.

Viyasan: And yourself? What are some talents _____ wish you had?

Gyri: I _____ I could dance. Like I have no rhythm at all.

Viyasan: Yeah.

Gyri: So like I feel so stupid when like if we go out or we listen to music, I just look really goofy when I try to dance. But I feel like dancing so I still try.

Viyasan: Yeah.

Gyri: But it _____ horrible. So yeah, I wish I had more rhythm and the ability to like learn dance moves, I guess.

Viyasan: Yeah, I would _____ dancing is definitely a talent that some people have.

Gyri: Uh-huh.

Viyasan: Likewise, I do not have any rhythm so I'll join you on that same dance floor.

Gyri: Yeah.



Quiz

1) He wants better _____ .

- a) eyesight
- b) memory
- c) language skills

2) She wishes she could _____ .

- a) sing
- b) dance
- c) dunk

3) Who is good at sports?

- a) He is.
- b) She is.
- c) Neither of them.

4) What can he do well?

- a) Dunk
- b) Dribble
- c) Both of them.

5) What does he explain how to do?

- a) Dunk
- b) Dribble
- c) Do a lay-up

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

memory is	my talent	say that	that you
wish that	you had	my keys	that I was
for class	having a	just looks	quite a

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) Do you wish that you lived somewhere else?
- 2) Do you wish that you looked different?
- 3) Do you think that poor people are nicer than rich people?
- 4) Do you feel that your English is improving?
- 5) Do you think that money is the cause of most problems?

- () Yes, I wish I was a bit taller.
- () Yes, I wish that I lived in a warmer climate.
- () Yes, I feel that my English is slowly getting better.
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- () Yes, I think they are friendlier.

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Viyasan: Even though I like to dance, I don't dance very well.

Gyri: Yeah. Yeah, I wish _____ better at sports, as well. I really like downhill skiing, for example, but I never skied a lot. Like my dad, he skied professionally when he was young.

Viyasan: Okay.

Gyri: And I'm kind of bitter that he didn't take me up to the hills more than he did, because if I had started at a young age I could be really good right now. But I didn't, so I'm a casual skier. But I really wish that I could be like better than average in something, especially a sport.

Viyasan: Yeah. Got it, got it.

Gyri: Do you play any sports besides basketball?

Viyasan: Basketball is my main sport. I used to play a little bit of volleyball when I was in high school. And so I played the position of setter, and so that was very fun. It took a lot of accuracy. I think if I had to be a little bit more talented, it would be at jumping because if I was able to jump a lot more, I would be able to fake my sets and just hit the ball down on the opponent's side. And so that would be a cool talent to have if I was able to jump maybe five to ten more inches higher than I usually did. I still remember that my vertical was 26 inches when I was in Grade 9 and Grade 10. And so maybe if I added a couple more inches onto that I would've been able to perform in more creative ways.

Gyri: Yeah.

Viyasan: Yeah.

Gyri: So can you dunk a basketball?

Viyasan: That depends on how high the rim is. If it's five feet or six feet, definitely, but on a standard regulation net, which is probably 9 or 9.5 feet, I cannot.

Gyri: Okay.

Viyasan: But maybe if I had the talent of jumping extremely high, I would be able to dunk a basketball, but no.

Gyri: Can you dribble with your left hand?

Viyasan: Of course. I can dribble with my left hand, I can dribble with my right hand, I can dribble between my legs. I've done a lot of different types of basketball drills when I was on the high school team. And so yeah, I'm pretty good at handling the basketball, shooting, driving to the net, and passing it a lot quite a bit. So yeah, pretty efficient with the basketball.

Gyri: Yeah, that's impressive.

Viyasan: I just can't dunk.

Gyri: Okay, yeah. Can you shoot with your left hand?

Viyasan: Hmm, no, I cannot. I can't shoot with my left hand. I can do a lay-up with my left hand, but I can't shoot the ball naturally like a free throw or three-point shot with my left hand.

