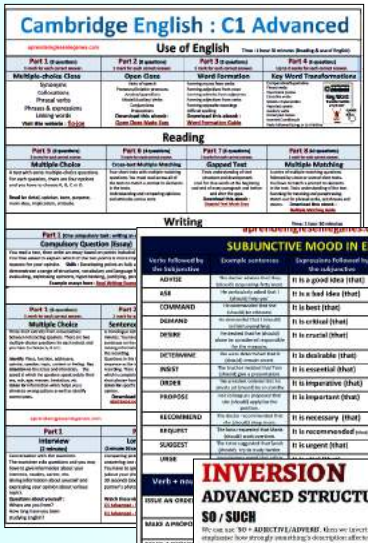
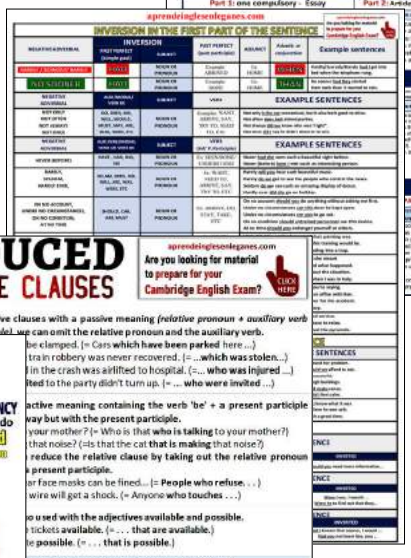
aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Cambridge English

C1-C2

BEST Grammar Sheets & Tables





While every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this book, the publisher assumes no responsibility for errors or omissions, or for damages resulting from the use of the information contained herein.

C1-C2 BEST GRAMMAR SHEETS & TABLES

First edition. 8 June 2024

Copyright © 2024 D.Méndez.

Written by D.Méndez.

ISBN: 9781688892457

www.aprendeinglesenleganes.com

No part of the contents of this book may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means without the written permission of the author, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Click on headings to go directly to the content.

6. Cambridge English : C1 Advanced Table
7. Cambridge English : C2 Proficiency Table
8. 108 Phrasal Prepositional Verbs
9. 16 Popular English proverbs
10. 44 Hyphenated compound verbs in English
11. Adding extra information
12. Advanced Comparatives
13. Advanced Comparatives 2
14. Advanced English Suffixes
15. Advanced Structures
16. As it is / As it were
17. As... As… (phrases)
18. Be up / Be down (phrases)
19. Binomials
20. Causative Verbs : Have and Get
21. Cause for + Noun
22. Chance to do / Chance of doing
23. Cleft Sentences (Table)
24. Come as a… to someone
25. Common C1/C2 Reflexive verbs
26. Common Correlative Conjunctions
27. Common words with silent letters in English
28. Conditionals - Advanced Conditionals
29. Conditionals - Conditional Expressions
30. Conditionals - If sentences - C1-C2
31. Conditionals - Mixed conditionals
32. Consist in / Consist of
33. Count on / Depend on / Rely on
34. Dangling Modifiers
35. Differentiate, Distinguish, Discriminate
36. Direct and Indirect Speech
37. Doing too much - phrases
38. Doubt that / Doubt whether/if
39. Emphatic Pronouns
40. Ever to express emphasis
41. Exclamations with WHAT and HOW
42. Expressing lack of surprise (Phrases)
43. Extent - Phrases
44. For meaning because

45. Future Continuous
46. Give Rise to / Give Way to
47. Having a lot to do
48. Historical Present
49. Hope - Phrases
50. I wish you didn't / I wish you wouldn't
51. If I were / If I was
52. IF meaning although
53. Immediate Future Expressions
54. Impersonal Passive / Personal Passive
55. Imposing or transferring responsibility
56. Inasmuch as vs insofar as
57. In the (short/medium/long) term / In the (short/long) run
58. Including or omitting relative pronouns
59. Indeed - How to use this word
60. Inversion - Advanced Structures
61. Inversion in English - Neither and Nor
62. Inversion in English (Table)
63. It as an empty object
64. It comes a time when… or There comes a time when…
65. It's a good job / It's a good thing / It's just as well
66. It's about/high time + past subjunctive
67. Joining negative ideas
68. Make it so that - Phrase
69. Might (criticism / suggestions)
70. Much to someone's … / To someone's….
71. Muse, Amuse, Bemuse
72. Not as … as… , Not so… as…
73. Not so much … / Not… so much as… / Not so much … as
74. ONLY meaning but or except
75. Participle Clauses
76. Phrases meaning in addition
77. Phrases with ALL
78. Phrases with ALONG
79. Phrases with CASE
80. Phrases with ONCE
81. Phrases with YET
82. Ponder vs Pander
83. Possessive Gerunds
84. Present Habits
85. Prevent, Stop, Avoid
86. Propose, Recommend, Suggest

87. Put someone to something - Put something to someone
88. Reduce relative clauses
89. Reduplicatives
90. Result in / Result from
91. Saxon Genitive - Special Cases
92. Singular They
93. So + adjective + that / So + adjective + as to
94. So much (phrases)
95. -some (adjective suffix)
96. Some to express a positive / negative opinion
97. Something / A bit / Someone… of a something
98. Spoken English - Advanced Phrases
99. STILL meaning despite that
100. Subjunctive mood in English
101. Substitution with "DO SO"
102. Tag Questions - Imperatives
103. Tag Questions - Question Tags : There
104. Tag Questions - Universal Tags Questions
105. Tag Questions -Double Positives
106. Tags - Statement /Reinforcement Tags
107. The fact that (table)
108. There is no question (phrases)
109. To + Gerund (Phrases)
110. To bits (phrase)
111. To-Infinitive in non-finite relative clauses
112. To like someone or something - Phrases
113. To use something to achieve something - Phrases
114. Trinomials
115. Trust, Distrust, Entrust
116. Useful homophones
117. Very + Noun
118. Wait, Await, Expect
119. Wary vs Weary
120. What little , What few
121. When is "THE" used with superlatives?
122. Will / Would - Expressing Willingness and Unwillingness
123. -wise (suffix)
124. WITH meaning because of
125. Would Rather / Would Sooner

Cambridge English : C1 Advanced

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Use of English

Time : 1 hour 30 minutes (Reading & use of English)

Part 1 (8 questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	Part 2 (8 questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	Part 3 (8 questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	Part 4 (6 questions) Up to 2 marks for each correct answer.
Multiple-choice Cloze	**Open Cloze**	**Word Formation**	**Key Word Transformations**
Synonyms Collocations Phrasal verbs Phrases & expressions Linking words **Visit this website :** flo-joe	Parts of speech Pronouns/Relative pronouns Articles/Quantifiers Modal/Auxiliary Verbs Conjunctions Prepositions **Download this ebook :** Open Cloze Made Easy	Forming nouns from verbs Forming adjectives from noun Forming adverbs from adjectives Forming adjectives from verbs Forming opposite meanings Difficult spelling **Download this ebook :** Word Formation Guide	Comparative/Superlative Phrasal verbs Impersonal passive Causative verbs Modals of speculation Reported speech Auxiliary verbs Unreal past tenses Inverted Conditionals Verbs followed by ing or to infinitive

Reading

Part 5 (6 questions) 2 marks for each correct answer.	Part 6 (4 questions) 2 marks for each correct answer.	Part 7 (6 questions) 2 marks for each correct answer.	Part 8 (10 questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.
Multiple Choice	**Cross-text Multiple Matching**	**Gapped Text**	**Multiple Matching**
A text with some multiple-choice questions. For each question, there are four options and you have to choose A, B, C or D. **Read for** detail, opinion, tone, purpose, main idea, implication, attitude.	Four short texts with multiple-matching questions. You must read across all of the texts to match a prompt to elements in the texts. Understanding and comparing opinions and attitudes across texts.	Tests understanding of text structure and development. Look for clue words at the beginning and end of every paragraph and before and after the gaps. **Download this ebook :** Gapped Text Made Easy	A series of multiple-matching questions followed by a text or several short texts. You have to match a prompt to elements in the text. Tests understanding of the text. Scanning for meaning and paraphrasing. Watch out for phrasal verbs, set phrases and idioms. **Download this ebook :** Multiple Matching Guide

Writing

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Part 1 (One compulsory task : writing an essay)	Part 2 (One task to be selected from a choice of three)
Compulsory Question (Essay) 220–260 words	**Situationally Based Writing Task** 220–260 words
You read a text, then write an essay based on points included in the text. You'll be asked to explain which of the two points is more important, and to give reasons for your opinion. **Skills :** Developing points as fully as possible in order to demonstrate a range of structures, vocabulary and language functions, such as evaluating, expressing opinions, hypothesising, justifying, persuading. **Example essays here :** Real Writing Examples	Proposal, Review, Email ,Letter, Report Study the format of each kind of text Download this document : Writing structure **Download this ebook :** Writing Test Guide

Listening

Time : About 40 minutes

Part 1 (6 questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	Part 2 (8 questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	Part 3 (6 questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	Part 4 (10 questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.
Multiple Choice	**Sentence Completion**	**Multiple Choice**	**Multiple Matching**
Three short extracts from conversations between interacting speakers. There are two multiple-choice questions for each extract and you have to choose A, B or C. **Identify:** Place, function, addressee, opinion, speaker, topic, content or feeling. **Pay attention to** the stress and intonation, the speed at which the speakers speak and/or their sex, role, age, manner, hesitation, etc. **Listen for** information which helps you o eliminate wrong options as well as identify correct ones.	A monologue lasting approximately 3 minutes. You have to complete the sentences on the question paper with the missing information which you hear on the recording. Questions in this task follow the same sequence as the information heard on the recording. There is one gap per sentence, which is completed by a single word or short phrase from the listening text. **Listen for** specific information, stated opinion. **Download this book :** SENTENCE COMPLETION BOOK	A conversation between two or more speakers of approximately 4 minutes. You have to answer some multiple-choice questions by choosing the correct answer from four options (A, B C or D). **Listen for** gist, attitude, opinion, purpose, feeling, main points and detail. **Think about** the focus of the question. For example, are you listening to decide on the speaker, the place, etc.? Listening parts 3 and 4 - tips	A series of five themed monologues of approximately 30 seconds each. On the question paper, there are two tasks and for each task you have to match each of the five speakers to one of eight possible answers. **Listen for** gist, attitude, opinion, main points, speaker purpose and feeling; interpreting context. Be careful of distractors. Pay attention to words that express emotion. Example: I was burnt out, it was amazing, I hated it, etc.

Speaking

Time : 15 minutes per pair of candidates

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
Interview **(2 minutes)**	**Long Turn** **(1minute 30 seconds per candidate)**	**Collaborative Task** **(3 minutes)**	**Discussion** **(5 minutes)**
Conversation with the examiner. The examiner asks questions and you may have to give information about your interests, studies, career, etc. Giving information about yourself and expressing your opinion about various topics. **Questions about yourself :** Where are you from? How long have you been studying English?	Comparing pictures and answering one question. You have to speak for 1 minute (about your photos) + comment for 30 seconds (about the topic of your partner's photos) **Watch these videos :** C1 Advanced - Speaking Test C1 Advanced - Speaking Test 2	**Visual prompts** 2 minute discussion followed by 1 minute to make a decision. **Skills:** Exchanging ideas, expressing and justifying opinions, agreeing and/or disagreeing, suggesting, speculating, evaluating, reaching a decision through negotiation, etc.	Further discussion with the other candidate based on the topics or issues raised in the task in Part 3. The interlocutor asks each of you some questions and you discuss them with the other candidate. **Skills :** Expressing and justifying opinions, agreeing and/or disagreeing. **Download this document :** Speaking Test Guide

Cambridge English : C2 Proficiency

Use of English

PART 1 (8 Questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	PART 2 (8 Questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	PART 3 (8 Questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	PART 4 (6 Questions) Up to 2 marks for each correct answer.
Multiple choice	**Open cloze**	**Word formation**	**Key Word Transformation**
Synonyms Collocations Idioms Phrasal verbs Fixed phrases & expressions Linking words Idioms Complementation Semantic precision	Parts of speech Pronouns/Relative pronouns Articles/Quantifiers Modal/Auxiliary Verbs Conjunctions Prepositions Awareness and control of grammar with some focus on vocabulary.	Forming nouns from verbs Forming adjectives from noun Forming adverbs from adjectives Forming adjectives from verbs Forming opposite meanings Difficult spelling Vocabulary, in particular the use of affixation, internal changes and compounding in word formation.	Comparative/Superlative Passive & impersonal passive Phrasal verbs Causative verbs Modals of speculation Inverted sentences Reported speech Auxiliary verbs Conditionals Unreal past tenses

Reading

PART 5 (6 Questions) 2 marks for each correct answer.	PART 6 (7 Questions) 2 marks for each correct answer.	PART 7 (10 Questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.
Multiple choice	**Gapped text**	**Multiple matching**
Understanding of the text. Paraphrasing Identifying detail, opinion, attitude, tone, purpose, main idea, implication and how a text is organised.	Understanding of cohesion, coherence, text structure, global meaning. Paraphrasing. Look for clue word at the beginning and end of every paragraph and before and after the gaps. 	Tests understanding of opinion, detail, attitude and specific information. Scanning for meaning Paraphrasing. Watch out for phrasal verbs, set phrases and idioms.

Writing

Part 1: one compulsory - Essay		Part 2: Article, Essay ,Letter, Report or Review	
One compulsory question	**240–280 words**	**One question from a choice of four**	**280–320 words**
Writing a discursive essay in which you have to summarise and evaluate the key points contained in two texts of approximately 100 words each. Candidates must integrate a summary of these key points, an evaluation of the abstract arguments involved and their own ideas on the topic in a coherent essay.		A choice of four questions (2–5). For Questions 2–4, you may have to write an article, a letter, a report or a review. **Question 5:** If you read one of the set books and want to write about it, you may decide to try Question 5. You have a choice of two tasks, 5(a) or 5(b) for this question.You may have to write an article, essay, letter, report or a review.	

Listening

PART 1 (6 Questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	PART 2 (9 Questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	PART 3 (5 Questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.	PART 4 (10 Questions) 1 mark for each correct answer.
Multiple choice	**Sentence completion**	**Multiple choice**	**Multiple matching**
Three short, unrelated recordings lasting approximately 1 minute each. You have to listen to the recordings and answer two multiple-choice questions for each recording. Each question has three options (A, B or C). Listening for gist, detail, function, purpose, topic, speaker, addressee, feeling, attitude, opinion, etc.	A monologue or prompted monologue lasting 3–4 minutes. The questions are a series of incomplete sentences. You have to listen to the recording and identify the information you need (one to three words) to fill each gap. Listening for specific information, stated opinion.	A recording with interacting speakers lasting 3–4 minutes. You have to listen to the recording and answer a series of multiple-choice questions, each with four options (A, B, C or D). Listening for opinion, gist, detail, inference.	Five short, themed monologues, of approximately 35 seconds each. There are two multiple-matching tasks. Each multiple-matching task requires the selection of the five correct options from a list of eight. Gist, attitude, main points, interpreting context.

Speaking

PART 1 : Interview	PART 2 : Collaborative task	PART 3 : Long turn and discussion
2 minutes	**4 minutes**	**10 minutes (2-minute long turn for each candidate and then approximately 6 minutes for the discussion).**
Conversation between the interlocutor and each candidate. The examiner asks each of you a series of questions, addressing a question to each of you in turn, to give you an opportunity to talk about yourselves. Giving information about yourself and expressing your opinion or speculating about various topics.	The interlocutor gives you some spoken instructions and one or more pictures to look at. First, you have to answer a question which focuses on your reaction to aspects of one or more pictures (1 minute). The second part is a decision-making task which you have to do with the other candidate.	The interlocutor gives you a card with a question and some ideas on it and you have to speak for about 2 minutes on your own. After you finish, your partner has to comment and the interlocutor then asks you both a question on the same topic. The interlocutor follows the same procedure with your partner and then leads a discussion with both of you. Speaking on your own for a longer time, expressing and justifying opinions, developing topics.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

108 Phrasal prepositional verbs

(three-word phrasal verbs)

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

Phrasal-prepositional verbs are made up of three parts: a verb, an adverb particle, and a preposition. These verbs are always transitive (have a direct object) and are often used in informal contexts. Although they are inseparable (the object always comes immediately after the preposition, and not in any other position) , there are some exceptions to this rule and some of these verbs also take a direct object after the verb as well as an object of the preposition (examples written in red below).

Average out at sth	Do away with sb/sth	Go ahead with sth	Own up to sth
Add up to sth	Do sb out of sth	Go along with sth	Press on with sth
Back out of sth	Drop in on sb	Go back on sth	Push on with sth
Be on about sth	Drop out of sth	Go in for sth	Put sth down to sth
Be up for sth	Face up to sth	Grow out of sth	Put in for sth
Be up to sth	Fall back on sth	Hold out for sth	Put sb up to sth
Break out in sth	Fall behind with sth	Keep away from sb/sth	Put up with sb/sth
Break out of swh/sth	Fall out with sb	Keep up with sb/sth	Reach out to sb
Bring sb out in sth	(be) Fed up with sb/sth	Let sb in on sth	Run away from sb/sth
Burst in on sb/sth	Feel up to sth	Listen in on sb/sth	Run out of sth
Call out to sb	Fill in for sb	Listen out for sth	Send away for sth
Call sb out on sth	Fix sb up with sb/sth	Live up to sth	Shy away from sth
Cash in on sth	Hold back on sth	Load up on sth	Stand in for sb
Catch up on sth	Gang up against/on sb	Look down on sb	Stand up for sb/sth
Catch up with sb	Get away with sth	Look forward to sth	Stand up to sb/sth
Chalk sth up to sth	Get back to sb/sth	Look in on sb	Stick up for sb
Check up on sb/sth	Get back at sb	Look out for sb/sth	Take sth out on sb
Clamp down on sth	Get along with sb	Look up to sb	Take sb up on sth
Close in on sb	Get in on sth	Make off with sth	Talk sb out of sth
Come down with sth	Get on with sb/sth	Make out with sb	Talk back to sb
Come down on sb	Get out of sth	Make up for sth	Turn away from sth
Come forward with sth	Get sth over with	Make up to sb	Wake up to sth
Come up against sth	Get rid of sb/sth	Measure up to sb/sth	Walk away from sb/sth
Come up for sth	Get (a)round to sth	Miss out on sth	Walk away with sth
Come up with sth	Get through to sb	Move in on sb/sth	Walk out on sb/sth
Cut back on sth	Get through with sth	Move on to sth	Watch out for sb/sth
Cut down on sth	Get back to sb/sth	Open up to sb/sth	Zero in on sth

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

16 POPULAR ENGLISH PROVERBS

Speakers tend to use proverbs to comment on a situation, often at the end of a true story someone has told, or in response to some event.

C2 PROFICIENCY
LEARN HOW TO DO
GAPPED TEXT
EXERCISES

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Do not risk losing something you already have by trying to get something you think might be better. • I'll hold onto this job offer. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.	**Don't count your chickens before they hatch.** Don't rely on things happening, as they may not. • I know you're excited about the job offer, but don't count your chickens before they hatch.
Don't put all your eggs in one basket. Don't invest all your efforts or attention in just one thing. • Investing in different stocks is a good strategy; don't put all your eggs in one basket.	**Every cloud has a silver lining.** There is something positive to be found in every difficult or challenging situation. • Although she lost her job, she found a new opportunity. Every cloud has a silver lining.
Look before you leap Check that something is not going to cause problems or have a bad result before you do it. • Before making a major purchase, it's important to look before you leap	**Many hands make light work.** A lot of people helping make a job easier. • We divided the tasks among the group, and with everyone's help, the project was completed quickly. Many hands make light work.
Never judge a book by its cover. Don't judge people/things by their outward appearance. • I initially thought he was unfriendly, but after getting to know him, I realized that you should never judge a book by its cover.	**Never look a gift-horse in the mouth.** Never refuse something good that is offered to you. • Even though the gift wasn't exactly what I expected, I graciously accepted it without questioning its value. Never look a gift-horse in the mouth.
One swallow doesn't make a summer. One positive sign does not mean that all will be well. • The team won the first match, but one swallow doesn't make summer. • She received one positive review, but one swallow doesn't make a summer.	**People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.** Don't judge others for faults you also possess. • It's ironic how she lectures others on their spending habits when she herself is drowning in debt. People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves. Take care of small sums of money and they will become large sums. • I make sure to save money by avoiding unnecessary expenses. Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves.	**There's no smoke without fire.** **Where there's smoke, there's fire.** Rumours are usually based on some degree of truth. • There have been rumours circulating about layoffs in the company, and where there's smoke, there's fire.
Too many cooks spoil the broth. Too many people interfering is counterproductive. • The committee meeting was unproductive as too many people kept interrupting and offering conflicting opinions. Too many cooks spoil the broth.	**We'll cross that bridge when we come to it.** We'll deal with that problem when it actually happen. • I'm not sure how we'll handle the situation if it arises, but we'll cross that bridge when we come to it.
You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink. You can try to persuade someone to do something, but you can't force them. • The teacher presented the material, but some students refused to engage. You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink.	**You can't have your cake and eat it too.** You can't have everything you want; sometimes, choices or compromises need to be made. • You can't have your cake and eat it - if you want more local services, you can't expect to pay less tax.

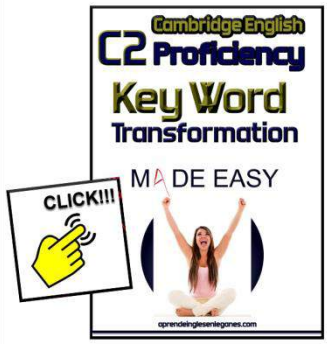
44 Hyphenated Compound verbs in English

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

bad-mouth
blow-dry
bottle-feed
booby-trap
cold-shoulder
cross-examine
cross-refer
double-book
double-check
double-click
double-cross
dry-clean
fact-check
fast-track
fast-forward
flash-freeze
force-feed
freeze-dry
gift-wrap
hand-wash
hard-boil
hot-wire
ice-skate
job-hunt
jump-start
lip-read
lip-sync
mass-produce
one-up
role-play
roller-skate
rubber-stamp
short-change
second-guess
soft-pedal
spoon-feed
spot-check
spring-clean
sugar-coat
sweet-talk
test-drive
two-time
window-shop
x-ray

ADDING EXTRA INFORMATION

aprendeinglesenleganes.com



C2 PROFICIENCY
Learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
Exercises

NOT TO MENTION - idiom B2

used for adding a comment that emphasizes the main idea of what you have already said

- He's one of the kindest and most intelligent, not to mention handsome, men I know.
- I'm amazed you find the time, not to mention the energy, to do any work at all.

NOT FORGETTING - phrase

used to include something in the list of things that you have just mentioned

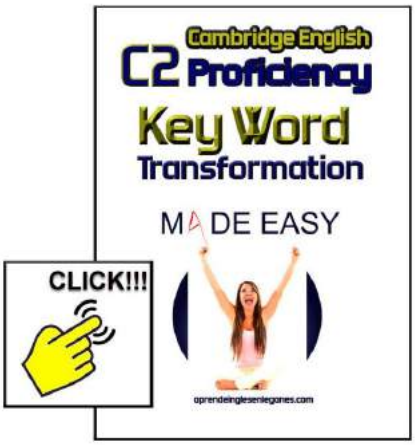
- I share the house with Jim, Ian and Sam, not forgetting Spike, the dog.
- You'll have to pay for the packaging and transportation costs, not forgetting airport taxes.

TO SAY NOTHING OF - idiom C2

used for adding extra information to what you have just said

- It would be an enormous amount of work, to say nothing of the cost.
- Pollution affects the soil, to say nothing of its impact on wildlife.

ADVANCED COMPARATIVES



C2 PROFICIENCY
learn how to do
Key Word Transformation
exercises

not anything near
not anywhere near
nowhere near
not in any way
in no way
not anything like
nothing like
not at all
not nearly
not quite

as + adjective + **as**

Examples

not anything near : not at all, not in any way

- I wasn't expecting anything near as good as this.

not anywhere/ nowhere near as...as : not nearly /very much less

- He's nowhere near as popular as he used to be.

not in any way / in no way as...as: not at all

- This second match was in no way as exciting as the first.

not anything like as...as: not at all /not nearly

- The exam wasn't anything like as hard as I expected.

nothing like as...as : not at all /not nearly

- Iron is nothing like as hard as diamond.

not at all as...as : definitely not

- Fitting a floor is not at all as hard as it may seem.

not nearly as...as : much less than ; not at all

- It's not nearly as late as I thought it was.

not quite as...as : not completely

- The weather was not quite as nice as on our two previous trips.

ADVANCED COMPARATIVES 2

C1 Advanced
C2 Proficiency

C1 Advanced
learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
exercises

Progressive comparison

We can describe how something increases or decreases in intensity by repeating more or the same comparative adjective, with and between the forms:

- It gets **more and more** difficult to understand what is going on.
- House prices are getting **higher and higher**.

We can also use the adverb "increasingly"+ adjective to do the same.

- Doctors are growing **increasingly** concerned about his condition.
- Marketing techniques are becoming **increasingly** sophisticated.

Double comparatives

We use double comparatives with "the" to say that one situation leads to another. Note the use of the comma after the first clause.

- **The more** you read, **the more** you'll learn.
- **The more** I thought about it, **the less** I liked the idea.
- **The less** I see of him, **the better**!

We sometimes omit the verb be in the clauses:

- **The more** sophisticated the product, **the more** substantial the potential profit.

Contrastive comparison

When we contrast two related qualities, we always use more (not -er):

- Her eyes are **more** green **than** grey.
- His behaviour was **more** strange **than** suspicious.

We can also use not so much … as or rather than:

- I'm not **so much** disappointed **as** sad.
- Her eyes are green **rather than** grey
- I'm not **so much** angry **as** relieved.

Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

ADVANCED ENGLISH SUFFIXES

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

-ridden (lleno de/ von etwas heimgesucht)

used with some nouns to make adjectives meaning full of something, usually something unpleasant or harmful

- A crime-ridden society
- A guilt-ridden expression
- It is a superstition-ridden community.

-aholic – (adicto a algo / süchtig nach...)

used with nouns and verbs to make nouns meaning someone who likes something a lot or who is unable to stop doing something

- Shopaholic (=someone who loves shopping)
- Chocaholic (=someone who loves chocolate)
- Workaholic (=someone who loves to work)

-wise – (en cuanto a/ in Bezug auf)

1) speaking of, or referring to: used with many nouns, verbs, and adjectives

- It was a poor show, talent-wise (=speaking of talent).
- Weather-wise (=referring to the weather)

2) in the direction of: used with some nouns and adjectives

- lengthwise (=from one end to another)
- cross-wise (=in a cross direction)

-something (y tantos/ in den 20ern/30ern usw.)

used with numbers such as twenty, forty, sixty etc to refer to the age of someone who is between 20 and 29, 40 and 49 etc, or to make nouns meaning someone who is that age

- I don't know how old Tom is – I suppose he must be forty-something.
- A chat room for thirty-somethings.

-stricken (afectado por/ von etwas betroffen)

used with some nouns to describe people or things affected by serious problems or unpleasant emotions

- Poverty-stricken.
- Grief-stricken.
- Emergency aid for famine-stricken countries.

