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# Grammar-Vocabulary WORKBOOK

*A complementary resource to your online TELL ME MORE Training*

*Learning Language: English*

## Linking words

### A2

## Forward

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## Table of Contents

<b>LINKING WORDS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>PREPOSITION.....</i>	<i>5</i>
Prepositions of time.....	5
Prepositions of place.....	7
Final preposition.....	10
The notion of means.....	12
'To be interested in'.....	13
Different meanings of 'since'.....	14
'Within' - 'Within . . . of'.....	15
<i>ADVERBS.....</i>	<i>16</i>
'Too' - 'Too much'.....	16
Adverbs of time.....	17
'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too'.....	19
Relative pronouns and adverbs.....	20
The adverb 'that'.....	22
'Still' - 'Yet'.....	23
'Yet' - 'Not yet'.....	24
'Ever' - 'Never'.....	25
Placement of 'enough'.....	26
'How' + adjective or adverb.....	27
'Here' - 'There'.....	28
The place of 'even'.....	29
'Quite' - 'Quite a few'.....	30
<i>CONJUNCTIONS.....</i>	<i>31</i>
'Either . . . or' - 'Neither . . . nor'.....	31
'Till' - 'Until'.....	32

# Linking words – A2 level

<b>LINKING WORDS - SOLUTIONS .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<i>PREPOSITION – SOLUTION(S) .....</i>	<i>33</i>
Prepositions of time – Solution(s) .....	33
Prepositions of place – Solution(s) .....	34
Final preposition – Solution(s) .....	34
The notion of means – Solution(s) .....	35
Different meanings of 'since' – Solution(s) .....	35
'Within' - 'Within . . . of' – Solution(s) .....	36
<i>ADVERBS - SOLUTIONS .....</i>	<i>36</i>
'Too' - 'Too much' – Solution(s) .....	36
Adverbs of time – Solution(s) .....	36
'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Solution(s) .....	37
Relative pronouns and adverbs – Solution(s) .....	37
The adverb 'that' – Solution(s) .....	39
'Still' - 'Yet' – Solution(s) .....	39
'Ever' - 'Never' – Solution(s) .....	41
Placement of 'enough' – Solution(s) .....	41
'How' + adjective or adverb – Solution(s) .....	42
'Here' - 'There' – Solution(s) .....	42
The place of 'even' – Solution(s) .....	42
<i>CONJUNCTIONS – SOLUTION(S) .....</i>	<i>43</i>
'Either . . . or' - 'Neither . . . nor' – Solution(s) .....	43

## Linking words

### Preposition

#### Prepositions of time

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

## Prepositions of time - Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example :

Is Herbert going to call? (this evening)	He's calling this evening.
Are you going to organize the trip? (tomorrow)	
Is the forecast going to come on? (at 6:00)	
Are they going to rent a house? (next week)	



## 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 – A2 level

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



# Linking words – A2 level

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

## Prepositions of place – Exercise – The right word

Leave the child \_\_\_\_\_ your lap.

under - in - over - on - and - on

## Prepositions of place – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Where are you going?

\_\_\_\_\_ the south coast.

Where will you put the surfboard?

\_\_\_\_\_ the roof.

We're \_\_\_\_\_ this time! Where's my shovel?

\_\_\_\_\_ the garage, \_\_\_\_\_ home.

in - to - at - on - off

## Final preposition

**Prepositions** can be placed **after verbs** in the following kinds of **prepositional** clauses:

<p>▶ <b>Direct or indirect clauses</b> introduced by <b>interrogative pronouns</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>What</b> kind of music do you like to listen <b>to</b>?</li> <li>• <b>What</b> ad are you talking <b>about</b>?</li> <li>• I never know <b>where</b> the wind is coming <b>from</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>▶ <b>Relative clauses</b> (whose relative pronouns, in such cases, are usually omitted)</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I don't like the girl she's talking <b>to</b>. ('<b>who(m)</b>' is omitted)</li> <li>• We've forgotten the discount we talked <b>about</b>. ('<b>which</b>' is omitted)</li> </ul>
<p>▶ <b>infinitive clauses</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She has nothing <b>to</b> complain <b>about</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>▶ <b>Elliptical questions</b>. In such cases, the <b>prepositions</b> go after the <b>interrogative pronouns</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In an elliptical question expressing <b>surprise</b> or <b>indignation</b>, the <b>preposition</b> <b>precedes</b> the <b>interrogative pronoun</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yesterday I went to the opera.</li> <li>• <b>Who with?</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I just came back from Brazil.</li> <li>• <b>From where?</b></li> </ul>

