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Learning Language: English

The verbal group B1

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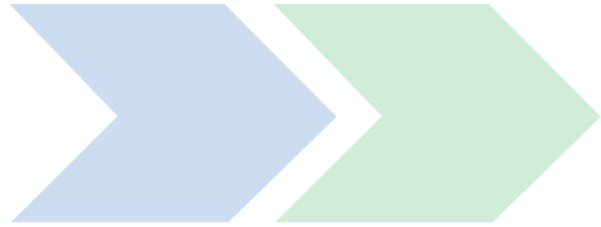
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The verbal group – B1 level

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The verbal group

Types of verb

Transitive and intransitive verbs

Verbs may also be classified as **transitive** or **intransitive**.

<p>➔ Transitive verbs: Transitive verbs take objects.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She's reading an article. • Give me some toast, please. • I love spring and summer.
<p>➔ Intransitive verbs: Intransitive verbs do not take objects. Common intransitive verbs include 'to smile,' 'to walk,' 'to come,' 'to fall,' 'to go,' and 'to happen.'</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Intransitive verbs may be modified by prepositional phrases that clarify their context or meaning.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are walking. • He always smiles. <p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are walking down the street.
<p>➔ Some verbs may be used both transitively and intransitively.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The door opened. • Open the window.

Transitive and intransitive verbs – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

You have _____ some friends _____ to a restaurant to _____ your birthday.

You _____ at the restaurant:

Good evening. I _____ a few days ago to _____ a table. What's the name, please?

Did we _____ your name, Pamela? No, we _____ yours. Stevenson.

Yes, please _____ this way. Will you be all right here by the window? That's fine, thank you.

come - out - gave - celebrate - give - arrive - book - invited - called

Verbal prefixes

The main postpositions

The main postpositions in American English are:

➔ Away	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estrangement: to go away • disappearance: to sweep away • an energetic action: to cry away
➔ Back	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • backward movement: to stand back • return to the point of departure: to bring back • reply, revenge: to answer back, to shout back • reserved attitude: to hold back
➔ Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • downward movement: to go down • writing: to write down • decrease: to turn down
➔ In	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inward movement: to get in • inside (without movement): to be in • visit: to drop in
➔ Off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • averting: to put off • departure: to go off, to take off • interruption: to turn off • complete achievement: to finish off
➔ On	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contact: to try on • movement: come on • continuation: to go on • start: to turn on, to switch on
➔ Out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outward movement: to move out • outside (without movement): to eat out • extension: to stretch out • distribution: to give out • clarification, externalization: to find out to yell out • exhaustion: to run out of • suddenness: to break out

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<p>➔ Over</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • passage (from one person to another, from one country to another): to pass over • movement to return or unbalance to turn over • repetition: to say over • action done with care: to think over
<p>➔ Up</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upward movement: to climb up • increased volume: to speak up • total achievement: to eat up • continuation of a path: to go further up

The main postpositions – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Can you take _____ your shirt, please?

But it's _____ in here!

No, it's quite _____! You must have a _____. Are you on _____ here?

Yes! And I'm always _____ on vacation!

off - sick - vacation - fever - warm - cold

The main postpositions – Exercise – Word order

your - That's - off - starting - I - what - call - day - right!

Semi-auxiliaries

'Should' and 'ought to': advice

<p>➔ To give advice, the auxiliary 'should' or 'ought to' + an infinitive is used. 'Ought to' suggests an external or moral constraint.</p> <p>Note: 'Shouldn't' is the usual form in negations.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should go to the butcher's first. You ought to apologize to her! <p>Example: You shouldn't drive too fast!</p>
<p>➔ 'Should' or 'ought to' + 'have' + a past participle is used to express a regret or reproach.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We should have gone to the mountains. They ought to have invited her.
<p>➔ Should can be used to express obligation. This usage is common in legal texts and official rules.</p> <p>Note: In the above examples, should conveys rules and commands rather than suggestions or advice.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments should be made on time and in full. Employees should provide valid justification for absences. You should complete the report as soon as possible.

➔ Also note that the negative form of **should** is **should not** or **shouldn't**.

'Should' and 'ought to': advice – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Oh dear, what's _____ to Jim?
 He _____ slipped on that banana. Yeah, look at that bump on his _____.
 He _____ in great _____!
 A stitch in time saves nine.
 Someone _____ tell Jim to slow down.

pain - must be - must have - happened - head - should

Strong probability using 'must'

<p>➔ 'Must' may express strong probability or near certainty.</p> <p>Note: When 'must' is used to express strong probability, its negative form is 'cannot.'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">You must be Mr. Land.Your car must be worn out! <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">He can't be ill.That can't be easy.
<p>➔ 'Must' in this sense has no future: 'probably' or, alternatively, subject + 'to be sure' + a clause referring to the future is used instead. In the present perfect, 'must' + 'have' + past participle is used.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I will probably go to bed.I'm sure I'll come back.Somebody must have picked my pocket in town yesterday.
<p>➔ 'Be,' 'have,' verbs introducing predicates or describing mental operations, and, generally, progressive forms may follow 'must.'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">He must be wondering where I am.

Strong probability using 'must' – Exercise – Word order

have - must - put - the - wrong - I - address

The verbal group – B1 level

'May' - 'Might'

The helping auxiliaries **may** and **might** are used to express a **possibility**.

