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Learning Language: English

Linking words B2

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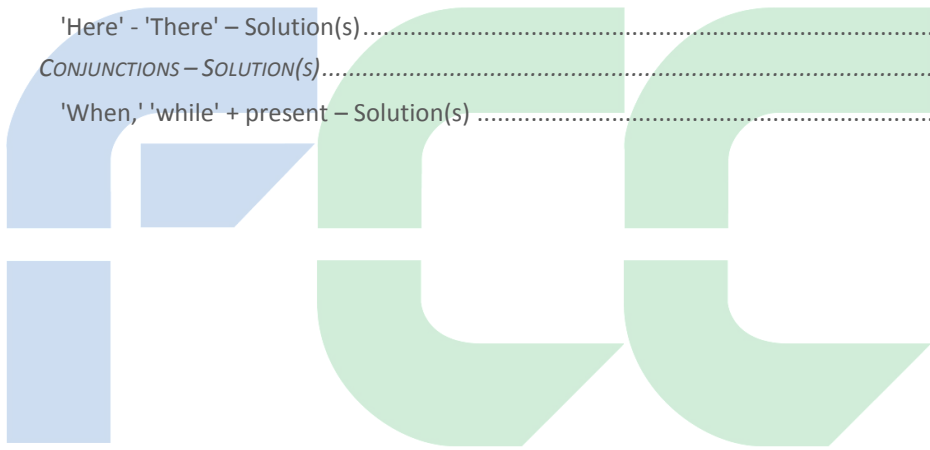
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Linking words

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.

Prepositions of time - Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I got caught _____ traffic.

Airlines do not give _____ the list of passengers. We are going _____ Florence.

My plane is _____ 11:40 a.m. Thanks _____ your help.

out - at - for - in – to

Prepositions of time - Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

I arrived on Sunday.	You arrived Sunday?
I moved in on Monday.	
I started work on Tuesday.	
I quit on Wednesday.	



Final preposition

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

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

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

You live _____ cramped conditions.

What do you do _____ weekends?

What are you doing _____ home tonight? What are you going to talk _____?

What time do you usually come back home? _____ midnight.

about - in - around - on - at

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 – B2 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.

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

We arrived _____ the States late last night.

in - at - out - inn - to - too

Linking words – B2 level

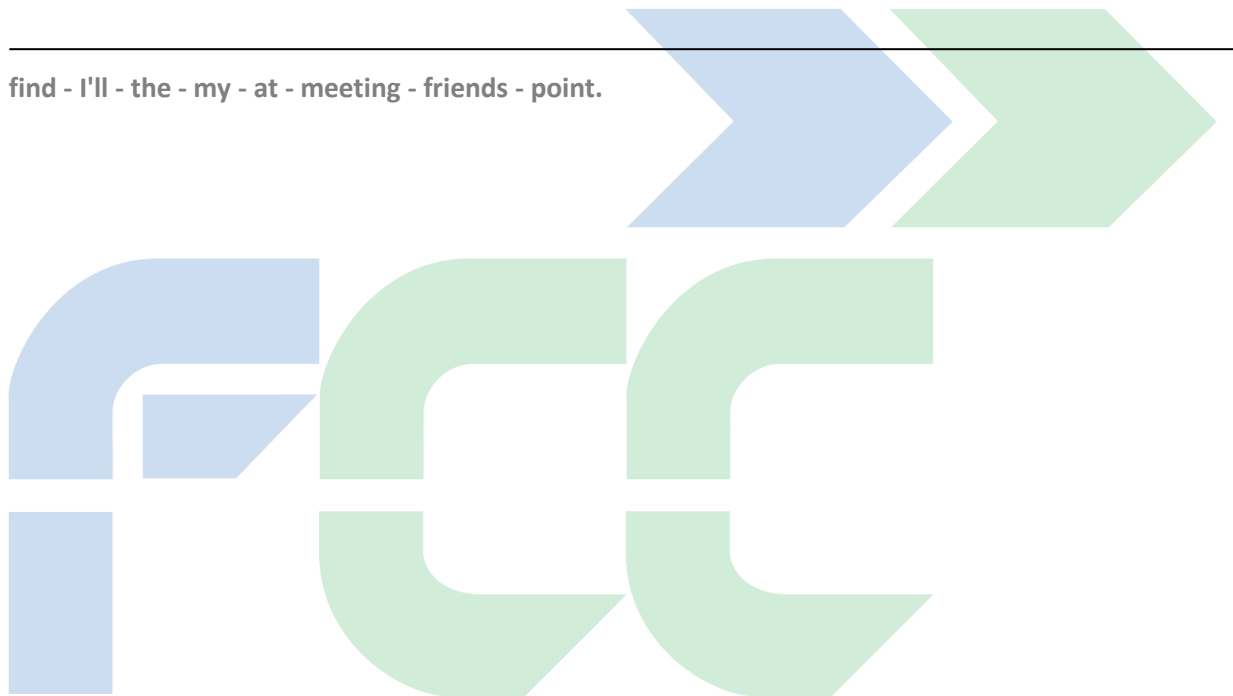
The prepositions 'in' and 'at'– Exercise – Fill in the blanks

