



Speaking | Listening | Writing | Reading | **Grammar | Vocabulary**

Grammar-Vocabulary WORKBOOK

A complementary resource to your online TELL ME MORE Training

Learning Language: English

Linking words

A1

Forward

What are TELL ME MORE® Grammar-vocabulary workbooks?

TELL ME MORE® grammar-vocabulary workbooks gather most the grammar and vocabulary explanations available in TELL ME MORE.

They are a complimentary resource to your TELL ME MORE online language program.

6 workbooks per level are available addressing the following topics:

- Nominal and modifiers
- Mood, voice and auxiliaries
- The sentence
- The verbal group
- Linking words
- Vocabulary



Using TELL ME MORE® Grammar-vocabulary workbooks:

Most of the grammar and vocabulary explanations are accompanied with exercises, in order to help you put what you learn in practice.

At the end of each workbook, you can retrieve the solutions to the different exercises.

Don't forget to login to your TELL ME MORE account in order to practice all skills!

TELL ME MORE® Grammar/Vocabulary workbooks:

Language: **English**

Level: **A1 (Beginner)**

Topics covered: Linking words

About TELL ME MORE

TELL ME MORE is a provider of technological solutions, digital content and distant services for foreign language teaching aimed at individuals, employees and students.

TELL ME MORE® is currently being used by more than 7 million learners worldwide in more than 10,000 organizations and training centers. Based in Paris, Auralog also has offices in the China, U.S., Italy, Germany, Spain, and Mexico.

Auralog® / TELL ME MORE® – Copyright © 2011 – All rights reserved.

This document contains Auralog® / TELL ME MORE® proprietary information. Any disclosure, distribution, copying or unauthorized use hereof is prohibited.

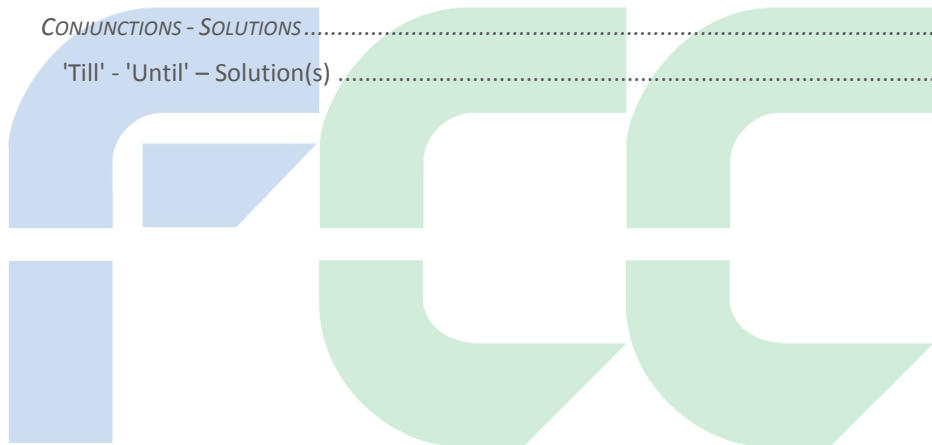
Photo credits: Thinkstock®

Table of Contents

LINKING WORDS.....	5
<i>PREPOSITION.....</i>	<i>5</i>
Prepositions of time	5
Prepositions of place	7
The prepositions 'in' and 'at'	10
Different meanings of 'since'	12
Describing motion	13
<i>ADVERBS</i>	<i>16</i>
'Too' - 'Too much'	16
'Not . . . either'	17
Adverbs of time	18
'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too'	20
Relative pronouns and adverbs.....	21
'Still' - 'Yet'	23
Use of 'else'	24
'Ever' - 'Never'	25
Placement of 'enough'	26
'How' + adjective or adverb	27
'Here' - 'There'	28
<i>CONJUNCTIONS.....</i>	<i>29</i>
'Till' - 'Until'	29

