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C1 · GRAMMAR

Grammar Journey

Ten stops. One clear rule at a time.
Lots of practice, and a little fun on the way.

for _____ date _____ October 2026

Your route

1 **Newsroom** — Inversion for emphasis — p. 3

2 **Interview Booth** — Cleft sentences: it-clefts and what-clefts — p. 5

3 **Negotiation Table** — Advanced conditionals — p. 7

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1 HOW THIS BOOK WORKS

Every stop on the route has the same four parts. You always know where you are. Work with a pencil, one stop at a time, and check your answers at the back only when you have finished.

1	READ	A short text with the new grammar in bold. Just read and notice.
2	NOTICE	The rule in simple words, with a table and a tip. Look at the examples before you practise.
3	PRACTISE	Different kinds of exercises: choose, fill the gap, find the mistake, build the sentence, match and more.
4	WRITE	Your turn. Use the grammar to say something true about your own life.

2 YOUR SCORES

After each stop write your score in the box at the end of the stop, and in this table. Your score is how many exercise answers you got right.

No.	Station	Grammar	Page	My score
1	Newsroom	Inversion for emphasis	3	____ / 33
2	Interview Booth	Cleft sentences	5	____ / 33
3	Negotiation Table	Advanced conditionals	7	____ / 33
4	Council Chamber	Hypothetical meaning	9	____ / 33
5	Film Set	Participle clauses	11	____ / 33
6	Radio Studio	Ellipsis and substitution	13	____ / 33
7	Science Lab	Hedging and distancing	15	____ / 33
8	Press Office	Nominalisation	17	____ / 33
9	Time Capsule	Future in the past and advanced modals	19	____ / 33
10	Debate Stage	Discourse markers and adverbs of attitude	21	____ / 31
R	Journey Home	Mixed review	23	____ / 26

If a score is low: this one was hard, and that is honest and okay. Read each explanation, then try again. We will work on it together.

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Take the free English level test at joinamin.com and get a personal next step. Then come back to this book and practise the stops that matter most for you.

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STOP 1 OF 10 · NEWSROOM

Inversion for emphasis

C1

1 READ

Newsroom, midnight. 'Never **have I seen** such a crowd!' says the reporter. 'Not only **did they close** the roads, but they also cancelled the trains.'
'Hardly **had the speech begun** when the lights went out. Little **did anyone know** what was coming.'

2 NOTICE

After a negative or limiting adverbial at the start, we invert the subject and the auxiliary, as in a question: Never have I..., Rarely does she..., Not only did he..., Hardly had we... when..., No sooner had they... than..., Little did he know..., Under no circumstances should you.... This sounds formal or dramatic. If there is no auxiliary, add do / does / did.

Never	Never have I seen such a crowd.
Rarely / Seldom	Rarely does she complain.
Not only ... but	Not only did he forget, but he also lied.
Hardly... when / No sooner... than	Hardly had I sat down when the phone rang.
Under no circumstances	Under no circumstances should you open it.
Only after / Only then	Only after the storm did we realise the damage.

Order of a question	auxiliary + subject + verb: Never have I seen...
No auxiliary? Add do	She rarely complains > Rarely does she complain.
Pairs	hardly + when | no sooner + than
Only the second part inverts	Not only did he lie, but he also cheated.

Mind the gap: only the clause after the negative adverbial is inverted. Say 'Not only did he lie, but he also cheated', not 'Not only he lied'.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct order Circle the right answer.

1 Never (have I seen / I have seen) such a beautiful sunset.
2 Rarely (does she / she does) complain about her work.
3 Not only (did he forget / he forgot) my birthday, but he also lost the gift.
4 Hardly (had we left / we had left) the house when it started to rain.
5 No sooner had I sat down (than / when) the phone rang.
6 Under no circumstances (should you open / you should open) this door.
7 Little (did they know / they knew) what was about to happen.
8 Only after the meeting (did I realise / I realised) my mistake.

B Fill the gap Write the auxiliary and the verb.

1 Never _____ I _____ (see) such a mess.
2 Rarely _____ he _____ (arrive) late.
3 Not only _____ she _____ (win), but she also broke the record.
4 Hardly _____ we _____ (start) when it began to rain.
5 No sooner _____ he _____ (open) the door than the alarm went off.
6 Seldom _____ you _____ (find) such honesty in politics.

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7 Only then _____ I _____ (understand) the problem.
8 Under no circumstances _____ you _____ (leave) the room.

C Mistake hunt
Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 Never I have seen such a mess.