**Note:** Final prepositions are very common in writing and dominant in speech. Nevertheless, many Americans still follow a traditional rule according to which no sentence must ever end with a preposition. Following this rule entails placing prepositions before their objects.

**Example:**

- He is the one **to** whom I **addressed** my complaint.
- **With** what money are you planning to **buy** the car?

### Final prepositions - Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What are you looking \_\_\_\_\_?

It depends \_\_\_\_\_ the place. One month \_\_\_\_\_ most.

What ad are you talking \_\_\_\_\_?

When are you planning to move \_\_\_\_\_?

at - about - in - on - for

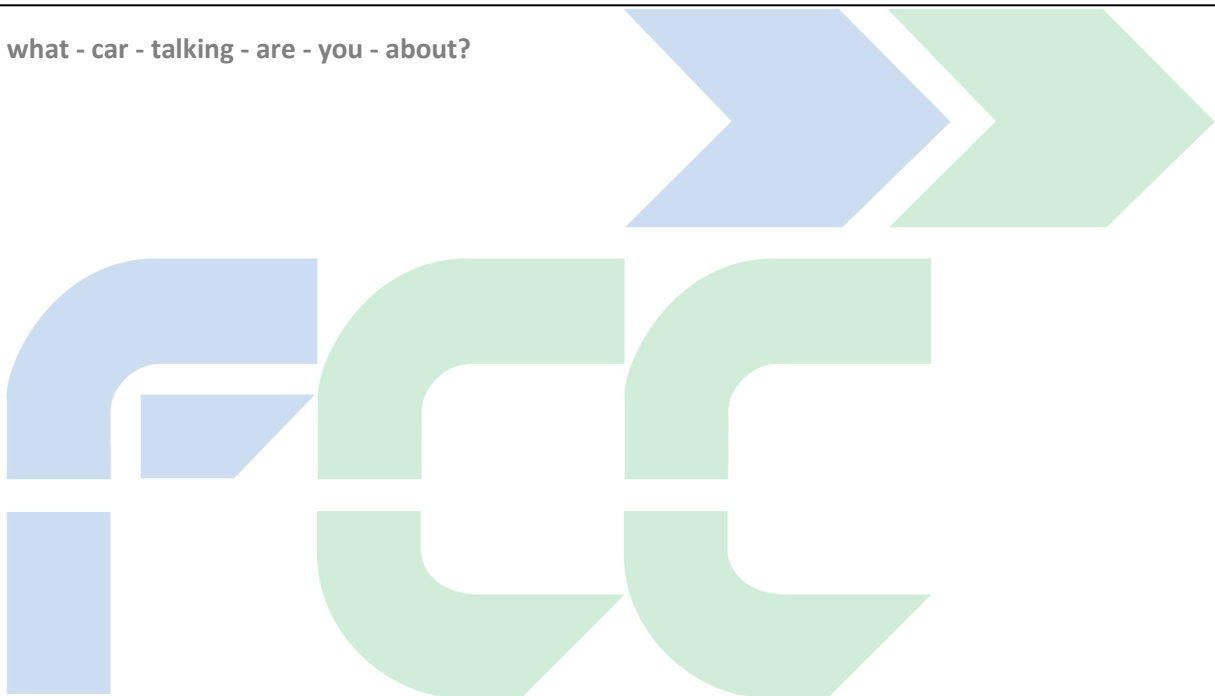
## Final prepositions - Exercise – Sentence practice

*Form a question based on the final part of the sentence:*

I'm looking for an apartment.	What are you looking for?
I wrote to the agency.	
I spoke to the landlord.	
I went with my mother.	

