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## The sentence C1

## Forward

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## The sentence

### Affirmative negative sentence, word order

#### Emphatic 'do'

Simple affirmative clauses may include the **modal auxiliary 'do'** to express **emphasis**. 'Do' may serve any of the following purposes:

<p>➔ <b>Insistence</b> on the speaker's or writer's point of view; <b>confirmation</b> of what precedes</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• She <b>does</b> look pretty.</li><li>• He said it would rain and it <b>did</b> rain.</li><li>• You <b>did</b> get the contract I sent you, didn't you?</li></ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The main verb is sometimes omitted.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I was sure I would fail and I <b>did</b>.</li></ul>
<p>➔ <b>Contradiction</b></p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He didn't come to the party yesterday.</li><li>• He <b>did</b> come but he didn't stay long.</li></ul>
<p>➔ <b>Persuasion</b> using the imperative</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I can't do it! It's too difficult!</li><li>• <b>Do</b> try again.</li><li>• <b>Note.</b> In speech, the <b>auxiliary 'do'</b> is stressed.</li></ul>

## Emphatic 'do' – Exercise- Sentence practice

*Answer the question as in the example:*

Do you want to avoid Paul?	Oh yes, I do want to avoid him.
Does Lisa need to leave?	
Do you need to apply?	
Do Simon and Michael want to find out?	



## Short answers

### Uses of 'so'

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

### Uses of 'so' – Exercises- Word order

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 fallen – taken – little – many – orders – a – so – that – we've – we've - behind

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 So – payment – our – is – withholding – important – is – an – cash flow – customer - suffering

## Comparisons

### Regular comparatives

➔ **Comparative superiority** is expressed in two ways:

<p>1. <b>Adjective + '-er than'</b> is used with <b>short</b> adjectives (i.e., those containing one or — when they end with '-er,' '-ow,' '-le' and '-y' — two syllables). In such cases '-y' becomes '-i.'</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>'-r' is added to adjectives ending in '-e.'</p> <p>Final consonants of adjectives that end in <b>one vowel + one consonant</b> are <b>doubled</b> in the comparative.</p> <p>'<b>Than</b>' + noun or noun phrase (or clause) is at times omitted.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John's <b>taller than</b> Peter.</li> <li>• Is it <b>easier than</b> downhill skiing?</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He's <b>nicer than</b> you.</li> <li>• New York is <b>larger than</b> life!</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their house is <b>bigger than</b> ours.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When will it get <b>warmer</b>?</li> </ul>
<p>2. '<b>More</b>' + <b>adjective (+ 'than')</b> is used with <b>long</b> adjectives.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My sister is <b>more intelligent than</b> my brother.</li> <li>• You know it is <b>more beneficial</b> on a long-term basis.</li> </ul>

➔ **Comparative inferiority** is expressed by '**less**' + **adjective (+ 'than')**.

**Example:**

- This model is **less expensive than** the later one.

**Note:**

**Comparative adverbs** are formed like **comparative** adjectives. All adverbs ending in '-y' are preceded by 'more.'



## The sentence - C1 level

### Example:

- She runs **faster** than you.
- He drives **more slowly** nowadays.

➡ 'More' and 'less' can precede **nouns and noun phrases**.

### Example:

- I would like **more details**.
- A bank guarantee affords **less protection**.

➡ To make a statement more specific, **quantifiers** or **numbers** sometimes come before the **more/less + noun** form.

### Example:

- We need at least **two more hours** to finish the job.
- We hope to have **many more success stories** in the future.
- They've had **much less financial difficulty** this year.
- **5,000 less jobs** were created this quarter than they were last quarter.

**Note:** In a sentence referring back to a **noun** that appeared previously, the **noun** may be dropped.

### Example:

- We don't have enough skilled employees.
- We need **four more** (skilled employees).

## Irregular comparatives

- ➡ Some **adjectives** and **adverbs** have **irregular comparative** forms. The most common examples follow:

Adjective or adverb	Irregular comparative
good	better
bad	worse
far	farther/further
much/many	more
little	less

## Irregular comparatives – Exercise- Text transformation

*Rewrite the following text using the comparative:*

The powerful new vacuum cleaner features a (good) filtering system and a (small), (sturdy) body. The redesigned engine produces (little) noise than ever. A (long) hose extension will allow you to reach (far) into those difficult corners. The improved click-and-open feature makes it (easy) to dispose of and replace filter bags. Combining quality and value, you won't find a (good) model on the market.