Gyri: Okay. What exactly is a lay-up?

Viyasan: A lay-up is when you drive towards the net. You're allowed to take two steps while holding the basketball. And so that's usually how people, when they're very close to the net, they do a lay-up or they're also able to convert a lay-up into a dunk. So they're able to take two steps and dunk towards the basketball net.

Gyri: Okay.

Viyasan: And so yeah, that's a little bit of basketball knowledge for you.

Gyri: Yeah, got it.

Grammar

Projected Speech - That Clause

Point 1: There are many verbs in English that often have a noun clause as the object.

1. I believe **what** you are saying.
2. I know **what** you mean.
3. We assume **that** he is coming to the party.
4. They denied **that** they did anything wrong.

Point 2: Many of these noun clauses start with the word **that**, which is often omitted in spoken English.

1. I think **that** he is not coming to work today.
2. I hope **that** you are right.
3. She said **that** it was a mistake.
4. He revealed **that** he was quitting.

Point 3: Many of the verbs in projected speech refer to thoughts and use verbs associated with thinking.

1. We concluded **that** it was a mistake.
2. He realized **that** he was wrong.
3. I imagine **that** you must be tired.
4. I think **that** we should start over.

Point 4: Many of the verbs in projected speech refer to speech and use verbs associated with speaking.

1. She said **that** she was sorry.
2. He mentioned **that** you have a new job.
3. He complained **that** the computers are slow.
4. She claimed **that** he was lying.

Point 5: Many of the verbs in projected speech refer to feelings and use verbs associated with opinions.

1. She regrets **that** she said that.
2. I feel **that** she is making a mistake.
3. I like **that** you are always honest.
4. We hate **what** he does when he's drunk.
5. I disagree with **what** you're saying.



Intermediate 5 | Lesson 08 | Projected Speech - That Clause

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Viyasan: Or for example, my water bottle every single time I leave **for class**. Um, I think **memory is** very important and it's very good to remember certain conversations with people. For example, sometimes I might have a conversation with someone and completely forget that I talked about that topic and then just be reminded of it when I talk to that person the next time.

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Viyasan: But maybe if I had the talent of jumping extremely high, I would be able to dunk a basketball, but no.

Gyri: Can you dribble with your left hand?

Viyasan: Of course. I can dribble with my left hand, I can dribble with my right hand, I can dribble between my legs. I've done a lot of different types of basketball drills when I was on the high school team. And so yeah, I'm pretty good at handling the basketball, shooting, driving to the net, and passing it a lot quite a bit. So yeah, pretty efficient with the basketball.

Gyri: Yeah, that's impressive.

Viyasan: I just can't dunk.

Gyri: Okay, yeah. Can you shoot with your left hand?

Viyasan: Hmm, no, I cannot. I can't shoot with my left hand. I can do a lay-up with my left hand, but I can't shoot the ball naturally like a free throw or three-point shot with my left hand.

Gyri: Okay. What exactly is a lay-up?

Viyasan: A lay-up is when you drive towards the net. You're allowed to take two steps while holding the basketball. And so that's usually how people, when they're very close to the net, they do a lay-up or they're also able to convert a lay-up into a dunk. So they're able to take two steps and dunk towards the basketball net.

Gyri: Okay.

Viyasan: And so yeah, that's a little bit of basketball knowledge for you.

Gyri: Yeah, got it.

Grammar

Projected Speech - That Clause

Point 1: There are many verbs in English that often have a noun clause as the object.

1. I believe **what** you are saying.
2. I know **what** you mean.
3. We assume **that** he is coming to the party.
4. They denied **that** they did anything wrong.

Point 2: Many of these noun clauses start with the word **that**, which is often omitted in spoken English.

1. I think **that** he is not coming to work today.
2. I hope **that** you are right.
3. She said **that** it was a mistake.
4. He revealed **that** he was quitting.

Point 3: Many of the verbs in projected speech refer to thoughts and use verbs associated with thinking.