## Final prepositions - Exercise – Word order

what - car - talking - are - you - about?



## The notion of means

The **notion of means** can be expressed by:

<p>➡ <b>by + gerund</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How</b> did she gain so much weight? (<i>She gained weight</i>) <b>By eating</b> a lot of sweets.</li> <li>• <b>How</b> did he get that position? (<i>He got that position</i>) <b>By working</b> hard.</li> </ul>
<p>➡ <b>by + means of + noun</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are you going to increase the sales figures? (<i>I'm going to increase the sales figures</i>)</li> <li>• By means of a huge advertising campaign.</li> </ul>

**Note:**

**By + noun of means of transport** (**by** bus, **by** train, **by** plane / **by** air, **by** car) is also used.

**By** is also used to explain how something is done: **by** fax, **by** hand, **by** check.

### The notions of means– Exercise – The right word

\_\_\_\_\_ means that you heard about it from other people.

Hand in hand - To beat around the bush - It's a mouthful - As a matter of fact - By word of mouth

### The notions of means– Exercise – Word order

no - simple - by - champagne - and - are - Caviar - means - tastes

## 'To be interested in'

'To be interested in' may precede:

▶ A noun, noun phrase, or pronoun	<b>Example:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I <b>was interested in</b> your lightweight cell phone.</li><li>• <b>Would you be interested in</b> another loan?</li><li>• He's <b>interested in</b> you.</li></ul>
▶ A gerund ('-ing' verb)	<b>Example:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I don't think we're <b>interested in</b> paying much more.</li></ul>



## Different meanings of 'since'

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

## Different meanings of 'since' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Do they use a travel agent? (five years)	They've been using a travel agent for five years.
Does she fly first-class? (since 1998)	
Does he work in Chicago? (since last winter)	
Do you take taxis? (all my life)	

## Different meanings of 'since' – Exercise – Word order

you - many - How - have - since - last - covered - miles - week?

## 'Within' - 'Within . . . of'

'Within'	
<p>➔ The <b>preposition</b> 'within' often refers to <b>space</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Her office is <b>within</b> the sales department.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ It may also refer to <b>time</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'll finish <b>within</b> the next two weeks.</li> <li>Can you deliver <b>within</b> 48 hours?</li> </ul>

'Within...of'	
<p>➔ 'Within . . . of' expresses the <b>distance between two points in space</b>, or the <b>period between two points in time</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Our house is <b>within</b> two miles <b>of</b> the station.</li> <li>We finished the project <b>within</b> a day <b>of</b> its deadline.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ When used with a <b>gerund</b>, 'within . . . of' expresses a <b>period of time immediately preceding</b> the completion of an action.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Within</b> ten minutes <b>of</b> my <b>arriving</b>, the phone rang.</li> </ul>

## 'Within' - 'Within . . . of' – Exercises – The right word

1. The contract must be signed \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks.

from - at - on – within

2. We expect the contracts to be finalized \_\_\_\_\_ the next week.

by - within - in

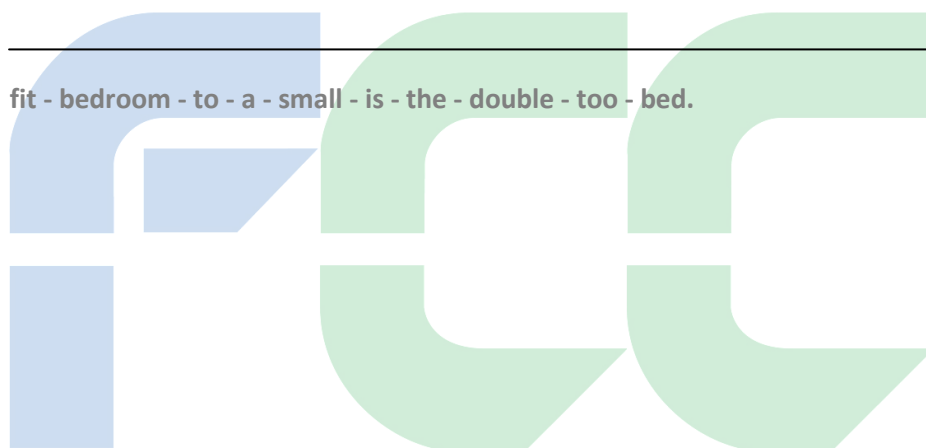
## Adverbs

### 'Too' - 'Too much'

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

### 'Too' - 'Too much' – Exercise – Word order

fit - bedroom - to - a - small - is - the - double - too - bed.