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## Similarity: 'like' and 'as'

➡ The preposition 'like' introduces **nominal groups** and **pronouns**.

**Example:**

- **Like** most **students**, I love pizza.
- I wish I had a garden **like that**.

➡ The conjunction 'as' introduces **clauses**.

**Example:**

- Some women felt **as I did** about it.

**Note:** 'As' may also precede nouns designating **titles** and **functions**.

**Example:**

- I am the company's manager and am therefore acting **as** legal representative.
- He worked **as** a taxi driver.

## Similarity: 'like' and 'as' – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

It \_\_\_\_\_ the canteen was burning.

The office \_\_\_\_\_ a bomb site. I \_\_\_\_\_ a fool.

It \_\_\_\_\_ you need a break. This meal \_\_\_\_\_ awful.

You \_\_\_\_\_ you should sit down for a while.

Smell as if – tastes – look as if – feel like – looks like – sounds as though

# The sentence - C1 level

## Similarity: 'like' and 'as' – Exercise- Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Most people love pasta. So do I.	Like most people, I love pasta.
John works late every day. So does Sheila.	
Everyone watches TV. So do I	
Everyone at work speaks English. So does the boss.	

## Similarity: 'like' and 'as' – Exercise-Word order

Delivery – an – does – sound – interesting – like – free - offer

## Similarity: 'like' and 'as' – Exercise- Text transformation

Rewrite the text using "of + possessive pronoun":

Coming to the trade show to present ourselves as a leading service provider was one of my ideas. Indeed, our objective has always been to strengthen our market position. One of the sales department's key aspirations is to define strategic approaches to selling. Moreover, initiating useful contacts is one of the marketing director's ambitions. Another one of our aims is to offer clients pertinent business prospects.

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## Reinforcing the comparative

<p>➔ To intensify <b>comparatives of superiority</b>, 'much', 'far', 'even', 'no', and 'any' are used.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He'll feel <b>much better</b> after a good night's sleep.</li> <li>• I think I'll mess these nets up <b>even more!</b></li> <li>• He's <b>no more clever than</b> his brother.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ To intensify <b>comparatives of equality</b>, 'not nearly' and <b>numeric adverbs</b> are used.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Their house is <b>not nearly as pleasant as</b> ours.</li> <li>• Their garden is <b>twice as large as</b> ours.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ To intensify <b>superlatives</b>, 'very', 'by far', and 'far and away' are used.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have you heard <b>the very latest</b> news?</li> <li>• You're <b>by far the best.</b></li> <li>• She's <b>far and away the most</b> beautiful girl.</li> </ul>

## Reinforcing the comparative – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

Buying your first car is \_\_\_\_\_ exciting than buying your second.  
 A motorbike is far and \_\_\_\_\_ the most dangerous form of transport.  
 The market is \_\_\_\_\_ better than it was last year.  
 Sending a letter is even \_\_\_\_\_ than sending a fax.  
 The old model is not \_\_\_\_\_ as impressive as the new one. Flying is three  
 \_\_\_\_\_ as expensive as taking the train.

times – nearly – far more – away – much – slower

## Reinforcing the comparative – Exercise- Word order

designs - more - the - even - are – stylish

## Degrees of qualification

To **emphasize** something in a **positive** way, you can use **adverbs** to modify **adjectives** or **past participles**. These structures express degrees of qualification.

<p>➔ 'very'</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You've been <b>very helpful</b>.</li> <li>The children are <b>very excited</b> tonight.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ 'most' or 'so'</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The setting under the dome is <b>most effective</b>.</li> <li>Your parents are <b>so nice</b> to me.</li> </ul>

➔ You can also use the **superlative form** '-est' + 'of'.

Example:

- They were **the oldest of** friends.

➔ To **emphasize** something in a **negative** way, use 'not very', 'far from', or 'less than'.

Example:

- I can see you're **not very happy** today.
- Her joke was **far from funny**.
- The noise is **less than reassuring**.

## Degrees of qualification – Exercise- Sentence practice

Answer the question as in the example:

Is a broken computer useful?	No, a broken computer is not very useful.
Is the presentation long?	
Are the sales figures good?	
Was the trip easy?	

Degrees of qualification – Exercise- Word order

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Car rental – largest – have – we – Europe's - fleet



## 'The more . . . the more'

- ➡ To express parallel progression, '**the**' + **comparative** . . . , '**the**' + **comparative** is used. The **comparative** is always preceded by '**the**', which begins each clause.

