

Unit

6

Problems Solution



Giving Your Opinion

A : Where should we take a vacation this year? Let's decide soon.

B : Well, I'd like to go somewhere warm. How about the beach?
Or we could rent a cabin on the lake.

A : You want to go to the beach, again? I want to ski this winter. How about a compromise? What about traveling to the Alps in Europe next April? We can find a ski resort on a lake.

B : Oh, we've never been to Europe before! But I don't know if it will be sunny and warm then. I need to do some research first. That will help me make up my mind.



1. To study and review present simple tense for using in the project work
problems salutation

Vocabulary

1. protracted _____
2. panelist _____
3. intensive _____
4. negotiation _____
5. extremist _____
6. capacity _____
7. priority _____
8. confidence _____
9. interaction _____
10. consultant _____
11. constructive _____
12. orientation _____



Grammar Focus

Simple Present Tense (part 2)

The simple present tense in English is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal.

We use the present tense:

1. For repeated or regular actions in the present time period.

- I **take** the train to the office.
- The train to Berlin **leaves** every hour.
- John **sleeps** eight hours every night during the week.

2. For facts.

- The President of The USA **lives** in The White House.
- A dog **has** four legs.
- We **come** from Switzerland.



3. For habits.

- I **get up** early every day.
- Carol **brushes** her teeth twice a day.
- They **travel** to their country house every weekend.

4. For things that are always/generally true.

- It **rains** a lot in winter.
- The Queen of England **lives** in Buckingham Palace.
- They **speak** English at work.

Word Order of Negative Sentences

The following is the word order to construct a basic negative sentence in English in the Present Tense using **Don't** or **Doesn't**.

| Subject | don't/doesn't | Verb* | The Rest of the sentence |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| I / you / we / they | don't | have / buy | cereal for breakfast |
| he / she / it | doesn't | eat / like etc. | |



*Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without **TO** before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed. and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

Examples of Negative Sentences with Don't and Doesn't:

- You **don't** speak Arabic.
- John **doesn't** speak Italian.
- We **don't** have time for a rest.
- It **doesn't** move.
- They **don't** want to go to the party.
- She **doesn't** like fish.



Questions in the Simple Present Tense

To make a question in English we normally use Do or Does. It has no translation in some languages though it is essential to show we are making a question. It is normally put at the beginning of the question.

- Affirmative: You speak English.

Question: Do you speak English?

You will see that we add DO at the beginning of the affirmative sentence to make it a question. We use Do when the subject is I, you, we or they.

- Affirmative: He speaks French.

Question: Does he speak French?

When the subject is he, she or it, we add DOES at the beginning to make the affirmative sentence to a question. Notice that the letter S at the end of the verb in the affirmative sentence (because it is in third person) disappears in the question. We will see the reason why below.

We DON'T use Do or Does in questions that have the verb To Be or Modal Verbs (can, must, might, should etc.)



Word Order of Questions with Do and Does

The following is the word order to construct a basic question in English using **Do** or **Does**.

| Do/Does | Subject | Verb* | The Rest of the sentence |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Do | I / you / we / they | have / need | a new bike? |
| Does | he / she / it | want etc. | |

*Verb: The verb that goes here is the base form of the infinitive = The infinitive without TO before the verb. Instead of the infinitive **To have** it is just the **have** part.

Remember that the infinitive is the verb before it is conjugated (changed. and it begins with **TO**. For example: to have, to eat, to go, to live, to speak etc.

Examples of Questions with Do and Does:

- Do you need a dictionary?
- Do we have a meeting now?
- Do they want to go to the party?
- Does Mary need a dictionary?
- Does it rain a lot in winter?
- Does he like pizza?



Adverbs of Frequency

The Present Simple is often used with the frequency adverbs:

always
frequently/often
usually
seldom/rarely
nowadays
never
every week/year
sometimes/occasionally
from time to time
every now and then

- A few examples how to use them in sentences:
- I always go to church on Sundays.
- I never eat anything after 8:30 PM.





The consultants could sponsor a solution workshop. In this workshop all members of the project – both client representatives and consultants – would share everything they are positive about in the project and everything they would like to improve. Moderated by a professional communication coach, both sides would talk about all issues, problems, friction in an open, positive and constructive way.

This process would nurture more team spirit, more communication, and – above all – a shared culture of solution orientation. The client would regain trust in the advisors. The consultants would understand their client much better. I'm not a fan of bull bingo, but this solution workshop would, for sure, create a win-win situation.

As a consultant, next time you are stuck in your project, to give it a thought. A solution workshop might be the solution.