# Linking words – A2 level

## 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:

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

# Linking words – A2 level

## Adverbs of time – Exercise – The right word

No, I would \_\_\_\_\_ say anything that might hurt your feelings.

almost - never - remember to - always - might - take pride in

## Adverbs of time – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I drive as fast as \_\_\_\_\_.  
Why do you like it so \_\_\_\_\_?  
Do you do a \_\_\_\_\_ of driving?  
Are you going to drive it \_\_\_\_\_?  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_ careful.

much - pretty - lot - possible – often

## Adverbs of time – Exercise – Sentence practice

*Give the opposite, as in the example:*

We always go canoeing.	We never go canoeing.
They always hike in the summer.	
I never go without my umbrella.	
Liza never talks about the weather.	

# Linking words – A2 level

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

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

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

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

*Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:*

He's on vacation too. (also)	He's also on vacation.
We're going to the shore too. (also)	
Maddie also has three children. (as well)	
I like surfing too. (as well)	

## Relative pronouns and adverbs

### A - The Relative Pronouns

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

# Linking words – A2 level

## B - The Relative Adverbs

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

## Relative pronouns and adverbs – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

\_\_\_\_\_ the bad news, you decide to go canoeing that \_\_\_\_\_.

You are now \_\_\_\_\_ and you talk \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ a friend \_\_\_\_\_ asks you:

' \_\_\_\_\_ was it?'

despite - with - how - weekend - who - about - back

## Relative pronouns and adverbs – Exercise – Sentence practice

*Rewrite as in the example:*

I looked at a house. The house is big.	I looked at a house that is big
I talked to an agent. The agent is tall.	
I called the owner at his office. His office is on Clemente Street.	
The house is on Wagner Avenue. The house interests me.	

## The adverb 'that'

► **'That,'** in addition to being used as a demonstrative, can also be used as an adverb. When used as an adverb it goes before an adjective or other adverb.

### Example:

- Was the fog **that** thick?
- I had no idea I was **that** far in the red.
- Are you **that** afraid?

This **adverb** is not to be confused with the demonstrative '**that.**'

## The adverb 'that' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

The weather was great.	Was it that great?
It was cloudy.	
The water was cold.	
We were unhappy.	

## The adverb 'that' – Exercise – Word order

fog - that - thick - the - Was - ?

# Linking words – A2 level

## 'Still' - 'Yet'

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

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

## 'Still' - 'Yet'- Exercise – The right word

Have you seen the new Tom Cruise movie \_\_\_\_\_ ?

yesteryear - yet - yeah - not yet - yell – yeast

## 'Still' - 'Yet'- Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Did you find an apartment?	No, I haven't found one yet.
Did you talk to the landlord?	
Did you read the classifieds?	
Have you taken a day off?	

## 'Yet' - 'Not yet'

'Yet'	
<p>➔ <b>Yet</b> is used in <b>questions</b> talking about an <b>event</b> that is <b>waiting</b> to happen.</p> <p>➔ It is generally put <b>at the end of the clause</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This question is answered as follows: Yes, we have. Yes, we've met <b>before</b>. - Yes, we've <b>already</b> met him.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>➔ Have you met him <b>yet</b>?</p>

'Not yet'	
<p>➔ In the <b>negative form</b>, <b>not (. . .) yet</b> is used.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> With 'nobody,' 'not' is avoided.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>➔ We haven't started watching the video <b>yet</b>, you can join us.</p>

### 'Yet' - 'Not yet' – Exercise – The right word

Have you made a decision? \_\_\_\_\_.