**Example:**

- **The younger** you are, **the easier** it is to learn a language.
- **The more** I learn, **the more** I know.
- **The more** I know, **the more** I forget.
- **The more** I forget, **the less** I know.

- ➡ '**To be**' or a **clause** that would normally contain 'to be' is at times omitted but **understood** in such cases.

**Example:**

- **The nicer** the weather (is), **the happier** I am.
- **The sooner** (it is), **the better**.



## 'The more . . . the more' – Exercises- The right word

1. The more you practice speaking English, \_\_\_\_\_ it gets!  
 easiest - the easier - easier - easy - too easy

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ the phone, the less cumbersome it is.  
 older - heavier - less expensive - lighter

## 'The more . . . the more' – Exercise- Sentence practice

*Express the following sentences in a different way:*

A large turnover means high investment.	The larger the turnover, the higher the investment.
Wait for a long time, and the prices will get lower.	
A high level makes for difficult exercises.	
Bright sun can be a great danger for the skin.	



## A use of the comparative

➔ Sometimes a **comparative** may express an **opposition** between **two** elements without actually stating both elements, when a second element is implied.

**Example:**

- The **younger** generation. (as opposed to 'the **older** generation')
- The **upper** classes. (as opposed to 'the **lower** classes')
- **Sooner** or **later**.

## A use of the comparative – Exercise- Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

Two old people	The older of the two
three expensive watches	
two modern answering machines	
three tall skyscrapers	
two common problems	
two tasty desserts	

## A use of the comparative – Exercises- Fill in the blanks

1.

Have you thought about a hands-free \_\_\_\_\_?

Yes, but is it the same \_\_\_\_\_ as with the \_\_\_\_\_ model?

Oh yes! If anything, \_\_\_\_\_ better.

They have to be \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_, don't they?

If you buy 200, we'll \_\_\_\_\_ them for \_\_\_\_\_ 20 dollars each.

only - slightly - install - model - older - installed - specialists - quality

## The sentence - C1 level

2.

I'll try to \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of people.

I want some men to \_\_\_\_\_ over today.

We could \_\_\_\_\_ a huge contract over this. The \_\_\_\_\_ this is \_\_\_\_\_, the better. Remember, we \_\_\_\_\_ as a team.

In return, can you \_\_\_\_\_ me a \_\_\_\_\_?

sooner- go - solved - lose - work - do - spare - favor

### A use of the comparative – Exercise- Word order

quality - phones - just - The - older - the - is - as - of - good



## Relative clauses

### When 'that' may be left out

➡ The relative pronoun '**that**' is often **omitted** in subordinate clauses.

#### Example:

- The book he gave me makes me fall asleep. (or The book **that** he gave me makes me fall asleep.)
- The CD-ROM I told you about is really fun. (or The CD-ROM **that** I told you about is really fun.)

### When 'that' may be left out – Exercises- Sentence practice

*Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:*

I bought a book. It cost thirty dollars.	The book I bought cost thirty dollars.
He's doing some calculations. They're very complicated.	
They've got some compensation in mind. It's very little.	
She's got a new assistant. He's very lackadaisical.	
He came up with a contract. It was very advantageous.	
She faxed me a reminder. It was brief.	

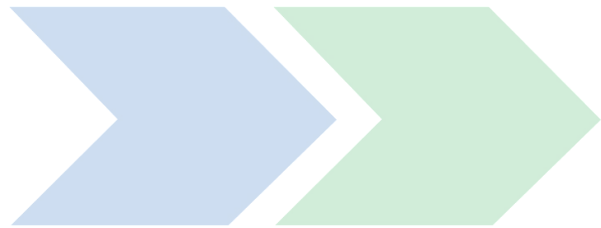
## Direct indirect speech

### The sequence of tenses

The **sequence of tenses** is constructed as follows:

- ➔ In **indirect speech**: when the verb of the **main clause** is a verb expressing opinion or a declaration (to think, to say, to tell...). In the **simple present** or in the **preterite**, the verb of the dependent clause is conjugated as follows:

Main	dependent
Present	present <i>or</i> future <i>or</i> present perfect
Preterite	preterite <i>or</i> conditional <i>or</i> past perfect



**Example:**

Main	Dependent	Dependent - clause tense
He <b>says</b>	it <b>doesn't</b> matter	<b>Present</b>
He <b>said</b>	it <b>didn't</b> matter	<b>Preterite</b>
I <b>think</b>	it <b>will</b> be fun	<b>Future</b>
We <b>thought</b>	it <b>would</b> rain	<b>Conditional</b>
I <b>know</b>	you've <b>tried</b>	<b>past perfect</b>
I <b>knew</b>	you <b>had</b> tried	<b>past perfect</b>

- ➔ With **dependent clauses** introduced by **that** or a **relative pronoun**: when the **main clause** is in the **preterite**, the verb of the dependent clause is conjugated normally in the **preterite**.

