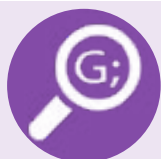


C1/C2 CHAPTER 1 - FUTURE EXPRESSIONS



GRAMMAR FOCUS - Future Expressions

Alternative ways to talk about the future using synonyms for **will** or **going to**.

Here is a list of such expressions:

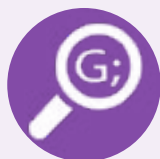
Expression	Meaning/Context	Example
(be) + <i>infinitive</i>	Something is planned to happen. Used for things that can be controlled by people in formal contexts, such as journalism or formal presentations.	Daimler Chrysler is to unveil its new electric car at next month's automobile show in Detroit.
(be) set + <i>infinitive</i>	Something is expected to happen as an extension of a series of past events.	The country's energy consumption is set to double by the beginning of the next decade.
(be) due + <i>infinitive</i>	Something is expected to happen at a particular time because it has been previously scheduled.	The new carbon tax laws are due to take effect next January.
(be) bound + <i>infinitive</i>	Something is likely or certain to happen as an inevitable consequence of something else.	It's a new technology, so there are bound to be problems at first.
(be) on the verge of + <i>noun</i>	A specific outcome is very close to happening.	Our school is on the verge of change as it moves towards green energy consumption efforts.
(be) on the brink of + <i>noun</i>	A dramatic or dangerous outcome is very close to happening. Generally used for catastrophic situations.	Climate change is on the brink of being irreversible.

Note: These expressions can also be used as **future in the past** when part of a story or newspaper article.

For example: The president **was due to visit** the new hydroelectricity facility that afternoon.

Engineers **were on the verge of solving** the energy storage problem when the fire broke out.

C1/C2 CHAPTER 2 - INVERSION FOR ADDED EMPHASIS



GRAMMAR FOCUS - Inversion for Added Emphasis

In the reading text "Your Future Home Sweet Home," we saw the following sentence:
"**... no sooner had I** finally **hooked** everything together than the whole system crashed."

This is an unusual structure for an English sentence. Normally we write:

subject + auxiliary + main verb (When **I had** finally **hooked** ...)

However, here we have the question structure:

auxiliary + subject + main verb (No sooner **had I** finally **hooked** ...)

This word order comes after certain negative adverbial expressions. We use it for added emphasis and when we want to make our story more dramatic.

Here is a list of some common expressions that take this form:

Little did ... know	Little did he know that his smart home would cost so much!
Never	Never in my life have I seen such a fantastic house!
No sooner had ... than	No sooner had she given the command than the system crashed!
Not only did ..., but ... also	Not only did it cook the meal, but it also served us!
Not once did	Not once did I have to read the manual. It was all so intuitive.
Only after / once / when	Only once the technology is better tested will I buy smart devices.
Seldom	Seldom have I had so much fun with technology!
Under no circumstances	Under no circumstances should you tamper with the settings.

Note: The tenses used in the examples above are not the only tenses possible.

C1/C2 CHAPTER 2 - CAUSATIVE VERBS: "HAVE" AND "GET"



GRAMMAR FOCUS - Causative Verbs: *Have* and *Get*

Causative verbs show that a person, place, or thing causes an event or action to happen. It can be the subject or an object that causes or receives the action. There are several variations.

1. The **subject** arranges for something to be done to the object by other people (passive). Payment is often involved.

have/get + object + past participle I **get** our **smart home devices serviced** once a year.

2. An unpleasant experience happens **to the subject**, caused by another person.

have + object + past participle We've **had** our **smart TV stolen**.

3. The **subject** orders or hires somebody to do something. This person, not the **subject**, does the action.

have + object + bare infinitive I'll **have the technician call** you tomorrow morning.
get + object + full infinitive I'll **get the technician to call** you tomorrow morning.

4. Informal usage where **have** means **the subject** experiences something. It happens without the **subject's** control or wish but is not done by another person. The **object**, or thing, does the action.

have + object + bare infinitive We've **had** three **smart appliances break down** this year!

5. The **subject** causes somebody/something to perform an action at a particular time.

have + object + present participle The AI's misunderstandings **had us laughing** all night.

6. **Won't have** means I will not tolerate or accept something (fixed expression).

I won't have + object + present participle I **won't have you playing** with the controls, Malik!