1. We concluded **that** it was a mistake.
2. He realized **that** he was wrong.
3. I imagine **that** you must be tired.
4. I think **that** we should start over.

Point 4: Many of the verbs in projected speech refer to speech and use verbs associated with speaking.

1. She said **that** she was sorry.
2. He mentioned **that** you have a new job.
3. He complained **that** the computers are slow.
4. She claimed **that** he was lying.

Point 5: Many of the verbs in projected speech refer to feelings and use verbs associated with opinions.

1. She regrets **that** she said that.
2. I feel **that** she is making a mistake.
3. I like **that** you are always honest.
4. We hate **what** he does when he's drunk.
5. I disagree with **what** you're saying.



Intermediate 5 | Lesson 09 | Present Perfect - Recent Activity

Wedding Plans

Meg talks about the things she needs to do for her wedding.

Todd: So Meg, you're getting married soon. How are things going?

Meg: Things are going pretty well. We have a lot of planning to do.

Todd: I bet. So have you hired a band yet?

Meg: No, we haven't _____ band yet. My brother has some friends who were in a band, so he's going to ask them.

Todd: Oh, cool. And have you _____ caterer for the wedding?

Meg: Yes, we have gotten a caterer because the food is very important. So we ordered it in advance.

Todd: Oh, what kind of food?

Meg: We're going to have traditional American food.

Todd: Oh, nice. Nice. So have you bought a dress yet?

Meg: Yes, of course, I _____ a dress. That's the most important part. So last week I picked up my new dress.

Todd: Have you tried it on yet?

Meg: Yes, I've _____ many times already.

Todd: Okay, cool. Have _____ it to your groom-to-be?

Meg: No. I haven't _____ to my groom-to-be because it has to be a surprise on the wedding day.

Todd: Oh, that's right. That's right. So have _____ the flowers?

Meg: No, not yet. I haven't _____ flowers because I'm waiting for some special flowers from the florist. So, still waiting.

Todd: And have you _____ the invitations?

Meg: Yes. We _____ out the invitations. We sent them out maybe a month ago.

Todd: Oh, cool. So then I assume you have _____ hall.

Meg: Yes. We _____ the hall because we wanted to have it at a special hall. So we booked it probably six months ago.



Quiz

- 1) Has she hired a band yet?
 - a) Yes, she has.
 - b) No, she has not.
 - c) She is not going to have a band.
- 2) Has she gotten a caterer?
 - a) Yes, she has.
 - b) No, she has not.
 - c) She does not want to use one.
- 3) Has she tried on her dress yet?
 - a) Yes, but just once
 - b) Yes, many times
 - c) No, not yet
- 4) What has she not done yet?
 - a) Order the flowers
 - b) Book the hall
 - c) Send out the invitations

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

you shown	shown it	gotten the	have booked
hired a	have sent	sent out	you ordered
ordered the	have bought	tried it on	booked the

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) Have you eaten yet?
- 2) Have you seen the news today?
- 3) Have you finished all your work for the day?
- 4) Have you checked your email today?
- 5) Have you changed clothes today?

- _____
- () No, I haven't. Did anything happen?
 () No, I haven't. I am starving.
 () No, I haven't. I have so much I still have to do.
 () Yes, I have. This is my second outfit.
 () Yes, I have. I already replied to everyone.

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Todd: Okay, cool. Well, the only one problem, I didn't get an invite. Am I invited to your wedding?

Meg: Oh, I brought the invitation with me today!

Todd: Okay, great. Thanks.

Grammar

Present Perfect - Recent Activity

Point 1: We often use the present perfect to discuss status of actions that need to be done.

- **Have you finished the report yet?**
- No, I have not finished yet. / No, not yet.
- **Have you even started?**
- Yes, I already started. / Yes, I have

Point 2: We use the particle **yet** in the questions and negative forms to show an action is time sensitive.

- **Have you eaten yet?**
- No, I haven't eaten yet.
- **Has he left yet?**
- Not yet. He will leave soon.