**Example:**

- We **were** the ones **who did** it.
- It **was** on Saturday **that it happened** to him.

**Note:** When **that** is used in **indirect speech**, the dependent verb **follows the rule of agreement of indirect speech** (it doesn't necessarily have to be in the preterite).

## The sequence of tenses – Exercise- Text transformation

*Conjugate using the appropriate tenses:*

I have to say that I am very unhappy with your service. You promised that you (to take care) of the problem right away. I (to tell) you immediately that we had received a faulty model. And you assured us that you (to send someone over) by Monday. On top of that, another representative (to say) that the warranty would cover any repairs. I thought your services (to be supposed) to be high-quality.

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## Infinitive clauses

### Verb + infinitive clause

- ▶ The **infinitive clause**, which may **follow** any **verb** that expresses its subject's **command, wish, interdiction, preference**, is formed using **verb + object noun** or **pronoun + infinitive**.
- ▶ The following verbs are normally **active** when they introduce **infinitive clauses**: 'to want', 'to like', 'to love', 'to wish', 'to get', and 'to cause'.

#### Example:

- He **wants John to rent** a replacement vehicle.
- When **would you like your car to be** ready?

- ▶ The following verbs may be **active** or **passive** when they introduce **infinitive clauses**: 'to intend', 'to mean', 'to force', 'to compel', 'to order', 'to forbid', and 'to expect'.

#### Example:

- He **ordered the prisoners to be freed**.
- He **was ordered to pay** at once.

**Note:** 'Not' precedes the infinitive.

#### Example:

- He **expects you not to say** anything.

## Infinitive clauses

A **verb** taking as its **object** an **infinitive clause** must convey a **close relation** between its subject and that of the **infinitive clause** itself.

'To ask', 'to expect' and 'to want' are examples of verbs that may introduce **infinitive clauses**. When an **infinitive clause's subject** is a **pronoun**, the **pronoun** itself is an **object** of the sentence's main **verb**.

<p>➔ 'For' introduces some <b>infinitive clauses</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> In an <b>infinitive clause</b>, any expression of <b>negation precedes</b> the <b>infinitive</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'll ask <b>my secretary to fax</b> you.</li> <li>• Do you <b>expect him to pay</b> more?</li> <li>• She'd like <b>for me to go</b> with you.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <b>advised</b> me <b>not to wait</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ 'For' precedes <b>infinitive clauses</b> expressing <b>goals</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I brought this book <b>for you to read</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ 'For' may also precede <b>objective infinitive clauses</b> that do not express goals.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 'For' + <b>gerund</b> ('-ing' verb) introduces <b>clauses</b> expressing <b>cause</b>. However, this form is <b>not</b> considered an <b>infinitive clause</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm waiting <b>for the rain to stop</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was punished <b>for forgetting</b> to do his homework.</li> </ul>

# The sentence - C1 level

<p>➔ <b>Question words</b> followed by the <b>infinitive</b> can be used to <b>ask for information</b> in a <b>direct</b> or <b>indirect</b> way.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The <b>question words</b> <b>what</b>, <b>which</b>, <b>how many</b>, and <b>how much</b> are sometimes followed by a <b>noun</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm not sure <b>how to find</b> the offices from here.</li> <li>• Could you let me know <b>when to start</b> my presentation?</li> <li>• Have we decided <b>how much to spend</b> on advertising?</li> <li>• I don't know <b>what to do</b> about the problem.</li> <li>• No one was told <b>where to go</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you tell me <b>which train to take</b>?</li> <li>• We don't know <b>what tasks to do</b> first.</li> <li>• She didn't say <b>how much time to spend</b> on the report.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ The <b>infinitive</b> can also be preceded by <b>whether</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geena hasn't decided <b>whether to come</b> or not.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ Also note that the <b>question word why</b> cannot be followed by the infinitive.</p>	

## Infinitive clauses – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

Do you really \_\_\_\_\_ people to \_\_\_\_\_ 10% more?

We \_\_\_\_\_ they'll pay for a top- \_\_\_\_\_ product.

But \_\_\_\_\_ all over the \_\_\_\_\_ are having to \_\_\_\_\_ their belts.