2 Rarely she complains about work.

3 Not only he lied, but he also cheated.

4 Hardly had we arrived than it started to rain.

5 No sooner had she left when the phone rang.

6 Little they knew about the danger.

D Word train
Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 Never a / have / such / seen / crowd / I [.]

2 Not only did lie, / but / cheated / he / he / also [.]

3 Hardly had we when / it / started / rain / to / left [.]

4 Under no circumstances should / open / it / you [.]

5 Only after the storm the / we / did / realise / damage [.]

E Make it dramatic
Match the plain sentence with the dramatic version. Write the letter.

1 I have never met such a kind person. ___
2 He rarely speaks in public. ___
3 She sang and she also danced. ___
4 We had just sat down when the lights went off. ___
5 You must not touch this under any circumstances. ___
6 I realised my mistake only after he left. ___

A Never have I met such a kind person.
B Hardly had we sat down when the lights went off.
C Only after he left did I realise my mistake.
D Rarely does he speak in public.
E Not only did she sing, but she also danced.
F Under no circumstances must you touch this.

4 WRITE

F Your turn
Write three dramatic sentences about your life. Use Never have I..., Not only did..., and Hardly had...

My score: ____ / 33 I can: I can use inversion to sound dramatic or formal. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 2 OF 10 · INTERVIEW BOOTH

Cleft sentences: it-clefts and what-clefts

C1

1 READ

Interview Booth. 'What **I really want** is a job where I can learn,' says Nur. 'It was my teacher **who** encouraged me to apply.'
'What **surprised** me was how friendly everyone was. All **I need** is a chance!'

2 NOTICE

Cleft sentences put the focus on one part. It-cleft: It + be + focus + who / that + clause (It was Ali who broke it). Wh-cleft: What + clause + be + focus (What I need is a rest). All / The reason / The thing: All I want is peace. The reason I left is that... With a verb: What she did was (to) call the police.

It-cleft	It was my sister who called.
What-cleft	What I need is a holiday.
All-cleft	All I want is some peace.
The reason	The reason I called is that...
What + do	What he did was (to) apologise.

Moving the focus	Ali broke the window. > It was Ali who broke the window. > It was the window that Ali broke.
Tense	What I need is... / What I needed was...
is or was	match the tense: What surprised me was...
Time and place	It was in Paris that we met.

Mind the gap: after an it-cleft focus we use that or who, not when or where. 'It was yesterday when I met her' is not standard. Say: It was yesterday that I met her.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 (It was / What was) my sister who called me.
2 (What I need / I need) is a long holiday.
3 All I want (is / are) some peace and quiet.
4 It was in Rome (that / when) we first met.
5 (What he did / He did) was apologise to everyone.
6 It was only then (that / which) I understood.
7 What surprised me (was / were) the price.
8 It's your attitude (that / what) annoys me.

B Fill the gap Write the missing word.

1 _____ I really need is a rest.
2 It was Ali _____ broke the window.
3 All I want ____ a quiet evening.
4 It was in Istanbul _____ we met.
5 _____ he did was call the police.
6 The reason I left ____ that the pay was low.
7 It is the weather _____ makes me tired.
8 What worries me ____ the lack of time.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 It was yesterday when I met her.

2 What I need are a holiday.

3 It were my parents who paid.

4 All I want are peace.

5 What he did it was to call the police.

6 The thing that I like it is her honesty.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 What I holiday / long / is / need / a [.]

2 It was sister / my / called / me / who [.]

3 All I peace / is / want / and / some / quiet [.]

4 It was that / first / in / we / met / Paris [.]

5 What surprised the / me / was / price [.]

E True or false? Read about the interview. Circle T (true) or F (false).

> Nur has applied for a job at a language school. What she really wants is a job where she can learn. It was her teacher who encouraged her to apply. What surprised her was how friendly everyone was. All she needs now is a chance.

1 Nur wants a job where she can learn.	T	F
2 Nur's mother encouraged her to apply.	T	F
3 Her teacher encouraged her to apply.	T	F
4 She was surprised by how unfriendly everyone was.	T	F
5 She needs a chance.	T	F
6 Nur has applied for a job at a bank.	T	F

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three cleft sentences about yourself: one with It was... that/who, one with What..., and one with All I...

My score: ____ / 33 | I can: I can put the focus on the most important part of a sentence. | [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 3 OF 10 · NEGOTIATION TABLE

Advanced conditionals

C1

1 READ

Negotiation Table. '**Had we known** about the delay, we would have chosen another supplier,' says Ece. 'We will sign **provided that** the price drops.'
'**Should you** need more time, tell us. **But for** your help, we wouldn't be here.'