Point 3: We also use the word **already** in the question and affirmative forms to show an action is time sensitive.

- **Have you already eaten?**
- Yes, I've already eaten.
- **Have you already started?**
- Yes, we already have.

Point 4: Both the present perfect and the simple past can be used to discuss the status of recent events.

- **Have you finished the report yet?**
- Yes, I've finished it.
- **Did you finish the report yet?**
- Yes, I finished it.



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ordered the	have bought	tried it on	booked the

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- **Did you finish the report yet?**
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Intermediate 5 | Lesson 10 | Past Conditional

Do Over

Adam and Sarah discuss things they wish they had done differently in their lives.

Sarah: So Adam, today we're talking about do-overs. So what is something that you wish you would _____ over? For example, maybe something _____ university life?

Adam: Yeah, there are a few things. I might change my major. I studied education, and while I enjoy what _____ right now, my free time, I really like watching movies about science and astronomy. And if I _____ back to school and start my studies over, _____ study something along those lines, astronomy and metaphysics, or something. I think that those topics are really interesting and on the cutting edge of science and just fascinating to explore.

Sarah: Interesting. Anything else you _____ would have done?

Adam: I might _____ more involved in the sports clubs at my school. For example, the American football team. I played in high school. But in college, I _____ play but I didn't have the motivation to push me over the edge to actually go out and really put my heart into it.

I went to one training day and kind of tried out, but I didn't really pursue it as much _____ have liked. I think it would have been fun to be a part _____ culture and that environment.

Sarah: How about something that you did do that maybe now you wish _____ ?

Adam: Um, I pierced my ears in high school because that was the cool thing to do. But now I don't wear earrings. And yeah, looking back on it, kind of just a silly thing to do, that trying to follow the trends. That, you know, trends usually pass. So yeah, that would be something that I wouldn't do again.

Sarah: Anything else you _____ changed?

Adam: I might have made different decisions about my girlfriends at the time. I had a really good girlfriend in the beginning of college, and things didn't work out because of a variety of reasons. But I think if we would have worked on it, we could have. We could have made it, made it happen. And so yeah, that's something I think about sometimes about life in college. It's always, you know, college love is kind of a crazy thing. So yeah, we're too much like kids, I guess, I think at that age.

Sarah: Okay. Thanks, Adam.



Part 2 - Next Page

Quiz

- 1) He studied _____.
 - a) science
 - b) history
 - c) education
- 2) He played football _____.
 - a) in high school
 - b) in college
 - c) on a local club
- 3) He talks about getting a _____.
 - a) tattoo
 - b) piercing
 - c) bad hair cut
- 4) He did not stay with his girlfriend because _____.
 - a) of various reasons
 - b) she moved away
 - c) she broke his heart
- 5) College love is _____.
 - a) serious
 - b) silly
 - c) crazy

Grammar Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct word.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| as I would | have done | I'd probably | you hadn't |
| have been | wish you | wanted to | would go |
| of that | in your | I'm doing | would have |

Speaking Challenge

Match the answers with the questions.

- 1) What is a subject you wish you had studied?
- 2) What do you wish you had done differently in school?
- 3) What is something you wish you had not done?
- 4) What is something you wish you had tried?
- 5) What is something you wish you had not bought?

- () I wish I had tried not to work so much.
 () I wish I had tried out for the school play.
 () I wish I had studied abroad for one year.
 () I wish I had studied music.
 () I wish I had not bought my last computer.

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Adam: Hi, Sarah.

Sarah: Hi.

Adam: Today we're talking about do-overs. So if you had a time machine and you could go back to your college years, is there anything that you might change or do differently?

Sarah: I really wish that I would have had the chance to study abroad. I chose the wrong major initially. I was a nursing major for two years, and worked really hard at a major I was really bad at. And then after two years, I switched schools and switched majors. And because of that, I had so many credits to take that I couldn't study abroad or do really any extra classes that were fun.

Adam: Hmm, that must have been challenging. Where would you have liked to study abroad?