We've given this a \_\_\_\_\_ deal of \_\_\_\_\_.

It's a \_\_\_\_\_ we're prepared to take.

think - pay - great - country - risk - tighten - quality - companies - expect - thought



**Infinitive clauses – Exercise- Word order**

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giving - thanks - much - for - very - me - the - demonstration



## Dependent clauses

### 'That' and dependent clauses

<p>➤ <b>Verbs</b> of knowledge, perception, opinion, agreement, affirmation, assumption, remembrance, forgetting, hope, surprise, and fear may <b>precede dependent clauses introduced by 'that.'</b> 'That' is often <b>omitted</b>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Such <b>dependent clauses</b> can be <b>elliptical</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you <b>think (that)</b> Japan can outmatch the United States?</li> <li>• They're <b>saying (that)</b> the sea's going to be very rough for three days.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b> I don't like dogs. I know you <b>don't</b>.</p>
<p>➤ Main verbs expressing assumptions, suggestions, and requests necessitate use of the <b>subjunctive</b> mood in the explanatory <b>dependent clauses (introduced by 'that')</b> that follow them.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He insists <b>that</b> she <b>come</b>.</li> </ul>
<p>➤ Following a verb like 'to tell,' 'to remind,' or 'to inform,' a <b>'that'</b> clause can be <b>preceded by the object</b> of the main verb.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> When the verb in such a case is 'to explain,' <b>'to'</b> precedes the indirect <b>object</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He told <b>me that</b> she was ill.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I explained <b>to them that</b> it would be a good idea to go to Spain.</li> </ul>

## 'That' and dependent clauses – Exercises- Word order

1. \_\_\_\_\_

deliver - next - that - doubt - can - we - I - before – month

2. \_\_\_\_\_

withhold - think - was - you - that - beginning - to - might - I - payment

3. \_\_\_\_\_

Shakespeare - afraid - that - I - not - would - I'm - understand - in - English.



## Sequence of tenses with 'if'

- ➡ In sentences containing subordinate clauses expressing **conditions** (i.e., introduced by 'if', 'suppose', 'unless', etc.), the **sequence of tenses** is as follows:

**'if' + present/ future**

**Example:** If you **go** to the beach, I'll **come** with you.

**'if' + preterite/present conditional**

**Example:** If you **went** to the beach, I **would come** with you.

**'if' + past perfect/past conditional**

**Example:** If you **had gone** to the beach, I **would have come**.



# The sentence - C1 level

## Use

<p>➔ To describe <b>future situations and conditions</b> that are <b>very likely to happen</b>, use the “<b>if + present + future</b>” form. This form is sometimes called the <b>real conditional</b> because it is used to talk about highly probable events.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If they <b>arrive</b> late, I'll <b>show</b> them where the meeting room is.</li> <li>• We'll <b>sign</b> the contract <b>if</b> they <b>agree</b> to our conditions.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ To talk about <b>future situations and conditions</b> that are <b>more theoretical and slightly less likely</b>, you may use the <b>if + preterite + present conditional</b> form.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If sales <b>rose</b>, our budget <b>would increase</b>.</li> <li>• Our performance <b>would improve</b> if we <b>hired</b> a specialist.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ To describe what <b>could have been done</b> in a <b>past situation</b>, but can <b>no longer be changed</b>, use the <b>if + past perfect + past conditional</b> form.</p> <p>➔ This is the <b>conditional form</b> used to <b>express regrets</b> and to say <b>how a situation might have been different</b>.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If they <b>had finished</b> the report on time, we <b>would have proceeded</b> to the second stage of the project.</li> <li>• She <b>would have come</b> to the conference <b>if</b> she <b>had found</b> a flight from London.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> You may <b>inverse the structure</b> of these <b>conditional forms</b> to achieve the <b>same meaning</b>.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you <b>went</b> to lunch now, I <b>would go</b> with you. (I <b>would go</b> with you <b>if</b> you <b>went</b> to lunch now.)</li> </ul>

## Sequence of tenses with 'if' – Exercises- The right word

1. If I leave my number, \_\_\_\_\_ he call back today?  
easiest - the easier - easier - easy - too easy

2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ us sooner, we could have taken some action.  
has told - had been told - had told - have told

3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would stay in the city.  
am - are - were - would be - am being - be

## Sequence of tenses with 'if' – Exercise- Sentence practice

*Rewrite as in the example:*

Even though it's sunny, I don't want to go out.	Even though it was sunny, I didn't want to go out.
Even though I don't want to, I must go to work.	
If her temperature's low, she'll be all right.	
Even though he smokes, he's in good health.	
If you give him a ring, he'll try and help you.	
Even though it's the top-of-the-range model, it's not very reliable.	