2 NOTICE

Inverted conditionals (formal): Had I known = If I had known; Were she here = If she were here; Should you need help = If you should need help. Alternatives to if: provided / providing (that), as long as, on condition that, unless, otherwise, and but for + noun (= if it weren't for). as if / as though + past for an unreal comparison.

Had + subject + participle	Had I known, I would have helped.
Were + subject	Were she here, she would help.
Should + subject	Should you need help, call me.
provided / as long as	You can borrow it provided you return it.
but for	But for your help, I would have failed.

Same meaning as if	Had I known = If I had known
Negative inversion	Had I not known… (not: Hadn't I known)
otherwise	Take a coat; otherwise, you will be cold.
as if	He talks as if he knew everything. (he doesn't)

Mind the gap: in an inverted conditional we drop if. 'If had I known' is wrong. Say: Had I known… or If I had known…

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 (Had I known / If had I known) about the delay, I would have called.
2 (Were she / Was she) here, she would help us.
3 (Should you need / Would you need) any help, please call me.
4 We will sign the contract (provided / unless) the price drops.
5 (But for / But) your help, I would have failed.
6 You can borrow the car (as long as / unless) you drive carefully.
7 He is only an intern, but he behaves as if he (were / is) the boss.
8 (Unless / If) you agree, we will walk away.

B Fill the gap Write the missing word.

1 _____ I known, I would have helped.
2 _____ she here, she would solve it.
3 _____ you need help, call me.
4 We will sign _____ you reduce the price.
5 _____ for your help, I would have failed.
6 Take a coat; _____, you will be cold.
7 She talks as if she _____ (know) everything.
8 _____ I not known, I would have made a mistake.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 If had I known, I would have called.

2 Hadn't I known, I would have made a mistake.

3 Were I would be rich, I would travel.

4 I will lend you the car unless you drive carefully.

5 Should you will need help, call me.

6 He behaves as if he is the boss, but he is just an intern.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 Had I known, I / have / helped / would [.]

2 Were she here, would / help / she / us [.]

3 Should you need any help, will / you / contact / we [.]

4 We price / that / will / sign / drops / the / provided [.]

5 But for your help, failed / would / have / I [.]

E Negotiation notes Complete the notes with the words in the box.

Had · provided · Unless · Should · But · as if

(1) _____ we known about the delay, we would have chosen another supplier. We will sign **(2)** _____ the price drops. **(3)** _____ you agree, we will walk away. **(4)** _____ you need more time, tell us. **(5)** _____ for your help, we wouldn't be here. He talks **(6)** _____ he owned the company.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three formal conditional sentences about a business or study situation. Use Had..., Should... and provided that.

My score: ____ / 33 I can: I can use formal and inverted conditionals. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 4 OF 10 · COUNCIL CHAMBER

Hypothetical meaning: wish, would rather, it's time

C1

1 READ

Council Chamber. 'It's time we **made** a decision,' says the mayor. 'I'd rather you **didn't** interrupt,' says Ali.
'The committee insists that the report **be** published, and I suggest that he **resign**. I wish people **would** listen!'

2 NOTICE

It's (about / high) time + past simple: we should do it now. I'd rather + person + past simple: a preference about someone else; I'd rather + base verb: my own preference. Subjunctive (formal): suggest, insist, demand, recommend, propose + that + base verb (I suggest that he go). wish + would: a complaint about behaviour. wish + past perfect: regret.

It's time	It's time we left.
would rather	I'd rather you stayed. / I'd rather stay.
subjunctive	I suggest that he be on time. / that she go.
wish + would	I wish he would stop talking!
insist / demand	They insisted that he apologise.

Past form, present meaning	It's time we went. (now)
Base verb after that	suggest that he go (not: goes)
Negative	I suggest that he not go. (or: should not go)
be	It is essential that she be present.

Mind the gap: after suggest, insist or demand + that, the verb has no -s: 'I suggest that he go', not 'goes'. In British English you may add should: 'that he should go'.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 It's time we (left / leave).
2 I'd rather you (didn't / don't) smoke here.
3 I suggest that he (go / goes) to the doctor.
4 They insisted that the report (be / is) published.
5 I wish you (would / will) stop making that noise!
6 I'd rather (stay / to stay) at home tonight.
7 It is essential that she (arrive / arrives) on time.
8 It's high time you (found / find) a job.

B Fill the gap Write the verb in the correct form.