-clad – (vestido de/ in etwas gekleidet)

used with some nouns to make adjectives describing the type of clothing that someone is wearing

- Pictures of a denim-clad president relaxing on the ranch
- Scantily clad dancers
- An armour-clad vehicle

-based – (con base en / basado en / basiert)

used with some names of places to make adjectives meaning happe ning or working in a particular place

- A London-based company
- Web-based training, also known as e-learning

-worthy – (digno de/ -wert)

combines with nouns to form adjectives that mean 'suitable for something'

- Although his car is old, it is still roadworthy.
- Meals in some Japanese schools are restaurant-worthy.
- A cringeworthy performance

-borne (transmitido por /von etwas übertragen)

used with some nouns to make adjectives describing how something is carried from one person or place to another

- Malaria is a mosquito-borne disease.
- Air-borne pollution
- Cholera is a water-borne disease caused by the bacterium Vibrio cholerae, which is typically ingested by drinking contaminated water.

-fold (aspectos / doble, triple.../ zwei, drei...Seiten / Zweifach, dreifach, vierfach...)

used with numbers to make adjectives and adverbs describing how much something increases.

- A fourfold increase (=an increase in an amount that makes it four times larger than before)
- The problems are twofold - firstly, economic, and secondly, political.

-to-be (futuro/a / zukünftig/e)

used after some nouns to describe the person that someone will soon be or the position that they will soon have

- Mum-to-be Sinead says she is delighted about her baby.

-driven- (guiado por/ betrieben, orientiert)

used with some nouns to make adjectives meaning strongly influenced or caused by something

- Lower interest rates set off computer-driven 'buy programs' that sent stocks soaring late in the day.
- The new ships, propelled by gas turbines, require less maintenance than older, steam-driven ones.

ADVANCED STRUCTURES

ADDING EMPHASIS : "**such a/an** + adj + [noun]" / "**such a/an** + adj + [noun] **that**"

	such	a/an	adjective	noun	that	
That's not	**such**	**a**	great	option.		
We had	**such**	**an**	interesting	conversation	**that**	we didn't notice the time.
It was	**such**	no a/an before uncountable nouns	nice	weather	**that**	we spent the whole day on the beach.
They are	**such**	no a/an before plural nouns	nice	people.		
	m					
	such	**verb**	**noun**		**that**	
	Such	**was**	the violence	of the explosion	**that**	three buildings collapsed.

ADDING EMPHASIS :

"**so** [adjective] **a/an** [noun] **that** " / "**too** [adjective] **a/an** [noun] to " / "**how** [adjective] **a/an** [noun] "

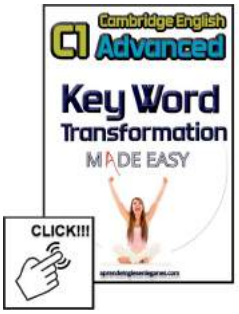
	so	adjective	a/an	noun	that	
He is	**so**	interesting	**a**	man	**that**	everybody listens to him.
	too	**adjective**	**a/an**	**noun**		
She's	**too**	nice	**a**	girl		to refuse
	how	**adjective**	**a/an**	**noun**		
We'll see	**how**	good	**a**	salesman		he really is.

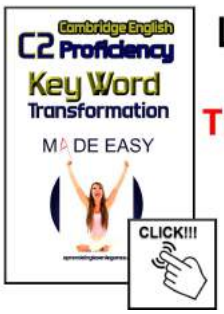
MAKING COMPARISONS : "**not so / (not) as** [adjective] **a/an** [noun] **as** "

not so / (not) as	adjective	a/an	noun	as	
It's **as**	exciting	**a**	story	**as**	you'll ever read.
She isn't **as**	good	**a**	singer	**as**	she thinks.
He's **not so**	good	**a**	player	**as**	he used to be.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

AS it is it were





LEARN TO DO
Key Word Transformation Exercises
Reading and Use of English - Part 4

AS IT IS idiom

a) because of the situation that actually exists – used when that situation is different from what you expected or needed

Synonym : as it turns out

- They hoped to finish the kitchen by Friday, but as it is they'll probably have to come back next week.
- We were hoping to finish it by next week—as it is, it may be the week after.

b) already

- I'm not buying the children anything else today - I've spent far too much money as it is.
- I can't help—I've got too much to do as it is.

AS IS idiom

in the state that something is in at the present time:

- Will you wait till it's finished or take it home as is?
- We've agreed to take the house as is.

AS IT WERE idiom

Synonyms: in a way, so to speak, in a manner of speaking

used for making a description sound less definite or less exact

- Jim Radcliffe became our idol, as it were, the man we all wanted to be.
- His retirement was, as it were, the beginning of his real career.
- Mandela became, as it were, the father of the nation.

sometimes said after a figurative (= not meaning exactly what it appears to mean) or unusual expression:

- If he still refuses we could always apply a little pressure, as it were.
- Teachers must put the brakes on, as it were, when they notice students looking puzzled.

C1 Advanced
learn how to do
Key Word Transformation
exercises

as far good long much soon well as

as far as someone is concerned
used to say what someone's opinion is
- As far as I'm concerned, it won't work.

as far as someone (knows/ can tell /can see / can remember)
based on what someone knows
- As far as I know, he isn't coming until tomorrow.
- They haven't done any research as far as I can tell.

to the best of my understanding or belief
- He's completely void of charm as far as I can see.

as/so far as something goes : when it comes to , with regard to
- As far as the weather goes, it looks like it's going to rain all day tomorrow.

as far as it goes :
used to say that something has good qualities but could be better
- It's a good essay as far as it goes.

as good as : virtually, almost
- The decorating is as good as finished - I just need to finish off the painting.

as/so long as : provided that
- You can borrow the car as/so long as you don't drive too fast.

as much as : almost
- He as much as admitted that it was his fault.

as soon as : at the same time or a very short time after
- Can you let me know as soon as you are back?

as well as : in addition
- The waiter took our order as well as setting the table.

BE UP DOWN

C1 Advanced
learn how to do
Key Word Transformation
exercises

BE UP FOR SOMETHING

to want to do something:

- I was thinking of going to the concert tonight. Are you up for it?
- If you're up for a challenge, we could try that difficult escape room.
- If you're up for it, we could go for a run in the morning.
- Are you up for going out tonight?

BE DOWN FOR SOMETHING - informal

to want to do something

- Are you down for some pizza tonight?
- We're down for a road trip this weekend, as long as we can find a good destination.
- If you're down for it, we could catch a film later tonight.

BE UP TO SOMEONE

If an action or decision is up to someone, they are responsible for doing or making it:

- I can't decide for you Sam, it's up to you.

[+ to do sth]

- It's up to her to decide whether she wants to enter the competition.

BE DOWN TO SOMEONE - UK informal

to be someone's responsibility or decision:

- I've done all I can now, the rest is down to you.

[+ to do sth]

- It's down to you to check the door.
- It’s down to the prime minister to find out what went wrong.

BE UP TO SOMETHING

to be doing something:

- What are you up to at the moment?

to be doing or planning something, often something secret and bad:

- When he’s quiet like this, I know he’s up to something.

well enough, strong enough, or good enough for a particular activity:

- He wants to compete at international level, but honestly I don't think he's up to it.

[+ to doing sth]

- I'm not up to going for a run today.

BE DOWN TO SOMETHING

to be the result of something

- It's down to poor management that the company has lost several major clients in recent months.
- The low turnout at the event is down to a lack of effective promotion.

to have only a little of something left

- I'm down to my last dollar.
- We're down to the last two days of the competition, so be sure to enter for your chance to win!

BINOMIALS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

Aches and pains
slight feelings of pain that are not considered to be serious
Apart from the usual aches and pains, she felt all right.

Bits and pieces/bobs
small things or jobs of different types
I just need to get a few bits and pieces at the supermarket.

Blow hot and cold
to keep changing your attitude towards someone or something.
He's been blowing hot and cold about the trip to Brazil.

Born and bred
used for saying where sb was born and grew up
Jane was born and bred in Seattle.
He's a Parisian born and bred.

By and large
used for referring to sth in a very general way
By and large I think the emphasis should be on recruiting the right people.

Far and wide
from many places:
People came from far and wide to see the parade.

Hard and fast
(especially after a negative)
that cannot be changed in any circumstances
There are no hard and fast rules about this.

Here and there
in or to several different places
There were a number of cottages scattered here and there across the hillside.

hustle and bustle:
a lot of noise and activity
I love the hustle and bustle of city life. I'd get bored in the countryside.

Ifs and/or buts
the reasons why someone doesn't want to do something; their objections
I want no ifs and buts - just get on and tidy your room now.

In dribs and drabs
in small amounts, a few at a time:
The information has been released in dribs and drabs.

Ins and outs
the detailed or complicated facts of something:
I know how to use computers, but I don't really understand the ins and outs of how they work.

Make or break
something that is make-or-break will lead to either success or failure
This could be a make-or-break speech for the prime minister.

Mix and match
to combine things in different ways for different purposes
You can mix and match courses to suit your requirements.

More or less
almost
The team is more or less the same as it was last season.

Odds and ends/sods
a collection of small and unimportant things.
She spent the day sorting through a box full of odds and ends.

On and off /Off and on
from time to time; now and again
It rained on and off all day.

Peace and quiet
used to describe a setting or period of time which is calm and without stress or distractions.
I need some peace and quiet to concentrate on this job application.

Pick and choose
to take only the things you want from a group:
You can't pick and choose which rules you want to follow and which ones you don't

Pros and cons
the advantages and disadvantages of something.
What are the pros and cons of capital punishment?

Safe and sound
not hurt or damaged:
Three days later, the hikers were found safe and sound.

Short and sweet
not too long or complicated
Time is limited, so please keep your remarks short and sweet.

Touch and go
not certain and with a risk of death or serious failure
It had been touch-and-go for him in the hospital, but he had eventually recovered.

Trial and error
a way of finding a good method that involves trying several possibilities and learning from your mistakes
I figured out how to use the new software by a process of trial and error.

Wear and tear
the damage that happens to an object in ordinary use during a period:
Seat covers on buses take a lot of wear and tear.

Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

CAUSATIVE VERBS

HAVE and GET

HAVE SOMEONE DO SOMETHING

To ask someone to do something for us.
We use have + person + infinitive when we talk about someone doing something for us which we ask or instruct them to do. It emphasises the person who does something rather than the process/action:

- We are having a mechanic look into the problem.
- I will have my secretary send you the email tomorrow.

GET SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING

To cause someone to do something by asking, persuading, or telling them to do it.
This structure *is often used when there is a sense of difficulty*. It emphasises the person who does something rather than the process/action:

- I'll have to get John to do this report. I won't be able to finish it in time.
- I can't get the children to sleep at bed-time. They never seem to be tired!

HAVE SOMETHING DONE (by someone)

(agent is optional)

We use have + object + past participle when we talk about someone doing something for us which we ask or instruct them to do.
It emphasises the process/actionrather than who performs it:

- I've just had my hair cut.
- We are having our house done up (by a decorator). (optional)

GET SOMETHING DONE (by someone)

(agent is optional)

To convince or encourage somebody to do something.
This structure emphasises the process/action rather than who performs it:

- I got my suit cleaned yesterday.
- He had his car serviced (by his local garage). (optional)

SOMEONE AFFECTED BY AN ACTION THEY DID NOT CAUSE

HAVE SOMETHING DONE

- They had their car stolen.
- They had their homes destroyed by the hurricane.
- I had my leg broken in a football match.

GET SOMETHING DONE

- He got his heart broken.
- I got my finger caught in the door.
- I got my email account hacked.

TALKING ABOUT AN EXPERIENCE

HAVE SOMEONE DO SOMETHING

- We had a man singing to us as we sat in the restaurant having our meal.
- I had an old woman push in the queue in front of me at the supermarket checkout.
- All my life , I've had people tell me that I don't look my age.

DOING SOMETHING YOURSELF

GET SOMETHING DONE (AS OPPOSED TO "DO SOMETHING"): FOCUSES ON THE RESULT

- I want to get my assignment finished on time.
- I want to get the house cleaned before the guests arrive.

ALTERNATIVE TO THE PASSIVE VOICE

The causative construction is sometimes used as an alternative to the passive voice.
Compare the following:

- He had his car serviced regularly so it never broke down.
- His car was serviced regularly so it never broke down.

UC m.

If you are looking for material to prepare
for your Cambridge English exam,
you are in the right place!

A reason to feel something or to behave in a particular way:

Cause for :

alarm , celebration, complaint, concern, optimism, worry, etc.

There is cause for :

- **There is** no **cause for alarm.**
- Although there is no reason to panic, **there is cause for serious concern**

Something/someone gives cause for:

- He's never **given** me any **cause for concern.**
- The present political climate **gives** little **cause for optimism.**
- The patient's condition is **giving cause for concern.**

Have cause for :

- The food was excellent—I **had** no **cause for complaint.**
- Judging from your exam results, I think you **have cause for** cautious optimism about getting a university place.

We normally use "cause", meaning reason, as an uncountable noun.However,we can use the countable form when we want to emphasize that there is a reason in particular.

- The good news was **a cause for rejoicing.**
- The victory was **a cause for great celebration**.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

aprendeingles enleganes.com

CHANCE to do sth

to have a/the chance to do something means that you have the opportunity to do something. In other words, you can take advantage of the situation you are in to do sth.

chance to do sth = opportunity to do sth

- When I was in Rome, I had the chance to see the Colosseum.
- Have you had a chance to read the report?
- I'm sorry, I haven't had a chance to look at it yet.
- You'll have the chance to ask questions at the end.
- I didn't have the chance to thank him before he left

get a/the chance to do something

- I didn't get a chance to speak to her.
- I didn't get the chance to say goodbye.
- I don't get a chance to watch football very often.

CHANCE of doing sth

to have a/the chance of doing something means that you have the probability of doing something. In other words, it is not definite that you will do something.

chance of (doing) sth = probability of (doing) sth

- Do you think that peter has any/a chance of getting the job?
- I think he has a good chance of getting the job.

have (every, no, little, a slim, some, etc.) chance of doing sth.

- You have no chance of winning the lottery if you don't buy a ticket.
- She only has a slim chance of passing the exam.

not stand a chance of doing sth
be not at all likely to be able to do sth

- He doesn't stand a chance of winning the tournament.

have (every, no, little, a slim, some, etc.) chance of something.

- She felt she had little chance of promotion in her job.

CLEFT SENTENCES TABLE

Cleft sentences are used to emphasize certain parts of a sentence by introducing it or building up to it with a kind of relative clause. They let us focus on new information. We use them to connect what is already understood to what is new to the listener/reader, which is emphasised for them. Because these

Normal sentence (non-emphatic)	**Wh-cleft sentences** (pseudo-cleft sentences) **WHAT CLAUSE + BE + EMPHASIS**
We should tell the truth.	What we should do is tell the truth.
We now need actions rather than words.	What we now need are actions rather than words.
My boss offered me a pay rise.	What my boss did was offer me a pay rise.

Normal sentence (non-emphatic)	**OTHER WH-CLEFT SENTENCES - CLAUSE + BE + EMPHASIS**
You should mix the dough with your hands	How you should mix the dough is with your hands
I ask because I need to file a report.	Why I ask is because I need to file a report .
You should speak with Mike.	Who you should speak with is Mike.

Normal sentence (non-emphatic)	**REVERSED WH-CLEFT: EMPHASIS + IS/WAS ...**
He ate a pizza yesterday.	A pizza is what he ate yesterday.
We used to live in that house.	That house is where we used to live.
The dog chased the cat.	Chasing the cat is what the dog did.

Normal sentence (non-emphatic)	**IT-CLEFT SENTENCES** **IT IS/WAS + EMPHASIS (WHO/THAT) ...**
My brother bought a new car from...	It was a new car that my brother bought from ...
I didn't break the vase.	It was not me who broke the vase.
She called me yesterday.	It was yesterday when she called me.
You are in the wrong, not me.	It is you who is in the wrong, not me.

Normal sentence (non-emphatic)	**CLEFT STRUCTURES : ... IS /WAS + EMPHASIS**
	The reason why/that ... is/was + emphasis
I'm calling to ask a favour.	The reason (that) I'm calling is to ask a favour.
	The place where... is/was + emphasis
I do most of my shopping at Tesco.	The place where I do most of my shopping is Tesco.
	The person/one/people who ... is/was + emphasis
Jack helped me.	The person who helped me was Jack.
	The day when ... is/was + emphasis
The Second World War ended on 7 May 1945 in Europe.	The day (when) the Second World War ended in Europe was 7 May 1945
	The (one/first/only) thing that...is/was + emphasis
His voice impressed me.	The thing that impressed me was his voice.
	All ... do/does/did + is/was + emphasis
He complained about how busy he was.	All he did was complain about how busy he was.

sentences have two parts, they are called cleft (from the verb cleave), which means divided into two.

come as a ... to someone

used to describe the effect that something has when people first learn about it.

come as a

bolt from the blue
bombshell
blow
delight
disappointment
relief
revelation
shock
surprise

to

Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

Examples:

- Her letter of resignation **came as a shock** to everyone.
- It came **as a surprise to** me that John was gay.
- It came **as no surprise to me** that he won.
- This news has **come as a disappointment to** local business leaders.
- The decision **came as a great relief to** us all.
- The announcement of job losses **came as an absolute bombshell to** everybody.

COMMON
C1/C2 REFLEXIVE VERBS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

abandon yourself to sth	**dedicate yourself** to (doing) something	**(sth) lends itself** to sth
abase/debase yourself	**delude yourself**	**lose yourself** in sth
accustom yourself to sth	**demean yourself** (by doing sth) (formal)	**lower yourself** (to do sth)
acquaint yourself with sth (formal)	**deny yourself**	**nerve yourself** (to do sth)
acquit yourself (formal)	**deprive yourself** of sth	**overreach yourself**
ally yourself to/with sb/sth	**devote yourself** to sth/sb	**pace yourself**
apply yourself to (doing) sth	**discipline yourself** to do sth	**perch yourself** on sth
assert yourself	**distinguish yourself**	**preen yourself**
avail yourself of sth	**excel yourself**	**pride yourself** on sth
bestir yourself (formal/humorous)	**exert yourself**	**prove yourself** (to sb/ by doing sth)
better yourself	**familiarise yourself** with something	**push yourself**
brace yourself (for sth)	**find yourself**	**redeem yourself**
(not) bring yourself to do something	**gorge yourself** on sth	**resign yourself** to (doing) sth
busy yourself with sth	**help yourself** (to sth)	**restrain yourself** (from doing sth)
carry yourself	**immerse yourself** in sth	**steel yourself** (to do sth)
commit yourself to to (doing) something	**indulge yourself** (with sth)	**steep yourself** in sth (formal)
conduct yourself (formal)	**Interest yourself** in sth (formal)	**stir yourself**
content yourself with sth	**involve yourself** in sth	**suit yourself**
cover yourself (against) **cover yourself** in/with	**kid yourself**	**surpass yourself** (formal)

COMMON

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

(conjunctive pairs)

both... and
either ... or
neither ... nor
whether ... or
not only ... but also
no sooner... than

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

both ... and

used to emphasise the link between two things. This makes a stronger connection than and alone:

- Both Britain and France agree on the treaty.
- She played both hockey and basketball when she was a student.

either... or

it is used to connect two choices.
Well, I think she's either Czech or Slovak.

- I'm going to buy either the blue one or the red one—I can't decide.
- Either he could not come or he did not want to.

just as ... so (too)

used for showing that there is a connection between two situations or actions

- Just as the body needs regular exercise, so too an engine needs to be run at regular intervals.
- Just as the French love their wine, so the English love their beer.

neither... nor

it is used to make negative statements connecting items. We use it when we want to say that two or more things are not true:

- Neither my mother nor my father went to university.
- They speak neither French nor German, but a strange mixture of the two.
- I neither know nor care what happened to him.

not only...but also

not only... but... as well /too

used to emphasize that something else is also true

- She is not only beautiful but also intelligent.
- She is not only beautiful but intelligent as well.
- She is not only beautiful but intelligent too.

no sooner ... than

used to show that one thing happens immediately after another thing. It is often used with the past perfect.

- They had no sooner arrived than they were arguing.
- No sooner had they arrived than they were arguing.

rather... than

used to express alternatives and preferences

- I would rather read a book than watch TV.
- They would rather starve than surrender.
- She would rather dance than sing.

such ... that

used to express the cause and the result of a situation.

- It was such a small room that the bed only just fit.
- He was in such a hurry that he almost pushed me over on the stairs.
- Such was his thirst that he gulped the drink down.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

whether... or (not)

whether or not

used to express a doubt or choice between two possibilities

- He seemed undecided whether to go or stay.
- I can't decide whether to paint the wall green or blue.
- I'm not sure whether or not to go to camping this weekend.

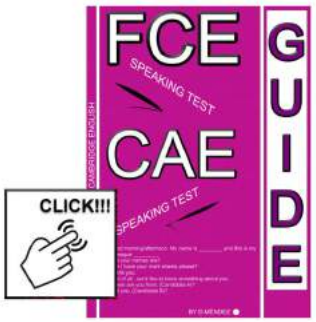
Hardly/Scarcely/Barely ...when/before

used to express that one thing happened immediately after another. It is often used with the past perfect.

- I had scarcely closed my eyes when someone knocked on the door.
- Hardly had I arrived home when my phone rang.
- They had barely sat down when they were told to leave.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Common Words With SILENT LETTERS IN ENGLISH



B2-C1 SPEAKING TEST GUIDE

SILENT A	SILENT B	SILENT C	SILENT D
artistically	bomb, bomber, bombing	conscious	bridge
basically	climb, climber, climbing	descend	edge
bread	comb, combing	fascinate, fascinating	gadget
critically	doubt, doubter	fascia, fascism	handkerchief
dread	plumb, plumber, plumbing	muscle	handsome
logically	subtle, subtlety	scenario	sandwich
parliament	tomb	scent	Wednesday
tread	womb	science, scientist, scientific	
		scissors	

SILENT E	SILENT G	SILENT H	SILENT I
chocolate	align	chemical, chemistry	business
colleague	assign	exhort	fruit
hate	campaign, campaigner	heir	suit
Interest , interesting	champagne	honest, honesty	
like	design, designer	honor	
love	foreign, foreigner	vehement	
please	resign	vehicle	

SILENT J	SILENT K	SILENT L		SILENT M
marijuana	knack	almond	calf	mnemonic
	knee, kneel	calm	chalk	
	knight	colonel	could	
	know, knowledge	half	psalm	
	knuckle	salmon	should	
		talk	walk	
		would	yolk	

SILENT N	SILENT O	SILENT P	SILENT R
autumn	chocolate	cupboard	concern
column	comfortable	psalm	dark
condemn	jeopardise	psychology	government
damn	jeopardy	raspberry	laughter
hymn	leopard	receipt	more
solemn	people		particular, particularly
			sword

SILENT S	SILENT T		SILENT U	SILENT W
aisle	ballet	bouquet	biscuit	wrestle
apropos	buffet	castle	building	wrist
chassis	chalet	debut	circuit	write
corps	fasten	hustle	guard	wrong
debris	listen	mortgage	**SILENT X**	**SILENT Z**
isle , island , islander	often	soften	faux	rendezvous
viscount	whistle	wrestle		laissez-faire

ADVANCED CONDITIONALS

If you should... = if you happen to ...

We can use "should" in an if-clause to talk about something which is possible but not likely.

- If he should call, tell him I will ring back. / If I should see him, I'll ask him to ring you.
- If you should find it, don't tell anyone. / If you should find it, put it somewhere safe.
- If there should be a problem, don't hesitate to call.

If it/that will...

Conditional ("if") sentences are made of two parts. One shows a result and the other a conditionthat has to be met for the result to be achieved. Example : If you help me today, I will help you tomorrow. However, if we are talking about future results rather than conditions, an if - will clause is used.

- If it will save our marriage, I'll try to give up drinking. *(Future result : it will save our marriage)*
- I'll pay the course fees, if that will persuade you to apply to university.
  (Future result : it will persuade to apply to university)
- Take the whole of next week off, if that will help you to recover. *(Future result : it will help you to recover)*
- If it will make you feel more comfortable , you can bring a friend or relative with you.
  (Future result : it will make you feel more comfortable)

If you will... = if you insist on

In this case the if-clause does not refer to future possibility, but instead has the same meaning as the verb insist on.In this usage a lot of word stress if placed upon will:

- If you will smoke twenty a day, it's not surprising you have a hacking cough.
  (If you insist on smoking so much, it's not surprising you have a hacking cough.)
- If she will eat so many chocolates, it's hardly surprising she has a spotty face.
  (If she insists on eating so many chocolates, it's hardly surprising she has a spotty face.)

If you won't... = if you refuse to

Similarly, the negative of will in the if-clause has the same meaning as refuse to.
As you read these examples,remember to place heavier word stress than normal on won't:

- If she won't come with us, there's nothing we can do to make her.
  (If she refuses to come with us, there's nothing we can do to make her.)
- What shall we do, if she won't agree to have the operation? *(what shall we do, if she doesn't want to have the operation?)*

If we apply it to an inanimate object, we'd take it as personification:

- If my car won't start, we'll have to walk.

If you will/would... = if you wouldn't mind

Here we are using if + will or if + would as polite requests with the same meaning as if you wouldn't mind.

- If you'll just fill in this form before you go, you can hand it in to reception.
  (If you wouldn't mind filling in this form before you go, you can leave it with reception.)
- If you would take a seat, the doctor will see you in five minutes.
  (If you wouldn't mind taking a seat, the doctor will see you in five minutes.)
- If you will come this way, the manager will see you now.*(If you wouldn't mind to come this way…)*

CONDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

ASSUMING (THAT)

accepting that something is true without being sure about it:

- Assuming that all goes well, how long is the project expected to take?
- Even assuming that smokers do see the health warnings, I doubt they'll take any notice.

BUT FOR

used to introduce the reason why something didn't or did happen:

- But for the traffic, I would have been here an hour ago.
- I might never have got to university but for you.

IF + WERE TO

In formal situations, we can use if + were to when we talk about things that might happen but which we think are unlikely:

- If the Prime Minister were to resign, there would have to be a general election within 30 days.
- Even if England were to win the next two matches, Germany would still be three points ahead.

IN CASE / IN CASE OF (+ noun)

if something happens, or in preparation for when something happens:

- Bring a map in case you get lost.
- The camping area has ready access to water, in case of fire.

IN THE EVENT OF SOMETHING
IN THE EVENT THAT SOMETHING HAPPENS

if something happens:

- In the event of a strike, the army will take over responsibility for firefighting.
- In the event that the performance is canceled, you can get your money back.

ON (THE) CONDITION THAT : only if

- I'll come to the party on the condition that you don't wear those ridiculous trousers!
- The bank lent the company 100,000 pounds on condition that they repaid the money within six months.

OR ELSE

1) used to say what will happen if another thing does not happen:

- We must be there by six, or else we'll miss the beginning.

2) used as a threat, sometimes humorously:

- He'd better find it quickly, or else (= or I will punish him in some way)!

OR / OTHERWISE

used to say that something bad could happen if someone does not do a particular thing

- You've got to start studying, or you'll fail all those exams.
- We'd better send it express, otherwise it'll take days.

PROVIDING (THAT) more common in speaking
PROVIDED (THAT) more formal / more common in writing

used to say what must happen or be done to make it possible for something else to happen.

- We'll buy everything you produce, providing of course the price is right.
- They may do whatever they like provided that it is within the law.

SO LONG AS / AS LONG AS

used to say that one thing can happen or be true only if another thing happens or is true

- You can play in the living room as long as you don't make a mess.
- So long as there is a demand for these drugs, the financial incentive for drug dealers will be there.

SUPPOSING (THAT) /SUPPOSE (THAT)

used at the beginning of a sentence or clause to mean 'what would happen if':

- Supposing (that) you are wrong, what will you do then?
- Suppose we miss the train - what will we do then?