## Sequence of tenses with 'if' – Exercise- Text transformation

*Rewrite the text using the appropriate tense and mood:*

If I had worked late last night, I (to finish) the accounts. Maybe if I don't take a lunch break, I (to be able to) leave at a reasonable time this evening. If the office was better organized and more efficient, we (to have not) so many overdue invoices. If I take on some more staff, they hopefully (to help) me avoid these problems in the future. If we brought the internal computer system up to date we (to process) invoices more quickly.

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## 'So that' + 'may' or 'can'

Objectives are expressed using 'so that' followed by:

<p>➔ A present simple</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He'll take a taxi <b>so that</b> he <b>arrives</b> on time.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ 'may / might' or 'can / could' (mainly in speech)</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He told her about my trip to New York <b>so that</b> she <b>could</b> help me with my itinerary.</li> </ul>
<p>➔ 'will / would'</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 'In order that' (more rare and formal than 'so that') may also express objectives.</p>	<p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I wrote it in my diary <b>so that</b> I <b>wouldn't</b> forget.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'll do the laundry today <b>in order that</b> I <b>may</b> (or <b>can</b>) go out to dinner tomorrow.</li> </ul>

## 'So that' + 'may' or 'can' – Exercise- Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

I'll reserve accommodation by phone. I'll go straight to my hotel.	I'll reserve accommodation by phone so that I can go straight to my hotel.
I'll collect some money. We'll buy her a present.	
She'll come over to your place. You can discuss her suggestions.	
I'll organize a guided tour. They'll see New York.	
We'll take the subway. We'll avoid the congestion.	
I'll tie up the loose ends. We'll start something else.	

## The impersonal structure

### The impersonal structure

An **impersonal structure**, used to talk about **people in general**, is constructed as follows:

<p><b>A</b> - The <b>passive form without the agent</b>. This is only possible if the active sentence contains a direct object.</p>	<p><u><b>Example:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The castle <b>was built</b> in 1478. (Active sentence: <b>Somebody</b> built the castle in 1478.)</li> <li>• We <b>are expected</b> at 7 o'clock. (Active sentence: <b>Someone</b> expects us at 7 o'clock.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>B</b> - The personal pronouns <b>we, you, they</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ <b>We</b> when the <b>speaker</b> is <b>included</b> in the group of people in question.</li> <li>➔ <b>You</b> when the <b>listener</b> is <b>included</b> in the group of people in question, but the speaker, in general, isn't.</li> <li>➔ <b>They</b> when <b>neither the speaker nor listener</b> are included in the group of people in question.</li> </ul>	<p><u><b>Example:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>We</b> drive on the left side of the road. (In this case, the speaker is British.)</li> </ul> <p><u><b>Example:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>You</b> drink a lot of tea in Britain. (In this case, the listener is British.)</li> </ul> <p><u><b>Example:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>They</b> are very friendly in Ireland.</li> </ul>
<p><b>C</b> - <b>People</b> (plural meaning), <b>somebody / someone</b> (singular meaning).</p>	<p><u><b>Example:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>People</b> think he's funny.</li> <li>• <b>Someone's</b> on the phone for you.</li> </ul>
<p><b>D</b> - The indefinite pronoun <b>one</b> in <b>proverbs</b> or other expressions of that type.</p>	<p><u><b>Example:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>One</b> never knows. (More familiar: <b>You</b> never know.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>E</b> - <b>There is + noun with a verbal meaning</b></p>	<p><u><b>Example:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>There is a knock</b> at the door.</li> </ul>



The impersonal structure – Exercises- Word order

1. \_\_\_\_\_

a - catch - be - must - There – somewhere

2. \_\_\_\_\_

many - the - how - cars - do - United - have - you - in - States?



## The sentence - solutions

### Affirmative/negative sentence, word order - Solutions

#### Emphatic 'do' - Solutions

#### Emphatic 'do' – Exercise- Sentence practice

Do you want to avoid Paul?	Oh yes, I do want to avoid him.
Does Lisa need to leave?	Oh yes, she does need to leave.
Do you need to apply?	Oh yes, I do need to apply.
Do Simon and Michael want to find out?	Oh yes, they do want to find out.