Linking words – A1 level

LINKING WORDS - SOLUTIONS	30
<i>PREPOSITION – SOLUTION(s)</i>	<i>30</i>
Prepositions of time – Solution(s)	30
Prepositions of place – Solution(s)	31
Different meanings of 'since' – Solution(s)	31
Describing motion – Solution(s)	31
<i>ADVERBS - SOLUTIONS</i>	<i>32</i>
'Too' - 'Too much' - Solution(s)	32
'Not . . . either' – Solution(s)	33
Adverbs of time – Solution(s)	33
'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Solution(s)	34
Relative pronouns and adverbs – Solution(s)	34
Use of 'else' – Solution(s)	35
'Ever' - 'Never' – Solution(s)	35
Placement of 'enough' – Solution(s)	35
'How' + adjective or adverb – Solution(s)	36
'Here' - 'There' – Solution(s)	36
<i>CONJUNCTIONS - SOLUTIONS</i>	<i>36</i>
'Till' - 'Until' – Solution(s)	36



Linking words

Preposition

Prepositions of time

<p>➔ 'At' introduces a specific time of day.</p>	<p>Example: I always get up at seven. The store opens at noon.</p>
<p>➔ 'In' introduces a month, season, or year.</p> <p>➔ 'In' may also express a duration.</p>	<p>Example: My birthday's in August. In the summer, it's nice. I was born in 1975.</p> <p>Example: He finished his work in two days. It's going to close in ten minutes. I haven't seen him in years.</p>
<p>➔ 'On' introduces specific dates and days of the week.</p> <p>Note: 'On' can be omitted in such cases.</p>	<p>Example: My birthday's on September 24th. You'll have to arrive on a Saturday. I go to the movies on Saturdays.</p> <p>Example: I'm leaving (on) Tuesday.</p>
<p>➔ 'By' introduces an ending date or period.</p> <p>Note: The ending period may be close or distant in time.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to finish the report by next Monday. • The product will be on the market by April 9th. • They expect to be ready by the end of the summer. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You'll need to give me your work by tomorrow. • Research will be completed by November of 2009.

Linking words – A1 level

Prepositions of time - Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

(in / on) Wednesday	on Wednesday
(in / at) the afternoon	
(on / at) five o'clock	
(in / on) the weekend	
(in / at) September	
(on / at) May 31	
(in / at) night	

Prepositions of time - Exercise – The right word

Nobody works _____ Washington's birthday.

at - over - on - under - in - an

Prepositions of time - Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I go to the movies _____ Saturdays.

There are three _____ us.

'W' is hard _____ pronounce.

Your birthday's _____ November. What's _____ July?

of - to - after - on - in

Prepositions of place

- ➔ An **adverbial phrase of place** is always preceded by a **preposition of place**.
- ➔ The principal **prepositions of place** are:

- at
- in
- near
- on
- under
- between
- behind
- opposite
- across in front of
-

Example:

- My mom is **at** home.
- My sister is **in** her room.
- I'm standing **near** the window.

To **use basic prepositions of place correctly**, there are some **general rules** you can follow.

- ➔ Use **at** to talk about someone or something's **current general location**, but **not** to specify whether the location is an interior or exterior one.

- ➔ You may also use **at** to describe the **precise point** at which something is positioned in a larger space.

Example:

- Ms. Taylor is not **at** the office today. She is **at** a conference.
- I'm **at** a restaurant having lunch with a client.

Example:

- The office is located **at** the corner of Tenth Street and Pine Road.
- The conference room is **at** the end of the hall.