The seminar is _____ the Hemmings Hotel _____ Alexandria.
I've been looking forward to it _____ last year.
_____ months I've worked on my speech _____ evenings. The last one I went to
was three years _____.

in - in the - ago - for - since - at

The prepositions 'in' and 'at'– Exercise – Word order

find - I'll - the - my - at - meeting - friends - point.



The notion of means

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

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

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 – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

because he works hard	by working hard
because she rents	
because they took a training course	
thanks to a dream	
because he studied hard	
through studies of literature	
following a search	

The notions of means– Exercise – Word order

the news - by - I - the - to - listening - get - radio

Omission of certain prepositions

➡ In American English, certain **prepositions** (**on, in, at...**) can be **omitted**.

Example:

- She arrived **Thursday** (= **on Thursday**).
- We usually go hiking **Sundays** (= **on Sundays**).
- He often gets up **nights** (= **in the night**).
- I won't be **home** (~~at home~~) till 7 o'clock.

Omission of certain prepositions - Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

I arrived on Sunday.	You arrived Sunday?
Yesterday he was at home.	
Today he's not at home.	
She'll be at home later.	
They work during the day.	
I often don't sleep during the night.	
In the afternoon we play tennis	

Linking words – B2 level

'To be interested in'

'To be interested in' may precede:

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

'To be interested in'- Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

Would you like to take out a policy?	Are you interested in taking out a policy?
I'd like a life insurance policy.	
Car insurance interests me too.	
I hope to update my coverage.	
Do low premiums interest you?	
I'm attracted to the 100% coverage.	
She wants to find out about health coverage	

'To be interested in'- Exercise – Word order

in - would - you - interested - another - loan - be - ?

'To be interested in'- Exercise – Text transformation

Rewrite the text using the appropriate tense and mood:

I arrived at the insurance agent's and explained I was interested in (to take out) some travel insurance. I was certainly interested (to hear) that there was a wide range of policies available. The adviser I spoke to (to be interested in) my vacation itinerary. He said he wanted (to find) the exact policy to suit my needs. I was very interested in (to see) what sort of proposition he would come up with.



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 – The right word

I have had this car only _____ yesterday.

when - for - often - until - since - off and on

Adverbs

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 – B2 level

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

It's _____ than a hotel, isn't it?

All day _____.

There aren't any hijackers _____.

What time do you usually come _____ home? I _____ booked my seat.

long - back - already - better - anymore

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Word order

don't – it – I – anymore - use



Linking words – B2 level

'Still' - 'Yet'

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

'Yet'	
<p>▶ 'Yet' implies that the action or state described may still occur in the future.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has yet to learn.
<p>▶ '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.</p> <p>Note: 'Yet' may be used with 'nobody.'</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I haven't thought about it yet. • She hasn't had any car accidents yet. <p>Example:</p> <p>▶ Nobody has arrived yet.</p>

'Still' - 'Yet' - Exercise - Fill in the blanks

_____ the way, your company _____ called.
 Would you like to call them _____? Do you have any rooms _____?
 Are you going back to New York _____ the seminar? I'm not sure _____.

after - yet - back - just - free - by

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

you - have - surfed - Internet - the - yet?