## Short answers - Solutions

### Uses of 'so' - Solutions

#### Uses of 'so' – Exercises- Word order

1. We've taken so many orders that we've fallen a little behind.
2. An important customer is withholding payment, so our cash flow is suffering.

## Comparisons - Solutions

### Irregular comparatives - Solutions

#### Irregular comparatives – Exercise- Text transformation

**Rewrite the following text using the comparative:**

The powerful new vacuum cleaner features a better filtering system and a smaller, sturdier body. The redesigned engine produces less noise than ever. A longer hose extension will allow you to reach further into those difficult corners. The improved click-and-open feature makes it easier to dispose of and replace filter bags. Combining quality and value, you won't find a better model on the market.

## Similarity: 'like' and 'as' - Solutions

### Similarity: 'like' and 'as' – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

It **smelt as if** the canteen was burning.

The office **looks like** a bomb site.

I **feel like** a fool.

It **sounds as though** you need a break. This meal **tastes** awful.

You **look as if** you should sit down for a while.

### Similarity: 'like' and 'as' – Exercise- Sentence practice

Most people love pasta. So do I.	Like most people, I love pasta.
John works late every day. So does Sheila.	Like John, Sheila works late every day. Like him, she works late every day. Like him, Sheila works late every day.
Everyone watches TV. So do I	Like everyone, I watch TV.
Everyone at work speaks English. So does the boss.	Like everyone at work, the boss speaks English.

### Similarity: 'like' and 'as' – Exercise- Word order

Free delivery does sound like an interesting offer.

### Similarity: 'like' and 'as' – Exercises- Text transformation

**Rewrite the text using "of + possessive pronoun":**

Coming to the trade show to present ourselves as a leading service provider was an idea of mine. Indeed, an objective of ours has always been to strengthen our market position. A key aspiration of theirs is to define strategic approaches to selling. Moreover, an ambition of his is to initiate useful contacts. Another aim of ours is to offer clients pertinent business prospects.

.....

## Reinforcing the comparative - Solutions

### Reinforcing the comparative – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

Buying your first car is **far more** exciting than buying your second.  
 A motorbike is far and **away** the most dangerous form of transport.  
 The market is **much** better than it was last year.  
 Sending a letter is even **slower** than sending a fax.  
 The old model is not **nearly** as impressive as the new one.  
 Flying is three **times** as expensive as taking the train.

### Reinforcing the comparative – Exercise- Word order

The designs are even more stylish.

.....

## Degrees of qualification - Solutions

### Degrees of qualification – Exercise- Sentence practice

Is a broken computer useful?	No, a broken computer is not very useful.
Is the presentation long?	No, the presentation is not very long. No, it is not very long. No, it's not very long. No, it isn't very long.
Are the sales figures good?	No, the sales figures aren't very good. No, they aren't very good. No, they are not very good. No, the sales figures are not very good.
Was the trip easy?	No, the trip was not very easy. No, it wasn't very easy. No, it was not very easy. No, the trip wasn't very easy.

### Degrees of qualification – Exercise- word order

We have Europe's largest car rental fleet.

.....

## 'The more . . . the more' - Solutions

### 'The more . . . the more' – Exercises- The right word

1. The more you practice speaking English, **the easier** it gets!
2. The **lighter** the phone, the less cumbersome it is.

### 'The more . . . the more' – Exercises- Sentence practice

A large turnover means high investment.	The larger the turnover, the higher the investment.
Wait for a long time, and the prices will get lower.	The longer you wait, the lower the prices get. The longer you wait, the lower the prices. The longer you wait, the lower the prices will get.
A high level makes for difficult exercises.	The higher the level, the more difficult the exercises.
Bright sun can be a great danger for the skin.	The brighter the sun, the greater the danger for the skin. The brighter the sun is, the greater the danger for the skin.

## A use of the comparative - Solutions

### A use of the comparative – Exercise- Grammar practice

Two old people	The older of the two
three expensive watches	the more expensive of the three
two modern answering machines	the more modern of the two
three tall skyscrapers	the taller of the three
two common problems	the commoner of the two the more common of the two
two tasty desserts	the tastier of the two the more tasty of the two

**A use of the comparative – Exercises- Fill in the blanks**

1.  
Have you thought about a hands-free **model**?  
Yes, but is it the same **quality** as with the **older** model?  
Oh yes! If anything, **slightly** better.  
They have to be **installed** by **specialists** , don't they?  
If you buy 200, we'll **install** them for **only** 20 dollars each.