Linking words – A1 level

<p>➔ Use in to specify that someone or something is inside of a place, or to say what country, city, or district something is located in.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The envelopes are in the filing cabinet. (They are inside the filing cabinet.) • I think Marco is in the meeting room. (He is inside the meeting room.) • Our head offices are in Chicago. • We also have affiliates in Europe.
<p>Note: Sometimes at and in can be used interchangeably. This is often true when referring to an event rather than to a literal place.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul isn't available. He's at/in a meeting. 	
<p>➔ Use on to talk about something that is located on a surface, such as a table, floor, or street. You can also use on to give someone left and right directions.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your file is on Holly's desk. • The Marketing Department offices are on the fourth floor. • We recently opened a new branch on Brightwood Avenue. • The restroom is the first door on the right.
<p>Note: Compare the use of at, in, and on in the following combined examples.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm at the airport, in the passenger lounge on the second floor. • The directors are at a convention in London. • You will find refreshments in the lounge on the third floor. • Take the elevator and turn right at the water fountain. The lounge is on your right. 	
<p>➔ Use across and over to describe something that is located at a relatively small distance past something else.</p> <p>➔ Sometimes these are used when giving someone directions.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The offices are located just across highway 79. • Our new headquarters are on Gillson Ave., just over the bridge.
<p>➔ Use across from, opposite, and in front of to describe something that is facing something else. Note that opposite is more frequently used in British English.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The restaurant where we'll have lunch is on Park Avenue, just across from the museum. • The bank is in front of the post office on Farwig Road.
<p>➔ Use behind to describe something that is located to the rear of something else.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The paper clips are in the cabinet, just behind the staples.

Linking words – A1 level

<p>➔ Use above to describe something that is located at a higher position than something else.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now I'd like you to take a look at the graph just above this picture on this slide. The banquet hall is located just above the lobby.
<p>➔ Use below and under to describe something that is located at a lower position than something else.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There's a box of new file folders under the table in the corner.
<p>Note: Above, below, over, and under are often used to describe financial performance or figures</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our net growth this year was just under seven percent We've gone over our budget and now we have to balance it.

Prepositions of place – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

(in / on) Santa Fe	in Santa Fe
(between / next) the chairs	
(at / on) the right	
(next / near) to the park	
(in / at) Mexico	
(across / next) from the movie theater	
(in front / behind) of the bank	

Prepositions of place – Exercise – The right word

Ms. Alvarez's office is _____ the fifth floor, next to the elevator.

under - in - between - on

The prepositions 'in' and 'at'

- **At** is used:

➔ Before the number of a house.	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• John lives at 7498, 85th Street.
➔ When it concerns a precise and fixed place .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• at the station• at one's office• at the doctor's• at the door• at his desk
➔ Before certain nouns .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• at home• at school• at work• at university

- **In** is used:

➔ Before the name of a region .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• During the holidays I'll go to Hartford, Connecticut, in New England.
➔ Before certain nouns .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• in bed• in the hospital• in the sun• in the shade• in the rain

Linking words – A1 level

- Before the names of buildings, work or meeting places, it is correct to use:

<p>➔ At when a reference is made to the activity rather than the place itself, or when the place is used for a meeting.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'll see you at the restaurant. • He's working at The Farmers' Bank.
<p>➔ In is used in the other cases.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We ate in a beautiful restaurant. • There are many employees in The Farmers' Bank.

- As for **names of cities:**

<p>A - In is used before the name:</p> <p>➔ Of a city or large town.</p> <p>➔ Of a well-known small town (or a small village) or one which has significance for the speaker.</p>	<p>Example: He works in Chicago.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I spent a year in Tampa, near Orlando. • We had lunch in Boston, where Benjamin Franklin was born.
<p>B - At is sometimes used before the names of:</p> <p>➔ Stops along a journey such as a small village that has no importance for the speaker.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We spent the night at Ocala. • We stopped at Newark before going to Toronto.

Different meanings of 'since'

<p>➡ The preposition 'since' precedes dates, times and periods.</p> <p>Note: In such a sentence, the present perfect indicates continuity up to the present, while the past perfect indicates continuity up to some past time.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've known her since 1994. A lot of progress has been made since the days of MS-DOS. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He's been ill since Monday. We had to leave the town where I had lived since my childhood.
<p>➡ The conjunction 'since' introduces a subordinate clause whose verb is in the preterite if its action is finished, or in the present perfect if its action is ongoing.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We haven't called him since we arrived. Since I've been here, I haven't had the time or the money to buy much.
<p>➡ The adverb 'since' (or 'since then') normally ends a clause.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He lost his job four months ago and he's been unemployed since. Since then, the Internet has spread to all sectors of the population.
<p>➡ 'Since' may also be used as a conjunction to introduce expressions of causality in all tenses.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since it's raining, we won't go to the seaside.