'Yet' - 'Not yet'

'Yet'	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Yet is used in questions talking about an event that is waiting to happen.▶ It is generally put at the end of the clause. <p>Note: This question is answered as follows: Yes, we have. Yes, we've met before. - Yes, we've already met him.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Have you met him yet?

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



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 – The right word

What _____ can I do for you today?

another - other - elsewhere - else - anyway - anywhere

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

My name is Mr. White, and I'd like to pay _____ credit card, is _____ all right?

But aren't you in charge of _____ problems?

I am expecting someone _____ one of _____ flights.

Somebody _____ approaches: 'Good morning, I'd like _____ make a reservation'.

that - such - their - else - by - to - on

'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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you ever play tennis? • Have you ever tried going on the Internet? <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 – The right word

I have _____ seen anything like this before!

clever - usually - never - whatever - ever – always

'Ever' - 'Never'– Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

We've never talked on the phone. (in person)	Have you ever talked in person?
We've never conducted a survey. (used focus groups)	
We've never talked to Mr. Lee. (Mr. Grant)	
They've never agreed with me. (him)	

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 – Fill in the blanks

Do you think that will be _____ ?
 How do you think you'll _____ your teams?
 What methods should you use to _____ sales?
 What advertising slogan will you _____ ?
 You _____ discrepancies in travel expenses.

increase - motivate - enough - use - find

Placement of 'enough'– Exercise – Text transformation

Put the text into the negative form using "enough":

Last year the company made too many purchases. They spent too much money on word processing. The company spent too freely on networks. The purchase forecasts are too high. Their real purchase needs are too moderate. I think they buy equipment too frequently. Next month will be too early to make a difference in the company accounts.

'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

- _____ model car do you have?
_____ are the beneficiaries?
_____ much have you invested?
_____ is the card useful to you?
_____ do you live?

why - who - what - where - how

'How' + adjective or adverb – Exercise – Sentence practice

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

The keynote speaker's plane was late.	How late was it?
The hotel lobby is very smoky.	
The traffic was bad.	
Lunch was expensive.	

How' + adjective or adverb – Exercise – Word order

it - the - get - does - one - how - to - long - from - gate to - take - next?



Uses of 'so'

<p>➔ 'So' + adjective or adverb is used to express an exclamation.</p> <p>Note: 'So' may introduce 'that' clauses, in which 'that' may be understood.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is this taking so long? • Don't be so sensitive! <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was driving so fast that he went through a red light.
<p>➔ 'So' may be used to introduce a clause.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So you found a job? • It's 100% coverage, so it is particularly attractive.
<p>➔ 'So' may replace a clause in an elliptical sentence or in tags.</p> <p>Note: Use of 'so' is impossible in certain negative elliptical clauses. In such cases, 'not' is used and goes after the verb.</p>	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We thank you for flying with us and hope you'll do so again. • He's late, and so am I. • I don't think so. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think he's going to come? • I hope not.

Uses of 'so' – Exercise – The right word

I really don't _____.

know so - think so - hear so - sew - so – sow

Uses of 'so' – Exercises – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

It's very difficult. I can't understand it.	It's so difficult that I can't understand it.
New York is very big. He can't find his way around it.	
The city is very crowded. She goes to the country every weekend.	
The traffic is horrible. They take the subway.	



'Here' - 'There'

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

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

check-in - the - over - counters - are - there.



The place of 'even'

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

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



Conjunctions

'When,' 'while' + present

- ▶ The **verbs of dependent clauses of time** introduced by **conjunctions of time** (after, as soon as, as long as, as much as, before, once, until, when, whenever, wherever, while...) are always in the **simple present** when the verb of the **main clause** is in the **future**.

Example:

- They'll eat as soon as they arrive.
- Before we leave, we'll help with the cleaning.
- When I come back, I'll call you.