UNLESS

used to say that something can only happen or be true in a particular situation.

- You won't get paid for time off unless you have a doctor's note.
- I won't change anything unless someone has asked me to.

CONDITIONALS : IF SENTENCES C1/C2

MIXED CONDITIONALS

Often, things that did or did not happen in the past have results which continue or are still important in the present. We can emphasise this by using if with a simple past and would have + past participle in the main clause, or by using if with a past perfect and would in the main clause.

2ND CONDITIONAL STRUCTURE				3RD CONDITIONAL STRUCTURE	
Present condition and a past result. We use it to express that due to certain present conditions something already happened in the past.					
IF	**SUBJECT**	**PAST SIMPLE**	**COMMA**	**SUBJECT**	**PERFECT CONDITIONAL**
IF	HE	WERE SO GOOD	,	HE	WOULD HAVE WON
3RD CONDITIONAL STRUCTURE			,	**2ND CONDITIONAL STRUCTURE**	
The first one has a condition in the past and a present result. We use it to express that if something had been different in the past there would be a present result.					
IF	**SUBJECT**	**PAST PERFECT**	**COMMA**	**SUBJECT**	**PRESENT CONDITIONAL**
IF	HE	HAD PASSED THE EXAM	,	HE	WOULD BE HAPPY (NOW)

INVERTED CONDITIONALS

Conditional sentences with inversion are more formal than those that follow the usual word order.

INVERSION			EXAMPLE SENTENCES	
AUX VERB	**SUBJECT**	**VERB**	**NORMAL**	**INVERTED**
SHOULD - 1st CONDITIONAL **No contractions** ✗ ~~**Shouldn't you**~~ ✓ **Should you not**	NOUN PRONOUN	BARE INFINITIVE	If you need more information...	**Should you** need more information...
AUX VERB	**SUBJECT**	**VERB**	**NORMAL**	**INVERTED**
WERE - 2ND CONDITIONAL **No contractions** ✗ ~~**Weren't I to**~~ ✓ **Were I not to**	NOUN PRONOUN	TO INFINITIVE	If I were you, I would ... If he were to find out that they ... If the ceremony were not to take place in...	**Were I you**, I would ... **Were he to** find out that they... **Were the ceremony not to** take place in...
AUX VERB	**SUBJECT**	**VERB**	**NORMAL**	**INVERTED**
HAD - 3RD CONDITIONAL **No contractions** ✗ ~~**Hadn't you**~~ ✓ **Had you not**	NOUN PRONOUN	PAST PARTICIPLE	If I had known that sooner, I would ... If you had not been late, you...	**Had I known** that sooner, I would ... **Had you not** been late, you ...

IF + SHOULD

We can use if with should to refer to events which might happen by chance or by accident.

If you should bump into Carol, can you tell her I'm looking for her? (If by chance you bump into Carol.)

If the government should ever find itself in this situation again, it is to be hoped it would act more quickly.

IF + WILL /IF + WOULD

Will and would can be used in conditional clauses, either with the meaning of 'being willing to do something', or to refer to later results

If Clare will meet us at the airport, it will save us a lot of time. (if Clare is willing to meet us)

If you would all stop shouting, I will try and explain the situation!

IF YOU WON'T = if you refuse to

The negative of will in the if-clause has the same meaning as refuse to.

As you read these examples, remember to place heavier word stress than normal on won't:

If she won't come to Sardinia with us, there's nothing we can do to make her. (If she refuses to come to Sardinia ...)

What shall we do, if she won't agree to have the operation? (what shall we do, if she doesn't want to have the operation?)

If we apply it to an inanimate object, we'd take it as personification:

If my car won't start, we'll have to walk.

IF and POLITENESS

In speaking, we often use if followed by will, would, can or could to introduce a polite request.

IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
If you will step this way please,	I will show you to your table.
If you would care to leave your name,	we'll contact you as soon as possible
If you would like to follow me. (= Please follow me.)	
If you'll just tell Julie that her next client is here. (=Can you tell Julie that …)	
If I could just say one more thing … (more polite than Listen to me, I want to say something.)	
If we can move on to the next point for discussion. (more polite than Can we move on …)	

MIXED CONDITIONALS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

We can mix the second and third conditionals:

if + 2nd conditional / 3rd conditional

This type of mixed conditional expresses a general condition with an imaginary result in the past:

if + 2nd conditional hypothetical general condition	**3rd conditional** imaginary result in the past
If I **spoke** better Italian,	I **could have got** the job.
(I don't speak Italian well enough, so I didn't get the job)	
If you **were strong,**	you **wouldn't have needed** any help to lift the weight.
(you are not strong; that's why you needed help to lift the weight)	
If he **were** so good,	he **would have won** the match.
(He is not so good; that's why he didn't win the match)	

if + 3rd conditional / 2nd conditional

This type of mixed conditional expresses a hypothetical condition in the past with an imaginary result in the present:

if + 3rd conditional sth that could have been different in the past (regret or gratitude)	**2nd conditional** Imagining the result in the present (positive or negative)
If you **had followed** my advice,	you **wouldn't be** in trouble now.
(You didn't follow my advice, and now you are in trouble)	
If I **hadn't drunk** so much last night,	I **wouldn't have** a hangover now.
(I drank too much last night; that's why I have a hangover now)	
If I **had not applied** for the job,	I **would be** unemployed now.
(I applied for the job; that's why I'm not unemployed now)	

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material
to prepare for your
Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

CONSIST IN OF

CONSIST IN SOMETHING (FORMAL)

(consistir en / in etwas bestehen)

to have something as a main and necessary part or quality:

- His value **consists in** his talent for persuading people.
- Emotional intelligence **consists in** the ability to manage your emotions.

[+ -ing verb]

- Personal integrity **consists in** sticking to your own values regardless of what other people say.
- His job apparently **consisted in** sitting behind a little table outside the Minister's office.

CONSIST OF SOMETHING (FORMAL)

(constar de/ aus etwas bestehen)

to be made up of different parts or things to form a whole.

- This year's exam **consisted of** four parts.
- A soccer team **consists of** eleven players.

[+ -ing verb]

- Her responsibilities **consist of** answering the phone and greeting visitors.

Typical mistake : using consist on

✗ The sample used **consisted ~~on~~** one hundred and twelve students.

✓ The sample used **consisted of** one hundred and twelve students.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

count on

to depend on someone or expect sth:

- I'm counting on getting a pay rise next year.

count on someone for something

- You can always count on him for good advice.

count on someone doing something

- Few people can count on having a job for life.

count on someone to do something

- I can count on my parents to help me.

(humorous/ironic) used for saying that you know someone will behave in a particular way

- You can count on her to be late.

to hope or expect that something will happen or that somebody will do sth
(often used with can/cannot/could/could not)

- She hadn't counted on it raining.
- I knew I could count on you to be on time.

depend on

to be influenced or determined by sth else

- Does the quality of teaching depend on class size?

depend on sb doing sth

- Our success depends on us doing our job efficiently.

to need the support of sb/sth:

depend on someone for something

- The young birds depend on their parents for food for several weeks.

depend on someone to do something

- The animals all depend on Mr Jackson to feed them.

to rely on sb/sth and be able to trust them
(often used with can/cannot/could/could not)

- You can depend on us to carry out the work on time.
- I knew I could depend on you.

As if someone's life depended on it (phrase) : with as much effort as possible

- They went at the job as if their lives depended on it.

rely on

to need or depend on sb/sth

rely on sb for sth

- As babies, we rely entirely on others for food.
- She'd never wanted to rely on a man for money.

rely on sb/sth to do sth

- These days we rely heavily on computers to organize our work.

rely on sb/sth doing something

- The industry relies on the price of raw materials remaining low.

to trust or have faith in sb/sth **(used especially with can/cannot/could/could not and should/should not)**

- You **should** rely on your own judgement. / You **can** rely on me to keep your secret.
- British weather **can** never be relied on - it's always changing.

C2 GRAMMAR

DANGLING MODIFIERS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

C2 PROFICIENCY
learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
exercises

A misplaced or dangling modifier is a grammatical mistake that occurs when a word, phrase, or clause meant to modify a specific element in the sentence is not properly connected to it. As a result, the modifier appears to modify the wrong word, leading to confusion or ambiguity. The term "dangling" implies that the modifier is left disconnected or "hanging" without a clear reference in the sentence.

How to correct dangling modifiers : You can either rewrite the main clause so that it begins with the subject being modified or include the subject in the introductory phrase, leaving the main clause as it is. See some examples below.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE or PARTICIPLE PHRASE

Present participles are formed by adding '-ing' to the base form of the verb.

DANGLING	CORRECTED
✗ Wanting to take a nap, the light was so irritating. This sentence suggests that the light wanted to take a nap.	✔ Wanting to take a nap, I found the light so irritating.

PAST PARTICIPLE or PAST PARTICIPLE PHRASE

Past participles are formed by adding '-ed,' '-d,' or '-t' to the base form of a regular verb.

DANGLING	CORRECTED
✗ Trained in psychology, his approach focused on finding the cause of her anxiety. This implies that his approach, not him, was trained in psychology.	✔ Trained in psychology, he focused on finding the cause of her anxiety. ✔ Because he was trained in psychology, his approach focused on finding the cause of her anxiety.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE

Perfect participle is formed by adding 'having' to the past participle form.

DANGLING	CORRECTED
✗ Having been late three days in a row, her boss fired her. This sentence suggests that her boss was the one who had been late three days in a row.	✔ Having been late three days in a row, she was fired by her boss. ✔ Because she had been late three days in a row, her boss fired her.

INFINITIVE PHRASE

Infinitive phrases are phrases that consist of the particle 'to' and a verb.

DANGLING	CORRECTED
✗ To avoid an accident while driving at night, the headlights should always be on. Are the headlights looking to avoid an accident while driving at night? The sentence as written implies they are.	✔ To avoid an accident while driving at night, you should always keep the headlights on.

ADJECTIVE PHRASE

An adjective phrase is a group of words that functions as an adjective and modifies a noun or pronoun in a sentence.

DANGLING	CORRECTED
✗ Young and stupid, the money he was given was spent carelessly. As you can see 'young and stupid' is an adjective phrase, but it is no clear who it is referring to.	✔ Young and stupid, he spent the money he was given carelessly

REDUCED ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

Adverbial clauses modify the main verb of the independent clause by answering one of four questions: where, when, how, and why. A reduced adverb clause is an adverb(ial) clause that has been shortened to a phrase, usually by omitting its subject and a form of 'be'.

DANGLING	CORRECTED
✗ While waiting for the bus, my phone rang. Was the phone waiting for the bus? The sentence above as it is written suggests it was.	✔ While waiting for the bus, I heard my phone ring. ✔ While I was waiting for the bus, my phone rang.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

differentiate

to show or find the difference between things that are compared:

differentiate between sb/sth and sb/sth

- It's important to differentiate between fact and opinion.

to show how sb/sth is different from snb/sth else

differentiate sb/sth from sb/sth

- Their fresh approach differentiates them from their competitors.

to show how you are different from and better than someone

differentiate oneself from somebody

- We need to differentiate ourselves from the competition.

to be the quality or fact that makes one thing different from another

- The ability to speak differentiates humans from other animals.

to behave differently towards sb/sth especially in an unfair way

differentiate between

- This policy differentiates between men and women.

distinguish

to recognize the difference between two people or things

- Sometimes reality and fantasy are hard to distinguish.

distinguish between sb/sth and sb/sth

- It's important to distinguish between business and pleasure.

distinguish sb/sth from sb/sth

- I sometimes have difficulty distinguishing Spanish from Portuguese.
- It was hard to distinguish one twin from the other.

to see, hear, or experience sb/sth, esp. with difficulty:

- In the distance could barely distinguish them in the fog.

to do something so well that people notice and admire you : distinguish yourself

- He distinguished himself as a writer at a very early age.
- She has already distinguished herself as an athlete.

discriminate

to be able to see the difference between two things or people

discriminate something

When do babies learn to discriminate voices?

discriminate between sb/sth and sb/sth

- Police dogs can discriminate between the different smells.
- We need to discriminate between stopgap methods and long-term solutions.

discriminate sb/sth from sb/sth

- A number of features discriminate this species from others.

to treat one person or group worse/better than another in an unfair way

discriminate (against somebody) discriminate (in favor of somebody)

- These practices discriminate against men and in favor of women.

discriminate (on the grounds of something)

- It is illegal to discriminate on grounds of race, sex, or religion.

DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

BACKSHIFT OF TENSES

VERB TENSES	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH	VERB TENSES
Simple Present	I am a carpenter.	He said that he was a carpenter.	**Simple past**
Present continuous	I'm working at the moment.	He said that he was working at that moment.	**Past continuous**
Simple Past	I was there last year.	He said that he had been there the year before.	**Past perfect simple**
Past continuous	I was working when you came in.	He said that he had been working when I had come in.	**Past perfect continuous**
Past perfect simple	I had finished my homework when he came in.	He said that he had finished his homework when he had come in.	**Past perfect simple**
Past perfect continuous	I had been working for two hours when John showed up.	He said that he had been working for two hours when John had showed up.	**Past perfect continuous**
Present perfect	I have already done it.	He said that he had already done it.	**Past perfect simple**
Present perfect continuous	I have been working here for two years.	He said that he had been working there for two years.	**Past perfect continuous**
Future simple	I will finish tomorrow.	He said that he would finish the next day.	**Would**
Future perfect	By next month, I will have finished my book.	He said that by the following month he would have finished his book.	**Would have**
Present passive	The book is written in English.	He said that that book was written in English.	**Past passive**
Present passive continuous	Many shops are being opened in the city centre.	He said that many shop were being opened in the city centre.	**Past passive continuous**

PLACE

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
here	there
there	there
in this room	in that room

PRONOUNS

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
I	he, she
me	him, her
my	his, her, the
mine	his, hers
we	they
us	them
our	their, the
ours	theirs
you	they, them
you	their, the
yours	theirs
this	that, the
these	those, the
this book	that book,

REPORTED QUESTIONS

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Do you like ...?	He asked me if I liked...
Will you come...?	He asked me if I would come...
Are you feeling...?	He asked me if I was feeling...
Did you do...?	He asked me if I had done...
Have you finished...?	He asked me if I had finished...
Were you there last...?	He asked me if I had been there last...
What are you doing?	He asked me what I was doing.
Where are you going?	He asked me where I was going.
Who are you here with?	He asked me who I was there with.
When are you leaving?	He asked me when I was leaving.
How are you going to do it?	He asked me how I was going to do it.

MODALS

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
can (ability, present)	could
can (ability, future)	would be able to
may (possibility)	might
may (permission, present)	could
may (permission, future)	would be allowed to
must (obligation, present)	must / had to
must (obligation, future)	must / would have to
needn't (necessity, present)	didn't have to / didn't need to
needn't (necessity, future)	wouldn't have to
shall (future time)	would
shall (offers, suggestions)	should
should (advice / criticism)	should
will	would

TIME

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
now	at that moment / then
at the moment	at that **moment /time**
present , current	existing , current
in one hour	one hour later
last week, last night	the week ,the night before
next year , next month, etc.	the following year, the following month,etc.
yesterday	the day before
this evening	that evening
...days ago	...days before
tonight	that night
in two week's time	two weeks later
ago	before

REPORTED COMMANDS

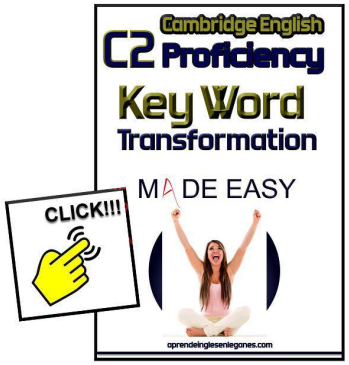
DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Do your homework!	Dad told me to do my homework,
Don't talk in class!	My teacher told me not to talk in class,
Be quiet!	He told us to be quiet,

REPORTED SUGGESTIONS

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Let's watch a film.	He suggested watching a film. He suggested that we watch a film.
Why don't you go to the doctor?	He suggested that I go to the doctor.
I don't think you should do it today.	He suggested that I not do it that day.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

DOING TOO MUCH



C2 PROFICIENCY

Learn how to do

Key Word Transformation Exercises

GO OVERBOARD

go overboard (with something)- idiom C2 (inf.)
to do something too much, or to be too excited or eager about something:

- Amelia always goes overboard when she buys gifts for her friends and family.
- She went overboard with the decorations for the party and spent way too much money.

go overboard on something
to overindulge in something or to be overly enthusiastic about something.

- Don't go overboard on fitness.
- I went overboard on the dessert and now I feel sick.
- She went overboard on her praise for the new employee, and it seemed insincere.

GO TOO FAR

go too far - idiom C2 (informal)
to behave in a way that upsets or annoys people:

- His jokes are funny, but sometimes he goes too far.
- This time you've gone too far!

to behave in a way that is unreasonable

- Threatening legal action is really going too far.

go too far with something
to do more of something than is reasonable or acceptable.

- I went too far with the sugar, I put too much in my coffee.
- It's important to exercise regularly, but don't go too far with it and risk injuring yourself.

OUT OF CONTROL

be/get/spiral out of control
becoming chaotic or difficult to manage

- The fire was out of control and spread quickly through the dry forest.
- One of their biggest priorities is to prevent costs from getting out of control.
- We have to keep costs from spiralling out of control.

OUT OF HAND

get out of hand
no longer under control and is becoming chaotic or difficult to manage

- He went to see his doctor because he felt his drinking was getting out of hand.
- We decided to leave before things got out of hand.

OVERDO

overdo something
to do something excessively, beyond what is necessary or appropriate.

- She really overdid the sympathy.

to use too much of something

- Don't overdo the salt in the food.

overdo it with something : to do something in a way that is too extreme:

- Don't overdo it with the alcohol at the party tonight.
- I overdid it with the spicy food last night and now my stomach is upset.

overdo it/things : to work, study, etc. too hard or for too long

- He's been overdoing things recently. / I overdid it in the gym and hurt my back.

DOUBT THAT vs DOUBT WHETHER/IF

In affirmative sentences, *whether* was in the past the only word considered acceptable for linking the verb *doubt* to a following clause, for example "*I doubt whether he will come*". Nowadays, ***doubt if*** **and** ***doubt that*** are both considered acceptable alternatives to ***doubt whether*****.**

Doubt whether /doubt if /doubt that

- I **doubt whether** the new one will be any better.
- I **doubt** very much **whether** we can change it now.
- I **doubt if** anyone will be interested in the programme.
- You can complain, but I **doubt if** it'll make any difference.
- They had begun to **doubt (that)** it could be done.
- He promised to come but I **doubt (that)** he will.

In negative sentences, use that after doubt, for example *I don't doubt that he is telling the truth*. The old-fashioned form *not doubt but that*, as in *I do not doubt but that he is telling the truth*, is now rarely used and sounds very stiff and formal.

- I don't **doubt (that)** you're right, but I still disagree.
- I don't **doubt (that)** he will win.
- I never **doubted (that)** she would come.

EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves

We can use reflexive pronouns in a sentence to refer back to the noun which is the subject of the sentence in order to emphasize it. When they are used in this way, they are called emphatic or intensive pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns can be used for emphasis in different ways.

We can use them to emphasize that the subject caused a certain action.

- He worked hard and got promoted.
- He worked hard and got himself promoted. (emphasises that it was through his own efforts)
- He encouraged me to apply for the manager position, but he got promoted himself. (emphasises that he got promoted, not me)

We can put reflexive pronouns at the end of a clause to emphasise that someone does something personally, not anybody else. Alternatively, we can place them after the subject making the clause sound more formal.

More common (everyday speech)	More formal
• She will do it herself. • The door was definitely locked. I locked it myself. • She's getting divorced. She told me herself.	• She herself will do it. • The door was definitely locked. I myself locked it. • She's getting divorced. She herself told me.

We can put reflexive pronouns at the end of a clause to emphasise that something is done without help. Alternatively , we can place them immediately after the subject making the clause sound more formal.

More common (everyday speech)	More formal
• I baked the bread myself. • He repaired the car himself.	• I myself baked the bread. • He himself repaired the car.

We can use a reflexive pronoun together with the noun it refers to in order to emphasise it.

- The Queen herself attended the party.
- I was given the book by the author herself.

EVER for emphasis

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

QUESTION WORD + EVER

We use ever in questions beginning with words such as 'why,' 'when,' and 'who' when we want to emphasize our surprise , shock, anger, irritation or astonishment.

- **How ever** did he manage that?
- **What ever** have you done to him?
- **Where ever** did you put my keys?
- **Who ever** does he think he is?
- **Why ever** didn't you tell me?

Which and Whose are not used in this way.

- Whose idea was it?
  (**NOT:** ~~Whose ever idea was it~~?)

NOTE : The question words and **"ever"** in this structure are written as two separate words in order to avoid confusion with the following pronouns and adverbs :

However : no matter how
Whatever : no matter what
Whenever : no matter when
Wherever : no matter where
Whoever : no matter who
Whomever : no matter whom

Exclamations with WHAT and HOW

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

We use exclamations to express surprise or shock or a strong emotion about something.
The type of phrase or clause associated with exclamations is called exclamative.
We usually form exclamatives with WHAT or HOW. In writing, we usually put an exclamation mark (!) at the end of the exclamative:

Exclamations with WHAT

What a/an + Adjective + Singular Countable Noun	+ Subject + Verb
What an interesting person! What a big car! What a lovely couple!	What an interesting person you are! What a big car your brother has ! What a lovely couple you make!
What + Noun (+ Subject + Verb)	
What rubbish! / What beauty! / What rubbish that was!	
What + Adjective + Uncountable/Plural Noun	**+ Subject + Verb**
What lovely weather! What beautiful flowers! What big eyes!	What lovely weather we had today! What beautiful flowers she brought! What big eyes you have!

Exclamations with HOW

How + Adjective	+ Subject + Verb
How wonderful! How noble! How cute!	How wonderful it is to see you! How noble of him to do that! How cute the babies are!
How + Adverb + Subject + Verb	
How beautifully she sang! Everyone was delighted. How quickly he speaks! I can't understand what he's saying!	
How + Subject + Verb	
How we love New York! / How I love the summer holidays! How you've grown!	
Structure : How + adjective + verb + subject.	
This structure is used in informal styles. It is particularly common in American English: How clever am I! / How crazy is that!	

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

PHRASES TO EXPRESS LACK OF SURPRISE

I THOUGHT AS MUCH

I thought as much is used to say that you are not surprised by what someone has said or done:

- 'Andy failed his driving test.' '**I thought as much** when I saw his face.'
- 'Dave and Susan have split up.' '**I thought as much**.'
- "I came to ask you a favour." "**I thought as much.**"

(JUST) AS I THOUGHT

(Just) as I thought is used to express that what you thought was true is proved to be true.

- **Just as I thought**, the door is locked.
- **Just as I thought**—Sean forgot to pick up the cake.

SEE SOMETHING COMING

to realize that something is going to happen before it happens

- No one else had expected the factory to close, but we **saw it coming.**
- 'Myerson and his team **saw the problem coming** quite a few years ago and prepared for it in advance.'

NOT TO BE SURPRISED

having the feeling that you get when something expected happens

- John: All of the better-looking ones sold out right away. Jane: **I'm not surprised.**
- I **was not surprised** to hear that Harry had failed his driving test.
- **I'm not surprised** he shouted at you! How would you like to be pushed into a wall?

PHRASES WITH WONDER

It's little wonder (that).. / (it's) no wonder (that)... / Is it any wonder (that)...?

used to say that you are not surprised by something

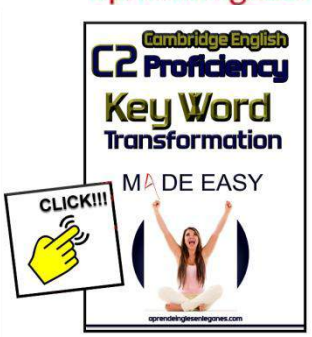
- Her car isn't working, so **it's little wonder** she hasn't come to visit you recently.
- **No wonder** you're still single—you never go out!
- With her attitude, **is it any wonder** she has so few friends?

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

EXTENT

PHRASES

aprendeinglesenleganes.com



C2 PROFICIENCY
Learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
Exercises

by the extent of
Rosie's teacher was impressed by the extent of her knowledge.
(= how much she knew)

---

the extent of
We don't yet know the extent of his injuries. *(= how bad his injuries are).*

---

the extent to which
She had not realized the extent to which the children had been affected.
(= the degree to which)

---

the full/true extent of
The full extent of the damage only became evident the following morning.
(= how much damage there was)

---

to a large/great extent
The *complaints* were to a large extent valid. *(= largely)*

---

to a lesser extent
She was encouraged by her mother and, to a lesser extent, her father.
(= not as much)

---

to an extent
I'm only happy with the job you did to an extent. *(= up to a point)*

---

to some/ certain extent
I agree with you to a certain extent, but not entirely. *(= to some degree)*

---

to such an extent that
The car was damaged to such an extent that it couldn't be repaired.
(= so much that)

---

to the extent of
He said he didn't like the president, but not to the extent of wanting to kill him.
(= so much that)

---

to the extent that
Sales fell so badly, to the extent that we had to close some of our shops.
(= to such a degree that)

---

to the fullest extent of
He swore to prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law.
(= as much as allowed by)

FOR meaning because

Are you looking for material
to prepare for your
Cambridge English Exam?

because of or as a result of something:

- He was sick **for** lack of food.
- I couldn't see **for** the tears in my eyes.
- We could hardly see **for** the mist.
- She couldn't talk **for** coughing.

better, happier, etc. for something =
better, happier, etc. following something

+ noun

- You'll feel **better for** a good night's sleep.
- This room would look **more cheerful for** a spot of paint.
- You'll feel **better for** a break.
- I'm feeling all the **better for** my holiday.

+ verb (-ing)

- "How are you?" "Fine, and all the **better for** seeing you!"
- We're all much **better people for** having known him.

We sometimes use for as a conjunction meaning 'because'.
Although it is not used much nowadays , we can find it in very formal and literary contexts.

- We listened eagerly, **for** he brought news of our families.
- I believed her—**for** surely she would not lie to me.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

The future continuous can be used:

to talk about an activity that will be in progress at a specific future time

- Don't phone me before 8 o'clock, we 'll be having dinner.
- You can visit us during the first week of July. I won't be working then.

to express that we have a good idea about what is happening now.

- Don't disturb dad now, he'll be having his afternoon sleep.
- It's Friday, she'll be playing golf. You'll need to wait to talk to her.

to express that we see something as new, different or temporary

- Today we're taking the bus but next week we'll be taking the train.
- He'll be staying with his grandparents for several months while his father is in recovery.

to talk about a future event that will happen in the normal course of things (already planned). This means the action is certain to happen without any effort or decision being made by the speaker.

- I'll give Mike his birthday present since I'll be seeing him at work tomorrow.
- I can give you a lift as I'll be going into town anyway .
- I won't be using the car for work tomorrow, so you can have it if you want.
- Flight attendants will be circulating around the cabin to offer you refreshments.

to politely enquire about a person's plans for the future.

Notice the difference in usage between going to and the future continuous.

GOING TO	FUTURE CONTINUOUS
• Are you going to come to dinner tonight? Could be taken in a way meaning that I'm pushing you for a decision. Almost like I've got to have an answer.	• Will you be coming to dinner tonight? This is used to politely enquire about a person's plans without any pressure.

GIVE RISE TO / WAY TO

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

STH GIVES RISE TO STH

to

something

- International support **has given rise to** a new optimism in the company.
- Heavy rains **have given rise to** flooding over a large area.
- The president's absence **has given rise to** speculation about his health.
- The novel's success **gave rise to** a number of sequels.