Different meanings of 'since' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

_____ there are four of us, we can get a bigger room.

_____ you see the ocean from here?

We _____ leave until everyone is ready. Will we be _____ to pay the rent?

can - since - able - can't

Describing motion

To describe motion, you may use several different **prepositions** and **adverbs**. You need these to talk about going from one place or position to the next, or to describe how something changes or evolves.

A. Prepositions

<p>➔ When you want to talk about moving physically from one place to another, use to. You may also use it to describe how something changes (a situation, for example).</p> <p>Note: Be careful not to confuse to with in and at. Use in and at to talk about the current location of someone or something. Use to when there is movement involved.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The directors are flying to Tokyo for a conference. • Paula has just come back to the office from lunch. • The company's rating went from number 3 to number 1. • Our financial situation has gone from good to excellent! <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I just flew back to Philadelphia yesterday. • I was in Los Angeles for three days. • The conference was held at a hotel.
<p>➔ To talk about coming or returning from somewhere or to describe movement between two places, use from.</p> <p>➔ The expression to come back from + place may be used to speak about returning from somewhere. You may or may not specify the current location. The current location is usually placed between to come back and from.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I just came back (to Berlin) from Hong Kong.
<p>➔ To talk about movement between two places, use from + place + to + place.</p> <p>Note: From can also be used to talk about time spans. You can use the construction from + period + to + period to talk about a time span.</p> <p>Also note that until is often used interchangeably with to.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would like to book a flight from Atlanta to Portland. • She had to drive all the way from Boston to Montreal for the convention. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conference will take place from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. • Our offices will be closed from December 25th to January 2nd. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction will be ongoing from June until September.

Linking words – A1 level

<p>➔ To describe movement in a general direction, use toward.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get to the conference center, take the 9 freeway and drive toward Riley St. North. • The director is currently heading toward Shanghai.
<p>➔ To talk about literal or figurative movement in more specific ways, you can use into and onto.</p> <p>➔ Use onto to talk about the movement of something to a surface (such as a table, desk, or chair).</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I put the files from Mary's desk onto Tyrone's desk. • The report fell from the table onto the floor. • I took the pens out of my bag and put them onto the table.
<p>➔ To talk about the movement of something to an interior or a volume, such as a room, container, or liquid, use into.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please take those supplies and put them into the closet. • You can go into her office now. • My presentation fell into the fountain, so I have to print a new copy.
<p>➔ Use through to describe movement inside of an interior.</p> <p>Note: Prepositions of movement can be used in a figurative sense to talk about the movement of something non-physical, such as a company's reputation or strategy.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are now walking through the Sales Department offices. • My train will pass through Philadelphia on its way to New York. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group is moving into a whole new phase of its evolution. • We're currently headed toward a crisis. • They managed to get through last year's recession without a scratch.

Linking words – A1 level

B. **Adverbs** describing motion often have a figurative sense in everyday use.

<p>➡ Forward and ahead describe steps toward a goal or action. They usually appear in adverbial expressions like to go ahead (with) and to move forward (with).</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We'd like to go forward with the advertising campaign.• They had a few delays, but they're now ready to move forward with the plans.• Please tell us when we can go ahead with the hiring process.
<p>➡ To talk about a situation that is regressing, use backward. The expression (to take) a step backward is common.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The company took a step backward when they withdrew from the stock market.• Don't you think it would be a step backward to stop offering clients personalized service?

Describing motion – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I live _____ Cleveland and I would like to go _____ Boston on January 12.