'When,' 'while' + present – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

He'll check in before he goes to his gate. (as soon as)	As soon as he checks in, he'll go to his gate.
Before he goes to his gate, he'll buy a paper. (after)	
After they meet their friend, they'll board the plane. (as soon as)	
As soon as she gets to the airport, she'll run for her flight. (when)	

'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.



Linking words – Solutions

Preposition – Solution(s)

Prepositions of time – Solution(s)

Prepositions of time - Exercise – Fill in the blanks

I got caught **in** traffic.

Airlines do not give **out** the list of passengers.

We are going **to** Florence. My plane is **at** 11:40 a.m. Thanks **for** your help.

Prepositions of time - Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

I arrived on Sunday.	You arrived Sunday?
I moved in on Monday.	You moved in Monday?
I started work on Tuesday.	You started work Tuesday?
I quit on Wednesday.	You quit Wednesday?

.....

Final preposition – Solution(s)

Final prepositions - Exercise – Fill in the blanks

You live **in** cramped conditions.

What do you do **on** weekends?

What are you doing **at** home tonight? What are you going to talk **about**?

What time do you usually come back home? **Around** midnight.

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Linking words – B2 level

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

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

We arrived **in** the States late last night.

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

The seminar is **at** the Hemmings Hotel **in** Alexandria.
I've been looking forward to it **since** last year.
For months I've worked on my speech **in the** evenings.
The last one I went to was three years **ago**.

The prepositions 'in' and 'at'– Exercise – Word order

I'll find my friends at the meeting point.

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The notion of means – Solution(s)

The notions of means– Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

because he works hard	by working hard
because she rents	by renting
because they took a training course	by taking a training course
thanks to a dream	by dreaming
because he studied hard	by studying hard
through studies of literature	by studying literature
following a search	by searching

The notions of means– Exercise – Word order

I get the news by listening to the radio.

.....

Omission of certain prepositions – Solution(s)

Omission of certain prepositions - Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

I arrived on Sunday.	You arrived Sunday?
Yesterday he was at home.	Yesterday he was home? He was home yesterday?
Today he's not at home.	He's not home today? Today he's not home?
She'll be at home later.	She'll be home later? Later she'll be home?
They work during the day.	They work days?
I often don't sleep during the night.	You don't sleep nights?
In the afternoon we play tennis	You play tennis afternoons? Afternoons you play tennis?

'To be interested in' – Solution(s)

'To be interested in'- Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

Would you like to take out a policy?	Are you interested in taking out a policy?
I'd like a life insurance policy.	I'm interested in a life insurance policy. I am interested in a life insurance policy.
Car insurance interests me too.	I'm interested in car insurance too. I am interested in car insurance too.
I hope to update my coverage.	I'm interested in updating my coverage. I am interested in updating my coverage
Do low premiums interest you?	Are you interested in low premiums?
I'm attracted to the 100% coverage.	I'm interested in the 100% coverage. I am interested in the 100% coverage.
She wants to find out about health coverage	She's interested in finding out about health coverage. She is interested in finding out about health coverage. She is interested in health coverage. She's interested in health coverage.

'To be interested in'- Exercise – Word order

Would you be interested in another loan?

'To be interested in'- Exercise – Text transformation

Rewrite the text using the appropriate tense and mood:

I arrived at the insurance agent's and explained I was interested in (to take out) some travel insurance. I was certainly interested (to hear) that there was a wide range of policies available. The adviser I spoke to (to be interested in) my vacation itinerary. He said he wanted (to find) the exact policy to suit my needs. I was very interested in (to see) what sort of proposition he would come up with.

I arrived at the insurance agent's and explained I was interested in taking out some travel insurance. I was certainly interested to hear that there was a wide range of policies available. The adviser I spoke to was interested in my vacation itinerary. He said he wanted to find the exact policy to suit my needs. I was very interested in seeing what sort of proposition he would come up with.

Different meanings of 'since' – Solution(s)

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

I have had this car only **since** yesterday.

Adverbs – Solution(s)

Adverbs of time – Solution(s)

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

It's **better** than a hotel, isn't it?

All day **long**.

There aren't any hijackers **anymore**.

What time do you usually come **back** home? I **already** booked my seat.