1 It's time we _____ (go).
2 I'd rather you _____ (not / tell) anyone.
3 I suggest that he _____ (see) a lawyer.
4 The teacher insisted that every student ____ (be) present.
5 I wish he _____ (stop) shouting!
6 I'd rather _____ (walk) than take the bus.
7 They demanded that the manager _____ (resign).
8 It's about time they _____ (fix) this road.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 It's time we leave.

2 I'd rather you don't smoke here.

3 I suggest that he goes to the doctor.

4 They insisted that she is present.

5 I'd rather to stay at home.

6 I wish he will stop talking!

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 It's time we decision / made / a [.]

2 I'd rather didn't / interrupt / you / me [.]

3 I suggest that the / doctor / he / go / to [.]

4 They insisted that be / the / report / published [.]

5 I wish people / to / listen / would / me [.]

E Which structure? Match the idea with the sentence. Write the letter.

1 We should do it now. It is late. ___
2 I prefer you not to call me at night. ___
3 The rule says he must attend. ___
4 It annoys me that he never listens. ___
5 I am sorry that I did not study. ___
6 He pretends to be a doctor, but he is not. ___

A I wish he would listen.
B He talks as if he were a doctor.
C The rule requires that he attend.
D I'd rather you didn't call me at night.
E It's time we did it.
F I wish I had studied.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences: one with It's time..., one with I'd rather..., and one with I suggest that...

My score: ____ / 33

I can: I can talk about wishes, preferences and formal suggestions. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 5 OF 10 · FILM SET

Participle clauses

C1

1 READ

Film Set. '**Having finished** the scene, the actors went home.' '**Not knowing** the script, Leo was nervous.'
'**Based on** a true story, the film won a prize. The woman **standing** by the camera is the director.'

2 NOTICE

A participle clause shortens a sentence and keeps the same subject. -ing = active, same time (Walking home, I met Ana). Having + -ed = active, earlier action (Having finished, she left). -ed = passive (Built in 1900, the bridge is old). Not + -ing = negative. The subject of the clause must be the subject of the main verb.

-ing (same time)	Walking home, I met Ana.
Having + -ed (earlier)	Having eaten, we left.
-ed (passive)	Written in 1990, the book is a classic.
Not + -ing	Not knowing the way, we asked.
Reduced relative	The man standing there is my boss.

Active or passive?	-ing = I do it. -ed = it is done to me.
Earlier action	Having + past participle
Same subject	Walking home, I met Ana. (I was walking)
Negative	Not wanting to be late, she ran.

Mind the gap: the clause and the main verb need the same subject. 'Walking home, the rain started' is wrong, because the rain was not walking. Say: Walking home, I got wet.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 (Having finished / Finishing) the report, she went home.
2 (Not knowing / Knowing not) the way, we asked a taxi driver.
3 (Built / Building) in 1900, the bridge is very old.
4 The woman (standing / stood) by the door is my aunt.
5 (Walking / Walked) along the beach, I found a coin.
6 (Frightened / Frightening) by the noise, the dog ran away.
7 (Having been / Being had) warned, he took a taxi.
8 The book (written / writing) by my father is on the shelf.

B Fill the gap Write the participle form of the verb.

1 _____ (finish) the work, she left the office.
2 _____ (not / know) the answer, he stayed silent.
3 _____ (write) in 1990, the book is now a classic.
4 The man _____ (wait) outside is my boss.
5 _____ (feel) tired, I went to bed early.
6 _____ (see) from the hill, the town looks small.
7 _____ (lose) his keys, he had to climb in.
8 The letters _____ (send) yesterday arrived today.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 Having wrote the letter, he posted it.

2 Finished the work, she left.

3 Not knowing the way, so we asked.

4 The man stand by the door is my uncle.

5 Building in 1900, the bridge is old.

6 Having been wrote by a child, the poem is simple.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 Having finished / went / home / report, / she / the [.]

2 Not we / driver / a / taxi / way, / knowing / asked / the [.]

3 Built the / 1900, / is / very / in / bridge / old [.]

4 The woman standing aunt / door / my / by / the / is [.]

5 Walking a / I / along / beach, / coin / the / found [.]

E Join the ideas Match the two sentences with one shorter sentence. Write the letter.

1 He opened the door. He saw a cat. ___
2 She had finished. She went out. ___
3 The house was built in 1900. It is cold. ___
4 He did not know. He asked. ___
5 The girl who is sitting there is my cousin. ___
6 He was shocked by the news. He sat down. ___

A Not knowing, he asked.
B The girl sitting there is my cousin.
C Shocked by the news, he sat down.
D Opening the door, he saw a cat.
E Built in 1900, the house is cold.
F Having finished, she went out.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences with a participle clause about your morning. Use Having..., Not knowing... and Walking...