STH GIVES WAY TO STH

to be

by something

- My excitement **gave way to** fear when I drove a car for the first time.
- His discomfort **gave way to** anger.
- The storm **gave way to** bright sunshine.

to be replaced by something, especially because it is better, cheaper, easier, etc.

- Over the next few years, the city's buses will **give way to** a new light rail system.

HAVING
a lot to do

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

be up to your ears/neck/eyeballs (in something)
(informal) to have a lot of something to deal with

- I'd like to help, but I'm up to my neck at the moment.
- I can't help, I'm up to my neck in schoolwork.
- I'm up to my ears in chores! / They're up to their eyeballs in work.

be swamped (with something)
to have too many of something, or to give someone too much to do:

- We've all been swamped with work since the policy changes.
- After the severe storms, insurance companies are expecting to be swamped with claims.

have a lot/enough/too much on your plate (with something)
(informal) to have a lot of /enough / too much work to do or a lot of things to deal with

- She's got a lot on her plate - especially with two new projects starting this week.
- I can't take on more work - I have enough on my plate as it is!

have your hands full (with something)
(informal) to be very busy or too busy to do sth else

- I have my hands full with the kids at the moment, so I can't take on any more work.
- I've got my hands full running the firm while the boss is away.

be snowed under (with something)
(informal) to have too much work to deal with:

- I'm absolutely snowed under with work at the moment.
- We're snowed under with applications for the job.

HISTORICAL PRESENT

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Level: advanced - We can use present forms to talk about the past:

when we are telling a story

Well, it's a lovely day and **I'm just walking** down the street when **I see** this funny guy walking towards me. Obviously **he's been drinking,** because **he's moving** from side to side …

when we are summarising something we have read, heard or seen

I love Ian Rankin's novels. He writes about this detective called Rebus. Rebus **lives** in Edinburgh and **he's** a brilliant detective, but **he's always getting** into trouble. In one book, **he gets suspended** and **they tell him** to stop working on this case. But **he takes no notice …**

in news headlines

War criminal escapes from courtroom.
(= a war criminal has escaped from a courtroom.)
Real madrid wins against manchester united.
(= Real madrid won against manchester united yesterday.)

in summaries of historical events

1945: the war in Europe **comes to an end.**

in jokes

"This man **goes** to his psychiatrist and says, "Nobody **listens** to me!" The doctor **says**, "Next!"

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

HOPE

PHRASES

C1 Advanced
learn how to do
Key Word Transformation
exercises

raise someone's hopes
get/build someone's hopes up
get/raise one's hopes too high/too much :
make someone feel that what they want is likely to happen.

- I don't want to raise your hopes too much.
- Don't build/get your hopes up: it's highly unlikely that the boss will give you a pay rise.
- Don't raise/get your hopes too high, or you may be disappointed.

pin your hopes on sth :
to hope for one thing that everything else depends on.

- After a difficult year, the company is pinning its hopes on its new range of products.

hope against hope :
to cling to a mere possibility.

- They're just hoping against hope that she's still alive.

dash/shatter sb's hopes :
to make what someone wants seem impossible.

- The ending of the talks has dashed any hopes of peace.

I should/would hope so (too)
used for emphasizing that you feel it is right that something happened or will happen

- 'I'll pay all the money back.'
  'I should hope so!'

give/offer hope :
to make sb think there is a solution

- The research has given hope to thousands of sufferers of the disease.

hope for the best:
to hope a bad situation will have the best result possible.

- I've repaired it as well as I can - we'll just have to hope for the best.

in the hope of something
in the hope that…
because you want something to happen

- I called early in the hope of catching her before she went to work.
- He asked her again in the vain hope that he could persuade her to come.

lose/give up/abandon hope :
stop hoping

- After so long without any word from David, Margaret was starting to lose hope.

hold out hope :
to say that you think sth is likely

- Negotiators did not hold out much hope of a peaceful solution.
- The report is supposed to be published next month.
  I don't hold out much hope though!

be beyond hope (of something):
to be in a situation where no improvement is possible.

- Some of the houses were beyond hope of repair.
- The doctor told us she was beyond hope.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
The best material to prepare for your Cambridge English exam
CLICK HERE

I wish you didn't you wouldn't

I wish you didn't ...

We use wish to talk about things that we would like to be different in either the present or the past.

PRESENT

We can use wish + a past form to talk about a present situation we would like to be different.

- I wish you didn't live so far away.
- I wish we knew what to do.
- He wishes he could afford a holiday.

PAST

We can use wish + a past perfect form to talk about something we would like to change about the past.

- They wish they hadn't eaten so much chocolate. They're feeling very sick now.
- I wish I'd studied harder when I was at school.

I wish you wouldn't ...

EXPRESSING ANNOYANCE

We can use wish + would(n't) to show that we are annoyed with what someone or something does or doesn't do, We often feel that they are unlikely or unwilling to change.

- I wish you wouldn't borrow my clothes without asking.
- I wish it would rain. The garden really needs some water.
- She wishes he'd work less. They never spend any time together.

NOTE :

We can't use wish + would for a wish about ourselves.

- ~~I wish I would pass the exam.~~

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

IF I WERE

In the phrase "If I were" , were is the subjunctive form of the verb be. It is used in hypothetical or imaginary situations to say what you would do if they were true, or to give someone advice about what you'd do if you were in their place.

- **If I were** you, I'd probably go. / I'd take the money **if I were** you.
- **If I were** in charge, I'd do things differently.

Technically speaking **'If I was you ...'** is incorrect when used to talk about unreal situations, at least in formal speech and writing. However, it is quite common to hear native speakers use it.

STANDARD ENGLISH	NON-STANDARD FORM
IF I WERE...	**IF I WAS ...**
• **If I were** you , I wouldn't care.	• **If I was** you , I wouldn't care.
• **If I were** in charge, I'd do things differently.	• **If I was** in charge, I'd do things differently.

IF I WAS

"If I was" is correct when used for past situations.
(things that actuallyhappened in the past).

used to express sth that was true when or if sth else happened

- If I was late for class, I got into trouble.
  (when/if I was late for class in the past, I got in trouble)

used to express some uncertainty about the past.

- I apologize if I wasn't clear.
  (I don't know if I was clear. Maybe I wasn't. If that's the case, I apologize)
- If I was rude to you, I'm sorry.
  (I don't know if I was rude to you. Maybe I was. If that's the case, I'm sorry)

If meaning although

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

IF+ ADJECTIVE

In a formal style, **if** can be used with a similar meaning to **although**. This is common in the structure **if + adjective** (with no verb). **If** is not as definite as **although**; it can suggest that what is being talked about is a matter of opinion, or not very important.

IF + ADJECTIVE is used when adding one criticism of a person or thing that you generally like.

- His style, **if simple**, is pleasant to read.
- The profits, **if a little lower** than last year's, are still extremely healthy.
- Lunch was a grand **if rather noisy affair.**
- The stories are basically true, **if a little exaggerated.**
- The eldest son was highly intelligent, **if somewhat lazy.**
- Donald's essays are always interesting, **if sometimes rather careless.**

Immediate future

expressions

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

BE ABOUT TO DO SOMETHING

to be going to do something very soon

- We were just about to leave when Susan arrived.

it is often used with just

- We're just about to set off for a walk. Do you want to come?

used in the past to refer to things that were going to happen but didn't:

- I was about to complain but he came over and apologised.

it's not used with time expressions

- I was about to call you.

Not: I was about to call you in ten minutes.

BE ON THE POINT OF (DOING) SOMETHING

to be going to do something very soon

- The country's economy is on the point of collapse.
- Bill is on the point of having a nervous breakdown.
- I was on the point of handing in my notice when they offered me promotion.
- I was on the point of going out when the telephone rang.

BE ON THE VERGE OF (DOING) SOMETHING

to be at the point where something is about to happen

- Mike seemed on the verge of tears.
- Mountain gorillas are on the verge of extinction.
- He was on the verge of saying something but stopped and shook his head.
- The show was on the verge of being cancelled due to low ratings.

BE ON THE BRINK OF (DOING) SOMETHING

to be at the point where a new or different situation is about to begin

- Scientists are on the brink of (= extremely close to) a major new discovery.
- She believed she was on the brink of discovering a cure for cancer.
- He was on the brink of tears.

BE ALL SET TO DO SOMETHING

be ready or prepared to do something

- He was all set to go, but I stopped him.
- We were all set to leave when the phone rang.

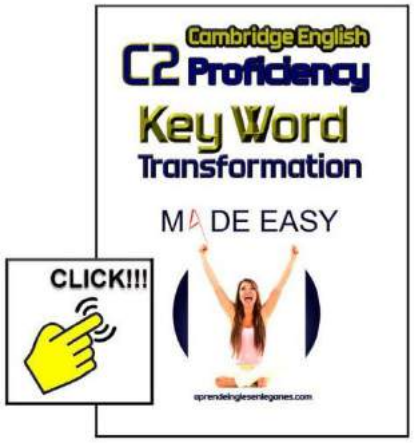
IMPERSONAL PASSIVE /PERSONAL PASSIVE

aprendeingles enleganes.com	ACTIVE VOICE	PERSONAL PASSIVE	IMPERSONAL PASSIVE
STRUCTURE / VERB TENSES	people/ they/ we + verb people/they/we say, think, consider, reckon, claim ,etc..	it is + verb (past participle) that... It is (said/thought/claimed, understood ,etc.)	subject + is + said/thought , etc. + to (be, have ,etc.) He, she is /they are (said/thought/claimed ,etc.) to (verb)
Simple present	People say he is English.	It is said that he is English	He is said to be English.
	We understand she doesn't like football.	It is understood that she doesn't like football.	She is understood not to like football.
Present continuous	People think he is waiting for us now.	It is thought that he is waiting for us now.	He is thought to be waiting for us now.
Future (will/going to)	People expect that he will join the company soon.	It is expected that he will join the company soon.	He is expected to join the company soon.
Present passive	They say that many smartphones are stolen every day.	It is said that many smartphones are stolen every day.	Many smartphones are said to be stolen every day.
Present passive continuous	They think dinner is being cooked as we speak.	It is thought that dinner is being cooked as we speak.	Dinner is thought to be being cooked as we speak.
Future passive	People expect that taxes will be raised next year.	It is expected that taxes will be raised next year.	Taxes are expected to be raised next year.
VERB TENSES	aprendeinglesenleganes.com Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam? CLICK HERE		STRUCTURE : subject + is said / thought/ believed , etc. + perfect infinitive (to have done, been ,etc.)
Present Perfect	People think he has left for good.	It is thought that he has left for good.	He is thought to have left for good.
	The police assume that the arrested man has killed three people.	It is assumed that thearrested man has killed three people.	The arrested man is assumed to have killed three people.
Present perfect continuous	They know she has been working very hard.	It is known that she has been working very hard.	She is known to have been working very hard.
Past perfect	The prosecution say he had killed her earlier that morning.	It is said that he had killed her earlier that morning.	He is said to have killed earlier that morning.
Past perfect continuous	They say he had been planning to leave his partner.	It is said that he had been planning to leave his partner.	He is said to have been planning to leave his partner.
Past simple	People say that he got married in Germany.	It is said that he got married in Germany.	He is said to have got married in Germany.
	People claim that he died two weeks ago.	It is claimed that he died two weeks ago.	He is claimed to have died two weeks ago.
Past continuous	They say he was studying very hard for his exam.	It is said that he was studying very hard for his exam.	He is said to have been studying very hard for his exam.
Past passive	They report that two people were injured in the accident.	It is reported that two people were injured in the accident.	Two people are reported to have been injured in the accident.

IMPOSING OR TRANSFERRING RESPONSIBILITY

PHRASES

aprendeinglesenleganes.com



C2 PROFICIENCY
learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
exercises

Saddle someone with sth/sb
to give someone a job that they do not want, or put them in a situation that is difficult for them to deal with

- I've been saddled with organizing the whole party!
- Too many developing countries are still saddled with huge debts.

Land someone with sth/sb
to give someone an unpleasant job that no one else wants to do

- I always get landed with the worst jobs.
- I hope you don't mind me landing you with the kids at such short notice.

Lumber someone with sth/sb
to have to deal with something or someone that you do not want to:

- I always seem to get lumbered with the job of clearing up after a party.
- I'm sorry you've been lumbered with all the dirty jobs.

Unload sth/sb (on/onto sb)
to pass the responsibility for someone or something to someone else

- It's his problem, not something he should unload onto you.
- Don't let him unload his problems onto you.

Dump sth/sb on someone
To give sb an unpleasant or difficult job to do instead of doing it yourself.

- Don't let Sam dump his work on you.
- I just hate getting all of the work dumped on me

Drop/dump sth in sb's lap
to make something the responsibility of another person

- They dropped the problem firmly back in my lap.
- The entire project was dropped in my lap after Lydia resigned.

Foist (off) something on/upon sb
to force sb to accept or have to deal with sth that they do not want

- I keep getting extra work foisted (off) on me.

inasmuch as vs insofar as

Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

inasmuch as - conjunction (formal)

Synonyms : seeing that , since

Inasmuch as + fact

used to explain the way in which what you are saying is true

- He was a very unusual musician **inasmuch as** he was totally deaf.
- Ann is guilty, **inasmuch as** she knew what the others were planning.
- They're rather similar, **inasmuch as** they are the same size and colour.

insofar as (also in so far as) - conjunction (formal)

Synonyms : as long as / only if

Insofar as + quantifiable fact (sth happens to a certain extent)

to the degree that

- She cites other scholars' work only **insofar as** it supports her own theories.
- The news is good **insofar as** it suggests that a solution may be possible.
- Looking back helps **insofar as** it helps you learn from your mistakes.

in the short / medium / long term

in the short/medium/long term - PHRASES

We use the expressions in the short term, in the medium term, and in the long term to talk about what will happen over a short period of time, over a medium period of time, and over a long period of time respectively.

- This decision will cost us more in the short term, but will be beneficial in the long term.
- The company's prospects look good in the medium term.
- In the long term, our efforts will pay off.

---

in the short / long run

in the short/long run - PHRASES

In the short run : in the near future

- Sufficient supply, in the short run, will be a problem.
- In the short run, unemployment may fall.

In the long run : later in the future, not immediately

- Moving to Spain will be better for you in the long run.
- All our hard work will be worth it in the long run.

NOTE : 'in the medium run' is rarely used.

Including or omitting RELATIVE PRONOUNS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

The most common relative pronouns in English are who, whom, whose, that and which. In certain situations the words *what, when and *where can also function as relative pronouns.

TIP: If there's a verb immediately after the relative pronoun, you know it's a subject, and you can't omit the relative pronoun. If there's no verb, you're good to go – you can create a contact clause!

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN CANNOT BE OMITTED WHEN IT IS THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE.		
Noun, subject of the mainclause	RELATIVE PRONOUN (cannot be omitted)	VERB + REST OF RELATIVE CLAUSE
The woman	who/that	spoke at the meeting was very knowledgeable.
What's the name of the girl	who/that	won the tennis tournament?
I work for a company	that/which	makes computers.
The picture	that/which	hangs on the wall is very old.
There's the dog	that/which	bit my brother.
This is the woman	who/that	cuts my hair.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN CAN BE OMITTED WHEN IT IS THE OBJECT OF THE SENTENCE.		
Noun, subject of the mainclause	RELATIVE PRONOUN (can be omitted)	PRONOUN + VERB + REST OF RELATIVE CLAUSE
It was the best film	(that/which)	I've ever seen.
The professor,	(whom/that)	I respect, recently received an award.
Do you remember the time	(when/that)	we all went to a nightclub?
The water	(that/which)	I drank was very cold
The film	(that/which)	we saw last week was awful
The book	(that/which)	I read was very interesting.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUN CAN BE OMITTED If the relative clause contains the verb 'be' + any of the following :		
Noun, subject of the main clause	RELATIVE PRONOUN (can be omitted)	Pronoun + verb + rest of relativeclause
be + a past participle [a passive form]		
A person	(who/that has been)	tricked once is careful the next time.
The student	(who/that is)	chosen as winner will get a prize.
be + a present participle [a continuous form]		
The woman	(who/that is)	talking to my wife is from Ireland.
be + an adjective phrase		
The man	(who/that is)	interested in your car will telephone later.
be + a prepositional phrase		
The books	(that/which are)	on the table have been read.

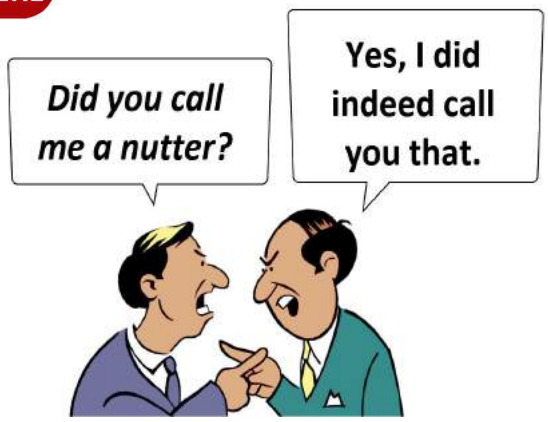
* We use that instead of who, whom or which in relative clauses to refer to people, animals and things. We use it to introduce defining clauses only.That is more informal than who, whom or which.

**We use which in relative clauses to refer to animals and to things, but not to refer to people.

*What and Where cannot be omitted. Exception : the phrase "the place (where)", e.g. "If we go back to the place (where)…we started

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam? CLICK HERE

INDEED



Adverb (after be/auxiliary verb/modal verb)

really or certainly, often used to emphasize something:

- The blood tests prove that Vince **is indeed** the father.
- Evidence suggests that errors **did indeed** occur.
- Research has found that laughter **can indeed** be one of the best medicines.

to express that something is correct (after be/auxiliary verb) :

- "Is this your dog?" "It **is indeed**." or "Indeed **it is**."
- Yes, I **did indeed** say that.

used to add extra information to support what you have just said:

- I am happy, **indeed** proud, to be associated with this project.
- I don't mind at all. **Indeed**, I would be delighted to help.

very .... indeed – especially British English

used to emphasize a statement or description -

- The essays were **very good indeed.** / This is a **very nice house indeed.**
- Thank you **very much** indeed**.** / They were speaking **very loudly indeed.**

Indeed - exclamation British English spoken

used to express surprise, anger, or lack of belief or interest:

- “I did my best.” “**Did you indeed**?” / “The project is still on schedule.” “**Is it indeed**?”
- “He claims that it was just a misunderstanding.” “**Indeed**?”

why/how/when/who etc indeed?

used when someone has asked you a question, to show that you do not know the answer and you do not think there can be a satisfactory answer

- ‘Why would John have left without saying a word?’ ‘**Why indeed?**’
- “How can we help them?” “**How, indeed**?”
- “When will they come here again?” “**When, indeed**?”

INVERSION

ADVANCED STRUCTURES

SO / SUCH

We can use '**SO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB**', then we invert the normal subject and auxiliary verb, and finally we use '**THAT**' to emphasise how strongly something's description affected us and what the consequence was. We can do the same thing with a noun using such.

NORMAL SENTENCE ORDER	INVERTED SENTENCE so + adjective + inversion (BE/AUX Verb) + that + consequence
He was so handsome that she...	So handsome **was he that** she fell in love with him immediately.
The wind was so strong that we...	So strong **was the wind that** we couldn't open the window.
She looked so ridiculous that...	So ridiculous **did she look** that everybody burst out laughing.

NORMAL SENTENCE ORDER	so + adjective +a/an + noun + inversion + that + consequence
He was so handsome a man that ...	So handsome a man **was he** that she fell in love with him immediately.

NORMAL SENTENCE ORDER	so + adverb + inversion + that + consequence
He played the tune so badly that ...	So badly **did he play the tune that** nobody recognised it.
He ran so quickly that the others...	So quickly **did he run that** the others couldn't catch up with him.

NORMAL SENTENCE ORDER	Inversion (SUCH+ BE) + (noun) + that + consequence
The wind was such that we ...	Such **was the wind** that we couldn't open the window.
The demand for nurses is such that...	Such **is the demand** for nurses that many employers offer...

NORMAL SENTENCE ORDER (adjective)	Inversion (SUCH+ BE)+ (noun) + that + consequence
He was so **strong** that he could ...	Such **was his strength** that he could bend iron bars.

NORMAL SENTENCE ORDER	such + a/an + adjective + noun + inversion + that + consequence
He was such a good teacher that we...	Such a good teacher **was he** that we all passed the exam.

AS + inversion

In formal written language, we commonly use inversion after **AS** and **THAN** in comparisons.

NORMAL SENTENCE ORDER	INVERTED SENTENCE As + auxiliary verb + inversion
Italy produces many excellent wines, and Spain does too.	Italy produces many excellent wines, **as does** Spain.
She was very religious, and most of her friends were too.	She was very religious, **as were** most of her friends.

Note - there is no inversion when the subjects of the two clauses are the same:
Denmark has won this year's 'happiest country' award. It wins it every year.
Denmark has won this year's 'happiest country' award, as it does every year.

THAN + inversion

We can use inversion to compare two subjects. When we do this, the auxiliary verb ("do") comes after the word "than."

NORMAL SENTENCE ORDER	INVERTED SENTENCE than + auxiliary verb "do"
City dwellers have a higher death rate than country people do.	City dwellers have a higher death rate **than do** country people.
She speaks English better than her brother (does).	She speaks English better **than does** her brother.

Note - we don't invert subject and verb after as or than when the subject is a pronoun.
We know a lot more about the universe than we did ten years ago. (**Not** ... than did we ten years ago.)

Are you looking for material
to prepare for your
Cambridge English Exam?

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Inversion in English

m m

Formal - used after a negative statement in order to introduce another negative statement containing a similar kind of information.

When a clause with NEITHER or NOT is used after a negative clause , we invert the subject and the verb after NEITHER and NOR.

- We didn't get to see the castle, **nor did we** see the cathedral.
- I am not, **nor have I** ever been, a Communist.
- We don't want to go out on strike, but **neither do we** want to accept a pay cut for two years,
- I wasn't paying attention to you, **neither was I** interested in your conversation.

NEITHER DO I , NOR DO I

We use neither and nor + auxiliary/modal verb + subject to mean 'also not':

- 'I don't like that colour.' '**Neither do I**.'
- 'Kate doesn't drive.' '**Nor does Helen**.'
- 'I can't understand a word of it.' '**Neither can I**.'

NEITHER ...NOR

We can use neither as a conjunction with nor. It connects two or more negative alternatives. This can sound formal in speaking:

I speak neither French nor Spanish.

Inversion

- Neither do I speak French , nor do I speak Spanish.

NOTE : this construction sounds quite formal and stilted in conversation

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

INVERSION IN THE FIRST PART OF THE SENTENCE

NEGATIVE ADVERBIAL	INVERSION: PAST PERFECT (simple past)	INVERSION: SUBJECT	PAST PERFECT (past participle)	ADJUNCT	Adverb or conjunction	Dependent clause: Example sentences
HARDLY / SCARCELY/ BARELY	HAD	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Example: ARRIVED	Ex: HOME	WHEN	Hardly/Scarcely/Barely had I got into bed when the telephone rang.
NO SOONER	HAD	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Example: DONE	Ex: HOME	THAN	No sooner had they started their walk than it started to rain.

NEGATIVE ADVERBIAL	AUX /MODAL/ VERB BE	SUBJECT	VERB	EXAMPLE SENTENCES
NOT ONLY NOT OFTEN NOT ALWAYS NOT ONCE	DO, DOES, DID, WILL, SHOULD, MUST, MAY, ARE, WAS, WERE, ETC	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Examples: WANT, ARRIVE, SAY, TRY TO, NEED TO, ETC	Not only is the car economical, but it also feels good to drive. Not often does Jack attend parties. Not always did we know who was "right". Not once did I say he didn't deserve to win.

NEGATIVE ADVERBIAL	AUX.VERB/MODAL VERB OR VERB BE	SUBJECT	VERB (Inf/ P.Participle)	EXAMPLE SENTENCES
NEVER (BEFORE)	HAVE , HAD, HAS, DID	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex: SEEN/DONE/ UNDERSTAND	Never had she seen such a beautiful sight before. Never (before) have I met such an interesting person.
RARELY, SELDOM, HARDLY EVER,	DO,AM, DOES, DID, WILL, ARE, WAS, WERE, ETC	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex: WANT, NEED TO, ARRIVE, SAY, TRY TO, ETC	Rarely will you hear such beautiful music. Rarely do we get to see the people who control the news. Seldom do we see such an amazing display of dance. Hardly ever did she go on holiday.
ON NO ACCOUNT, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES, ON NO CONDITION, AT NO TIME	SHOULD	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex: ARRIVE, DO, STAY, TAKE, ETC	On no account should you do anything without asking me first. Under no circumstances can this door be kept open. Under no circumstances are you to go out. On no condition should untrained personnel use this device. At no time should you endanger yourself or others.
LITTLE	DID, DOES	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex: KNOW, REALISE, SUSPECT,etc	Little did he imagine how interesting it would be. Little did John realize how good that painting was. Little did I know how enjoyable this training would be
ONLY THEN ONLY NOW ONLY LATER ONLY ONCE	DID, DO, DOES, HAS, HAVE	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex: KNOW, UNDERSTAND, REALISE	Only then did I understand what she meant Only now am I able to understand what happened. Only later did she really think about the situation. Only once did I go to the opera when I was in Italy.
IN NO WAY	CAN, COULD , DID, DO, DOES, HAS, HAVE, WERE,	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex: WANT, UNDERSTAND, REALISE, HELP	In no way do I agree with what you're saying. In no way will I agree to sharing an office with Ben. In no way did the report blame her for the accident. In no way did he imply she was lazy.
NOWHERE NOTHING	CAN, COULD , DID, DO, DOES, HAS, HAVE, WERE,	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex: WANT, UNDERSTAND, REALISE, HELP	Nowhere have I ever had such bad service. Nowhere will you find a better place to relax. Nothing have I seen that could rival the pyramids.

INVERSION IN THE SECOND PART OF THE SENTENCE

	CLAUSE OR PHRASE	INVERSION: VERB	INVERSION: SUBJECT	EXAMPLE SENTENCES
ONLY AFTER ONLY BY ONLY IF ONLY IN ONLY ONCE ONLY WHEN		AUXILIARY VERB/MODAL VERB OR VERB BE	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Only after I'd seen her did I understand her problem. Only by working extremely hard could we afford to eat. Only if you study hard can you be successful. Only in the USA have I seen such high buildings. Only once I had talked to him did all make sense. Only when we'd all arrived home did I feel calm.
NOT BEFORE NOT UNTIL NOT SINCE				Not before looking at it closely did I know what it was Not until I saw John did I really believe he was safe. Not since I was child have I had such a great time.

INVERSION IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

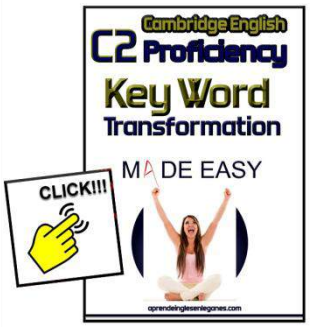
INVERSION: AUXILIARY VERB	INVERSION: SUBJECT	VERB (bare infinitive)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE: NORMAL	EXAMPLE SENTENCE: INVERTED
SHOULD - 1 st CONDITIONAL No contraction ✗ shouldn't you ✓ should you not	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex:HAVE, NEED, GO,FIND, ETC.	If you need more information...	Should you need more information...