Adverbs of time – Exercise – Word order

I don't use it anymore.

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'Still' - 'Yet' – Solution(s)

'Still' - 'Yet'- Exercise - Fill in the blanks

By the way, your company **just** called.
Would you like to call them **back**?
Do you have any rooms **free**?
Are you going back to New York **after** the seminar? I'm not sure **yet**.

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

Have you surfed the Internet yet?

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Use of 'else' – Solution(s)

Use of 'else' – Exercise – The right word

What **else** can I do for you today?

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

My name is Mr. White, and I'd like to pay **by** credit card, is **that** all right?
But aren't you in charge of **such** problems?
I am expecting someone **on** one of **their** flights.
Somebody **else** approaches: 'Good morning, I'd like **to** make a reservation'.
.....

'Ever' - 'Never' – Solution(s)

'Ever' - 'Never'– Exercise – The right word

I have **never** seen anything like this before!

Linking words – B2 level

'Ever' - 'Never' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

We've never talked on the phone. (in person)	Have you ever talked in person?
We've never conducted a survey. (used focus groups)	Have you ever used focus groups? Have we ever used focus groups?
We've never talked to Mr. Lee. (Mr. Grant)	Have you ever talked to Mr. Grant? Have we ever talked to Mr. Grant?
They've never agreed with me. (him)	Have they ever agreed with him?

Placement of 'enough' – Solution(s)

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

Do you think that will be **enough**?

How do you think you'll **motivate** your teams?

What methods should you use to **increase** sales? What advertising slogan will you **use**?

You **find** discrepancies in travel expenses.

Placement of 'enough' – Exercise – Text transformation

Put the text into the negative form using "enough":

Last year the company made too many purchases. They spent too much money on word processing. The company spent too freely on networks. The purchase forecasts are too high. Their real purchase needs are too moderate. I think they buy equipment too frequently. Next month will be too early to make a difference in the company accounts.

Last year the company didn't make enough purchases. They didn't spend enough money on word processing. The company didn't spend freely enough on networks. The purchase forecasts aren't high enough. Their real purchase needs aren't moderate enough. I don't think they buy equipment frequently enough. Next month won't be early enough to make a difference in the company accounts.

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

'How' + adjective or adverb – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

- What** model car do you have?
- Who** are the beneficiaries?
- How** much have you invested?
- Why** is the card useful to you?
- Where** do you live?

'How' + adjective or adverb – Exercise – Sentence practice

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

The keynote speaker's plane was late.	How late was it?
The hotel lobby is very smoky.	How smoky is it?
The traffic was bad.	How bad was it?
Lunch was expensive.	How expensive was it?

How' + adjective or adverb – Exercise – Word order

How long does it take to get from one gate to the next?

.....

Uses of 'so' – Solution(s)

Uses of 'so' – Exercise – The right word

I really don't think so.

Uses of 'so' – Exercise – Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

It's very difficult. I can't understand it.	It's so difficult that I can't understand it.
New York is very big. He can't find his way around it.	New York is so big that he can't find his way around it.
The city is very crowded. She goes to the country every weekend.	The city is so crowded that she goes to the country every weekend.
The traffic is horrible. They take the subway.	The traffic is so horrible that they take the subway.

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'Here' - 'There' – Solution(s)

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

The check-in counters are over there.

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Conjunctions – Solution(s)

'When,' 'while' + present – Solution(s)

'When,' 'while' + present – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

He'll check in before he goes to his gate. (as soon as)	As soon as he checks in, he'll go to his gate.
Before he goes to his gate, he'll buy a paper. (after)	He'll go to his gate after he buys a paper. After he buys a paper, he'll go to his gate.
After they meet their friend, they'll board the plane. (as soon as)	As soon as they meet their friend, they'll board the plane. They'll board the plane as soon as they meet their friend.
As soon as she gets to the airport, she'll run for her flight. (when)	When she gets to the airport, she'll run for her flight. She'll run for her flight when she gets to the airport.

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ENGLISH
SPANISH
FRENCH
GERMAN
ITALIAN
DUTCH