My score: ____ / 33 I can: I can join ideas with -ing and -ed clauses. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 6 OF 10 · RADIO STUDIO

Ellipsis and substitution

C1

1 READ

Radio Studio. 'Can you swim?' 'I **can**. And my brother **can, too**.' 'I'd love to go, but I **can't**.'
'She said she'd call, but she **didn't**. **So do I**. **Neither does he**. Is it open? **I think so**.'

2 NOTICE

Ellipsis leaves out words we can understand (She can swim and [she can] dance). Substitution replaces them: so / not (I think so / I hope not), do so, one / ones. After an auxiliary we can stop: I can't, but she can. So do I / Neither do I agree. Use the same auxiliary: so am I, neither have I. After to we can drop the verb: I'd love to.

Short answer	Can you swim? I can.
So / Neither	So do I. / Neither can he.
so / not	I think so. / I hope not.
Dropping to-verb	I'd like to (go).
one / ones	I prefer the red one.

Agree with a positive	I like jazz. So do I. / Me too.
Agree with a negative	I don't like jazz. Neither do I. / Nor do I.
Same auxiliary	I am tired. So am I.
Think or hope	I think so. / I don't think so. / I hope not.

Mind the gap: so and neither need the auxiliary of the first sentence. 'I have finished.' 'So do I' is wrong. Say: 'So have I.'

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 'I love jazz.' '(So do I / So am I).'
2 'I haven't seen it.' '(Neither have I / Neither do I).'
3 'I'm tired.' '(So am I / So do I).'
4 'Will it rain?' 'I (hope not / hope no).'
5 'Is the shop open?' 'I (think so / think it).'
6 I'd love to come, but I (can't / can't come it).
7 'He can't swim.' '(Neither can / So can) I.'
8 I like the blue shirt more than the green (one / it).

B Fill the gap Write the missing word or words.

1 'I enjoyed the film.' 'So _____ I.'
2 'I can't drive.' 'Neither _____ I.'
3 'Is she coming?' 'I hope ____.'
4 'Will it snow?' 'I hope _____.'
5 'Have you finished?' 'Yes, I _____.'
6 She said she would call, but she _____.
7 'I'd love to see it.' 'So _____ I.'
8 I've got two bikes: a red _____ and a blue _____.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 'I have finished.' 'So do I.'

2 'I don't like fish.' 'So don't I.'

3 'Is it open?' 'I think it.'

4 'Will it rain?' 'I hope no.'

5 'I can swim.' 'So I can.'

6 I wanted to come but I couldn't to.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 So friends / my / have / all [.]

2 Neither he / swim / can [.]

3 I think so, am / not / but / I / sure [.]

4 She said she would she / didn't / call, / but [.]

5 I prefer the to / one / blue / the / one / red [.]

E Who agrees? Match the sentence with the natural reply. Write the letter.

1 I've never been to Japan. ___
2 I'm hungry. ___
3 I won't be late. ___
4 I went to the party. ___
5 I can't stand noise. ___
6 I must go now. ___

A Neither can I.
B So must I.
C So am I.
D Neither will I.
E So did I.
F Neither have I.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write a short dialogue of four lines. Use So do I, Neither do I and I hope not.

My score: ____ / 33 I can: I can avoid repeating words and still sound natural. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 7 OF 10 · SCIENCE LAB

Hedging and distancing

C1

1 READ

Science Lab. 'The results **seem to** suggest a link. It **appears that** the drug **may** help.'
'**It is widely believed** that sleep **tends to** improve memory, but **to some extent** the data **could** be wrong.'

2 NOTICE

Hedging makes a claim softer and more careful, which is common in academic and professional English. Use modals (may, might, could), verbs (seem, appear, tend, suggest), adverbs (probably, possibly, arguably, generally, largely) and phrases (to some extent, in most cases, it is likely that). Distancing shows the idea is not ours: It is said / believed / thought that..., X is said to..., according to....

seem / appear + to	The drug seems to work.
tend to	Students tend to forget.
It is believed that	It is believed that he left.
X is said to	He is said to be rich.
Adverbs	This is arguably the best result.

Stronger > softer	This proves > This suggests > This may suggest
Present or past	He seems to be ill. / He seems to have left.
Distance	It is said that... / He is said to...
Be careful	Not always: all > most / many / some.

