



English for International Communication (1500202)

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Course Outline



Unit 1: Time for a new look!

Unit 2: My life would be great!

Unit 3: What would you have done?

Unit 4: Anything's possible.

Unit 5: What would have happened?

Unit 6: Did you hear the news?





Unit 3 Outline



Unit 3: Part I

Vocabulary: Feelings and behavior

Grammar: Should have and would have

Reading technique: Detailed reading

Unit 3: Part II

Writing: Write a post about a situation

Speaking: Talk about regrets and solutions to problems

Pronunciation: Reduction of wouldn't have, shouldn't have









- a. irritated
- b. amused
- c. sympathetic
- d. embarrassed
- e. confused
- f. inconsiderate









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Grammar: should have, would have



Should have and would have

We use *should have* and *would have* + past participle to talk about imagined situations in the past. We use *should have* to express advice in the past (it implies the correct action was not done). We use *would have* to suggest an alternative to the action taken.

- You should have sent a birthday card. (= You didn't send a card and that was a mistake.)
- You shouldn't have been late. (= You were late and that was a mistake.)
- Why did you go to France? I would have gone to Italy. (= In the same situation, I would have done something different.)

We often use questions with should have or would have to ask for advice about a past action.

| Yes / No question | s | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Should | I/you/he/she/it/we/they | have waited? |
| Would | | |

| Wh- questions | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--|
| What wo | I/you/he/she/it/we/they have done? | |





Grammar: should have, would have









Reading technique: Detailed Reading



What is detailed reading?

Iris Reading (2022) stated that Detailed Reading is a technique that involves carefully reading and analyzing every word for a deeper understanding of the material. Detailed reading is used to extract accurate information from a material.

Detailed reading usually starts with skimming. First, you skim the material to have an idea of what it is. Then you carefully read through.

When doing a detailed reading, you need to look up the meaning of unfamiliar words or phrases. You also need to piece words together for better understanding. You use this technique when reading research articles, reports, and literary works.



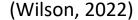


Writing: Write a post about a situation



1 Read these question-and-answer posts on an international student message board. Then write your own post about a situation that went wrong and ask for advice.







Pronunciation: Reduction of wouldn't have and shouldn't have



Listen. Notice the reduced sounds of wouldn't have and shouldn't have.



Unreduced

1. You shouldn't have done that.

2. I wouldn't have ignored him.

- 3. He shouldn't have bought a gift.
- 4. I wouldn't have told her that.

Reduced

You /ʃʊdntəv/ done that.

I /wʊdntəv/ ignored him.

He /ʃʊdntəv/ bought a gift.

I /wʊdntəv/ told her that.





Speaking: Talking about regrets and solutions to problems



Name something you shouldn't have done but enjoyed doing.



What is something you should not have worried about so much as a child.



Talk about your last vacation.
Would you have done anything differently?

(Wilson, 2022)

I should have

I shouldn't have







Iris Reading. (2022). What are the Reading Techniques. Retrieved November 20, 2022, from https://irisreading.com/what-are-the-reading-techniques/
Wilson, K. (2022). Smart Choice 3. England: Oxford University Press.