I would like to return _____ Boston on January 15. Can I rent a car _____ the airport?

in - at - from - to

Adverbs

'Too' - 'Too much'

<p>▶ 'Too' precedes adjectives and adverbs.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My tea's too strong. • He runs too fast.
<p>▶ 'Too much' precedes uncountable (singular) nouns; 'too many' precedes plural countable nouns.</p> <p>Note: When 'too much' modifies a verb, it follows the verb.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too much sun is bad for you. • She has too many friends. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He drank too much.

'Too' - 'Too much' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Very hungry	Too hungry
Very big	
Very tasty	
Very hot	
Very long	
Very greedy	
Very much	

'Too' - 'Too much' – Exercise – The right word

800 dollars is too _____ money.

more - much - many

'Not . . . either'

- ▶ A negative clause must never contain more than one negation. Accordingly, 'either', not 'neither,' is used in any **clause already containing a negation**. 'Either' is always placed **at the end of the clause**.

Example:

- We **won't** need the sleeping bags **either**.
- I **don't** like spinach.
- I **don't** like it **either**.

'Not . . . either' – Exercise – The right word

I can't understand the Mongolian language _____.

either - neither - also - or - perhaps – maybe

'Not . . . either' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

He doesn't like lamb chops. (I)	I don't like lamb chops either.
The butcher shop isn't open. (the bakery)	
The deli doesn't have any pickles. (the supermarket)	
They don't have enough bread. (rolls)	

Adverbs of time

The main adverbs of inexact time and frequency are:

- Always
- Never
- Sometimes
- Often
- No longer
- Not...anymore
- Soon
- Already
- Still
- Usually
- Ever



The adverb is placed:

<p>➔ Immediately before a verb (before the main verb when an auxiliary is present).</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I never talk about the weather! • How many passengers usually ride with you? • It will soon be July 4th.
<p>➔ After 'to be' in any simple tense, except when 'to be' is at the end of a sentence or in the imperative.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm still very tired. • It sometimes is! • Always be on time.
<p>➔ Before a modal auxiliary and, less often, before auxiliary "be" or "have".</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I still can stay here for a while. • They already have gone their way.
<p>➔ At the end of a sentence.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will be July 4th soon. • They have gone already. • How many passengers ride with you usually? • Are you going to drive it often?

Linking words – A1 level

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I arrive at 9 o'clock. (always)	I always arrive at 9 o'clock.
We get to work by 8:30. (often)	
I start work at 7:30. (never)	
I'm here by 9 o'clock. (usually)	

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Word order

wear - I - never - ties



Linking words – A1 level

'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too'

The synonyms 'also,' 'as well' and 'too' are placed differently within sentences.

<p>➔ 'Also' is placed before a simple verb, before the main verb in a compound tense, after 'to be' used as a stative verb, or at the end of a clause.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I also have a trailer. • My lawyer had also raised that point. • There is also a basement downstairs. • I have one also.
<p>➔ 'As well' ends a sentence.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These two want some chocolate mousse as well!
<p>➔ 'Too' usually ends a clause. It is at times placed after its referent for emphasis; in these rare cases, commas set off 'too.'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Splash him too. • John, too, was impressed with the demonstration.

'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Exercise – The right word

I would _____ like to talk about it.

also - nice - to - too

'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

We are running over budget, and we have a few delivery problems _____.

I _____ think we might not finish before the deadline.

Harold, _____, thinks we won't finish on time.

also - too - as well

'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

We have a very tight budget. (too)	We have a very tight budget, too.
Quality is very important. (also)	
The budget is an important point. (also)	
Quality is indispensable. (too)	