Mind the gap: after seem and appear we use to + verb, not -ing. 'He seems being tired' is wrong. Say: He seems to be tired. For an earlier action use to have + -ed.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 The results (seem / prove) to suggest a link.
2 It is widely (believed / believing) that sleep helps memory.
3 Teenagers (tend / are tending) to sleep late.
4 He is said (to be / being) a millionaire.
5 This may (well / very) be the best result so far.
6 The scientist seems (to have made / to make) a mistake yesterday.
7 (To some extent / At some extent), the plan has worked.
8 The data (suggest / prove) that more research is needed.

B Fill the gap Write the missing word.

1 The results _____ to suggest a link.
2 It is widely _____ that sleep helps memory.
3 Children _____ to learn fast.
4 The company is _____ to be losing money.
5 This is _____ (argue) the best film of the year.
6 To some _____, the plan has worked.
7 It _____ that the drug may help.
8 He seems _____ (have) forgotten the meeting.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 He seems being tired.

2 It is said that he to be rich.

3 All students hate exams.

4 The study proves that coffee is bad.

5 She is believed leaving the city.

6 At some extent, he is right.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 The results to / suggest / a / seem / link [.]

2 It is widely helps / believed / that / sleep / memory [.]

3 Students tend words / new / forget / to [.]

4 He is said be / a / to / millionaire [.]

5 This may the / well / result / best / be [.]

E Soften it Match the strong claim with the careful version. Write the letter.

1 This proves the drug works. ___
2 All teenagers sleep late. ___
3 People say he is rich. ___
4 He made a mistake, I think. ___
5 The plan is a failure. ___
6 Everybody believes the story. ___

A The plan has failed to some extent.
B He is said to be rich.
C He seems to have made a mistake.
D This suggests the drug may work.
E It is widely believed that the story is true.
F Teenagers tend to sleep late.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three careful sentences about a study or a trend. Use seem to, tend to and It is believed that.

My score: ____ / 33 | I can: I can sound careful and academic when I am not 100% sure. | [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 8 OF 10 · PRESS OFFICE

Nominalisation

C1

1 READ

Press Office. 'The **decision** to close the factory caused **anger**. Their **refusal** to negotiate led to a **delay**.'
'**The increase in prices** was a surprise. We wrote about **the failure of the talks**.'

2 NOTICE

Nominalisation changes a verb or adjective into a noun. It makes writing denser and more formal: They decided to close > The decision to close. Common endings: -tion, -ment, -ance / -ence, -ity, -ness, -al, -ure. A noun often needs a preposition: increase in, reason for, attempt to, failure of / to, solution to, effect on.

-tion	decide > decision
-ment	develop > development
-ance / -ence	refuse > refusal; exist > existence
-ity / -ness	able > ability; kind > kindness
-ure / -al	fail > failure; arrive > arrival

Verb sentence	The company grew quickly.
Noun phrase	The rapid growth of the company...
Prepositions	increase in, effect on, solution to, reason for
Not always better	Too many nouns make a text heavy.

Mind the gap: nouns need the right preposition. 'The effect of the weather in sales' is wrong. Say: the effect of the weather on sales.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct noun Circle the right answer.

1 The company's (decision / decide) to close the factory caused anger.
2 There was a sharp (increase / increasing) in prices.
3 Their (refusal / refuse) to negotiate caused a delay.
4 The (failure / fail) of the talks surprised everybody.
5 There is no easy solution (to / for) this problem.
6 The new law had a big effect (on / of) small shops.
7 Her (ability / able) to stay calm impressed us.
8 The (arrival / arrive) of the guests was late.

B Fill the gap Write the noun made from the word in brackets.

1 The _____ (develop) of the area took ten years.
2 Her _____ (kind) surprised everyone.
3 The _____ (fail) of the plan cost money.
4 There was a sharp _____ (increase) in prices.
5 His _____ (refuse) to help upset us.
6 The _____ (arrive) of the train was late.
7 Their _____ (able) to learn fast is rare.
8 We need a _____ (decide) by Friday.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 The effect of the rain in sales was big.

2 We found a solution for the problem.

3 There was an increase of prices.

4 Their refuse to help upset us.

5 The decide to leave was hard.

6 The reason of the delay was snow.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 The decision the / close / caused / factory / anger / to [.]

2 Their refusal a / delay / to / led / negotiate / to [.]

3 There was a sharp / increase / prices / in [.]

4 The failure everyone / of / surprised / the / talks [.]

5 We need a solution this / problem / to [.]

E Verb to noun Match the verb sentence with the noun phrase. Write the letter.