Yo-yo - Not yet - Yoo-hoo - Yelp - Yew – Yet

### 'Yet' - 'Not yet' - Exercise – Sentence practice

*Answer the question as in the example:*

Did you find an apartment?	No, I haven't found one yet.
Has the realtor called you back?	
Have they seen the house for sale?	
Did you measure the living room?	



## 'Ever' - 'Never'

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

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

gone - I've - never - fishing - before.

## Placement of 'enough'

The adverb 'enough' is placed:

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

## Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What are you going to visit \_\_\_\_\_?

How \_\_\_\_\_ flights will you take? Does \_\_\_\_\_ shock you?

There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ jobs. What \_\_\_\_\_ of job?

sort - anything - enough - first - many

## '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 – Fill in the blanks

\_\_\_\_\_ do you do for a living?

\_\_\_\_\_ city are you visiting?

\_\_\_\_\_ long are you going to stay?

\_\_\_\_\_ will you be living?

Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ there's so much poverty?

what - which - why - where - how

## 'Here' - 'There'

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

## 'Here' - 'There' – Exercise – The right word

I've never been to the convention center. Can you tell me how to get \_\_\_\_\_ ?

it - here - there



## The place of 'even'

The adverb '**even**' expresses the **unexpected or paradoxical nature of something** and precedes the word it modifies.

<p>▶ <b>Nominal groups, pronouns and verbs</b> may follow '<b>even</b>', which may also be placed between an <b>auxiliary</b> and a <b>main verb</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Even</b> my sister will be there.</li> <li>• <b>Even</b> you can come.</li> <li>• He's so kind he <b>even</b> did the cooking.</li> <li>• I've <b>even</b> invited John.</li> </ul>
<p>▶ '<b>Even</b>' may also introduce <b>comparatives</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's <b>even</b> better than a car.</li> </ul>
<p>▶ '<b>Not even</b>' follows <b>verbs</b> and <b>precedes nouns</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>don't even</b> know you.</li> <li>• <b>Not even</b> a genius could solve this problem.</li> </ul>

## The place of 'even' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Why don't you go canoeing \_\_\_\_\_ weekend?  
 There will be a \_\_\_\_\_ pressure front. You should wait \_\_\_\_\_ then.  
 We could \_\_\_\_\_ have storms. You mean \_\_\_\_\_ strong winds?

until - low - with - next - even

## The place of 'even' – Exercise – Word order

sunny - there - any - You mean - even be - won't - spells?

## 'Quite' - 'Quite a few'

<p>▶ <b>'Quite' intensifies adjectives</b> that express <b>personal opinions</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He's <b>quite</b> good at tennis.</li><li>• Your guaranteed delivery date option seems <b>quite</b> expensive to me.</li></ul>
<p>▶ <b>'Quite a few'</b> modifies <b>plural nouns</b> to indicate <b>large quantities</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I have <b>quite a few letters</b> for you.</li></ul>



## Conjunctions

### 'Either . . . or' - 'Neither . . . nor'

<p>➡ To indicate a <b>choice</b> between <b>two adjectives, nouns, noun phrases, verbs, or clauses</b>, 'either . . . or' is used.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She's <b>either</b> English <b>or</b> American.</li> <li>• I want <b>either</b> fruit juice <b>or</b> coffee.</li> <li>• In the summer, I <b>either</b> go to Prague <b>or</b> stay at home.</li> <li>• <b>Either</b> you pay duty on the extra ones, <b>or</b> I'll have to confiscate them.</li> </ul>
<p>➡ To <b>exclude both</b> of two <b>adjectives, nouns, noun phrases, or verbs</b>, 'neither . . . nor' is used.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She's <b>neither</b> nice <b>nor</b> nasty.</li> <li>• He met <b>neither</b> John <b>nor</b> his wife.</li> <li>• I <b>neither</b> read French <b>nor</b> write it.</li> </ul>

### 'Either . . . or' - 'Neither . . . nor' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Do you change planes in Atlanta or New York?	I change planes in either Atlanta or New York.
Will you visit Pittsburgh or Philadelphia?	
Does the bus stop in Cleveland or Columbus?	
Will we spend the night in Detroit or in Des Moines?	