7. **Have** means **it's very important to me** that you know something (fixed expression).

I'll have you know that ... **I'll have you know that** I programmed the whole system myself!

Note: For numbers 1 and 3, both **get** and **have** are possible, but **get** is more informal than **have**.

C1/C2 CHAPTER 3 - REPORTING IN THE PASSIVE



GRAMMAR FOCUS - Reporting in the Passive

Journalists must be careful to always report the truth. If false information is reported in the news, this could result in legal trouble for the journalist or media outlet. One way to report something without presenting evidence is to use the following passive reporting forms.

We use the passive **is/are said** because we don't know who said the information we wish to report.

Reporting something in general

is said

+

present infinitive

Spoken:

People say that **he** has over \$100 million in offshore accounts.

Reported:

He is said to have over \$100 million in offshore accounts.

Reporting something current

is said

+

continuous infinitive

Spoken:

People are saying that **she** is having legal difficulties.

Reported:

She is said to be having legal difficulties.

Reporting something in the past

is said

+

perfect infinitive

Spoken:

People say that **they** didn't pay the workers a fair wage.

Reported:

They are said to have not paid their workers a fair wage.

Note: Other verbs that can be used in place of the verb **say** are: allege, believe, consider, report, think.

C1/C2 CHAPTER 4 - LESS COMMON PREPOSITIONS



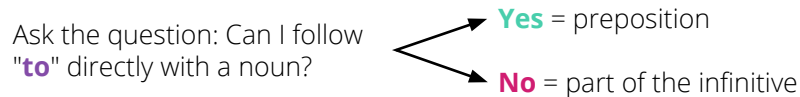
GRAMMAR FOCUS - Less Common Prepositions

A **preposition** shows the relationship (where, when, who, what, why) of a noun to other words. Prepositions are always followed by a noun. A noun can take the form of a single noun, compound noun, noun phrase, noun clause, pronoun, or gerund.

Here are some less common prepositions:

one word	two words	three or more words	participles that can act as prepositions
aboard alongside among apart from apropos beneath besides throughout toward underneath unlike	adjacent to as for as of as to instead of other than prior to rather than regardless of subsequent to up to	as opposed to by means of for the sake of in lieu of in terms of in the event of on behalf of with a view of with regard to	concerning excluding given regarding using

"To" is sometimes a preposition and sometimes part of the infinitive. Here is how you can tell the difference:



For example:



I want **to** a coffee.

This is not possible, so following the verb want, **to** is part of the infinitive.



I look forward **to the concert**. This is possible, so following the expression *look forward*, **to** is a preposition.

to as a preposition is always followed by a noun, pronoun, or the gerund, but never the infinitive:



I look forward to **see** you.



I look forward to **seeing** you.

to as part of the infinitive is always followed by the base form of the verb, but never a noun, pronoun, or the gerund:

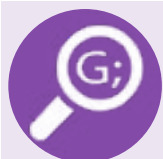


I want **to having** a coffee



I want **to have** a coffee.

C1/C2 CHAPTER 4 - REVIEW OF TIME AND CONDITION CLAUSES



GRAMMAR FOCUS - Review of Time & Condition Clauses

When explaining a process, we use many **time** or **condition** expressions. These are generally followed by the present simple tense (NOT the future simple).

Time Expressions		Condition Expressions	
after	until	if	on condition that
as soon as	when	as / so long as	provided / providing
before	whenever	(just) in case	unless
by the time	whether		
once	while		
suppose / supposing			

For example:

- You should lie down **as soon as** you **feel** dizzy.
- **Supposing** I **need** crutches, will my health insurance pay for them?
- I drink a lot of ginger tea and sleep a lot **whenever** I **get** a cold.
- Do not move an accident victim **in case** he or she **has** a head injury.





Other tenses are also possible with no change in meaning:

Present Perfect	Examples
We can use the present perfect to emphasize that one action will already be complete before the other.	You should rest your leg until the swelling has gone down. (or: ... until the swelling goes down.) You can go swimming again once the stitches have come out. (or: ... once the stitches come out.)
Present Continuous	Example
We can use the present continuous after while .	I listen to podcasts while I'm exercising my lower back. (or: ... while I exercise my lower back.)
Past Simple	Example
We can use the past simple after suppose / supposing when speculating about future events.	Supposing I discharged myself from the hospital, would I get problems with my health insurance? (or: Supposing I discharge myself, will I ...?)