1 The government decided to act. ___
2 Prices increased quickly. ___
3 The talks failed. ___
4 She refused to leave. ___
5 The company developed fast. ___
6 The guests arrived late. ___

A The government's decision to act
B Her refusal to leave
C The failure of the talks
D The fast development of the company
E The late arrival of the guests
F The rapid increase in prices

4 WRITE

F Your turn Change these into noun phrases and write full sentences: They decided / Prices rose / The talks failed.

My score: ____ / 33 | I can: I can turn verbs and adjectives into nouns for a formal style. | [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 9 OF 10 · TIME CAPSULE

Future in the past and advanced modals

C1

1 READ

Time Capsule. 'I **was going to** write it, but I forgot. We **were about to** leave when it rained.'
'He **was to** become famous. You **needn't have** come. She **might as well** stay.'

2 NOTICE

Future in the past talks about the future from a past point of view: was / were going to (plan, perhaps not done), was / were about to (very near), was / were to (formal, destiny), would (He knew he would win). Advanced modals: needn't have + -ed (it was not necessary, but I did it), didn't need to (not necessary, maybe not done), might as well (no better idea), had better (strong advice), would have + -ed (unreal past).

was going to	I was going to call you.
was about to	We were about to leave.
was to	He was to become a star.
needn't have	You needn't have come.
might as well	We might as well go home.

Planned, not done	I was going to call, but I forgot.
Almost happened	I was about to cry.
needn't have or didn't need to?	needn't have came = did it. didn't need to came = maybe didn't.
Strong advice	You had better leave now.

Mind the gap: 'You needn't have come' means you came and it was not necessary. 'You didn't need to come' tells us only that it was not necessary.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the correct form Circle the right answer.

1 I (was going to / am going to) write, but I forgot.
2 We were (about to / going) leave when it started to rain.
3 He didn't know he (would / will) become famous.
4 You (needn't have / didn't have) brought a gift. I am happy anyway.
5 There is nothing on TV. We (might as well / had better) go to bed.
6 You (had better / would better) see a doctor.
7 She was (to / going) become the first woman president.
8 I (would have / will have) called you if I had known.

B Fill the gap Write the missing words.

1 I _____ going to call you, but I forgot.
2 We were _____ to leave when it rained.
3 He knew that he _____ win.
4 You _____ have come. I could manage.
5 There's nothing to do. We might _____ go home.
6 You'd _____ hurry or you'll miss it.
7 She was ____ become the first woman in space.
8 They _____ have won if they had trained harder.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 I was going call you, but I forgot.

2 We were about leave when it rained.

3 You needn't to have come.

4 You better to see a doctor.

5 He knew he will win.

6 We might as well to go home.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 I to / I / but / you, / going / forgot / was / call [.]

2 We were about to / when / leave / it / rained [.]

3 You needn't early / come / so / have [.]

4 We might as / home / now / go / well [.]

5 He was famous / writer / become / a / to [.]

E What does it mean? Match the sentence with the meaning. Write the letter.

1 I was going to call, but I forgot. ___
2 I was about to call when he arrived. ___
3 You needn't have called. ___
4 We might as well wait. ___
5 You had better wait. ___
6 She was to become a star. ___

A I was just going to do it.
B We have nothing better to do.
C I planned it, but did not do it.
D You called, but it was not necessary.
E It was her future, told from the past.
F It is strong advice: waiting is wise.

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write three sentences about a plan that changed. Use I was going to..., I was about to... and You needn't have...

My score: ____ / 33 | I can: I can talk about plans that changed and use modals precisely. | [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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STOP 10 OF 10 · DEBATE STAGE

Discourse markers and adverbs of attitude

C1

1 READ

Debate Stage. '**Admittedly**, the plan is expensive. **Nevertheless**, it is worth it. **Furthermore**, it creates jobs.'
'**Surprisingly**, nobody objected. **In other words**, we agree. **On the whole**, it was a success.'

2 NOTICE

Discourse markers guide the listener. Add: furthermore, moreover, in addition. Contrast: nevertheless, however, even so, on the other hand. Concede: admittedly, granted. Result: consequently, as a result, hence. Rephrase: in other words, that is to say. Sum up: on the whole, in conclusion, to sum up. Attitude adverbs: surprisingly, fortunately, frankly, understandably. Put them at the start with a comma or after a semicolon.

Add	Furthermore, it creates jobs.
Contrast	Nevertheless, it is worth it.
Concede	Admittedly, it is costly.
Result	As a result, sales rose.
Sum up	On the whole, it was a success.