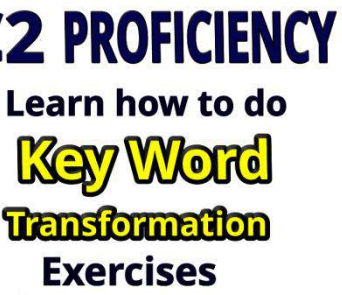
AUXILIARY VERB	SUBJECT	VERB (to infinitive)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE: NORMAL	EXAMPLE SENTENCE: INVERTED
WERE - 2 nd CONDITIONAL No contraction ✗ weren't I to / ✓ were I not to Past Subjunctive : If I were you	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex:TO DO , TO FIND OUT, TO SEE, ETC	If I were you, I would ... If he were to find out that they ...	Were I you, I would ... Were he to find out that they...

AUXILIARY VERB	SUBJECT	VERB (P PARTICIPLE)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE: NORMAL	EXAMPLE SENTENCE: INVERTED
HAD - 3 rd CONDITIONAL No contraction ✗ hadn't you / ✓ had you not	NOUN OR PRONOUN	Ex:KNOWN, SEEN, HELPED,ETC	If I had known that sooner , I would ... If you had not been late, you...	Had I known that sooner, I would ... Had you not been late, you ...

IT AS AN EMPTY OBJECT

We use IT as an "empty" object after certain verbs and in some phrases to introduce a following clause. We say it is empty because it doesn't refer to anything in particular.
The fairly fixed phrases below have **introductory IT as Object.**





BREAK IT TO SOMEONE THAT : Inform someone about something unpleasant or upsetting.
- The doctor finally **broke it to me that** there was no cure.

DRUM IT INTO SOMEONE THAT : to teach something to someone by frequent repeating.
- They **drummed it into me that** you were not to know.

HAVE IT IN MIND + to inf /that clause (formal) : to intend to do something
- For a long time **I had it in mind to write** a book about my experiences.
- **I had it in mind that** one day I might move to Spain.

I WOULDN'T PUT IT PAST SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING :
to not be surprised if someone does something bad, because it is a typical thing for that person to do:
- Perhaps Helena told him - **I wouldn't put it past her.** / **I wouldn't put it past him to lie.**

LEAVE IT TOO LATE TO DO SOMETHING : to wait too long to do something
- I hope I haven't **left it too late to apply.** / You've **left it too late to change** your ticket.

LET IT BE KNOWN (formal) : to give information to other people, especially in an indirect way
- He **let it be known,** during dinner, **that** he was on the lookout for a wife.
- I **let it be known that** I was not happy about the decision that had been made.

MAKE IT A POINT TO DO SOMETHING : to do sth deliberately, often with extra effort.
- She **makes it a point to** treat her employees fairly.

MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS TO DO SOMETHING : to make a special effort to do something
- Ruth **made it her business to get** to know the customers.

MAKE IT A HABIT TO DO SOMETHING : to begin to do something regularly or often.
- I have **made it a habit to** listen to audio books on my way to and from work.

MAKE IT A RULE TO DO SOMETHING : to act according to a principle.
- I **make it a rule not to eat** fatty foods.

PUT IT ABOUT THAT : to tell a lot of people something, especially something that is not true
- Someone's been **putting it about that** Dan is leaving.

PUT IT TO SOMEONE THAT : to tell someone your explanation of something.
- I **put it to him that** what we needed was some independent advice.

RUMOUR/LEGEND/WORD HAS IT THAT : used to report what people say or what a story says
- **Rumour has it that** Jim is not his child. / **Word has it that** they may separate.

SEE TO IT THAT : to make sure that something is done
- Can you **see to it that** everyone gets a copy of this memo?

TAKE IT AS A GIVEN THAT : to accept that something is true and not expect it to change
- You can **take it as a given that** there will be champagne at the wedding.

TAKE IT AS READ THAT : to feel certain that sth is true although no one has told you it is true
- You can **take it as read tha**t we will support the project. / I **took it as read tha**t you were coming.

TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT : to believe that something is true without making sure
- He just **took it for granted that** he would pass the exam.

TAKE IT THAT : said if you think that what you say is likely to be true, although it is not proved
- I **take it** you've heard about Ben and Carol splitting up.

TAKE IT IN TURNS TO DO SOMETHING : to do something on at a time.
- They **took it in turns to drink** from the water bottle. / We **took it in turns to** keep watch.

It comes a time when...? or There comes a time when...?

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

ANTICIPATORY IT

✗ ~~It comes a time when...~~

We can use it to introduce or 'anticipate' the subject or object of a sentence, especially when the subject or object of the sentence is a clause. Most commonly, such clauses are **to + infinitive** and **that clauses.** We also call this use of it a 'dummy' subject, since the real subject is another part of the sentence.

- **It's** good **that** she's doing more exercise.
- **It's** unlikely **that** she'll arrive on time.
- **It was** nice **to talk** with them again.
- **It's** always interesting **to** find out about your family history.

THERE

✓ There comes a time when...

The word "THERE" may be used as a pronoun to introduce **a noun or a phrase** and can be followed by verbs other than be, but this has quite a literary or formal style.

there lives/follows/comes/exists, etc:

- **There comes a time** in everyone's life **when** a big decision has to be taken.
- **There came** a point **when** his patience ran out.
- Long ago **there lived** a beautiful princess.
- **There followed** a short silence.
- **There remains** nothing left to do.
- When I was younger, **there existed** a great feeling of community in our town.

(It’s a) good job (that)
(it’s a) good thing (that)
(It’s) just as well (that)

used for saying that it is lucky that someone did something, or lucky that something happened.

(It’s a) good job (that)

- **It's a good job that** Jo was there to help you.
- **It’s a good job** I remembered to bring an umbrella.
- I had my seat belt on—and a **good job**, too.

(it’s a) good thing (that)

- **Good thing** they didn’t go camping last weekend – the weather was terrible.
- **It's a good thing** that we booked our tickets early.
- **It’s a good thing** you’re at home. I’ve lost my keys.

(It’s) just as well (that)

- It's beginning to rain - **it's just as well that** we brought our umbrellas.
- **It’s just as well** we have neighbours who don’t mind noise.
- He left at three, which **was just as well** or he'd have missed the plane.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

IT'S (ABOUT/HIGH) TIME

IT'S (ABOUT/HIGH) TIME + PAST SUBJUNCTIVE

It's (about/high) time + past subjunctive expresses that you think something should happen soon or should already have happened.

- It's time we left. (=We aren't leaving and we should.)
- It's high time I bought a new pair of jeans.
  (=I haven't bought a new pair of jeans yet, but I should have.)
- It's time you went to bed. You'll have to get up early tomorrow. (= you should be in bed by now, but you are not)
- It's about time this road was completed. They've been working on it for months.
- It's high time you got that bad knee looked at by a doctor!

used to say often in an annoyed way that something should have happened sooner:

- "They're getting married." "Well, it's about time!"
- It's time they were here. Why are they so late?

(**We cannot use a negative after "It's (about/high) time".**

✗ ~~It's time we didn't stay.~~

IT'S TIME (FOR SOMEONE) TO DO SOMETHING / FOR SOMETHING

When we say that the right time has arrived for something and we are still in time, we can use the following patterns:

- It's time (for you) to go to bed.
- It's time to say goodbye.
- It's time for breakfast.

JOINING NEGATIVE IDEAS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

NOT .... OR ....

When **NOT** (used once) refers to two or more verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc, we usually join them with **OR**.

- I do**n't** smoke **or** drink, (not I don't smoke nor drink.) / He did**n't** come to work today **or** yesterday.
- Effective feedback is **not** praise **or** criticism.

NOT .... , NOR ... (emphasis)

We use this structure to give emphasis to the second part of the sentence.
When a clause is used after nor , we invert the subject and the verb .

- I do**n't** smoke, **nor** do I drink. / He did**n't** come to work today, **nor** (did he come) yesterday.
- Effective feedback is **not** praise, **nor** (is it) criticism.

NOT... NEITHER ...

As is the case with NOT... NOR..., we use this structure for emphasis.
This structure is less common than "NOT... NOR". We invert the subject and the verb after neither.

- He had**n't** done any homework, **neither** had he brought any of his books to class.
- This is **not** your best set of exam results by any means but **neither** is it your worst.
- He did**n't** come to work, **neither** did he call to say he was not coming.

NEITHER ... NOR ... (more formal)

We can use neither as a conjunction with nor. It connects two or more negative alternatives.
This can sound formal in speaking.

- I **neither** smoke **nor** drink. / He came to work **neither** today **nor** yesterday.
- Effective feedback is **neither** praise **nor** criticism.

NOT... AND NEITHER ... / NOT ... AND NOR ...

We used these structures before a positive verb to agree with something negative that has just been said. When a clause is used after neither/nor, we invert the subject and the verb .

- He does**n`t** smoke **and neither** do I. / She's **not** very tall **and neither** is her husband.
- She does**n't** like them **and nor** does Jeff.

NOT .... , ... , OR ....

If we want to link more than two items, we usually only put or in front of the last one.
After each of the others you put a comma. Often the comma is omitted in front of or.

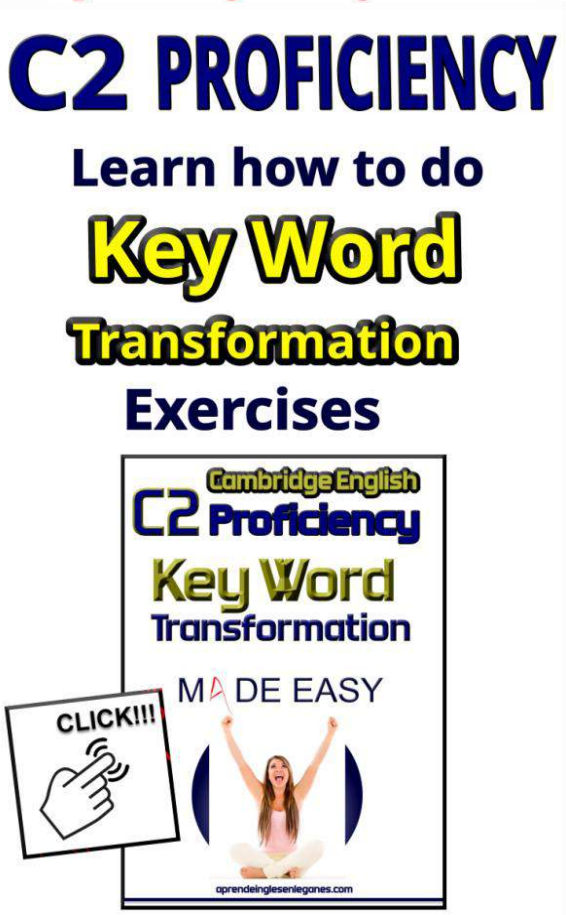
- I do**n't** like drinking, dancing **or** loud music.
- We do**n't** need apples, bread, **or** onions.

NEITHER...NOR... (NOR...)

As a conjunction "NEITHER" can sometimes be used with "NOR" to link more than two items:

- **Neither** his son **nor** his daughter **nor** his wife were at the funeral.
- I like **neither** hot dogs **nor** mustard **nor** ketchup.

MAKE IT SO (THAT...)



make it possible for someone to do something, or find a way to do something.

- If someone forges something such as a banknote, a document, or a painting, they **make it so tha**t it looks genuine, in order to deceive people.
- Western ideologies have **made it so that** we think of indigenous ways and language as "old" and the western ways as "new".
- How we can **make it so that** there is not so much gun violence in this country?
- We are **making it so that** consumers can buy music once and play it anywhere.
- To shunt someone aside means to **make it so that** someone is not needed.
- Utilizing these features will **make it so that** parents have to approve apps before they're installed on their kids' devices.

MIGHT

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

CRITICISM

We often use might have + -ed form to express disapproval or criticism:

- You might have told me you weren't coming home for dinner. (you didn't tell me)
- You might have tidied your room. (you didn't tidy your room)

A sentence can have two possible meanings according to the way it is spoken, or the knowledge people have of the situation :

He might have told me. (=Perhaps he did, I can't remember.)	He might have told me. (=Why didn't he tell me?)

SUGGESTIONS

We can use might to give advice or make a suggestion sound more polite or less direct, especially when used together with like, prefer or want:

[A waiter politely suggesting a dessert to a customer.]

- You might like to try one of our wonderful desserts.

[A teacher politely suggesting that her student should study more.]

- You might want to spend more time studying and less time playing video games.

Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

CLICK HERE

MUCH TO

my/his/her/our/their

TO my/his/her/our/their

(great, utter, complete, absolute, sheer, etc.)

amazement	dismay
amusement	displeasure
annoyance	embarrassment
astonishment	enjoyment
chagrin	frustation
consternation	horror
delight	joy
despair	relief
disappointment	sadness
discomfort	satisfaction
disgust	surprise

Examples:

- I actually gave the guy his money back, much to his amazement.
- He agreed to everything, much to my surprise.
- He has never shown any interest in football, much to his father's disappointment.
- Much to my disgust, I found that there were no toilets for the disabled.
- I then realized to my absolute horror, that I had forgotten the present.
- To her chagrin, nobody wanted to hear her sing.
- To our utter despair, the car would not start.
- To my great delight, they said yes.

NOTE: We don't usually say "much to your surprise, disgust,etc.", because we don't normally tell others what their emotional reaction is.

MUSE AMUSE BEMUSE

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

MUSE verb (formal)

to think about something carefully and for a long time.

muse on/about/over:

- I began to muse about the possibility of starting my own business.
- I sat quietly, musing on the events of the day.

to think or say (something) in a thoughtful way

- 'Somewhere', he mused, 'I've heard your name before.

AMUSE verb

to do or say something that other people think is funny or entertaining

- Her stories never fail to amuse me.
- Shall I put on a film to amuse the kids?

It amuses someone to do something

- I think it amuses him to see people make fools of themselves.

BEMUSE verb

to make somebody confused and unable to think clearly

- Her answer bemused us all.
- He was bemused by what was happening.
- I cannot blame her, since these matters even bemuse the experts on occasions.

AS...AS not SO...AS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

as...as

We use <u>as + adjective/adverb + as</u> to make comparisons when the things we are comparing are equal in some way.

- The world's biggest bull is **as big as** a small elephant.
- The weather this summer is **as bad as** last year. It hasn't stopped raining for weeks.
- You have to unwrap it **as carefully as** you can. It's quite fragile.

not as ... as

We use "**not as ... as**" to make comparisons between things which aren't equal:

- This bag is **not as heavy as** I thought it would be.
- Rory has**n't grown as tall as** Tommy yet.

not so...as

(formal) **we use <u>not so + adjective/ adverb + as</u> in comparisons to say that something or someone has less of a particular quality than another person or thing.**

- The cycling was good but **not so hard as** the cross country skiing we did.
- The bed was **not so comfortable as** his own.
- The idea is **not so silly as** it sounds.

common mistake :

In comparisons without 'not', we use "as ... as" not "so ... as":

We say:

✓ Your writing is as bad as mine.

We don't say:

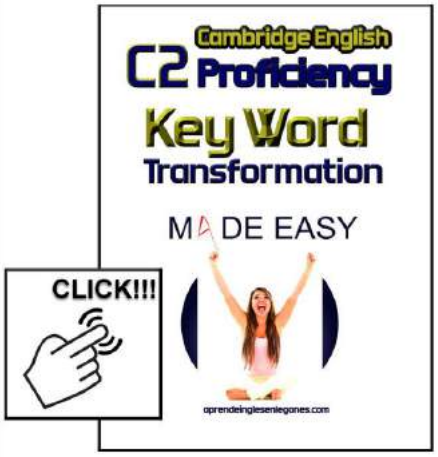
✗ Your writing is ~~so~~ bad as mine.

Note:

"**not so ... as**" is less common than "**not as ... as**".

NOT SO MUCH

C2 PROFICIENCY
learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
exercises



C1/C2 phrases

We use the structures "not so much" , "not … so much as …" , and "not so much … as …" to say that something is one kind of thing rather than another kind.

not so much … (but)

- It's not so much Mandy I'm worried about, it's you.
- It was not so much that the work was difficult, but that it was so boring.

not …so much as …

- I don't really think of her as a daughter so much as a very good friend.
- I did not really object to Will's behaviour so much as his personality.
- I don't feel angry so much as sad.

not so much … as …

- She was not so much nervous as impatient for the journey to be over.
- The details are not so much wrong as they are incomplete.

ONLY

meaning but or except

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

ONLY + clause/adjective

used to show what is the single or main reason why something mentioned in the first part of the sentence cannot be done or is not completely true or correct:

. Her car is like mine, **only** it has four doors.
(= except that it has four doors.)

. I'd invite Mary to the party, **only** **(= but I will not because)** I don't want her husband to come.

. I'd call him myself, **only** **(= but I cannot because)** I'm at work all day.

. I'd be happy to do it for you, **only** **(= but)** don't expect it to be done before next week.

. I'd offer to help, **only** **(= but I cannot because)** I'm really busy just now.

. This fabric is similar to wool, **only** **(= except that it is)** cheaper.

. Fiction is like real life, **only** **(= but)** better.

. Your essay was good, **only** too long.
(= except that it was too long.)

Participle clauses

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Participle clauses enable us to say information in a more economical way. They are formed using present participles (going, reading, seeing, walking, etc.), past participles (gone, read, seen, walked, etc.) or perfect participles (having gone, having read, having seen, having walked, etc.).

We can use participle clauses when the participle and the verb in the main clause have the same subject.
For example : Waiting for Ellie, I made some tea. (While I was waiting for Ellie, I made some tea.)

Participle clauses are mainly used in written texts, particularly in a literary, academic or journalistic style.

Present Participle Clauses

Here are some common ways we use present participle clauses.
Note that present participles have a similar meaning to active verbs.

To give the result of an action

- The bomb exploded, **destroying the building**.
- **Not having an invitation**, I couldn't get into the party.

To give the reason for an action

- **Knowing she loved reading**, Richard bought her a book.
- **Not wanting to hurt his feelings**, I avoided the question.

To talk about an action that happened at the same time as another action

- **Standing in the queue**, I realised I didn't have any money.

To add information about the subject of the main clause

- **Starting in the new year**, the new policy bans cars in the city centre.

Past Participle Clauses

Here are some common ways that we use past participle clauses.
Note that past participles normally have a passive meaning.

With a similar meaning to an if condition

- **Mixed with soda**, the cocktail tastes even better (=if it is mixed with soda...)

To give the reason for an action

- **Worried by the news**, she called the hospital (=because she was worried...).

To add information about the subject of the main clause.

Filled with pride, he walked towards the stage.

Perfect Participle Clauses

They show that the action they describe was finished before the action in the main clause.
Perfect participles can be structured to make an active or passive meaning.

- **Having got dressed**, he slowly went downstairs.
- **Having finished their training**, they will be fully qualified doctors.
- **Having been made redundant**, she started looking for a new job.

Participle Clauses After Conjunctions And Prepositions

It is also common for participle clauses, especially with -ing, to follow conjunctions and prepositions such as before, after, instead of, on, since, when, while and in spite of.

- **Before cooking**, you should wash your hands. / **Instead of complaining about it**, they should ...
- **On arriving at the hotel**, he went to get changed. / **While packing her things**, she thought ...
- **In spite of having read the instructions twice**, I still couldn't understand how to use it.

Dangling Participles - What They Are And How To Avoid Them.

A dangling participle is a participle (usually at the beginning of a sentence) apparently modifying a word other than the word intended: e.g., "Walking through the kitchen, the smoke alarm was going off."
The sentence above literally means that the smoke alarm was walking through the kitchen.
We can avoid the dangling participle by placing the subject after the participle phrase , as in the following sentence: "Walking through the kitchen, **I heard** the smoke alarm going off." (=I was walking through... when I heard...)

phrases meaning IN ADDITION

FOR GOOD MEASURE

as an extra amount of sth as a way of making something complete or better / in addition to what has already been done or given:

- Use 50g of rice per person and an extra spoonful for good measure.
- Throw in a splash of red wine for good measure.
- 'I'm no good at puzzles. I can't even do crosswords,' she added for good measure.

INTO THE BARGAIN

in addition to other facts previously mentioned:

- He is intelligent , a loving husband , and an excellent cook into the bargain.
- I am now tired, cold, and hungry, with a headache into the bargain.
- Volunteers learn a lot and enjoy themselves into the bargain.

ON TOP OF something

in addition to something, especially something unpleasant:

- We missed the bus, and on top of that it started raining.
- On top of everything else, I now have to go to work next Saturday!

TO BOOT

(old-fashioned / humorous) used to add a comment to something that you have said:

- He was a vegetarian, and a fussy one to boot.
- He is kind, handsome, and wealthy to boot.

TO CAP IT ALL

used when you mention something in addition to all the other (bad) things that have happened:

- First you borrow my car without asking, then you crash it, and now – to cap it all – you claim you forgot to tell me about it.
- It's been a terrible week and now, to cap it all, I've got a cold.

phrases with ALL

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

COMMON MISTAKES IN WRITING vol.2
Learn from other students' mistakes to avoid making them yourself.

Above all
most importantly
- Above all, I'd like to thank my family.
- Above all, I'd say I value kindness.

After all
1) used to add information that shows that what you have just said is true:
- I do like her - after all, she is my sister.

2) in spite of what you thought was true or expected to happen
- I'm sorry, but we've decided not to come after all.

All along
from the time that a situation starts to happen.
- I knew all along that it wasn't his real name.
- Do you think he's been cheating us all along?

All at once
suddenly and unexpectedly.
- All at once there was a loud crashing sound.

All of a sudden
very suddenly.
- All of a sudden there was a knock at the door.

All but : almost.
- The game was all but over by the time we arrived.
- Britain's coal industry has all but disappeared.

All in all
used for showing that you are considering every aspect of something
- All in all, I think it has been a very successful conference.
- We both thought that all in all it might not be a bad idea

Once and for all
1) completely and in a way that will finally solve a problem.
- Let's settle this matter once and for all.

2) British English spoken - used to emphasize your impatience when you ask or say sth that you have asked or said many times before
- Once and for all, will you be quiet!

Not at all
1) used for emphasizing a negative statement.
- I'm not at all happy about it.
- My parents were not at all pleased with my exam results.

used as a polite reply after someone has thanked you:
- Thank you for all your help.' 'Not at all.'

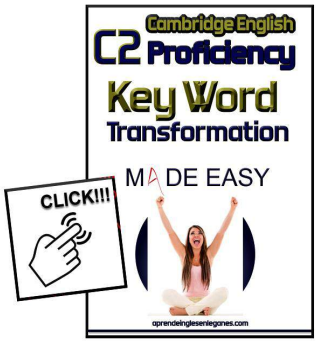
For all : despite
- For all its clarity of style, the book is not easy reading.
- For all his many faults, it has to be said he was a good father.

All round : used to say that you are describing the general quality or effect of something
- It was a ghastly business all round.
- All round it's not a bad car.

COMMON PHRASES WITH

ALONG

aprendeinglesenleganes.com



C2 PROFICIENCY

Learn how to do

Key Word Transformation

Exercises

somewhere along the line

at some moment during a relationship or process:

- We were close friends during our childhood, but somewhere along the line, we drifted apart.

along the way

during the time that sth is happening or that you are doing sth:

- I've been in this job for 30 years, and I've picked up a good deal of expertise along the way.

all along

from the time that a situation starts to happen.

- I knew all along that it wasn't his real name.
- Do you think he's been cheating us all along?
- The solution was right in front of us all along.

be getting/coming along (with)

used for saying how well someone is progressing or succeeding

- The building work was coming along nicely.
- How are you getting along with your Arabic?
- Miguel's English is really coming along.

along the lines of something

(also along these/those lines)

similar to something else:

- We usually start with general questions along the lines of, 'How do you feel?'
- They're trying to organize a trip to the beach or something along those lines.

come/go/be along for the ride - Informal

to join in an activity without playing an important part in it or being seriously involved in it.

- My wife is speaking at the dinner and I'm just going along for the ride.
- He wasn't interested in buying anything; he was just along for the ride.

along with sb /sth

in addition to sb or sth else:

- Now we've got hospital bills along with our usual expenses.
- She lost her job when the factory closed, along with hundreds of others.

as you go along

if you do something as you go along, you do it without planning or preparing it.

- He was making the story up as he went along.
- I'll explain the rules as I go along.

phrases with CASE

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

COMMON MISTAKES IN WRITING vol.2

Learn from other students' mistakes to avoid making them yourself.

(not) the case :
(not) true
- If that is the case then I will be very disappointed.
- It is simply not the case that prison conditions are improving

(just) in case
because of a possibility of something happening, being needed, etc.:
- I don't think I'll need any money but I'll bring some just in case.

in case of (formal) if sth happens
- In case of fire, ring the alarm bell

in any case : used to say that something is true or certain, regardless of what else has happened or been said
- I don't want to go and in any case, I haven't been invited.
- There's no point complaining now—we're leaving tomorrow in any case.

in that case
because of the mentioned situation:
- There's no coffee left? In that case I'll have tea.
- You're late again? Oh, fine. In that case, just meet me at the restaurant.

in this case
referring to a situation that is currently happening
- We don't usually accept late applications, but in this case we will make an exception.

a case in point
a clear example of the problem, situation, etc. that is being discussed
- Many professions feel they deserve higher pay, and nurses are a case in point.

on/off somebody's case
(informal) used to describe someone who is always or frequently criticizing you or telling you what to do
- She's always on my case about the clothes I wear.
- Get off my case! I'm working as hard as I can!

in the case of (someone/something)
in connection with someone or something, or in the situation of something:
- The law will apply equally to men and women except in the case of maternity leave.

as/whatever the case may/might be
one of the stated possibilities that is true:
- When the election is called in April, or June, whatever the case might be, we shall be ready for it.
- There may be an announcement about this tomorrow—or not, as the case may be.

a case of
used when a situation is of a particular type:
- She doesn't want to work full-time, it's a case of having to.

a classic case of
a typical example of something
- They have a classic case of sibling rivalry.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

phrases with ONCE

C1 Advanced
learn how to do
Key Word Transformation exercises

all at once
suddenly and unexpectedly.
- All at once there was a loud crashing sound.

at once
1) immediately or without delay
- When I saw him I recognized him at once.

2) at the same time:
- I can't do two things at once!

(just) for once
used when something happens that does not usually happen:
- For once Colin was speechless.
- Just for once he arrived on time.

once a ..., always a ...
spoken used to say that somebody cannot change
- Once a thief, always a thief.
- Once an actor, always an actor.

once again
once more/ one more time / another time
- Once again the train was late.
- The fair was once again a tremendous success.

once and for all
1) completely and in a way that will finally solve a problem.
- We need to settle this once and for all.

2) UK spoken - used to emphasize your impatience when you ask or say sth that you have asked or said many times before
- Once and for all, will you be quiet!

once bitten, twice shy
used to say that if you have failed or been hurt once, you will be more careful next time.
- After Harry was sick on the rollercoaster, I don't think he'll go on one again – once bitten, twice shy!

(every) once in a while
sometimes but not often:
- We meet for lunch once in a while.
- Make sure you take a break every once in a while.

once too often
do something once too often
to cause trouble for yourself by repeating dangerous, stupid, or annoying behaviour
- He tried that trick once too often and in the end they caught him.

the once (UK Informal)
On one single occasion.
- He only did it the once.
- I've only played rugby the once, and I never want to play it again.

(just) this once
used for emphasizing that this is the only time that something will happen
- Go on, lend me the car, just this once.
- I'll make an exception this once.

once-over
give sth/sb the once-over
to look at and examine something
or someone quickly:
- She gave the room a quick once-over before the guests arrived.

