



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

# Grammar-Vocabulary WORKBOOK

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

*Learning Language: English*

## Linking words B1

## 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: **B1 (Intermediate+)**

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

<b>LINKING WORDS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<i>PREPOSITION.....</i>	<i>4</i>
Prepositions of place .....	4
Final preposition .....	7
The prepositions 'in' and 'at' .....	8
The notion of means .....	11
Different meanings of 'since' .....	12
<i>ADVERBS.....</i>	<i>14</i>
'Too' - 'Too much' .....	14
Very late .....	14
Too late.....	14
Adverbs of time.....	15
'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' .....	17
Relative pronouns and adverbs.....	18
'Still' - 'Yet' .....	20
'Yet' - 'Not yet'.....	21
'Ever' - 'Never' .....	22
Placement of 'enough' .....	23
'Here' - 'There' .....	24
The place of 'even' .....	25
'Quite' - 'Quite a few' .....	26
<b>LINKING WORDS - SOLUTIONS .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<i>PREPOSITION – SOLUTION(S).....</i>	<i>27</i>
Prepositions of place – Solution(s) .....	27
Final preposition – Solution(s) .....	27
The prepositions 'in' and 'at' – Solution(s).....	27
The notion of means – Solution(s) .....	28
Different meanings of 'since' – Solution(s) .....	28
<i>ADVERBS – SOLUTION(S).....</i>	<i>29</i>
'Too' - 'Too much' – Solution(s) .....	29
Very late .....	29
Too late.....	29
Adverbs of time – Solution(s).....	30
'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Solution(s) .....	30
Relative pronouns and adverbs – Solution(s) .....	30
'Still' - 'Yet' – Solution(s).....	31
'Ever' - 'Never' – Solution(s).....	31
Placement of 'enough' – Solution(s) .....	31
'Here' - 'There' – Solution(s).....	32

## Linking words

### Preposition

#### 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.

#### Example:

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

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

#### 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 – B1 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 – B1 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

to - on - at - in - inside - under

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

And \_\_\_\_\_ would you like \_\_\_\_\_ drink?

I'll have tea.

Would you like lemon \_\_\_\_\_ milk \_\_\_\_\_ your tea?

\_\_\_\_\_ a little milk, please.

After a \_\_\_\_\_ minutes, the waiter returns \_\_\_\_\_ a big tray. Where's the milk?  
\_\_\_\_\_ it is.

just - here - few - with - what - or - in - to

## 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 – Sentence practice

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

I'm ordering ice cream for the kids.	Who are you ordering the ice cream for?
She is eating with Samantha.	
They are making a meringue pie for mom's birthday.	
I'm talking about great food!	

## The prepositions 'in' and 'at'

- **At** is used:

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

- **In** is used:

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



# Linking words – B1 level

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

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

- As for **names of cities:**

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

## The prepositions 'in' and 'at' – Exercise – The right word

I'll go and live \_\_\_\_\_ the south of France when I get old.

on - to - inside - at - under – in

## Linking words – B1 level

### The prepositions 'in' and 'at'– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I spent the night \_\_\_\_\_ Newark when my plane was delayed.

I was \_\_\_\_\_, but the airline \_\_\_\_\_ for the hotel room.

I withdrew some \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_, and went out to a local bar.

Everything was \_\_\_\_\_ and the weather was cold.

I'm sure glad I live \_\_\_\_\_ Houston.

expensive - broke - at - in - paid - cash - ATM



## The notion of means

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

▶ <b>by + gerund</b>	<b>Example:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>How</b> did she gain so much weight? (<i>She gained weight</i>) <b>By</b> eating a lot of sweets.</li><li>• <b>How</b> did he get that position? (<i>He got that position</i>) <b>By</b> working hard.</li></ul>
▶ <b>by + means of + noun</b>	<b>Example:</b> <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 – Word order

business, - easier - it - pay - When - to - by - I - doing - find - check.

## The notions of means– Exercise – Text transformation

**Put the following text into the present conditional:**

I am lowering the price for you, sir. I won't be able to arrange payments in regular installments. What other type of payment do you prefer? Will you agree to pay in full right away? Will paying by direct debit be all right? I would have thought paying by credit card might have been easier.

---

---

---

---

## Different meanings of 'since'

<p>➔ The <b>preposition</b> 'since' precedes <b>dates, times</b> and <b>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>

# Linking words – B1 level

## Different meanings of 'since'– Exercise – The right word

Stamps have cost 30 cents \_\_\_\_\_the beginning of the year.

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

*Answer the question as in the example:*

Do they charge a sales tax? (since 1996)	They've been charging a sales tax since 1996.
Do they visit the same doctor? (for about ten years)	
Does she recommend vitamin C (since the new findings)	
Do you take aspirin? (since I got a fever)	



## 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 – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Very late	Too late
Very creamy	
Very plain	
Very sweet	
Not very interesting	
Not very fast	
Very filling	

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

When clothes are \_\_\_\_\_ you need a larger size.

too tight - extra large - room for growth - how awful - pass me the shoehorn

# Linking words – B1 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:



<p>➔ Immediately <b>before a verb</b> (before the main verb when an auxiliary is present).</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <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>
<p>➔ <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.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <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>
<p>➔ <b>Before a modal auxiliary</b> and, less often, <b>before auxiliary "be" or "have"</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <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>
<p>➔ At the <b>end of a sentence</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <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>

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

Make sure you \_\_\_\_\_ all your pills!

Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ forget them \_\_\_\_\_ a day or two!

And don't forget to \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ three days.

Thanks, doctor. I'm feeling \_\_\_\_\_ better \_\_\_\_\_. You're welcome.

usually - take - already - after - at least - rest - much

## Adverbs of time – Exercise – Word order

\_\_\_\_\_

as - don't - good as - ever - I - tasted - think - anything - I've - this





# Linking words – B1 level

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

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

<p>➔ '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.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <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>
<p>➔ 'As well' ends a sentence.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These two want some chocolate mousse <b>as well!</b></li> </ul>
<p>➔ '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>.'</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <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:

I'll have two donuts to go too.	I'll have two donuts to go as well.
She also ordered her steak well-done.	
They, too, have been to a three-star restaurant.	
We'd like some cream and also some sugar.	

## 'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Exercise – Word order

could - bring - butter - also - you - more - ?

## 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 – B1 level

## B - The Relative Adverbs

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

exactly - that's - yesterday - I - had - what - !



# Linking words – B1 level

## 'Still' - 'Yet'

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

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

## 'Still' - 'Yet'- Exercise – Word order

wonder - any - have - I'm - if - I - they - still hungry; - cereal.

## 'Yet' - 'Not yet'

'Yet'	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ <b>Yet</b> is used in <b>questions</b> talking about an <b>event</b> that is <b>waiting</b> to happen.</li><li>▶ It is generally put <b>at the end of the clause</b>.</li></ul> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Have you met him <b>yet</b>?</li></ul>

'Not yet'	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ In the <b>negative form</b>, <b>not ( . . . ) yet</b> is used.</li></ul> <p><b>Note:</b> With 'nobody,' 'not' is avoided.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ We haven't started watching the video <b>yet</b>, you can join us.</li></ul>



## '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>          • I <b>sometimes</b> go swimming.</p>
<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>          • She's <b>the nicest</b> girl I've <b>ever</b> met.          • Visit the Eiffel Tower <b>if you ever</b> go to Paris.</p>
<p>▶ The <b>negation 'never'</b> is accompanied by <b>verbs in the affirmative</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b>          • I <b>never</b> drink and drive.          • I almost <b>never</b> subcontract.</p>
<p>▶ Accordingly, <b>'ever'</b> is used instead of <b>'never'</b> in clauses already containing <b>negations</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b>          • <b>No one ever</b> comes to visit me.          • <b>Nothing's ever</b> perfect.</p>

## 'Ever' - 'Never' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Ah! \_\_\_\_\_ are your friends!  
 And here are the menus and wine lists. Would you like an aperitif to start \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Yes, five martinis.  
 Would you like one, Brenda?  
 No thanks, I \_\_\_\_\_ drink alcohol. Can I take your order?  
 I think we'll have your shrimp cocktail \_\_\_\_\_ a starter.  
 What will you have as a main course?  
 Do you prefer fish \_\_\_\_\_ meat? I'd like to have a local dish.  
 We don't \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ specialties.

## 'Ever' - 'Never' – Exercises – Fill in the blanks

tasted - good as - as - don't - anything - I've - think - ever - I - this

## Placement of 'enough'

The adverb 'enough' is placed:

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

That's \_\_\_\_\_ milk, thank you.

enough - a little - many – plenty

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

Would you like an orange, a \_\_\_\_\_, a tangerine or an \_\_\_\_\_?

One of each!

No, on second thought, do you have fruit \_\_\_\_\_? I'm sorry, I meant \_\_\_\_\_ juice.

Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ coffee or tea? No, \_\_\_\_\_ you.

I've had \_\_\_\_\_ now.

thank - pear - salad - enough - fruit - more - apple

## 'Here' - 'There'

<p>▶ <b>'Here'</b> 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>▶ <b>'There'</b> 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 – Fill in the blanks

Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ we get \_\_\_\_\_?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the next stop.

There's a nice mall \_\_\_\_\_ the movies. Yes, we can go \_\_\_\_\_.

there - where - near - at - off

## 'Here' - 'There' – Exercise – Word order

I've - he'll - the - said - doctor - be - called - right - and he - here.



## 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>



## 'Quite' - 'Quite a few'

<p>▶ <b>'Quite'</b> intensifies <b>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</b> letters for you.</li></ul>



## Linking words - Solutions

### Preposition – Solution(s)

#### Prepositions of place – Solution(s)

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

I'll go and live **in** the south of France when I get old.

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

And **what** would you like **to** drink?

I'll have tea.

Would you like lemon **or** milk **in** your tea?

**Just** a little milk, please.

After a **few** minutes, the waiter returns **with** a big tray. Where's the milk?