Relative pronouns and adverbs

A - The Relative Pronouns

<p>➔ Who is the relative subject pronoun (singular and plural) that refers to a person.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I like people who are honest.
<p>➔ That and which are the relative subject pronouns and direct and indirect objects (singular and plural).</p> <p>➔ That is restrictive, while which is not.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She's reading a book that makes her laugh. The shoes, which I bought yesterday, hurt my feet.
<p>➔ Whom is the relative indirect object pronoun (singular and plural) that refers to an animate antecedent.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Whom is often replaced by who.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boy whom you met is my cousin. Here is the woman whom you were looking at.
<p>Whose and of which replace a noun phrase object to the noun:</p>	
<p>➔ Whose refers to an animate or inanimate antecedent.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The girl whose dad is a scientist is very clever. (Animate antecedent.) Her room is the one whose door is locked. (Inanimate antecedent.)
<p>➔ Of which refers to an inanimate antecedent.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She's in the room the door of which is locked.
<p>➔ What and which are the relative subject and object pronouns (direct and indirect) that announce or continue previous clauses.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I don't understand what you're saying. Darkness is what I'm afraid of. He said he's lazy, which is true. She'll give a party, which I'm excited about.

Linking words – A1 level

B - The Relative Adverbs

➔ When replaces an adverbial phrase of time .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The day when he arrived, his family wasn't there.
➔ Where replaces an adverbial phrase of place .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">We live in a place where the sun shines very often.
➔ (The reason) why replaces an adverbial phrase of cause .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">I don't know why he's so angry.

Relative pronouns and adverbs – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

_____ just before one thousand?

I know _____ to spell Tuesday.

I also know Thursday, that's _____ I play tennis.

_____ are you? In my bedroom.

when - where - what's - how

Relative pronouns and adverbs – Exercise – Word order

who - met - but - anything - man - I - Slim - was - named - a - that

Linking words – A1 level

'Still' - 'Yet'

'Still'	
▶ 'Still' indicates continuity or a link with the past .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is it still open?• I'm still hesitating.
▶ 'Still . . . not' indicates a continuity in some negation or absence. ' Still ' precedes an auxiliary and ' not ' follows it.	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• She still doesn't know.

'Yet'	
▶ 'Yet' implies that the action or state described may still occur in the future .	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He has yet to learn.
▶ ' Not . . . yet ' refers to an event that has not occurred in the past but is likely to occur in the future. ' Not ' follows an auxiliary and ' yet ' ends a clause.	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I haven't thought about it yet.• She hasn't had any car accidents yet.
Note: 'Yet' may be used with ' nobody .'	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nobody has arrived yet.

Use of 'else'

<p>➔ 'Else' may follow compound forms of 'some,' 'any,' 'no,' and 'every.'</p> <p>Note: 'Somewhere else' and 'elsewhere' are synonymous.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should ask someone else. I have nothing else to tell you. Is there anything else you'd like?
<p>➔ 'Else' is sometimes used in the possessive.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I took somebody else's coat.
<p>➔ 'Else' can also follow 'much,' 'little,' and the interrogative pronouns 'what,' 'who,' and 'where.'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was little else to be said. What else could I do?
<p>➔ 'Or else' is often used as a linking adverb like 'otherwise.'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write back, or else I won't write to you again.

Use of 'else' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

_____ can I do for you?

_____ much roast beef do I need for twenty people?

_____ do you want to go first? How _____ does it have to cook?

What _____ do we need?

long - else - what - where - how

'Ever' - 'Never'

<p>➔ 'Ever,' when used in a question (normally in the simple present or in the present perfect), is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb.</p> <p>Note: 'Sometimes' is used in non-interrogative clauses.</p>	<p>Example: Do you ever play tennis? Have you ever tried going on the Internet?</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I sometimes go swimming.
<p>➔ 'Ever' can be used in affirmative clauses where 'if' or a superlative is present.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She's the nicest girl I've ever met. • Visit the Eiffel Tower if you ever go to Paris.
<p>➔ The negation 'never' is accompanied by verbs in the affirmative.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I never drink and drive. • I almost never subcontract.
<p>➔ Accordingly, 'ever' is used instead of 'never' in clauses already containing negations.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No one ever comes to visit me. • Nothing's ever perfect.