Sarah: Really anywhere. I've always loved to travel, so I would have been open to going anywhere.

Adam: So you said you studied nursing, what would you have studied otherwise?

Sarah: Well, I first went into nursing because everyone since I was really little told me that I would be a good nurse. So I thought it was my calling in life. And then after taking lots and lots of science classes, which I'm really bad at, I decided to switch majors to education. And then I ended up liking that major, so I'm really happy that I switched.

Adam: Was there any other major that you would find interesting that you might study if you went back or you're satisfied with education?

Sarah: I'm glad I did education because I really liked that work wise. But if I had to go with things that I'm interested in, I probably would have been some sort of art major. Both of my siblings are artists, so it kind of runs in the family a little bit.

Adam: What kind of art do you like?

Sarah: Mainly dance, but I also was really into music growing up. So musical instruments and singing.

Adam: So, do you have any friends that were interested in art or dance that you had in those times?

Sarah: Not really. No, actually.

Adam: Do you wish that if you were in a group of people that like the similar things that you might have pursued different interests.

Sarah: Hmm, definitely. I wish I would have done more with dance. I was a ballerina for 12 years, and I gave up on that when I was 14. So I got to the level where I either had to train professionally to do that for a job or stay in a class where the younger girls would keep moving up. And so at that time, I quit. And although I don't wish I was still doing ballet, I wish I would have continued some kind of dance.

Adam: So Sarah, any funny haircuts or anything like that?

Sarah: Actually, yes. One week before I moved away to college, I cut my hair boy-short. And then after that, like during my first semester, I dyed it all different shades of red. And my hair has actually been pretty much every length and every natural-ish color.

Adam: Wow. How did your friends and family respond to your red hair?

Sarah: My mom didn't like it so much. She thought I was going to dye it like a natural red color, but it was more of fuchsia red color. So she didn't like it very much. But my friends and like my siblings understood because I've always been very different and didn't really care what other people thought about how I looked.

Adam: How long did you like it?

Sarah: For a while, until I wanted change. I love change, so I'd always switch it to something else.

Adam: Wow. That's great. Thanks, Sarah.

Grammar

Past Conditional

Point 1: We use modals plus the present perfect to speculate an alternative outcome to a completed action.

1. I should have studied more in school.
2. We should have saved some money.
3. I would have been upset.
4. I could have been a contender.

Point 2: We use the third conditional to express an outcome we cannot change.

1. If I were you, I would have said something.
2. If I could do it over, I would have changed jobs.
3. If we had won, I would have been happy.
4. If the weather had been nicer, we would have stayed longer.

Point 3: We use **wish + past perfect** or **wish + would + present perfect** to show regret. The meaning is the same.

1. I wish I had tried harder in school.
2. I wish I would have tried harder in school.
3. She wishes she had applied for the job.
4. She wishes she would have applied for the job.

Point 4: The modal changes the meaning of the word.

1. I **would** have said something. (I did not have the chance)
2. I **could** have said something. (I had a chance, but did not)
3. I **should** have said something. (I regret not saying something)
4. I **must** have said something. (I speculate I said something)
5. I **might** have said something. (The outcome might differ)
6. I **may** have said something.





Intermediate 5 | Lesson 10 | Past Conditional

Do Over

Adam and Sarah discuss things they wish they had done differently in their lives.

Sarah: So Adam, today we're talking about do-overs. So what is something that you wish you would **have done** over? For example, maybe something **in your** university life?

Adam: Yeah, there are a few things. I might change my major. I studied education, and while I enjoy what **I'm doing** right now, my free time, I really like watching movies about science and astronomy. And if I **would go** back to school and start my studies over, **I'd probably** study something along those lines, astronomy and metaphysics, or something. I think that those topics are really interesting and on the cutting edge of science and just fascinating to explore.

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Sarah: Okay. Thanks, Adam.



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Grammar Challenge

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- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| as I would | have done | I'd probably | you hadn't |
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