## 'Till' - 'Until'

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

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





## Linking words - Solutions

### Preposition – Solution(s)

### Prepositions of time – Solution(s)

### Prepositions of time - Exercise – Sentence practice

*Answer the question as in the example :*

Is Herbert going to call? (this evening)	He's calling this evening.
Are you going to organize the trip? (tomorrow)	I'm organizing the trip tomorrow. We're organizing the trip tomorrow. I am organizing the trip tomorrow. We are organizing the trip tomorrow. I'm organizing it tomorrow. I am organizing it tomorrow. We're organizing it tomorrow. We are organizing it tomorrow.
Is the forecast going to come on? (at 6:00)	It's coming on at 6:00. It is coming on at 6:00. It's coming on at six. It is coming on at six. It's coming on at six o'clock. It is coming on at six o'clock. The forecast is coming on at 6:00. The forecast's coming on at 6:00. The forecast's coming on at six. The forecast is coming on at six. The forecast's coming on at six o'clock. The forecast is coming on at six o'clock.
Are they going to rent a house? (next week)	They're renting a house next week. They are renting a house next week. They're renting one next week. They are renting one next week.

.....

## Prepositions of place – Solution(s)

### Prepositions of place – Exercise – The right word

Leave the child **on** your lap.

### Prepositions of place – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Where are you going?

**To** the south coast.

Where will you put the surfboard?

**On** the roof.

We're **off** this time! Where's my shovel?

**In** the garage, **at** home.

.....

## Final preposition – Solution(s)

### Final prepositions - Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What are you looking **for**?

It depends **on** the place.

One month **at** most.

What ad are you talking **about**? When are you planning to move **in**?

### Final prepositions - Exercise – Sentence practice

*Form a question based on the final part of the sentence:*

I'm looking for an apartment.	What are you looking for?
I wrote to the agency.	Who did you write to? Whom did you write to? To whom did you write?
I spoke to the landlord.	Who did you speak to? Whom did you speak to? To whom did you speak?
I went with my mother.	Who did you go with? Whom did you go with? With whom did you go?

## Final prepositions - Exercise – Word order

What car are you talking about?

.....

## The notion of means – Solution(s)

### The notions of means– Exercise – The right word

By word of mouth means that you heard about it from other people.

### The notions of means– Exercise – Word order

Caviar and champagne are by no means simple tastes.

.....

## Different meanings of 'since' – Solution(s)

### Different meanings of 'since'– Exercise – Sentence practice

*Answer the question as in the example:*

<b>Do they use a travel agent? (five years)</b>	<b>They've been using a travel agent for five years.</b>
Does she fly first-class? (since 1998)	She's been flying first-class since 1998. She has been flying first-class since 1998.
Does he work in Chicago? (since last winter)	He's been working in Chicago since last winter. He has been working in Chicago since last winter.
Do you take taxis? (all my life)	I've been taking taxis all my life. I have been taking taxis all my life.

### Different meanings of 'since'– Exercise – Word order

How many miles have you covered since last week?

.....

'Within' - 'Within . . . of' – Solution(s)

'Within' - 'Within . . . of' – Exercises – The right word

1. The contract must be signed **within** two weeks.
2. We expect the contracts to be finalized **within** the next week.

.....

Adverbs - Solutions

'Too' - 'Too much' – Solution(s)

'Too' - 'Too much' – Exercise – Word order

The bedroom is too small to fit a double bed.

.....

Adverbs of time – Solution(s)

Adverbs of time – Exercise – The right word

No, I would **never** say anything that might hurt your feelings.

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I drive as fast as **possible**.  
 Why do you like it so **much**?  
 Do you do a **lot** of driving?  
 Are you going to drive it **often**? I'm **pretty** careful.

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Sentence practice

Give the opposite, as in the example:

We always go canoeing.	We never go canoeing.
They always hike in the summer.	They never hike in the summer.
I never go without my umbrella.	I always go without my umbrella.
Liza never talks about the weather.	Liza always talks about the weather.

.....