'Ever' - 'Never' – Exercise – Word order

while - talk - else - is - never - someone - speaking

Placement of 'enough'

The adverb 'enough' is placed:

<p>➔ after adjectives and adverbs</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm not tall enough. You drive fast enough.
<p>➔ before nouns and noun phrases</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> But there aren't enough pillows!
<p>➔ after verbs, including past participles</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One pound is enough. I've eaten enough.

Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I have time (enough)	I have enough time
You have appointments (enough)	
He doesn't have telephones (enough)	
She has money (enough)	
The CEO has problems (enough)	
We have meetings (enough)	
They don't have people (enough)	

Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – The right word

Nothing is ever good _____ for him!

enough - hearted - for nothing - bye - tough - rough

Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – Word order

a - something - big - enough - of - family - for - seven.

'How' + adjective or adverb

- A great deal of open questions (to which one can't answer either yes or no) are formed as follows:

How + adjective or adverb + verb (or auxiliary) + subject

Example:

- **How tall are** you?
- **How high is** Mount Everest?
- **How often do** you go to the cinema?

Note: In **indirect interrogatives**, the verb is put after the subject:

How + adjective or adverb + subject + verb or auxiliary

Example: I wonder **how far** city hall is.

'How' + adjective or adverb – Exercise – Word order

Yes, - and - the - is - how big - villa - ?

Linking words – A1 level

'Here' - 'There'

<p>▶ 'Here' designates the speaker's or writer's location.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's written here. • I've already been here for half an hour.
<p>▶ 'There' designates a location other than that of the speaker.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I came from there. • Cosmetics are down there on your right.

'Here' - 'There' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

The building (there)	That building
The street (here)	
The streets (there)	
The store (there)	
The stores (here)	
The park (there)	
The parks (there)	

'Here' - 'There' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What are _____ people there drinking?

_____ houses here are very old.

Is _____ the train station there?

What is _____ building here?

this - these - those - that

Conjunctions

'Till' - 'Until'

'Until' and 'till', which is normally reserved for speech, have the same meaning.

<p>➔ Before expressions of time, 'till' and 'until' are prepositions.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'll be in the office till six.• You might want to wait until next week.
<p>➔ When they introduce clauses, 'till' and 'until' are conjunctions.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wait till I come back from the airport.• Do not get off until the train is at a complete stop.
<p>➔ 'Not . . . till' and 'not . . . until' may also be used in these two ways.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I won't see him till Monday.• I can't say until I check with the carrier.

'Till' - 'Until' – Exercise – Word order

stay - I'll - until - to - quarter - a - eight

Linking words - Solutions

Preposition – Solution(s)

Prepositions of time – Solution(s)

Prepositions of time - Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

(in / on) Wednesday	on Wednesday
(in / at) the afternoon	in the afternoon
(on / at) five o'clock	at five o'clock
(in / on) the weekend	on the weekend
(in / at) September	in September
(on / at) May 31	on May 31
(in / at) night	at night

Prepositions of time - Exercise – The right word

Nobody works **on** Washington's birthday.

Prepositions of time - Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I go to the movies **on** Saturdays.

There are three **of** us.

'W' is hard **to** pronounce. Your birthday's **in** November.

What's **after** July?

.....

Prepositions of place – Solution(s)

Prepositions of place – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

(in / on) Santa Fe	in Santa Fe
(between / next) the chairs	between the chairs
(at / on) the right	on the right
(next / near) to the park	next to the park
(in / at) Mexico	in Mexico
(across / next) from the movie theater	across from the movie theater
(in front / behind) of the bank	in front of the bank

Prepositions of place – Exercise – The right word

Ms. Alvarez's office is **on** the fifth floor, next to the elevator.

.....

Different meanings of 'since' – Solution(s)

Different meanings of 'since' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Since there are four of us, we can get a bigger room.

Can you see the ocean from here?

We **can't** leave until everyone is ready. Will we be **able** to pay the rent?

.....

Describing motion – Solution(s)

Describing motion – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I live **in** Cleveland and I would like to go **to** Boston on January 12.

I would like to return **from** Boston on January 15.

Can I rent a car **at** the airport?