YET PHRASES

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

C1 Advanced
learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
exercises

As (of) yet (formal)

until and including this time:

- The report remains unfinished as of yet.
- Police stated that there have been no arrests made as yet.
- We haven't needed extra staff as yet, but we may in the future.
- As of yet little was known of the causes of the disease.

Yet again, yet another, yet more...

used to add emphasis to words such as another and again, especially to show an increase in amount or the number of times something happens:

- The printer's broken down yet again!
- Susan bought yet another pair of shoes to add to her collection.
- He's given us yet more work to do.

Better yet

used to say that while one thing is good, another thing is even better

- You can see and, better yet, hear the effects of these changes on their website.
- I wanted to make my parents proud by becoming a lawyer or, better yet, a doctor.

Not just yet : not now but probably quite soon

- I can't give you the money just yet.
- I can't leave just yet. I've still got a couple of letters to write.

And yet : In spite of something previously mentioned.

- Molly said she was sick, and yet here she is, walking around the mall, perfectly healthy.
- He has a good job, and yet he never seems to have any money.

Have/Be yet to do something (formal)

We use them to refer to events which are necessary or which must happen at some time, but which have not happened at the time of speaking:

- The Scottish Office has yet to make a formal announcement.
- The film, starring Robert Carlyle, has yet to open in the Far East.
- The President and her husband are yet to arrive.

Superlative adj + noun + yet

used for saying that someone or something is the best, worst, biggest etc of their kind up to now

- In terms of profits, the company is preparing to face its worst year yet.
- This will be the Prime Minister's most important speech yet.

PONDER VS PANDER TO

The best material to prepare for your Cambridge English exam

CLICK HERE

Ponder (verb)

synonym : contemplate /reflect on sth

if you ponder something, you think about it carefully.

- She sat back for a minute to **ponder** her next move in the game.
- He continued to **ponder** the problem as he walked home.

ponder on/over/about

- The university board is still **pondering over** the matter.

ponder how/what/whether

- Jay stood still for a moment, **pondering whether** to go or not.
- I'm continually **pondering how** to improve the team.

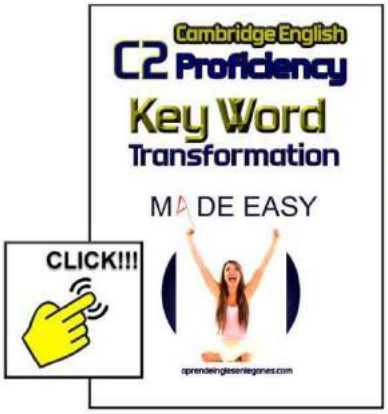
Pander to (phrasal verb)

synonym : cater to /suck up to sb/sth

to do or say what someone wants in order to please them, even though you know it is not right.

- The government was accused of **pandering to** racial prejudice.
- Some newspapers feel they have to **pander to** the prejudices of their readers.
- It's not good the way she **panders to** his every whim.
- Political leaders almost inevitably **pander to** big business.

POSSESSIVE GERUNDS



C2 PROFICIENCY
learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
exercises

"I can't stand **HIM** singing in the shower."

or

"I can't stand **HIS** singing in the shower."

Well, you have to decide what you find objectionable: is it him, the fact that he is singing in the shower,or is it the singing that is being done by him that you can't stand? Chances are , it's the latter. it's the singing that belongs to him (his singing) that bugs you. So we would say, "I can't stand his singing in the shower."

“Do you have any objection to me watching you?” or “Do you have any objection to my watching you?” Not much difference but the first one does put the focus on 'me' while the second puts the focus on 'watching.'

Consider this:

- I don't want him watching me while I paint.
- Do you have any objection to me watching you?
- No, you I don't mind, it's just him I can't stand.

More examples:

I appreciate **your** coming here.
He resents **Mary’s** being promoted.
I’m tired of **Miguel’s** complaining.
I need to talk to you about **your** writing.
Her dancing is beautiful.

Which of the sentences below is correct?

Cindy called me names at school. I didn't like it.

1. I didn't like Cindy calling me names at school.
2. I don't like Cindy calling me names at school.
3. I didn't like Cindy's calling me names at school.
4. I don't like Cindy's calling me names at school.

Jack always speaks his mind.
I respect that about him.

1. I respect Jack's speaking his mind.
2. I respect Jack's speaking mind.
3. I respect Jack speaking his mind.
4. Jack speaking his mind is what I respect.

Rob didn't get the job because he didn't have enough experience.

1. Rob not having enough experience is why he didn't get the job.
2. Rob's not having enough experience is why he didn't get the job.
3. Rob's don't having enough experience is why he didn't get the job.
4. Rob don't having enough experience is why he didn't get the job.

Mark talks a lot. I hate it.

1. I hate Mark talking's a lot.
2. I hate Mark's talking a lot.
3. I hate Mark talking a lot.
4. Mark's talking a lot I hate.

PRESENT HABITS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

the common way of talking about present habits is with the present simple.

- I often listen to music. / I go swimming once a week.

We use the present continuous with always, constantly, forever, continually for habits that are irritating or annoying. When we speak, we stress always, constantly, forever, continually to emphasise this.

- My brother and sister are **always** fighting. / You're **forever** losing your keys!
- He is **continually** saying the same things.

We also use the present continuous with always, constantly, forever, continually for habits that are in some way unusual.

- She has a very difficult life, but she's **always** smiling.

We use the present simple + keep + -ing for habits that are irritating or annoying.

- She keeps texting me. / I keep making the same mistake over and over.

We can use will for repeated or habitual behaviour. We put stress on will when we are annoyed or irritated.

- They'll sit there for hours. / He will interrupt me when I'm speaking.
- A: What's the matter? B: It's my brother. He will play his music really loud.

we use the verb tend to to describe typical states.

- She tends to shout a lot. / My parents tended to be very laid-back.

the adverb usually refers to what typically or normally happens.

- He usually gets home about six o'clock. / I usually just have a sandwich for lunch.

be inclined to (C2) : **likely or wanting to do something:**

- Tom is inclined to be lazy. / No one seemed inclined to help.

be prone to (C2) : **be likely to show a particular characteristic, usually a negative one, or to be affected by something bad, such as damage or an illness :**

- I've always been prone to headaches. / She's prone to exaggerate, that's for sure.

have a tendency to do something : **if somebody/something has a particular tendency, they are likely to behave or act in a particular way.**

- I have a tendency to talk too much when I'm nervous.
- This material has a tendency to shrink when washed.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

prevent

to stop something from happening or someone from doing something.

[+ noun/pronoun]

- Label your suitcases to prevent confusion.
- The police seem to be powerless to prevent these attacks.

prevent somebody/something (from) doing something

[(from) + -ing verb]

- His disability prevents him (from) driving.
- We were prevented from entering the site.

stop

to prevent someone from doing something:

[+ noun/pronoun]

- If she really wants to leave, I don't understand what's stopping her.
- Great efforts are being made to stop the spread of coronavirus.

stop somebody/ something (from) doing something

[(from) + -ing verb]

- This barrier is to stop people from coming in without a ticket.
- The rain didn't stop us from enjoying the trip.
- "I won't stop you from leaving, if that's what you want to do.

Important : In everyday English, people usually say **stop somebody/something (from) doing something** rather than **prevent somebody/something (from) doing sth**

avoid

to prevent something from happening or to not allow yourself to do something
to stay away from someone or something.

avoid someone /something

- He's been avoiding me all week. / I left early to avoid the rush hour.
- I try to avoid supermarkets on Saturdays - they're always so busy.
- We must find a way to avoid similar problems in future.

avoid doing something / avoid something happening

- You should avoid mentioning his divorce.
- I avoided being discovered by hiding.

COMMON MISTAKES
✗ AVOID ~~FROM~~
✗ AVOID ~~TO DO~~

meaning to find a way not to do something

get out of doing sth is more common than **avoid** in everyday spoken English.

- He tried to avoid paying his taxes and was taken to court.
- He tried to get out of paying his taxes and was taken to court.

IDIOM : **avoid sth/sb like the plague :** to be determined to avoid sb/sth completely

- I'm not a fan of parties - in fact I avoid them like the plague.

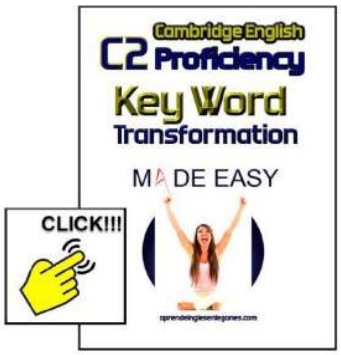
PROPOSE RECOMMEND SUGGEST

C1 Advanced
learn how to do
Key Word Transformation exercises

+ -ING	He **proposed dealing** directly with the suppliers. I **recommend writing** your feelings down on paper. Tracey **suggested meeting** for a drink after work.
+ (that) + subject + should + infinitive	He **proposed (that) we should have** another meeting. The doctor **recommended (that) he should stay** in bed. I **suggest (that) he should not be** at the meeting.
MORE FORMAL **+ (that) + subject + infinitive**	She **proposed (that) we see** a marriage counsellor. The doctor **recommended (that) she give** up smoking. I **suggest (that) he not be** at the meeting.
LESS FORMAL **+ (that) + subject + present simple**	She **proposed (that) we see** a marriage counsellor. The doctor **recommended (that) she gives** up smoking. I **suggest (that) he calls** him first.
+ something to someone + to someone that they do sth	He **proposed a compromise to** me. I **recommend this book to** anyone with an interest in chemistry. I **suggested to her that** she change her lifestyle.
TYPICAL ERROR 1 **+ indirect object + to infinitive**	✓ We propose that Ms Smith be appointed. ✗ I propose Ms Smith ~~to be~~ appointed. ✓ I recommend that you buy a more powerful computer. ✗ I recommend you ~~to~~ buy a more … ✓ I suggest she call him first. / ✗ I suggest ~~her to~~ call him first.
TYPICAL ERROR 2 **+ indirect object + direct object**	✓ He proposed a compromise to me. / ✗ He proposed ~~me a compromise.~~ ✓ Can you recommend a good hotel to me? ✗ Can you recommend ~~me~~ a good hotel? ✓ He suggested a solution to us. / ✗ He suggested ~~us a solution.~~
TYPICAL ERROR 3 **+ to infinitive**	✓ I recommend booking early, as this is a popular event. ✗ I recommend ~~to book~~ early… ✓ I suggested going in my car. / ✗ I suggested ~~to go~~ in my car. ✓ I proposed giving them more incentives. / ✗ I proposed ~~to give~~ them …

PUT

SOMEONE TO SOMETHING
SOMETHING TO SOMEONE



C2 PROFICIENCY
learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
exercises

PUT SOMEONE TO SOMETHING

to cause someone to experience something
Note: Used to describe negative emotions or events.

PUT SOMEONE TO SHAME

to make someone or something seem bad or less impressive by comparison

- They're so efficient they put us to shame.
- Your generosity puts me to shame.

PUT SOMEONE TO DEATH [formal]

If someone is put to death, they are executed.

- Those put to death by firing squad included three generals

PUT SOMEBODY TO TROUBLE/INCONVENIENCE

to make extra work or cause problems for someone

- I hope we're not putting you to too much trouble.

PUT SOMEONE/SOMETHING TO THE TEST

to test how good someone or something is, esp. in difficult conditions:

- Those icy roads certainly put my driving to the test.

PUT SOMEONE/SOMETHING TO (GOOD) USE

to use something that you have for a sensible purpose that brings a benefit to you

- Do you promise to put the money to good use?

PUT SOMETHING TO SOMEONE

to suggest an idea or plan to someone and invite them to consider it.

- I put the resolution to the meeting.
- I'd like to put something to you. What do you think about the possibility of hosting the conference in Paris next year?
- When Dave put his plan to me, I thought he was crazy.
- Your proposal will be put to the board of directors.

PUT IT TO SOMEONE (THAT) ...

to tell someone your explanation of something:

- I put it to her that their relationship may not have been as good as she thought.
- Let me put it to you this way – you'll fail the test if you don't study.
- I put it to them that were it not for fish and chips, the nation would hardly eat much fish at all.

PUT A QUESTION/QUESTIONS TO SOMEONE

to ask someone a question

- The suspects answered a series of questions which authorities had put to them.
- The audience is now invited to put questions to the speaker.

REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

Sometimes in relative clauses with a passive meaning *(relative pronoun + auxiliary verb 'be' + a past participle),* we can omit the relative pronoun and the auxiliary verb.

- Cars **parked** here will be clamped. (= Cars **which have been parked** here ...)
- The gold **stolen** in the train robbery was never recovered. (= ...**which was stolen**...)
- The bystander **injured** in the crash was airlifted to hospital. (=... **who was injured** ...)
- Half of the people **invited** to the party didn't turn up. (= ... **who were invited** ...)

Relative clauses with an active meaning containing the verb 'be' + a present participle can be made in the same way but with the present participle.

- Who is that **talking** to your mother? (= Who is that **who is talking** to your mother?)
- Is that the cat **making** that noise? (=Is that the cat **that is making** that noise?)

With other verbs, we can reduce the relative clause by taking out the relative pronoun and turning the verb into a present participle.

- People **refusing** to wear face masks can be fined... (= **People who refuse**. . .)
- Anyone **touching** that wire will get a shock. (= Anyone **who touches** . . .)

Reduced structures are also used with the adjectives available and possible.

- Please send me all the tickets **available**. (= . . . **that are available**.)
- Tuesday's the only date **possible**. (= . . . **that is possible**.)

Perfect participles (having + past participle) are not often used in this way.

- Do you know anybody who's lost a cat?
  NOT "Do you know anybody having lost a cat?"

You can omit the relative pronoun and the be verb when:
they are followed by a prepositional phrase.

- The man **in** the house is my father.(=The man **who is in** the house is my father.)
- The books **on** the desk are mine (= The books **that are on** the desk are mine.)

NOTE: We can only reduce relative clauses when the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause.

- That woman **talking** to my wife is ... (=That woman **who is talkin**g to my wife is...)

When the relative pronoun is the object of the relative clause, we can omit the relative pronoun but not the verb.

- That woman **who** my wife is talking to is our local Member of Parliament.
- That woman my wife is talking to is our local Member of Parliament.
  NOT "That woman my wife talking to is .." or "That woman who my wife talking to is .."

What's a reduplicative?

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

A ***reduplicative*** is a word or lexeme (such as *mama*) that contains two identical or very similar parts. Words such as these are also called tautonyms.
Native English speakers used reduplication to enrich vocabulary and also to be playful with the language because they sound quite funny.

There are three basic types of reduplicatives:
- identical reduplication: repeat the word exactly
- rhyming reduplicatives: use rhyme for formation,
- Ablaut reduplicatives : use vowel or consonant shift to come up with the other half of the pair.

Identical reduplication : The two halves of an identical reduplication are exactly the same.
Here are some examples:

bye-bye	chop-chop	choo-choo	go-go
goody-goody	hush-hush	itsy-bitsy	matchy-matchy
no-no	so-so	wakey-wakey	win-win

Rhyming reduplicatives: The two halves of the reduplication are not exactly the same but rhyme with each other. Here are some examples:

airy-fairy	arty-farty	easy-peasy	gang-bang
harum-scarum	heebie-jeebie	hanky-panky	heebie-jeebies
helter-skelter	hodge-podge	hocus-pocus	jeepers-creepers
jiggery-pokery	okey-dokey	mumbo-jumbo	rumpy pumpy
super-duper	teeny-weeny	walkie-talkie	willy-nilly

Ablaut reduplicatives: words that are formed by ablaut or vowel shift.
Here are some examples:

clip-clop	chit-chat	criss-cross	dilly-dally
ding-dong	flim-flam	flip-flop	fiddle-faddle
hip-hop	mish-mash	nitty-gritty	pitter-patter
riff-raff	shilly-shally	splish-splash	tick-tock
tip-top	tittle-tattle	wishy-washy	zig-zag

RESULT IN FROM

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

RESULT IN SOMETHING

phrasal verb

to cause something , or to produce something

- The crash resulted in the deaths of 14 passengers.
- The campaign resulted in significant sales increases.
- A sudden change in temperature will inevitably result in rain.

result in someone/something doing something

- These policies resulted in many elderly people suffering hardship.

RESULT FROM SOMETHING

phrasal verb

to be caused directly **by something** that has happened previously

- We are still dealing with problems resulting from errors made in the past.
- The arrests resulted from an anonymous telephone call.
- His difficulty in walking results from a childhood illness.

result from someone/something doing something

- He claimed damages for the losses that resulted from the government cancelling the project.

Typical C1 /C2 key word transformation exercise

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given.

The factory closed , leaving many people out of work.
resulted
The ..... closure of the factory resulted in ..... many job losses.

The finance director disagreed with the company's change of policy, so she resigned.
resulted
The finance director's ..... resignation resulted from her disagreement .... with the company's change of policy.

✚ (special cases)

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Omitting the noun

We can omit the noun if it has already been mentioned or it is understood:

- Is that Peter's car? - No, that's **Kevin's** (= Kevin's car).
- This is my book and this is **Mike's** (=Mike's book).

For the same reason, when the context is clear we don't mention the "thing" possessed when we are talking about some places: people's house, shop, church or firm

the **hairdresser's** = the hairdresser's salon ; the **doctor's** = the doctor's surgery

- We had to take our cat to the **vet's** twice last month (=the vet's clinic).
- On a Sunday when we went to **Grandma's** for tea. (= Grandma's house.)
- We had a beer at **Paco's** (=Paco's bar).
- They got married at **St Joseph's** (=St Joseph's church).
- I went to the **baker's** (=the baker's shop).
- I must go to the **doctor's** (=the doctor's office).
- Debra hasn't been to the **dentist's** for a long time (=the dentist's office).

Double Possessive or Double Genitive

The double genitive occurs when we find two possessives together in the same sentence.

We form the possessive case with double genitive by putting the preposition **of** before a noun which also takes apostrophe and -s (**'s**).

Structure 1: **Subject + verb + (object) + of + possessive pronoun**

- He is a friend of mine.

Structure 2: **Subject + verb + (object) + of + noun + possessive ('s)**

✓ I am a friend of your **son's**. / ✗ I am a friend of your son.

Note the difference in meaning between the two sentences below.

This is a picture of my father. (= We can see him in the picture.)
This is a picture of my **father's**. (=The picture belongs to my father.)

Shared possession

Compound possessives (also called joint possessives)

They occur when two or more nouns (usually names) share ownership of something.

If two people have one thing in common, the **'s** is added only to the second, whereas if each has their own thing, the **'s** is added to both nouns.

- We saw John and **Jane's** children (John and Jane have children together).
- We saw **John's** and **Jane's** chidren (John and Jane have children separately).

Compound possessives with nouns and pronouns.

We add **'s** to the noun to make it possessive and we make sure the pronoun is possessive (i.e. mine, yours, his, hers...). Since a possessive adjective/pronoun already shows possession, we don't need to add **'s**.

- Jack's and my business is making a profit. (Jack and I share a business.)
- Today is Kevin, Susan's, and my birthday.
- This car is John's and mine. (It belongs to us both.)
- The report is Bill's and hers. (They both wrote the report.)
- This is John's and my car. (We both own the car.)

SINGULAR THEY

FIRST USE OF SINGULAR THEY:

First, they is used when the gender of the referent (the noun to which the pronoun refers) is unknown or unimportant. This use avoids clumsy workarounds such as he/she and his or her. For example:

- Everyone needs to bring **their** laptop to class tomorrow.
- If someone made a mistake, you should tell **them** politely.
- I didn't see the person who stole my wallet. **They** reached into backpack and ran away.
- The teacher should expect students to contact **them** with questions after class.

While grammar prescriptivists may object to the use of a plural pronoun with a singular meaning, this is a widely accepted usage that dates back centuries and has finally been recognized by most style guides. Singular they is colloquial, convenient, and concise, and it is an option that English learners can and should be taught.

SECOND USE OF SINGULAR THEY:

The second use of singular they is more contemporary.This new use of they is direct, and it is for non-binary people (i.e. someone whose gender is known or knowable, but who doesn't identify as either male or female.)

If I were introducing a friend who preferred to use the pronoun they, I would say:

- This is my friend, Jay. I met **them** at work."

CAUSE-AND-EFFECT STRUCTURES

SO + ADJECTIVE + THAT

SO + ADJECTIVE + AS TO

These two structures establish a cause-and-effect relationship between the clauses—in other words, what the first clause describes causes what the second clause describes to happen.

Examples:
The difference in price is **so** small **that** it's not worth bothering about.
The difference in price is **so** small **as to** not be worth bothering about.
Cause : the difference in price is very small.
Effect : it's not worth bothering about.
The difference between the two constructions is one of formality.
SO + ADJ + AS TO is more formal than **SO + ADJ + THAT.**

More examples:

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

INFORMAL : SO + ADJ + THAT

This word is **so** rare **that** it's almost obsolete.
I'm not **so** old **that** I don't remember what it was like to be 17.
He was **so** nice **that** he gave me a lift to the airport.

FORMAL : SO + ADJ + AS TO INFINITIVE

This word is **so** rare **as to** be almost obsolete.
I'm not **so** old **as to** not remember what it was like to be 17.
He was **so** nice **as to** give me a lift to the airport.

Are you looking for material
to prepare for your
Cambridge English Exam?

CLICK HERE

so much

so much for (informal)

If you say so much for sth, you mean that it has not been successful or helpful.

- It's just started to rain! **So much for** our day on the beach!
- He arrived half an hour late – **so much for** his punctuality!

used to indicate that you have finished talking about a subject.

- **So much for** that – let's talk about something else.
- Well, **so much for** the producers. But what of the consumers?

only so much/many/for so long, etc.

used to say that a number or amount of something is limited.

- There is **only so much** pressure you can take before it affects your health.
- There are **only so many** (= only a limited number of) hours in a day.
- I can **only** read **for so long** before my eyes start to get tired.

so much so (that)...

to such an extent that / to such a great degree

- It was a great project, **so much so that** it won first prize.
- 'I was fascinated by the company, **so much so that** I wrote a book about it'

so much (UK)

an amount that you do not know or state exactly

- By the time you've paid **so much** for the ferry and **so much** for the train fare, it would be cheaper to go by plane.

so much the better (also all the better)

used for saying that if something is true or possible, it will be even nicer

- If you can go there this afternoon, **so much the better.**
- If they can do them both at the same time, then **so much the better.**

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

-some adjective suffix

characterized by a (specified) thing, quality, state, or action

Awesome : causing feelings of great admiration, respect, or fear: An **awesome** task lies ahead of them. ***extremely good:*** You look totally **awesome** in that dress. Awesome scenery.	**Burdensome :** causing difficulties or work: A **burdensome** task. These charges are particularly **burdensome** for poor parents.
Fearsome : frightening: He has a **fearsome** reputation as a fighter. A **fearsome** display of violence.	**Gruesome :** extremely unpleasant and shocking, and usually dealing with death or injury: The newspaper article included a **gruesome** description of the murder.
Irksome *(formal)* **:** annoying The vibration can become **irksome** after a while. Petty regulations were becoming very **irksome.**	**Loathsome :** causing hatred or disgust; repulsive. He's a **loathsome** man. In any circumstances, such an attack would be **loathsome.**
Meddlesome : often getting involved in situations where you are not wanted, especially by criticizing in a damaging or annoying way A **meddlesome** old woman.	**Noisome :** very unpleasant and offensive A **noisome** stench**.** His **noisome** reputation for corruption had already begun to spread.
Quarrelsome : a **quarrelsome** person repeatedly argues with other people. When he drinks too much he becomes moody and **quarrelsome.**	**Tiresome :** annoying and making you lose patience: I find it very **tiresome** doing the same job day after day. He has the **tiresome** habit of finishing your sentences for you.
Troublesome : causing a lot of problems for someone: Her hip has been **troublesome** for quite a while, and she'll probably need surgery on it. The negotiations have proven more **troublesome** than any of us expected.	**Wearisome :** causing a person to be tired and/or bored: Simple repetitive tasks can be very **wearisome.** I was beginning to find her endless chatter very **wearisome.**

SOME

to express a positive/negative opinion

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

SOME

used to express a positive or negative opinion about somebody/something.

. Wow, that was some dinner!

. That was some party last night!

. That's some view you get from up there!

. That was some wedding – there must have been a thousand people there.

. Some expert you are! You know even less than me.

. Some friend he is! He doesn't help you at all.

SOMETHING OF A SOMETHING

used to describe a person or thing in a way that is partly true but not completely or exactly:

- It came as **something of a** surprise.
- Men who do the cooking are **something of a** rarity.
- He’s getting **something of a** reputation around here
- My grandmother was **something of a** poet.

A BIT OF A SOMETHING

Especially British English used to show that the way you describe something is only true to a limited degree.

- The news came as **a bit of a** shock.
- I felt **a bit of a** fool.
- It looks like they left in **a bit of a** hurry.
- It was **a bit of a** strange decision.

SOMEWHAT OF A SOMETHING

to some degree —used to make a statement or description less forceful or definite

- To say that I was surprised is **somewhat of an** understatement.
- What happened to them remains **somewhat of a** mystery.
- After all I'd heard about the movie, it turned out to be **somewhat of a** letdown.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

SPOKEN ENGLISH

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

AS YOU DO!
used as an ironic/humorous comment on a somewhat unexpected statement.
On the way home I fell asleep in John's car, as you do.
I was memorising the dictionary, as you do, when I ...

CAN YOU BEAT IT/THAT?
used for showing that you are surprised about something
There was a cat with ten kittens – can you beat that?
They've got eight children! Can you beat that?

COME OFF IT!
used to tell someone that you do not believe what they are saying is true, or that you strongly disagree with them:
Ask Simon to cook the meal? Come off it, he can hardly boil an egg!
Come off it, you're being silly!

FANCY THAT!
used to comment on something that is hard to imagine
The baby she brought home was the wrong one." "Fancy that!
'The Petersons are getting divorced.' 'Fancy that!'

FOR CRYING OUT LOUD!
said when you are annoyed, and to emphasize what you are saying:
Oh, for crying out loud, just listen to me!

GOD FORBID! / HEAVEN FORBID!
a way of saying that you hope something does not happen:
God forbid (that) his parents should ever find out.
Heaven forbid that something bad should happen.

(GOOD) LORD! | OH LORD!
used to express surprise, shock, or worry:
Good Lord, what have you done to your hair
Oh Lord! I've forgotten the tickets!
Good Lord! Is that the time?

GOODNESS ME! / MY GOODNESS!
used for showing that you are surprised
Goodness me! You've grown!
My goodness, it's warm in here!

HOW DO YOU LIKE THAT?
used for emphasis to show surprise or disapproval
He's moving to Hawaii? Well, how do you like that!
She canceled at the last minute. How do you like that?

I'LL SAY! informal
used to show that you agree very strongly with what has been said:
"Does he eat a lot?" "I'll say!"
Was there a big argument?' 'I'll say!'

ISN'T THAT SOMETHING?
used to indicate surprise or affirmation
We just put a man on the moon. ~ Isn't that something!
He just told me he's getting married. ~ Isn't that something!

LO AND BEHOLD (humorous)
used for calling attention to a surprising or annoying thing
As soon as we went out, lo and behold, it began to rain.
We had just been talking about John when, lo and behold, he walked into the room.

OH DEAR! / DEAR ME!/DEARIE ME!
used in expressions of anger, disappointment, sadness, or surprise:
Oh dear! I've lost my keys again.
Dear me, it's already 4.30 and I said I'd be home by 5.00!

OH, BOTHER! / BOTHER!
used to express anger:
Oh bother! It's raining and I left my umbrella at home.
Bother! I've left my wallet at home.