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

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

Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

He's on vacation too. (also)	He's also on vacation.
We're going to the shore too. (also)	We're also going to the shore. We are also going to the shore. We're going to the shore also. We are going to the shore also.
Maddie also has three children. (as well)	Maddie has three children as well.
I like surfing too. (as well)	I like surfing as well.

## Relative pronouns and adverbs – Solution(s)

### Relative pronouns and adverbs – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

**Despite** the bad news, you decide to go canoeing that **weekend**.  
You are now **back** and you talk **about** it **with** a friend **who** asks you:  
'**How** was it?'

# Linking words – A2 level

## Relative pronouns and adverbs – Exercise – Sentence practice

*Rewrite as in the example:*

I looked at a house. The house is big.	I looked at a house that is big
I talked to an agent. The agent is tall.	I talked to an agent who is tall. I talked to an agent who's tall. I talked to an agent that's tall. The agent whom I talked to is tall. The agent who I talked to is tall. The agent that I talked to is tall. The agent I talked to is tall. The agent, whom I talked to, is tall. The agent, who I talked to, is tall. I talked to an agent that is tall.
I called the owner at his office. His office is on Clemente Street.	I called the owner at his office, which is on Clemente Street. I called the owner at his office which is on Clemente Street. The owner's office, where I called him, is on Clemente Street. The office where I called the owner is on Clemente Street. The office, where I called the owner, is on Clemente Street.
The house is on Wagner Avenue. The house interests me.	The house, which is on Wagner Avenue, interests me. The house which is on Wagner Avenue interests me. The house that is on Wagner Avenue interests me. The house that's on Wagner Avenue interests me. The house, which interests me, is on Wagner Avenue. The house that interests me is on Wagner Avenue. The house which interests me is on Wagner Avenue.

.....

## The adverb 'that' – Solution(s)

### The adverb 'that' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

The weather was great.	Was it that great?
It was cloudy.	Was it that cloudy?
The water was cold.	Was it that cold?
We were unhappy.	Were you that unhappy? Were we that unhappy?

### The adverb 'that' – Exercise – Word order

Was the fog that thick ?

.....

### 'Still' - 'Yet' – Solution(s)

#### 'Still' - 'Yet'- Exercise – The right word

Have you seen the new Tom Cruise movie **yet**?

# Linking words – A2 level

## 'Still' - 'Yet'- Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Did you find an apartment?	No, I haven't found one yet.
Did you talk to the landlord?	No, I haven't talked to him yet. No, I haven't talked to the landlord yet. No, I have not talked to him yet. No, I have not talked to the landlord yet. No, we haven't talked to him yet. No, we haven't talked to the landlord yet. No, we have not talked to him yet. No, we have not talked to the landlord yet.
Did you read the classifieds?	No, I haven't read them yet. No, I haven't read the classifieds yet. No, I have not read them yet. No, I have not read the classifieds yet. No, we haven't read them yet. No, we haven't read the classifieds yet. No, we have not read them yet. No, we have not read the classifieds yet.
Have you taken a day off?	No, I haven't taken a day off yet. No, I haven't taken one yet. No, I have not taken a day off yet. No, I have not taken one yet. No, we haven't taken a day off yet. No, we haven't taken one yet. No, we have not taken a day off yet. No, we have not taken one yet.

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## 'Yet' - 'Not yet' – Solution(s)

## 'Yet' - 'Not yet' – Exercise – The right word

Have you made a decision? **Not yet.**



# Linking words – A2 level

## 'Yet' - 'Not yet' - Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Did you find an apartment?	No, I haven't found one yet.
Has the realtor called you back?	No, he hasn't called me back yet. No, he has not called me back yet. No, he hasn't called us back yet. No, he has not called us back yet.
Have they seen the house for sale?	No, they haven't seen it yet. No, they haven't seen the house yet. No, they haven't seen the house for sale yet. No, they have not seen it yet. No, they have not seen the house yet. No, they have not seen the house for sale yet.
Did you measure the living room?	No, I haven't measured it yet. No, I haven't measured the living room yet. No, I have not measured it yet. No, I have not measured the living room yet. No, we haven't measured it yet. No, we haven't measured the living room yet. No, we have not measured the living room yet. No, we have not measured it yet.