.....

Adverbs - Solutions

'Too' - 'Too much' - Solution(s)

'Too' - 'Too much' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Very hungry	Too hungry
Very big	Too big
Very tasty	Too tasty
Very hot	Too hot
Very long	Too long
Very greedy	Too greedy
Very much	Too much

'Too' - 'Too much' – Exercise – The right word

800 dollars is too **much** money.



'Not . . . either' – Solution(s)

'Not . . . either' – Exercise – The right word

I can't understand the Mongolian language **either**.

'Not . . . either' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

He doesn't like lamb chops. (I)	I don't like lamb chops either.
The butcher shop isn't open. (the bakery)	The bakery isn't open either. The bakery is not open either. The bakery's not open either.
The deli doesn't have any pickles. (the supermarket)	The supermarket doesn't have any pickles either. The supermarket doesn't have any either. The supermarket doesn't have pickles either. The supermarket does not have any pickles either. The supermarket does not have any either. The supermarket does not have pickles either.
They don't have enough bread. (rolls)	They don't have enough rolls either. They do not have enough rolls either.

Adverbs of time – Solution(s)

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I arrive at 9 o'clock. (always)	I always arrive at 9 o'clock.
We get to work by 8:30. (often)	We often get to work by 8:30.
I start work at 7:30. (never)	I never start work at 7:30.
I'm here by 9 o'clock. (usually)	I'm usually here by 9 o'clock. I am usually here by 9 o'clock.

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Word order

I never wear ties.

.....

Linking words – A1 level

'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Solution(s)

'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Exercise – The right word

I would **also** like to talk about it.

'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

We are running over budget, and we have a few delivery problems **as well**.

I **also** think we might not finish before the deadline.

Harold, **too**, thinks we won't finish on time.

'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

We have a very tight budget. (too)	We have a very tight budget, too.
Quality is very important. (also)	Quality is also very important.
The budget is an important point. (also)	The budget is also an important point.
Quality is indispensable. (too)	Quality is indispensable, too.

Relative pronouns and adverbs – Solution(s)

Relative pronouns and adverbs – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What's just before one thousand?

I know **how** to spell Tuesday.

I also know Thursday, that's **when** I play tennis.

Where are you? In my bedroom.

Relative pronouns and adverbs – Exercise – Word order

I met a man named Slim who was anything but that.

.....

Use of 'else' – Solution(s)

Use of 'else' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What can I do for you?

How much roast beef do I need for twenty people?

Where do you want to go first? How **long** does it have to cook? What **else** do we need?

.....

'Ever' - 'Never' – Solution(s)

'Ever' - 'Never' – Exercise – Word order

Never talk while someone else is speaking.

.....

Placement of 'enough' – Solution(s)

Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I have time (enough)	I have enough time
You have appointments (enough)	You have enough appointments
He doesn't have telephones (enough)	He doesn't have enough telephones He does not have enough telephones
She has money (enough)	She has enough money
The CEO has problems (enough)	The CEO has enough problems
We have meetings (enough)	We have enough meetings
They don't have people (enough)	They don't have enough people They do not have enough people

Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – The right word

Nothing is ever good **enough** for him!

Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – Word order

Something big enough for a family of seven.

.....

'How' + adjective or adverb – Solution(s)

'How' + adjective or adverb – Exercise – Word order

Yes, and how big is the villa?

.....

'Here' - 'There' – Solution(s)

'Here' - 'There'– Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

The building (there)	That building
The street (here)	This street
The streets (there)	Those streets
The store (there)	That store
The stores (here)	These stores
The park (there)	That park
The parks (there)	Those parks

'Here' - 'There'– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What are **those** people there drinking?

These houses here are very old.

Is **that** the train station there? What is **this** building here?

.....

Conjunctions - Solutions

'Till' - 'Until' – Solution(s)

'Till' - 'Until' – Exercise – Word order

I'll stay until a quarter to eight.

.....

ENGLISH

SPANISH

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

DUTCH