A - Form

<p>➔ One uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may/might + infinitive without to when talking about the present or the future. • may/might + be + -ing when talking about the present or the future. • may/might + have + past participle when talking about the past. 	
<p>➔ The negative is formed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may + not might + not 	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That may not be true. • They might not know about this.
<p>➔ In the interrogative form, to be likely to, is there a possibility and do you think are used instead of might and may.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are they likely to be back soon? • Is there a possibility he'll go?

B - Use

<p>➔ May expresses a possibility more certain than might.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Strong possibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She may be late because she has a lot to do. • Be quiet! He may be sleeping. ❖ Large uncertainty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I might come tonight, but I'm not sure. • I haven't got a towel. John might have taken several.
<p>➔ May is used as well when asking for (and giving) permission with politeness.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May I borrow your pen?

The verbal group – B1 level

<p>Note: Might is used often in the place of may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in everyday speech (except that might expresses a doubt greater than may).• in indirect style when the sentence is in the past (to keep with the sequence of the tenses).	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He said he might come tomorrow.
<p>➔ Might is used as well for criticisms or suggestions.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• You might (as well) take your coat. It's cold outside.• You might have asked the technician. He knows a lot.



'Must' - 'Have to'

The auxiliaries **must** and **have to** express a **need** or an **obligation**.

► Construction of must

The auxiliary **must** is conjugated in the same way for all persons: it **does not** take an **-s** in the 3rd person singular.

Must is followed by the **infinitive without to**.

Must is only used in the **simple present**.

Example: You **must wash** your hands before eating.

Note: With **must**, questions and negations are formed without 'do.'

Example:

- **Must** we **bring** sleeping bags?
- You **mustn't open** the door to anyone.

'Must' - 'Have to' – Exercise – Word order

of - pair - must - new - buy - I - really - a - pants.

The verbal group – B1 level

Absence of necessity

To express **absence of necessity**, the following forms are used:

<p>➔ 'Needn't' + infinitive without 'to' expresses the speaker's opinion, usually in the present.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">You needn't bring your bike. It's not that far.
<p>➔ 'Don't/doesn't need to' + infinitive without 'to' may be used in all tenses and suggests neutrality.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">You don't need to bring your bike,They'll lend you one.I didn't need to come.
<p>➔ 'Don't/doesn't have to' + infinitive without 'to' may be used in all tenses to express opinions and facts.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">You don't have to go to any trouble.I won't have to have X-rays, will I?

Absence of necessity – Exercises – Word order

1. _____
to like - don't - we - the - have - same - things.
2. _____
won't - I - X-rays, - to - I - will - have - have - ?
3. _____
need - because - a - send - to - the - copy - you - I've - don't - got - original.

Near certainty in the past

<p>➔ 'Must have' + past participle expresses near certainty regarding the past.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It must have slipped his mind.• The office staff must have forgotten to put them on the consignment note.
<p>➔ 'Must have' + past participle is usually used in the affirmative. In the negative, 'cannot have' + past participle is often used.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He can't have done that intentionally.



Other notions

'To make sb do sth' - 'To have sth done'

<p>➡ The pattern 'to have or make + direct object + infinitive without to' means 'to cause someone to do something'. This pattern has an active meaning.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I had him service my car.• He made me laugh so much!• She had her daughter tidy up her room.
<p>➡ The pattern 'to have + direct object + past participle' means 'to cause something to be done'. This pattern has a passive meaning.</p> <p>Note: In this sense, to have is conjugated with the auxiliary do.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He had his car repaired.• She had her tooth pulled out by her dentist. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Did you have your coat cleaned?

'To make sb do sth' - 'To have sth done' – Exercise – Word order

short-sleeved - make - like - feel - me - little - a - shirts - boy

The verbal group - Solutions

Types of verb – Solution(s)

Transitive and intransitive verbs –Solution(s)

Transitive and intransitive verbs – Exercise - Fill in the blanks

You have **invited** some friends **out** to a restaurant to **celebrate** your birthday.

You **arrive** at the restaurant:

Good evening. I **called** a few days ago to **book** a table. What's the name, please?

Did we **give** your name, Pamela?

No, we **gave** yours. Stevenson.

Yes, please **come** this way. Will you be all right here by the window? That's fine, thank you.

.....

Verbal prefixes – Solution(s)

The main postpositions – Solution(s)

The main postpositions – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Can you take **off** your shirt, please?

But it's **cold** in here!

No, it's quite **warm!** You must have a **fever**. Are you on **vacation** here?

Yes! And I'm always **sick** on vacation!

The main postpositions – Exercise – Word order

That's what I call starting your day off right.

.....

Semi-auxiliaries – Solution(s)

'Should' and 'ought to': advice – Solution(s)

'Should' and 'ought to': advice – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Oh dear, what's **happened** to Jim?
He **must have** slipped on that banana.
Yeah, look at that bump on his **head**. He **must be** in great **pain**!
A stitch in time saves nine.
Someone **should** tell Jim to slow down.

Strong probability using 'must' – Solution(s)

Strong probability using 'must' – Exercise – Word order

I must have put the wrong address.

'Must' - 'Have to' – Solution(s)

'Must' - 'Have to' – Exercise – Word order

I really must buy a new pair of pants.

Absence of necessity – Solution(s)

Absence of necessity – Exercise – Word order

1. We don't have to like the same things.
2. I won't have to have X-rays, will I?
3. You don't need to send a copy because I've got the original.

Other notions – Solution(s)

'To make sb do sth' - 'To have sth done' – Solution(s)

'To make sb do sth' - 'To have sth done' – Exercises – Word order

Short-sleeved shirts make me feel like a little boy.



ENGLISH

SPANISH

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

DUTCH