## 'Ever' - 'Never' – Solution(s)

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

I've never gone fishing before.

## Placement of 'enough' – Solution(s)

### Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

What are you going to visit **first**?

How **many** flights will you take?

Does **anything** shock you? There aren't **enough** jobs.

What **sort** of job?

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

**'How' + adjective or adverb – Exercises – Fill in the blanks**

- What** do you do for a living?
- Which** city are you visiting?
- How** long are you going to stay?
- Where** will you be living?
- Do you know **why** there's so much poverty?

**'Here' - 'There' – Solution(s)**

**'Here' - 'There'– Exercise – The right word**

I've never been to the convention center. Can you tell me how to get **there**?

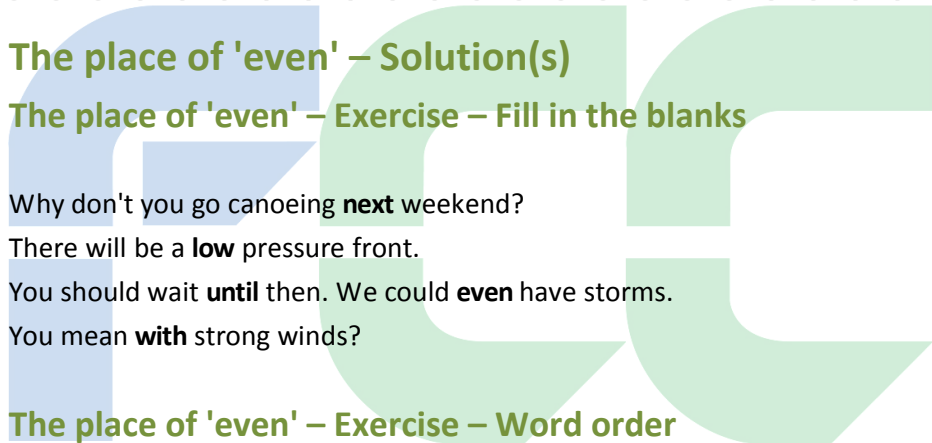
**The place of 'even' – Solution(s)**

**The place of 'even' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks**

- Why don't you go canoeing **next** weekend?
- There will be a **low** pressure front.
- You should wait **until** then. We could **even** have storms.
- You mean **with** strong winds?

**The place of 'even' – Exercise – Word order**

You mean there won't even be any sunny spells?



## Conjunctions – Solution(s)

### 'Either . . . or' - 'Neither . . . nor' – Solution(s)

### 'Either . . . or' - 'Neither . . . nor' – Exercise – Sentence practice

*Answer the question as in the example:*

Do you change planes in Atlanta or New York?	I change planes in either Atlanta or New York.
Will you visit Pittsburgh or Philadelphia?	I'll visit either Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. I'll either visit Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. I'll either visit Pittsburgh or visit Philadelphia. I will visit either Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. I will either visit Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. I will either visit Pittsburgh or visit Philadelphia. We'll visit either Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. We'll either visit Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. We'll either visit Pittsburgh or visit Philadelphia. We will visit either Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. We will either visit Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. We will either visit Pittsburgh or visit Philadelphia.
Does the bus stop in Cleveland or Columbus?	The bus stops either in Cleveland or in Columbus. The bus stops in either Cleveland or Columbus. The bus either stops in Cleveland or in Columbus. The bus either stops in Cleveland or Columbus.
Will we spend the night in Detroit or in Des Moines?	We'll spend the night either in Detroit or in Des Moines. We'll either spend the night in Detroit or in Des Moines. We'll spend the night either in Detroit or Des Moines. We'll either spend the night in Detroit or Des Moines. We'll spend the night in either Detroit or Des Moines. We will spend the night either in Detroit or in Des Moines. We will either spend the night in Detroit or in Des Moines. We will spend the night either in Detroit or Des Moines. We will either spend the night in Detroit or Des Moines. We will spend the night in either Detroit or Des Moines.

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**ENGLISH**

SPANISH

FRENCH

GERMAN

ITALIAN

DUTCH