**Here** it is.

### Final preposition – Solution(s)

#### Final prepositions - Exercise – Sentence practice

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

I'm ordering ice cream for the kids.	Who are you ordering the ice cream for?
She is eating with Samantha.	Who is she eating with? Who's she eating with?
They are making a meringue pie for mom's birthday.	What are they making a meringue pie for? Who are they making a meringue pie for?
I'm talking about great food!	What are you talking about?

### The prepositions 'in' and 'at' – Solution(s)

#### The prepositions 'in' and 'at'– Exercise – The right word

I'll go and live **in** the south of France when I get old.

# Linking words – B1 level

## The prepositions 'in' and 'at'– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I spent the night **at** Newark when my plane was delayed.

I was **broke**, but the airline **paid** for the hotel room.

I withdrew some **cash** from the **ATM**, and went out to a local bar. Everything was **expensive** and the weather was cold.

I'm sure glad I live **in** Houston.

.....

## The notion of means – Solution(s)

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

When doing business, I find it easier to pay by check.



### The notions of means– Exercise – Text transformation

*Put the following text into the present conditional:*

I am lowering the price for you, sir. I won't be able to arrange payments in regular installments. What other type of payment do you prefer? Will you agree to pay in full right away? Will paying by direct debit be all right? I would have thought paying by credit card might have been easier.

I would lower the price for you, sir. I wouldn't be able to arrange payments in regular installments. What other type of payment would you prefer? Would you agree to pay in full right away? Would paying by direct debit be all right? I would think paying by credit card would be easier.

.....

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

### Different meanings of 'since'– Exercise – The right word

Stamps have cost 30 cents **since** the beginning of the year.

# Linking words – B1 level

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

Answer the question as in the example:

Do they charge a sales tax? (since 1996)	They've been charging a sales tax since 1996.
Do they visit the same doctor? (for about ten years)	They've been visiting the same doctor for about ten years. They have been visiting the same doctor for about ten years.
Does she recommend vitamin C (since the new findings)	She has been recommending vitamin C since the new findings. She's been recommending vitamin C since the new findings.
Do you take aspirin? (since I got a fever)	I've been taking aspirin since I got a fever. I have been taking aspirin since I got a fever.

## Adverbs – Solution(s)

### 'Too' - 'Too much' – Solution(s)

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

Rewrite as in the example:

Very late	Too late
Very creamy	too creamy
Very plain	too plain
Very sweet	too sweet
Not very interesting	not too interesting
Not very fast	not too fast
Very filling	too filling

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

When clothes are **too tight** you need a larger size.

.....

# Linking words – B1 level

## Adverbs of time – Solution(s)

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

Make sure you **take** all your pills!  
Yes, I **usually** forget them **after** a day or two!  
And don't forget to **rest** for **at least** three days. Thanks, doctor. I'm feeling **much** better **already**.  
You're welcome.

### Adverbs of time – Exercise – Word order

I don't think I've ever tasted anything as good as this.

.....

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

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

*Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:*

I'll have two donuts to go too.	I'll have two donuts to go as well.
She also ordered her steak well-done.	She ordered her steak well-done as well.
They, too, have been to a three-star restaurant.	They've been to a three-star restaurant as well. They have been to a three-star restaurant as well.
We'd like some cream and also some sugar.	We'd like some cream and some sugar as well. We would like some cream and some sugar as well.

### 'Also' - 'As well' - 'Too' – Exercise – Word order

Could you also bring more butter?

.....

## Relative pronouns and adverbs – Solution(s)

### Relative pronouns and adverbs – Exercise – Word order

That's exactly what I had yesterday!

.....

## 'Still' - 'Yet' – Solution(s)

### 'Still' - 'Yet'- Exercise – Word order

I'm still hungry; I wonder if they have any cereal.

.....

## 'Ever' - 'Never' – Solution(s)

### 'Ever' - 'Never' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

Ah! **Here** are your friends!  
And here are the menus and wine lists.  
Would you like an aperitif to start **with**? Yes, five martinis.  
Would you like one, Brenda?  
No thanks, I **never** drink alcohol. Can I take your order?  
I think we'll have your shrimp cocktail **as** a starter. What will you have as a main course?  
Do you prefer fish **or** meat? I'd like to have a local dish.  
We don't **really** have **any** specialties.

### 'Ever' - 'Never' – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I don't think I've ever tasted anything as good as this.

.....

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

### Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – The right word

That's **enough** milk, thank you.

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

Would you like an orange, a **pear**, a tangerine or an **apple**?  
One of each!  
No, on second thought, do you have fruit **salad**? I'm sorry, I meant **fruit** juice.  
Would you like **more** coffee or tea?  
No, **thank** you.  
I've had **enough** now.

.....

**'Here' - 'There' – Solution(s)**

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

Do you know **where** we get **off**?

**At** the next stop.

There's a nice mall **near** the movies. Yes, we can go **there**.

**'Here' - 'There'– Exercise – Word order**

I've called the doctor and he said he'll be right here.





**ENGLISH**

**SPANISH**

**FRENCH**

**GERMAN**

**ITALIAN**

**DUTCH**