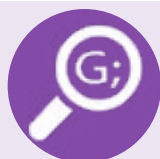
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C1/C2 CHAPTER 4 - REVIEW OF TIME AND CONDITION CLAUSES (CONTINUED)

But be careful, in some cases only the present simple is possible and in others only the present perfect:

Present Simple	Examples and Explanations
<p>If we are talking about two things that <i>logically must happen together</i>, you can only use the present simple.</p>	<p> When I've seen the doctor, she will take the stitches out. (The doctor will take the stitches out after my appointment.)</p> <p> When I see the doctor, she will take the stitches out. (The doctor will take the stitches out during my appointment.)</p>
Present Perfect	Examples and Explanations
<p>If we are talking about one action that <i>logically must come before</i> the other, we can only use the present perfect.</p>	<p> When I talk to the doctor, I'll let you know the test results. (I'll tell you the results while I'm talking to the doctor.)</p> <p> When I have talked to the doctor, I'll let you know the test results. (I'll talk to the doctor, then tell you the results.)</p>

C1/C2 CHAPTER 5 - QUANTIFIERS AND COORDINATING RELATIVE CLAUSES



GRAMMAR FOCUS - Quantifiers and Coordinating Relative Clauses

Relative clauses allow us to add extra information without repeating what was already mentioned. Two ways of doing this are using quantifiers and coordinating relative clauses.

Extra Information Clauses Using Quantifiers

We can combine two sentences using the relative pronouns *whom* (people), *which* (things), or *whose* (possession), and a quantifier. An extra information clause always follows the main clause and is separated by a comma.

Quantifiers: (a) few of, all of, any of, both of, each of, either of, half of, many of, much of, neither of, none of, one/two/three ... of, some of

Expression	Example
none of whom	The play was put on by a group of amateurs. None of them could act very well. The play was put on by a group of amateurs, none of whom could act very well.
all of which	She's written five trilogies in total. I've enjoyed all of them. She's written five trilogies in total, all of which I've enjoyed.
some of whose	He's a new, up-and-coming composer. Some of his work has already been used in films. He's a new, up-and-coming composer, some of whose work has already been used in films.

Coordinating Relative Clauses

In a coordinating relative clause, the relative pronoun *which* refers to the whole clause, not just the noun immediately preceding it. A coordinating relative clause always follows the main clause and is separated by a comma.

Expression	Meaning / Context	Example
which	encompasses the whole preceding phrase	We were late getting to the theater, which meant we missed the first act.
at which point	at that moment	I struggled through the first two chapters, at which point I realized I was never going to finish the book.
in which case	if that is the case	Our leading lady may be feeling too unwell to perform tonight, in which case her understudy will step in.
by which time	by then	We saw the exhibition on its last day, by which time it had already had rave reviews.

C1/C2 CHAPTER 6 - UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



GRAMMAR FOCUS - Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns have no plural form and always take a singular verb. They cannot be used with **a** or **an**, but the quantifier **some** is used instead.

Common uncountable nouns in English, some of which may be countable in other languages.

absence	feedback	luggage	research	traffic
advice	furniture	money	scenery	training
behavior	health	nature	shopping	transport
bread	homework	news	software	travel
childhood	information	permission	spaghetti	vocabulary
comfort	knowledge	progress	support	work
equipment	luck			

Some school subjects or activities always end in 's' but are uncountable and take a singular verb.

aerobics	gymnastics	physics
athletics	linguistics	politics
economics	logistics	statistics
genetics	mathematics	
	(abbr. AE math / BE maths)	

These nouns can be either countable or uncountable depending on the sense they are used in.

chicken	family	hair	material	time
competition	film	interest	noise	vision
damage	flight	iron	paper	war
exercise	fruit	judgment	room	wood
experience	glass	light	space	

For example:

- There is **some iron** in this tool. That's why it's so rusty. (uncountable amount/substance)
- I need **a new iron**. My old one keeps burning holes in my clothes. (countable object)
- There is **too much noise** in here for me to concentrate. (uncountable general concept)
- Did you hear **that noise**? It came from downstairs! (one particular, countable thing)