RATHER YOU THAN ME
said by someone who does not want to do the thing that someone else is doing:
"I'm having two teeth out next week." "Rather you than me."
"I have a date with Joe tonight." "Rather you than me."

SHAME ON YOU
you should feel ashamed of what you have done:
I can't believe you lied to her - shame on you!
Shame on you, Fred. I thought you were my friend!

THERE, THERE!
something you say to comfort someone, especially a child:
There, there, don't cry.
There, there, don't get so upset!

(WELL) I'LL BE DAMNED!
an expression of complete surprise
She's marrying a man who she met two months ago?
– Well, I'll be damned!

WELL, I NEVER!
used in speech to express surprise or shock about something
They're getting married. Well, I never!
Well I never! I wouldn't have thought she was that old!

WHO CAN SAY (...)?
used to say that nobody knows the answer to a question
Who can say what will happen next year?

WHO'S TO SAY (...)?
used to say that something might happen or might have happened in a particular way, because nobody really knows
Who's to say we would not have succeeded if we'd had more time?

WOULDN'T YOU KNOW (IT)!
used to say that something is not at all surprising
I was told in no uncertain terms that Helen, wouldn't you know it, didn't approve.

YOU CAN SAY THAT AGAIN
I agree with you completely
'He's in a bad mood today.' 'You can say that again!'
"It's hot!" "You can say that again."

YOU DON'T SAY!
used either to express surprise or lack of surprise in a humorous and slightly unkind way:
"He's lost his job." "You don't say!"
'They left without us.' 'You don't say!' (= I'm not surprised)

YOU SAID IT! (informal)
used to agree with somebody when they say sth about themselves that you would not have been rude enough to say yourself
"How stupid of me to lend him that money!" "You said it!"

YOU'RE TELLING ME!
used to say that you strongly agree with what sb has just said:
"Stephen's in such a bad mood today." "You're telling me!"
'He's such a pain to live with.' 'You're telling me!'

STILL

meaning despite that

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

STILL

Still can be used for something that is true in spite of other things. Whe used in this way, it is stressed. Note the position of still before the verb , the auxiliary or modal verb.

- I know you don't like her, but you **still** don't have to be so rude to her.
- I offered him £300 but he **still** wouldn't sell
- We searched everywhere, but we **still** couldn't find it.
- We offered £350,000 for the flat but they **still** wanted more.
- Even though she doesn't really have the time, she **still** offered to help.

We can use still in front position to mean 'on the other hand' or 'nevertheless':

- I don't really like weddings. **Still,** I'll have to go or they'll be offended.
- The weather was cold and wet. **Still,** we had a great time.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN ENGLISH

Verbs followed by the Subjunctive	Example sentences
ADVISE	The doctor advises that they (should) stop eating fatty meat.
ASK	He particularly asked that I (should) help you'
COMMAND	He commanded that she (should) be released.
DEMAND	He demanded that I (should) tell him everything.
DESIRE	He desired that he (should) alone be considered responsible for the measure,
DETERMINE	We were determined that it (should) remain secret.
INSIST	The teacher insisted that Tom (should) give a presentation.
ORDER	The president ordered that his private jet (should) be on standby
PROPOSE	Her colleagues proposed that she (should) apply for the position.
RECOMMEND	The doctor recommended that she (should) sleep more.
REQUEST	The boss requested that Maria (should) work overtime.
SUGGEST	The tutor suggested that Sarah (should) try to study harder.
URGE	Investigators urged that safety procedures at the site (should) be improved.

Verb + noun	Example sentences
ISSUE AN ORDER	The president has issued an order that the secretary (should) resign next month.
MAKE A PROPOSAL	He made a proposal that the company (should) buy more land.
MAKE A REQUEST	He made a request that she (should) be allowed to travel by train.
MAKE A SUGGESTION	They made a suggestion that we (should) be early.
MAKE A RECOMMENDATION	The doctor made a recommendation that he (should) stay at home.

PAST SUBJUNCTIVE

is used in subordinate clauses and refers to unreal or improbable present or future situations:

It's (about/high) time + subject + past	It's (about/high) time you learned how to browse the Internet.
I'd rather + subject + past	I'd rather you paid me now.
If only + subject + past	If only I were beautiful and brainy.
I Wish + subject + past	I wish I were younger. I'm sure I could find a job then.
Suppose + subject + past	Suppose you failed the finals, then what?
As though/ As if + subject + past	She behaves as though/ as if she were some movie star.

Expressions followed by the subjunctive	Example sentences
It is a good idea (that)	It's a good idea that he study French.
It is a bad idea (that)	It is a bad idea that she join that club.
It is best (that)	It is best that they (should) vacate the room.
It is critical (that)	It is critical that the prime minister address those sensitive issues.
It is crucial (that)	It is crucial that everyone (should) be there on time.
It is desirable (that)	It is desirable that he (should) come early and finish early.
It is essential (that)	It is essential that you (should) arrive before 5pm.
It is imperative (that)	It is imperative that you (should) get home before dark.
It is important (that)	It is important that a car (should) be waiting when the delegates arrive.
It is necessary (that)	It is necessary that he (should) go there as soon as possible.
It is recommended (that)	It was recommended that she (should) see a specialist
It is urgent (that)	It is urgent that you (should) call your brother to the room.
It is vital (that)	It is vital that your father attend the meeting.
It is of the utmost importance (that)	It is of the utmost importance (that) she receive the letter before his departure.

PUTATIVE "SHOULD"

is the use of the word should in contexts that indicate surprise or disbelief, or that refer to the occurrence (or possible occurrence) of some situation or event

I am sorry (that)	I am sorry that you should think so.
It is strange (that)	It is strange that he should ask about it.
I am surprised (that)	I am surprised that she should want to sell her house.
It is surprising (that)	It's surprising that there should be any objection.
It's a pity (that)	It's a pity that you should have to leave.
It's annoying (that)	It's annoying that he should be so late today.
It's funny (that)	It's funny (that) I should run into you here.
It's amazing (that)	It's amazing that she should turn up after all these years.
It's ridiculous (that)	It's ridiculous that they should expect us to pay their fares.
It's unthinkable (that)	It's unthinkable that he should resign
I'm anxious (that)	I'm anxious that he should pay me soon.
I'm eager (that)	The political campaign is eager that their candidate (should) step out of the shadows.

NEGATIVE SUBJUNCTIVE

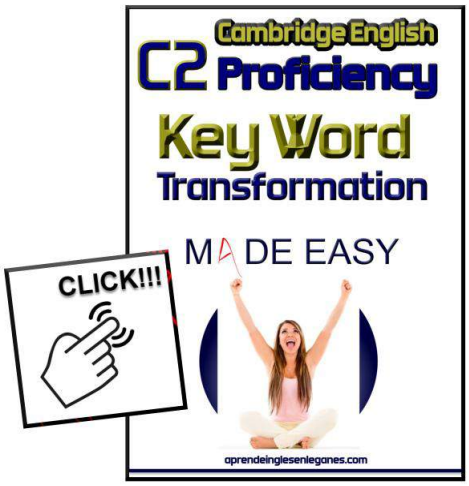
We add **NOT** before the verb to make the subjunctive negative. We do not use **DO.**

I suggest that she not go out tonight.
We ask that she not call after 8pm.

The boss insisted that John not be at the meeting.
I suggest that you not take the job without renegotiating the salary.

DO SO

C2 PROFICIENCY
Learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
Exercises



We can use "do so" to replace a verb and the accompanying word or phrase that completes its meaning.

. When asked if they would extend the deadline, the company indicated they had no intention to do so.
*(**do so** = extend the deadline)*
. She had planned to take up painting as a hobby, but with her busy schedule, she now has little time for doing so.
*(**doing so** = taking up painting)*

"Do so" is also used when the verb describes an action, but it is avoided with verbs that describe states and habitual actions.

. We travelled down the river by boat and witnessed abundant wildlife while doing so.
. Some friends didn't enjoy the spicy food, but I did.
(not but I did so)

Less formally, we use do it or do that with a similar meaning

. I rarely speak up in meetings, but that day I felt the need to do it.
. I climbed the mountain and enjoyed the breathtaking view while doing that.

In informal English, particularly after modals or perfect tenses, we typically use "do" instead of "do so" (although it's often possible to omit it).

. "Do they provide all the tools?" "They should (do)."
. "Could you have gone to Ireland instead?"
"Yes, I could have (done)."

m C+ - IMPERATIVES

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

The 'standard tag' of the imperative is '**Will you**', but we can use '**Won't you**' too. There is perhaps a slight suggestion that you might be expecting the answer to be no, if you use the '**Won't you**' question tag.

By adding the tag to an imperative, we are softening the instruction and turning it into a request. Without it, it would sound very much like a command, so the tag has a similar effect to the addition of please.

Open the window, **will you**? Take a seat, **will you**? Do it now, **will you**?	Open the window, **won't you**? Take a seat, **won't you**? Do it now, **won't you**?

We can also use …**would you?** , …**could you? ,**
..**can you?** , ...**can't you?**

Politeness and formality depend on the choice of question tag and the tone of your voice, although **'can't you'** can come across as quite impatient and annoyed.

Close the door, **would you**? Just wait a minute, **would you**?	Open the door, **could you**? Give me a hand, **could you**?
Shut up, **can't you**?	Close the door, **can't you**?

Note that with negative imperatives only will is possible

Don't forget to post the letter, **will you**?	Don't stay there long , **will you**?

If we really want to sound polite, we can move the tag to the front: "**Will you** give me a hand?" Instead of "Give me a hand, **will you**?"

QUESTION TAGS - THERE

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

In sentences with THERE + TO BE (existential there) , we repeat the pronoun THERE in the question tag.

BE TAG VERB : BE	There were too many people at the party, **weren't there?** There is no bread left, **is there?** There has been a lot of rain so far this month, **hasn't there?**
USED TO TAG VERB : DID	There used to be a sweet shop in this street , **didn't there?** There didn't use to be a tree in the garden, **did there?**
APPEAR TAG VERB : DO	There appears to be some mistake, **doesn't there?** There appear to be inconsistencies in her alibi, **don't there?**
SEEM TAG VERB : DO	There seems to be a problem with the radio, **doesn't there?** There seem to be a lot of people in there, **don't there?** There don't seem to be any people here, **do there?** There doesn't seem to be any hot water, **does there?** There didn't seem to be any differences, **did there?**
HAPPEN TAG VERB : DO	There happen to be people who agree with me, **don't there?** There happens to be a pretty barmaid there, **doesn't there?**
HAVE TO TAG VERB : DO	There doesn't have to be a difference, **does there?** There just has to be a better way to do it, **doesn't there?** There has to be something similar over here, **doesn't there ?**
MUST TAG VERB : MUST	There must be something wrong with my watch, **mustn't there?**
TURN OUT TAG VERB : DO	There turns out to be a simple solution, **doesn't there?**
NEED TO TAG VERB : DO	There need to be more women in video games, **don't there?** There needs to be a properly informed public debate, **doesn't there?**

Universal Tag Questions

We can use universal tags in informal situations instead of question tags.

(all) right?	**Used to check that something has been understood or to confirm that an action is agreed:** So, you're not coming with us tonight, **right?** Let's stop talking in circles, **all right?**
yeah?	**Used to check that something has been understood or to confirm that an action is agreed:** They'll be here about 4.30, **yeah?** Don't tell anyone about this, **yeah?**
OK? **okay?**	**used to check that someone understands something or that they agree to something:** I'll see you at seven, **OK?** So we're meeting at 7 outside the pizza place, **okay?**
innit?	**(mainly in the UK , especially in London)** **'innit' means 'isn't it? 'It's expensive, 'innit?''** **But 'innit?'' can also be used to replace all kinds of question tags: doesn't it, hasn't she, won't we etc.** Sorry we're late. We missed the train, **innit?** You have to buy a ticket before you go, **innit?** **'Innit?' is used mostly in British English. The American equivalent is 'right?'**
eh?	**(used mainly in the UK)** **used when you want someone to reply to you or agree with something you have said** Maybe teenagers aren't as clueless as everyone thought, **eh?** **the sound people make when they are surprised** Another new dress, **eh!**
huh?	**huh? mainly US (UK usually eh)** **used at the end of a question or statement, especially when you want someone to agree with what you have said:** I'll bet you wish you hadn't done that, **huh?** Pretty cool, **huh?**

m C+

Double Positives

(both the sentence and the question tag are positive)

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Double positives are used to express interest, concern, surprise, anger or some other emotional emphasis, but not to ask real questions. The speaker most often repeats the information they've just heard and adds the question tag.	
You're going to become a pilot, **are you**? (this expresses surprise)	A: I'm getting married in May. B: You're getting married, **are you**? (this expresses surprise)
You think you're funny, **do you**? Well, I don't. (this expresses sarcasm)	You are sorry now, **are you**? Well, you should have said so much earlier. (this expresses anger)
He's going to do it today, **is he**? He has been saying that for weeks! (this expresses sarcasm and disbelief)	You can run faster than me, **can you**? Let's have a race then! (this expresses disbelief)
When a tag is used to show interest in something, the sentence is often begun with SO.	
Oh, **so** you've been here all the time, **have you**?	**So** you're having a baby soon, **are you**? Congratulations!
Oh, **so** this is your house, **is it**?	**So** you've opened a restaurant, **have you**? That's wonderful!
Double positives to ask if our assumption is correct.	
When double positives are used to ask a question, we use the main clause to make a guess and then add the tag to ask if our assumption is correct.	
She's been training to be an anaesthetist, **has she?**	So you think she'll sue for divorce, **do you?**
So she's going to marry him, **is she**?	This is the final match of the season, **is it**? - Yes, that's right.

STATEMENT/REINFORCEMENT TAGS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Statement tags (also called reinforcement tags) come at the end of a statement and emphasize or reinforce what the speaker has said. They are very informal and take the following form :

Subject+ auxiliary/modal verb

A:I'm bored with this, **I am**. (stronger than I'm bored with this)
B: Me too.

A: My Maths teacher was lovely.
He was a great teacher, **he was**.
B: Hm, you were lucky. Mine wasn't so good.

That's a great restaurant, **that is**.
We had a great time at the barbecue, **we did.**
James should spend more time in the kitchen, **he should.**
That was the best meal ever, **that was.**

When the main clause has a subject pronoun, a statement tag can have a noun as the subject instead of a pronoun. This construction is similar to a tail construction.

She won some money last week, **Mary did.**
He was a great teacher, **Mr Mark was.**
She really enjoys cooking, **Nancy does.**

THE FACT THAT

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

(QUITE) APART FROM
BY VIRTUE OF
COUPLED WITH
DESPITE
DUE TO
GIVEN
IN LIGHT OF
IN SPITE OF
IN VIEW OF
ON ACCOUNT OF
OWING TO
REGARDLESS OF
THERE IS NO ESCAPING

THE FACT THAT

You use the fact that instead of a simple that-clause either for emphasis or because the clause is the subject of your sentence.

- He refuses to accept (the fact) that he's made a mistake.
- We can't deny (the fact) that we made a mistake.
- The fact that he had left proved to me that everything he'd said was true.

We usually use "the fact that" rather than "that" :

when the noun clause is subject

- **The fact that** you're not a member of the trust makes no difference.
- **The fact that** he didn't say 'no' immediately is a good sign.

after a preposition or some phrases

- You can't get **around the fact** that smoking kills.
- **Apart from the fact that** we went to the same school, we have absolutely nothing in common.
- The delay to the flight was **due to the fact that** there was ice on the runway.
- **There's no escaping the fact that** this system needs to be replaced.

after verbs such as change, discuss, disguise, face, hide, highlight, ignore, overlook , reflect , and welcome

- That doesn't **change the fact that** what you said was stupid.
- We have to **face (up to) the fact that** we don't have enough resources.
- We cannot afford to **ignore the fact that** the world's population is increasing rapidly.

Prepositions cannot be followed by a that clause except with the expression "the fact that" :

X My parents disapproved of **that** my brother left school at sixteen.

✓ My parents disapproved of **the fact that** my brother left school at sixteen.

X She was good at physics despite **that** she found it boring.

✓ She was good at physics despite **the fact that** she found it boring.

THERE IS NO QUESTION

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT/ABOUT

used for saying that something is definitely true

- There is no question that this was an accidental fire.
- There is no question that she has a great voice.
- He will win. There is no question about it.

THERE IS NO QUESTION OF SOMETHING

used to say that there is no chance of something happening

- They loved each other but there was no question of marriage.
- There was no question of escape.

THERE IS NO QUESTION OF SOMETHING HAPPENING

used to say that there is no possibility of something happening

- There is no question of the project being postponed.
- There is no question of the fight not going ahead.

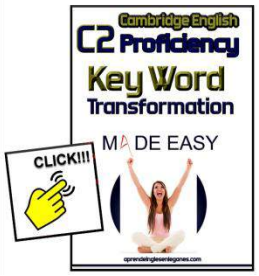
THERE IS NO QUESTION OF SOMEONE DOING SOMETHING

used to say that there is no possibility of sb doing something

- There is no question of him/his changing his mind.
- There was no question of him/his forgetting about what happened.

to + gerund

aprendeinglesenleganes.com



C2 PROFICIENCY
Learn how to do
Key Word Transformation
Exercises

PHRASES/ IDIOMS/ PHRASAL VERBS	TO + GERUND	ESPAÑOL	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
adapt to	Mike has adapted very well to running a multinational.	adaptarse a hacer algo	sich an etwas anpassen	s'adapter à faire quelque chose
admit to	She admits to being strict with her children.	admitir algo	etwas zugeben	admettre quelque chose
as opposed to	Are you doing things right as opposed to doing the right things?	en lugar de	im Gegensatz zu / anstatt	au lieu de/ plutôt que
be accustomed to be used to	He was accustomed to working alone. He's used to getting up early.	estar acostumbrado/a a hacer algo	es gewohnt sein etwas zu tun	être habitué à faire quelque chose
be committed to	We are committed to withdrawing our troops by the end of the year.	estar omprometido/a a ...	sich verpflichtet etwas zu tun	s'engager à ...
be dedicated to	The Green Party is dedicated to protecting the environment.	dedicarse a hacer algo	sich etwas verschreiben	se consacrer à quelque chose
be given to	He is given to staying in bed till lunchtime.	ser dado/a a hacer algo.	dazu neigen, etwas zu tun.	être enclin à faire quelque chose
be on the way to	Brazil is on the way to becoming one of the world's strongest economies.	ir camino a hacer algo	auf dem Weg sein etwas zu tun	être en route pour faire quelque chose
be open to	They will probably be open to negotiating some sort of agreement.	estar abierto a hacer algo	für etwas offen sein	être ouvert à faire quelque chose
be reduced to	He was out of cigarettes and was reduced to smoking the butts left in the ashtrays.	verse obligado a hacer algo	gezwungen sein, etwas zu tun	être obligé de faire quelque chose
come close to	I came close to giving up several times.	estar a punto de hacer algo	kurz davor sein , etwas zu tun	être sur le point de faire quelque chose
commit oneself to	The government must commit itself to improving healthcare	comprometerse a hacer algo	sich verpflichten etwas zu tun	s'engager à faire quelque chose
confess to	He confessed to sleeping through most of the film.	confesar algo	etwas gestehen	avouer quelque chose
devote sth to	Mary devoted all her energy to making sure her business venture was a success.	dedicar algo a algo	etwas etwas widmen	consacrer quelque chose à (faire) quelque chose
feel up to	It was a serious fall - it'll be a while before you feel up to walking again.	sentirse en condiciones de hacer algo	sich dazu in der Lage fühlen, etwas zu tun	se sentir en mesure de faire quelque chose
get around to	I hope to get around to answering your letter next week.	encontrar el momento para hacer algo	dazu kommen, etw. zu tun	trouver le temps de faire quelque chose
go back to	She's decided to go back to teaching.	volver a hacer algo	etwas wieder tun	fer de nouveau / reprendre quelque chose
go part way to	It might go part way to repaying the debt.	Hacer algo en parte.	etwas teilweise tun	faire quelque chose en partie.
look forward to	I'm looking forward to meeting you tomorrow.	estar deseando hacer algo.	auf etwas gespannt sein / sich auf etwas freuen	avoir hâte de faire quelque chose
object to	He objected to working overtime.	objetar a algo	dagegen sein, etwas zu tun	s'opposer à quelque chose
when it comes to	When it comes to writing letters, she's hopeless.	cuando se trata de ... en lo referente a...	wenn es um etwas geht wenn es etwas betrifft	lorsqu'il s'agit de ...
with a view to	I'm studying law with a view to becoming a lawyer.	con la intención de...	mit dem Ziel , etwas zu tun	en vue de faire quelque chose
work up to	It took her ages to work up to asking him out, but once she did, she was so relieved that he said yes.	acumular el valor para hacer algo	den Mut/die Energie aufbringen etwas zu tun	trouver le courage/l'énergie de faire quelque chose

TO BITS

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

phrase

into small pieces:
blow/pull/rip/smash/tear sth to bits

- The car was blown to bits.
- Melanie tore the letter to bits.
- The plate hit the floor and was smashed to bits.

Fall to bits/pieces - phrase

to be in a very bad condition because of being old or badly made

- My briefcase eventually fell to bits.
- The furniture's falling to pieces.

very much or extremely
(British English informal)

- Mark's a darling – I love him to bits.
- I love my son to bits.
- I wouldn't be without my cats - I love them to bits.

thrilled/chuffed/pleased to bits

- I've always wanted a car, so I'm thrilled to bits.
- He was chuffed to bits to learn that he had won.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

TO-infinitive
in non-finite relative clauses

What are non-finite clauses ?

Non-finite clauses are clauses that contain a verb which does not show tense.

Superlative + noun + to-infinitive :

We can use a to-infinitive after a superlative adjective, with a meaning similar to a relative clause with who, which or that:

- Who was **the oldest person to compete** in the London Marathon of 2008?
  (Who was the oldest person who competed ...?)
- 9/11 was **the worst terrorist attack to ever take place** on American soil.
  (...the worst terrorist attacked that has ever taken place on American soil.)

the first, second, third, etc. + noun + to-infinitive :

- Neil Armstrong was **the first person to walk** on the moon.
  (Neil Armstrong was the person who first walked on the moon.)

the only, the next, the last, another, one + noun + to-infinitive :

- The **only thing to do** was to wait. / Mike was **the only one to help** me.
  (The only thing I could do was wait) (Mike was the only one who helped me.)
- **The last person to leave** should turn off the lights.
  (The last person who leaves should turn off the lights.)

The TO-infinitive to replace a relative clause

- His office was **the next room to clean.** / His was **the last composition to be marked.**
  (His office was the next room that they had to clean.) (His was the last composition which was marked.)

Sometimes we can use an active or passive to-infinitives clause with little difference in meaning.

- The only thing **to do** is... / The only thing **to be done** is...

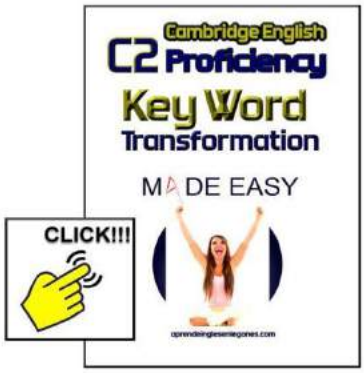
To-infinitive clauses can sometimes replace relative clauses with modal verbs.

- We have a number of techniques that can help us. (=We have a number of techniques **to help** us.)
- The team must find someone that can fill the curator position. (=The team must find someone **to fill** ...)

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

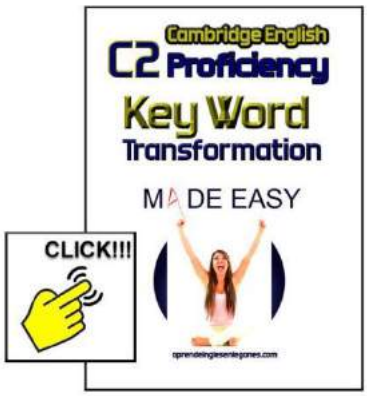
to LIKE someone or something



C2 PROFICIENCY learn how to do Key Word Transformation exercises

be addicted to something to like doing something so much that you spend all your free time doing it • My son's addicted to computer games – he hardly ever comes out of his room. • I started watching the show out of curiosity, but now I'm addicted!	**be a fan of someone or something** to like a person or thing very much • He's a big fan of country music. • I'm a big fan of Madonna. • I'm not a great fan of bushy beards. • I'm a big fan of working out each muscle several times a week.
be crazy /mad about something to be extremely interested in an activity and spend a lot of time doing it or watching it • Jonah's crazy about basketball. • She's always been mad about horses	**be enamoured with/of something -** formal/humorous to like something a lot: • You don't seem very enamoured with your job. • She was not enamoured of Paris.
be fond of somebody/something to like someone or something, especially something that you have liked for a long time or someone who you have known for a long time • Connie had always been fond of animals. • Over the years, I've become quite fond of him.	**be into something -** informal to like doing a particular activity or be interested in a particular subject – used especially by young people • She's really into music at the moment. • What kind of films are you into? • Will's really into jazz.
be keen on somebody/something - spoken to like someone or something – often used in negative sentences • I like Maria but I'm not keen on her husband. • I was keen on all sports at school.	**be partial to something** (old-fashioned or formal) to like to have something – often used humorously • He's partial to the occasional glass of wine. • I'm not partial to fish.
have a passion for something to like an activity very much, because it gives you a lot of pleasure or excitement • From a very early age he had a passion for fast cars. • To be a great performer, you have to work very hard and have a passion for the music you play.	**have a soft spot for someone/something** to feel that you like sb/sth very much: • She'd always had a soft spot for her younger nephew. • Samantha has always had a soft spot for romantic films, and she can't resist shedding a tear during a heartfelt scene.
have a thing about somebody/something - informal to like someone or something, especially something surprising or unusual • I've always had a thing about wolves. • He has this thing about tall women.	**have a weakness for something** to like something very much even though it may not be good for you • My diet would be fine if only I didn't have a weakness for cookies.
love/adore someone/something to like someone or something very much. Adore is stronger than love but is less common • I love the smell of coffee. • The children absolutely adore her books. • I love going out to restaurants.	**something grows on you** used when saying that you begin to like something, especially something that you did not like before • I didn't like the colour of the room at first, but it's growing on me.

TO USE SOMETHING TO ACHIEVE SOMETHING



C2 PROFICIENCY
learn how to do
Key Word Transformation
exercises

BRING SOMETHING TO BEAR
(on/upon something)

Formal - to use something, for example your power, authority, or your knowledge, in a way that will have a big effect on something or someone

- The full force of the law was brought to bear on anyone who criticized the government.
- The team of engineers brought their collective expertise to bear on designing an innovative solution.

CAPITALISE ON SOMETHING

phrasal verb

to use a situation to your own advantage:

- She capitalized on her knowledge and experience to get a better job.
- Ecuador has capitalized on its natural beauty to attract tourism.
- The team failed to capitalize on their early lead.

DRAW ON SOMETHING

phrasal verb

to use information or your knowledge of something to help you do something:

- His novels draw heavily on his childhood.
- She had a wealth of experience to draw on.
- We hope that we will be able to draw on these ideas to develop the work further.

TAP INTO SOMETHING

phrasal verb

to manage to use something in a way that brings good results:

- If only we could tap into all that energy and creativity.
- He discovered a way to tap into his inner strength and overcome the challenges.
- The company aims to tap into new markets to expand its customer base.

TRINOMIALS

A hop, skip, and jump
a very short distance:
We're just a hop, skip, and a jump away.
Orlando is a hop, skip, and a jump from Puerto Rico.

Beg, borrow, or steal
to do whatever is necessary to get something:
I'm going to get a dress for the prom, whether I have to beg, borrow, or steal one.