2.  
I'll try to **spare** a couple of people.  
I want some men to **go** over today.  
We could **lose** a huge contract over  
this. The **sooner** this is **solved**, the  
better. Remember, we **work** as a  
team.  
In return, can you **do** me a **favor**?



**A use of the comparative - Exercises: word order**

The quality of the older phones is just as good.



**Relative clauses - Solutions**

**When 'that' may be left out - Solutions**

**When 'that' may be left out – Exercise- Sentence practice**

I bought a book. It cost thirty dollars.	The book I bought cost thirty dollars.
He's doing some calculations. They're very complicated.	The calculations he's doing are very complicated.
They've got some compensation in mind. It's very little.	The compensation they've got in mind is very little.
She's got a new assistant. He's very lackadaisical.	The new assistant she's got is very lackadaisical.
He came up with a contract. It was very advantageous.	The contract he came up with was very advantageous.
She faxed me a reminder. It was brief.	The reminder she faxed me was brief.

**Direct indirect speech - Solutions**

**The sequence of tenses - Solutions**

**The sequence of tenses – Exercise- Text transformation**

I have to say that I am very unhappy with your service. You promised that you would take care of the problem right away. I told you immediately that we had received a faulty model. And you assured us that you would send someone over by Monday. On top of that, another representative said that the warranty would cover any repairs. I thought your services were supposed to be high-quality.

## Infinitive clauses - Solutions

### Infinitive clauses - Solutions

#### Infinitive clauses – Exercise- Fill in the blanks

Do you really **expect** people to **pay** 10% more?

We **think** they'll pay for a top- **quality** product.

But **companies** all over the **country** are having to **tighten** their belts. We've given this a **great** deal of **thought**.

It's a **risk** we're prepared to take.

#### Infinitive clauses – Exercise- Word order

Thanks very much for giving me the demonstration.

.....

## Dependent clauses – Solutions

### 'That' and dependent clauses - Solutions

#### 'That' and dependent clauses – Exercise- Word order

1. I doubt that we can deliver before next month.
2. I was beginning to think that you might withhold payment.
3. I'm afraid that I would not understand Shakespeare in English.

.....



## Sequence of tenses with 'if' - Solutions

### Sequence of tenses with 'if' – Exercises- The right word

1. If I leave my number, **will** he call back today?
2. If you **had told** us sooner, we could have taken some action.
3. If I **were** you, I would stay in the city.

### Sequence of tenses with 'if' – Exercise- Sentence practice

Even though it's sunny, I don't want to go out.	Even though it was sunny, I didn't want to go out.
Even though I don't want to, I must go to work.	Even though I didn't want to, I had to go to work.
If her temperature's low, she'll be all right.	If her temperature was low, she'd be all right. If her temperature were low, she'd be all right.
Even though he smokes, he's in good health.	Even though he smoked, he was in good health.
If you give him a ring, he'll try and help you.	If you gave him a ring, he'd try and help you.
Even though it's the top-of-the-range model, it's not very reliable.	Even though it was the top-of-the-range model, it wasn't very reliable.

### Sequence of tenses with 'if' – Exercise- Text transformation

If I had worked late last night, I'd have finished the accounts. Maybe if I don't take a lunch break, I'll be able to leave at a reasonable time this evening. If the office was better organized and more efficient, we would not have so many overdue invoices. If I take on some more staff, hopefully they'll help me avoid these problems in the future. If we brought the internal computer system up to date we'd process invoices more quickly.

.....

## 'So that' + 'may' or 'can' - Solutions

### 'So that' + 'may' or 'can' – Exercise- Sentence practice

I'll reserve accommodation by phone. I'll go straight to my hotel.	I'll reserve accommodation by phone so that I can go straight to my hotel.
I'll collect some money. We'll buy her a present.	I'll collect some money so that we can buy her a present.
She'll come over to your place. You can discuss her suggestions.	She'll come over to your place so that you can discuss her suggestions.
I'll organize a guided tour. They'll see New York.	I'll organize a guided tour so that they can see New York.
We'll take the subway. We'll avoid the congestion.	We'll take the subway so that we can avoid the congestion.
I'll tie up the loose ends. We'll start something else.	I'll tie up the loose ends so that we can start something else.

.....

## The impersonal structure - Solutions

### The impersonal structure - Solutions

#### The impersonal structure – Exercise- word order

1. There must be a catch somewhere.
  2. How many cars do you have in the United States?
- .....

ENGLISH  
SPANISH  
FRENCH  
GERMAN  
ITALIAN  
DUTCH