Blood, sweat, and tears
extremely hard work, or the greatest effort possible, in order to achieve something:
This has been a tough time. We have all put in a lot of blood, sweat, and tears.

In (no/any) way, shape, or form
in any/no way at all:
I have never been involved in any way, shape, or form with criminal activities.

Lock, stock and barrel
including everything
He sold the business lock, stock and barrel.

Morning, noon , and night
All of the time.
We used to fight morning, noon, and night.

Ready, willing, and able
capable of doing something and very willing to act
Are you ready, willing, and able to work?

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE
aprendeinglesenleganes.com

Cool, calm, and collected
not very bothered by things:
My brother is always cool,calm, and collected.

Here, there and everywhere
in, or to, a larger number of places; in all directions
People were running around here, there and everywhere.

Hook , line, and sinker
completely:
He fell hook, line, and sinker for this year's April Fool joke.

Right, left, and center
all the time or everywhere:
He spends money right, left, and center.

This, that, and the other
various different things, subjects etc
What have you two been gossiping about all evening?' 'Oh this, that, and the other.'

Tom, Dick, and Harry
ordinary people in general.
He didn't want every Tom, Dick, and Harry knowing their business.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

trust

to be confident that someone is honest, fair, and reliable.

- 'I trust you completely,' he said.

trust sb/sth to do something

- Can I trust you to keep a secret?
- You can't trust the trains to run on time.

trust sb/sth to do sth (informal)

used to say that it is typical of sb to do sth stupid:

- Trust him to leave the tickets at home!

trust (that)... (formal)

to hope and expect that something is true

- I trust (that) you slept well?

be trusted to do something

- She can't be trusted to keep a secret.

trust somebody with something

to let sb have control over sth, believing that they will be careful with it

- I wouldn't trust him with the keys.
- I can always trust him with a secret

distrust

to feel that you cannot trust or believe somebody/something

- Many politicians are deeply distrusted by the electorate.
- She had every reason to distrust him.
- She distrusted his motives for wanting to see her again.

mistrust verb

to have doubts about the honesty or abilities of someone:

- I've always mistrusted politicians.
- Her insecurity made her mistrust everyone.

Distrust vs Mistrust

There is very little difference between them, but **distrust is more common** and perhaps slightly stronger.

As a general rule we can say that we distrust sb if we are sure that sb is acting dishonestly or cannot be relied on, and mistrust someone if we are expressing doubts and suspicions.

entrust

to make sb responsible for doing something important, or for taking care of someone.

- All employees entrusted with the care of children are checked by the police.

entrust something/somebody to somebody

- He didn't look like the sort of man you should entrust your luggage to.
- We cannot entrust the country's telecommunications to unqualified people.
- She entrusted her son's education to a private tutor.

entrust someone with something

- She entrusted us with her money.

be entrusted with something/somebody

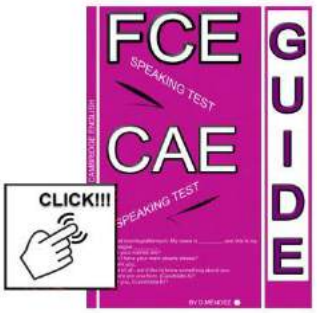
- I was entrusted with the task of looking after the money.
- Two senior officials have been entrusted with organizing the auction

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

USEFUL HOMOPHONES

Standard British English

Homophone : a word that is pronounced the same as another word but has a different meaning or spelling, or both.



B2 - C1 SPEAKING TEST GUIDE

aisle	isle	I'll
allowed		aloud
aren't		aunt
bare		bear
base		bass
blue		blew
bored		board
boy		buoy
break		brake
bury		berry
cache		cash
caught		court
cent	scent	sent
cereal		serial
course		coarse
cousin		cozen
corps		core
cue		queue
die		dye
fare		fair
fate		fete
father		farther
floor		flaw
flour		flower
genes		jeans
great		grate
he'd		heed
heal	heel	he'll
here		hear
hire		higher
hoard		horde
hole		whole
idol		idle
its		It's
kernel		colonel
know		no
knows		nose
lane		lain
leach		leech
leek		leak
mayor		mare
meat	meet	mete
medal		meddle

metal	mettle
minor	miner
missed	mist
moan	mown
not	knot
one	won
pain	pane
pair	pear	pare
peer	pier
piece	peace
plane	plain
real	reel
right	rite	write
seed	cede
some	sum
son	sun
sow	sew
strait	straight
suite	sweet
sword	soared
tear (noun)	tier
tide	tied
to	too	two
they're	there	their
there's	theirs
threw	through
thrown	throne
toe	tow
vane	vain	vein
wait	weight
what	watt
we'd	weed
we'll	wheel
we've	weave
weak	week
weather	whether
wet	whet
where	wear	ware
which	witch
whose	who's
would	wood
wreak	reek
you're	your

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam? CLICK HERE

VERY + NOUN

used to emphasize that you are talking exactly about one particular thing or person - synonym : actual

- He died in this **very room**. / I'll start at the **very beginning.**
- Those were his **very words**. / I'd intended to tell him that **very day.**

used to emphasise that sb/sth is the best or most suitable

- He's the **very man** we want.
- You're the **very person** we need for the job.
- How did you know this was the **very thing** I wanted?

FORMAL – used for emphasizing a noun – synonym : mere

the very act, fact, idea, mention, notion, thought...

- The **very act** of speaking tired him out.
- The **very fact** that she agreed proves she likes you.
- The **very mention** of his name excited her.

used for emphasizing how important or serious something is

- The decision changed the **very nature** of our political system.
- Now, it seemed, his **very life** was in jeopardy.

used to emphasize an extreme place or time

- The hotel is located in the **very heart** of the city.
- We worked till the **very end** of the day.
- Education is at the **very top** of our list of priorities.

IDIOM – before/in front of somebody's (very) eyes :

while someone is watching ; in somebody's presence

- Life as we know it is changing right **before our very eyes.**
- Miley Cyrus grew up right **in front of our very eyes.**

WAIT
AWAIT
EXPECT

Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

WAIT - we use wait when we refer to letting time pass because we are expecting that something is going to happen.

+ for

- I've been waiting for the bus for twenty minutes.

wait for sb/sth to do sth

- We're waiting for the rain to stop before we go out.
- He's waiting for me to make a mistake.

+ to infinitive

- Hurry up! We're waiting to go.

AWAIT (formal) - To wait for or be waiting for something:

Await is a transitive verb and must have an object.

The object of 'await' is normally inanimate, not a person.

- He's anxiously awaiting his test results.
- Her latest novel is eagerly awaited.
- We are awaiting the committee's decision.

something awaits someone to be going to happen to somebody

- You never know what awaits you.
- Well, I wonder what surprises await us today.

EXPECT - we use expect to say that we believe that something will happen

+ to infinitive

- When we went to Siberia we were expecting it to be cold.
- We expect to move into our new flat next week.
- Gosh, I didn't expect to see you here!

+ that clause

- We expected that the guest house would have much better rooms.

+ object + to infinitive

- Analysts expect the company to announce growth of at least 5 per cent.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?
CLICK HERE

WARY WEARY

wary -adjective (C2)

synonyms : cautious / leery

careful when dealing with sb/sth because you think that there may be a danger or problem.

- Tourists should be wary, as pickpockets are known to operate in this area.

be wary of somebody

- She **is wary of** strangers.

be wary of (doing) something

- Always **be wary of** emails from unknown senders.
- I'm a bit **wary of** driving in this fog.

Keep a wary eye on sb/sth (phrase)

to watch (someone or something) very carefully.

- The police will need to **keep a wary eye on** this area of town.

weary - adjective

synonyms: tired /tired of

very tired, especially after you have been working hard or doing something for a long time

- I think he's a little weary after his long journey.
- Here, sit down and rest your weary legs.
- They collapsed on to their beds, too weary to get changed.
- He gave a long, weary sigh.

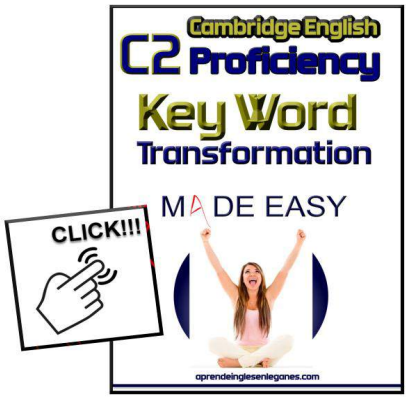
weary of (doing) something:

bored with something because you have experienced too much of it

- She was **weary of** the constant arguments between them.
- He was **weary of** repeating things again and again.

WHAT

C2 PROFICIENCY
Learn how to do
Key Word
Transformation
Exercises



We can use **"what"** as a determiner before a plural or uncountable noun in nominal relative clauses. When we use **"what"** in this way, it means "all the", but suggests that it's not very much:

- She keeps **what books** she has in the attic.
- **What information** I have suggests that he's OK.
- I gave her **what comfort** I could.

what little (also the little (that)):

Used on its own or before uncountable nouns to mean "the small amount" of something.

- We did **what little** we could to help.
- I handed over **what little** money I had left.
- I spent **what little** time I had with my family.

what few (also the few... (that)):

Used before plural and countable nouns to mean "the small number" of something.

- They packed **what few** belongings they had.
- **What few** visitors we have are always made welcome.
- They failed to make the most of **what few** chances came their way.

WHEN IS *THE* USED WITH SUPERLATIVES?

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

When a superlative adjective is followed by a noun, we normally use **the**:

- It's **the best book** I've ever read.
- This is **the best meal** I've had for a long time.

After linking verbs, superlative adjectives also usually have the, though it is sometimes dropped in an informal style.

- Which of the boys is **(the)** strongest?
- This dictionary is **(the)** best.
- She is **(the)** most beautiful.

The cannot be dropped when a superlative is used with a defining expression.

✓ This dictionary is **the** best I could find.

✗ ~~This dictionary is best I could find.~~

SUPERLATIVE ADVERBS

The is sometimes dropped before superlative adverbs in an informal style.

- Who can run **(the)** fastest?
- I like vanilla ice cream **(the)** best.

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES/ADVERBS

However, we do not use the with superlatives when we compare the same person or thing in different situations.	
DEFINITIVE ARTICLE is OPTIONAL	**NO DEFINITIVE ARTICLE**
Comparing different people / things	**Comparing the same person / thing in different situations**
✓ Of all my friends, he's **(the)** nicest.	✓ He's nicest when he's with children.
✓ She works **(the)** hardest in the family; her husband doesn't know what work is.	✓ She works hardest when she's doing something for her family.
✓ All of those people run very fast, but he runs **(the)** fastest.	✓ He runs fastest in the morning.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

Expressing willingness and unwillingness

WILL / WOULD

Will and Won't are used most often in English to talk about the future.
However, they also have other functions, one of which is to express willingness and unwillingness. Likewise, **Would and Wouldn't** are not only used for conditional sentences, but can also be used to express willingness when speaking about the past.

In the present : will, won't

We can use will to say that someone is willing to do something:

- Mike is a nice person; he will always help you if you need him.

We can use will not / won't to express an unwillingness to do something:

- There is no point in talking to him – he won't listen.
- The baby won't eat anything.

In the past : would, woudn't

When speaking about the past, we can use would to express that someone was generally willing to do things:

- Mike was a really nice person; he would always help anyone in any situation.
- He wouldn't come—he said he was too busy.

We don't use would to speak about single occasions in the past:

✓ She agreed to help me. / ✗ ~~He would help me.~~

However, we can use would not / wouldn't to express an unwillingness to do something (both generally and on single occasions):

- My dad always helped with the cooking, but he wouldn't wash the dishes. *(generally)*
- I was late for work today because my car wouldn't start. *(single occasion)*

Won't and Wouldn't are also used for inanimate objects:

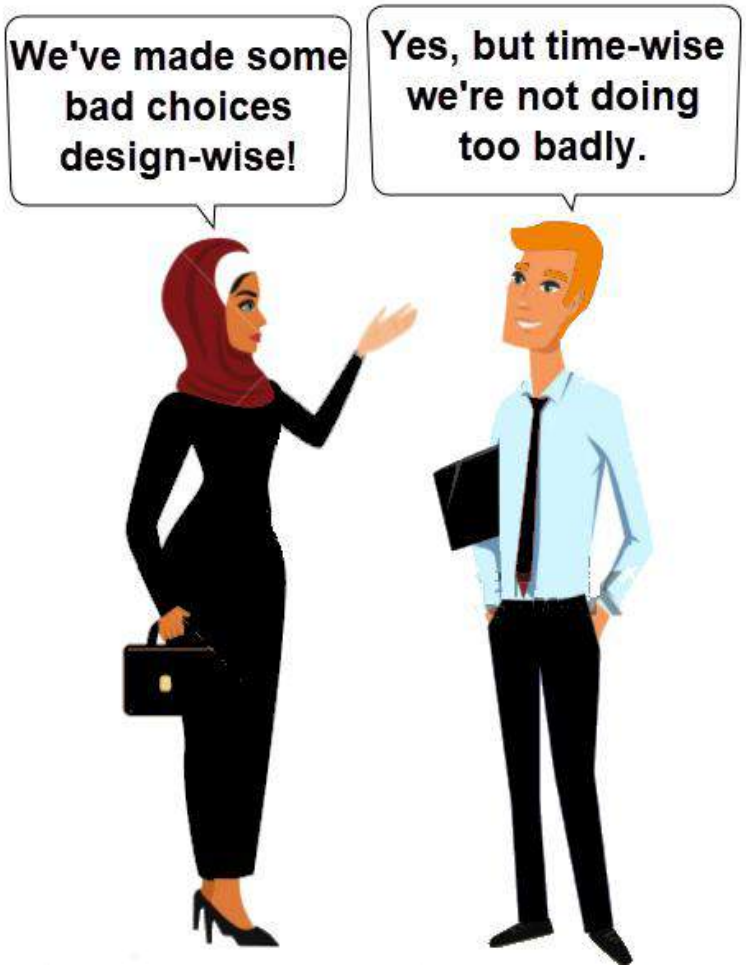
- If the door won't open, try jiggling the key in the lock.
- My car wouldn't start , so I had to take the bus.

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
THE BEST MATERIALS TO PREPARE FOR CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH EXAMS
CLICK HERE

-wise suffix

aprendeinglesenleganes.com

In modern English the suffix -wise is attached to nouns to form a sentence adverb meaning '**concerning or with respect to**', as in confidence-wise, tax-wise, price-wise, time-wise, news-wise, and culture-wise.



The suffix -wise is very productive and widely used in modern English but most of the words so formed are considered inelegant or not good English style.

Some words with the suffix -wise have dropped the hyphen and been accepted into English usage.

Examples:
Clockwise, Lengthwise, likewise, otherwise, slantwise, crabwise.

More examples:

- What shall we do **food-wise** - do you fancy going out to eat?
- **Money-wise**, of course, I'm much better off than I used to be.
- What do we need to take with us **clothes-wise**?
- We were very lucky **weather-wise** yesterday.
- How are we doing **time-wise**?

WITH

meaning because of

aprendeinglesenleganes.com
Are you looking for material to prepare for your Cambridge English Exam?

WITH

We use with to mean ‘because of’ or ‘as a result of’. This is especially common in speaking:

- With all this work, I’d better stay in tonight.
- With all this uncertainty about jobs, it’s difficult to make plans.
- His fingers were numb with cold.
- I couldn’t sleep with the noise of the traffic.
- With exams approaching, it's a good idea to review your class notes.

WHAT WITH **something - C2**

used to talk about the reasons for a particular situation, especially a bad or difficult situation:

- She couldn’t get to sleep, what with all the shooting and shouting.
- I'm very tired, what with travelling all day yesterday and having a disturbed night.
- What with the cold weather and my bad leg, I haven't been out for weeks.

WOULD RATHER SOONER

We use **would rather/ 'd rather** or **would sooner/'d sooner** when we want to say that we prefer one thing to another thing.

WOULD RATHER (common)

Subject + bare infinitive
(subject and doer of the action are the same)

- I would rather work for myself than have a boss.
- I'd rather **not** go out tonight.

Subject + clause + past subjunctive
(subject and doer of the action are different)
It expresses that we'd like someone else to do something.

- I'd rather you didn't smoke in here.
- Would you rather I weren't honest with you?

Subject + clause + past perfect subjunctive
(subject and doer of the action are not the same)
It expresses preferences or wishes about the past.

- I'd rather this whole thing had never happened.
- What would you rather I had done?

WOULD SOONER (less common)

Subject + bare infinitive
(subject and doer of the action are the same)

- I'd sooner die than go out with her.
- I'd sooner **not** talk about it.

Subject + clause + past subjunctive
(subject and doer of the action are different)
It expresses that we'd like someone else to do something.

- I would sooner you came on your own.
- She'd sooner we didn't buy her a new car.

Subject + clause + past perfect subjunctive
(subject and doer of the action are not the same)
It expresses preferences or wishes about the past.

- I 'd sooner you had asked me before borrowing the car yesterday.
- I'd sooner you had told me the truth.

MUCH RATHER

We can use **much** with would rather to make the preference stronger.

In speaking, we stress much:

- I'd **much** rather make a phone call than send an email.
- She'd **much** rather they didn't know about what had happened.

WOULD (JUST) AS SOON

1) to prefer to do something (than do something else)

- I'**d just as soon** not have to make this public.

2) Used to say that you would equally well like to do something as do something else that has been suggested.

- I'**d just as soon** stay at home as go out tonight.

C1 Advanced

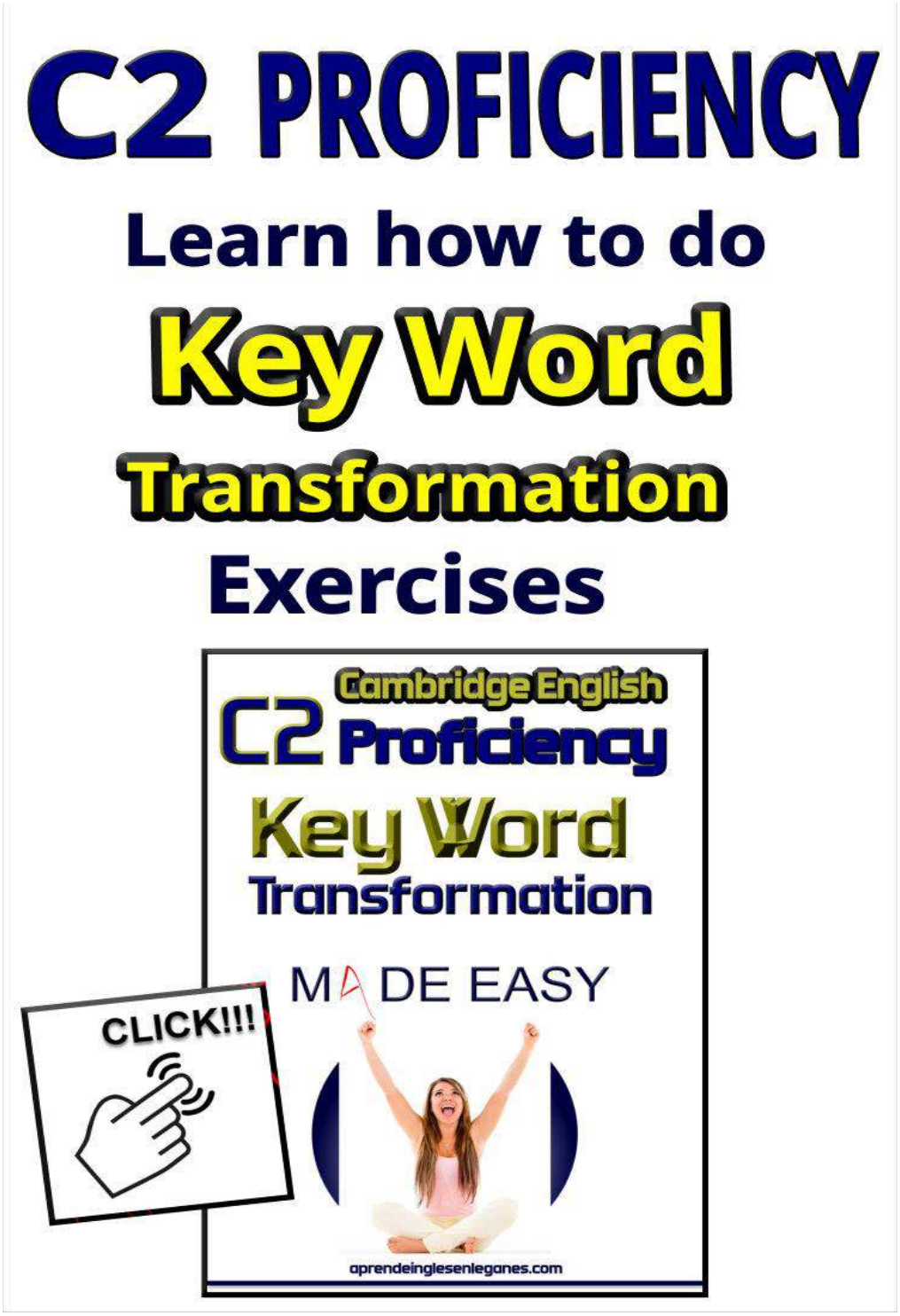
learn how to do

Key Word Transformation exercises

This ebook has been written to help students prepare for the Key Word Transformation part of the Use of English paper (grammar) of the Cambridge English: C1 Advanced exam.

It will give you a good understanding of the different grammatical structures commonly used in this part of the Use of English test, e.g. passive - active voice , impersonal passive, conditional sentences , inverted conditionals, inversions, set phrases, comparative-superlative, causative verbs, phrasal verbs, linking words, etc.

If you want to learn how to do Key word transformation exercises effectively, this book is for you.



This ebook has been written to help students prepare for the Key Word Transformation part of the Use of English paper (grammar) of the Cambridge English: C2 Proficiency.

It will give you a good understanding of the different grammatical structures commonly used in this part of the Use of English test, e.g. passive - active voice , impersonal passive, conditional sentences , inverted conditionals, inversions, set phrases, comparative-superlative, causative verbs, phrasal verbs, linking words, etc.

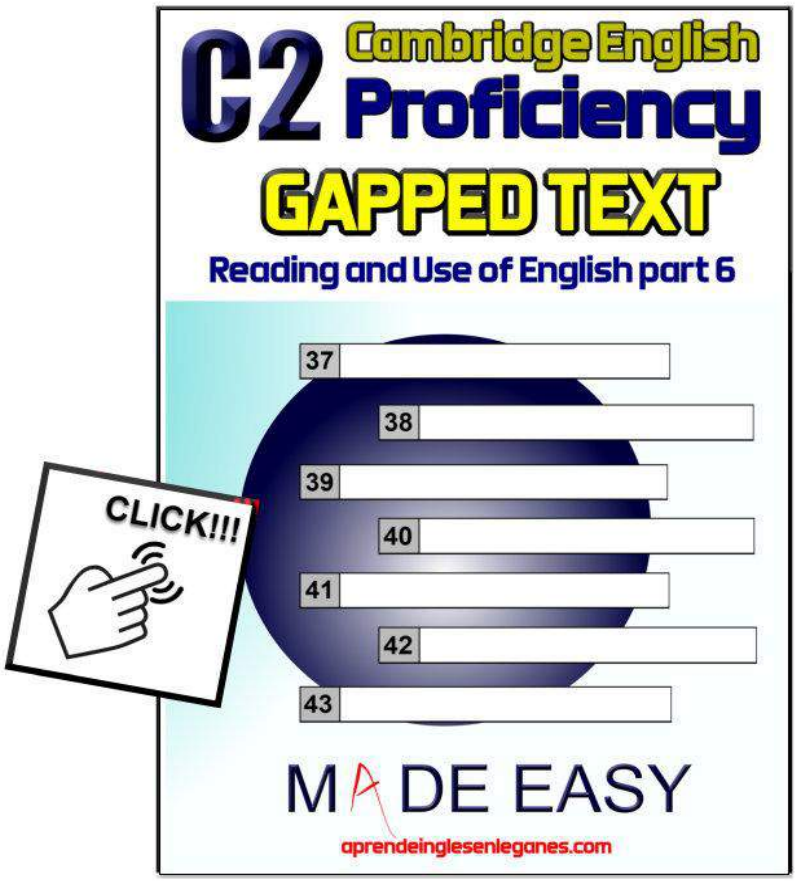
If you want to learn how to do Key word transformation exercises effectively, this book is for you.

C2 PROFICIENCY

LEARN HOW TO DO

GAPPED TEXT

EXERCISES



This ebook has been written to help students prepare for part 6 of the Reading and Use of English paper of the Cambridge English C2 Proficiency examination, i.e. the gapped text task.

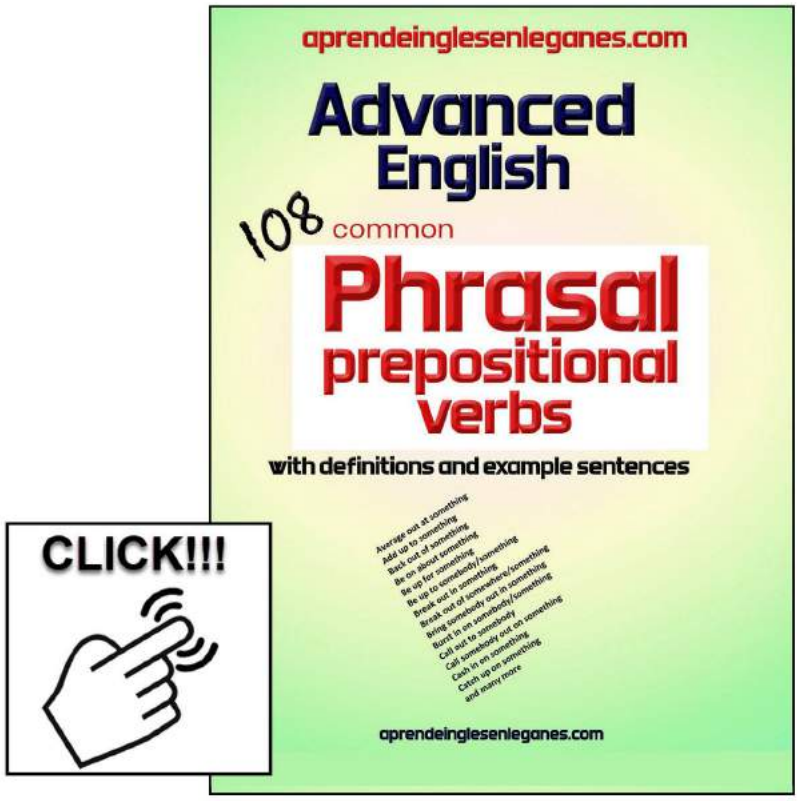
It will show you how to approach the test in a different and more effective way. You will learn many techniques and strategies that are not taught anywhere else. The kinds of things that are learnt by doing dozens of gapped text exercises and analyzing the whys and hows of every answer.

If you want to master doing gapped text exercises, this ebook is for you.

Advanced English

108 Phrasal Prepositional Verbs

for advanced learners of English



What are Phrasal-prepositional verbs?
Phrasal-prepositional verbs are made up of three parts: a verb, an adverb particle, and a preposition. These verbs are always transitive (have a direct object) and are often used in informal contexts.

This ebook contains 108 of the most common phrasal-prepositional verbs that are taught to advanced English learners. Clear definitions and example sentences have been used to ensure that learners understand the meanings of these verbs.

This ebook will help you to familiarise yourself with phrasal-prepositional verbs and notice them while reading in English or listening to spoken English, so that you can take your English skills to the next level.

AIEL

aprendeinglesenleganes.com