Punctuation	The plan is costly; nevertheless, it is worth it.
However	However, ... / ..., however, ...
Attitude	Surprisingly, nobody objected.
Two sentences	Use a full stop or semicolon, not a comma, before nevertheless.

Mind the gap: nevertheless and however are not conjunctions. 'It was cold, nevertheless we went' needs a stop or semicolon: It was cold; nevertheless, we went.

3 PRACTISE

A Choose the best marker Circle the right answer.

1 The plan is expensive. (Nevertheless / Moreover), it is worth it.
2 It is cheap. (Furthermore / However), it is fast.
3 (Admittedly / Consequently), the hotel was old, but the staff were kind.
4 Prices rose. (As a result / In addition), fewer people came.
5 It is hard. (In other words / On the contrary), it is impossible to finish today.
6 (On the whole / By the way), it was a success.
7 (Surprisingly / Surprised), nobody objected.
8 It was cold; (nevertheless / because), we went out.

B Fill the gap Write a suitable discourse marker.

1 The idea is bold. _____, it is risky.
2 It saves money. _____, it protects nature.
3 Sales fell. _____, the shop closed.
4 _____, I did not enjoy the film.
5 _____, the food was cold, but the view was great.
6 _____, the project was a success.

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C Mistake hunt Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 It was cold, nevertheless we went out.

2 Surprised, nobody objected.

3 The plan is cheap. Furthermore, but it is slow.

4 In the conclusion, we won.

5 Consequently of the rain, we stayed home.

6 On the other side, it is cheap.

D Word train Put the words in the right order. The first words are there to help you.

1 Admittedly, is / plan / expensive / the [.]

2 Nevertheless, the / it / money / is / worth [.]

3 Furthermore, creates / new / it / jobs [.]

4 On the whole, success / the / a / was / event [.]

5 Surprisingly, objected / the / nobody / to / plan [.]

E Which job does it do? Match the marker with its job. Write the letter.

1 Furthermore ___
2 Nevertheless ___
3 Admittedly ___
4 Consequently ___
5 In other words ___
6 On the whole ___

A sums up
B accepts a weak point
C says it more simply
D shows a contrast
E adds a point
F shows a result

4 WRITE

F Your turn Write a mini argument of four sentences about studying abroad. Use Admittedly, Nevertheless, Furthermore and On the whole.

My score: ____ / 31 I can: I can organise an argument and show my attitude. [ ] yes [ ] not yet

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FINAL STOP

Journey Home: mixed review

C1

A Mixed choice
Circle the correct answer. The stops are mixed, just like real life.

1 Never (have I seen / I have seen) such a crowd.
2 It was my teacher (who / what) encouraged me.
3 (Had I known / If had I known), I would have called.
4 It's time we (left / leave).
5 (Having finished / Finished) the work, she went home.
6 'I love jazz.' '(So do I / So am I).'
7 Teenagers (tend / are tending) to sleep late.
8 There was a sharp increase (in / of) prices.
9 You (needn't have / didn't have) come. I could manage.
10 (Nevertheless / Moreover), the plan is worth the money.

B Mistake hunt
Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

1 Rarely she complains about work.

2 What I need are a holiday.

3 Should you will need help, call me.

4 I suggest that he goes to the doctor.

5 Having wrote the letter, he posted it.

6 'I have finished.' 'So do I.'

7 He seems being tired.

8 It was cold, nevertheless we went out.

C Journey home
Complete the message with the words in the box. Use each word once.

Never have · What · Had · time · Having · seems to · needn't have · Admittedly

Dear Sam, **(1)** _____ I felt so tired after a trip. **(2)** _____ I need now is a rest. **(3)** _____ I booked a seat, I would have slept on the train. It is **(4)** _____ we planned the next trip. **(5)** _____ seen the town, I know it is lovely. It **(6)** _____ be a good plan. You **(7)** _____ met me at the station. **(8)** _____, the trip was long, but I enjoyed it. Mina

4 WRITE

D Look how far you've come
Write four sentences about your journey with English. Use at least three different grammar points from this book.

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My score: ____ / 26

You finished the C1 Grammar Journey.

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Answer key

Every answer in green, with a one-line reason. 354 points in total. Do not look until you have tried each exercise yourself.

Stop 1 · Inversion for emphasis

A Choose the correct order

1 have I seen · Never + auxiliary + subject
2 does she · Rarely + auxiliary + subject
3 did he forget · Not only + did + subject
4 had we left · Hardly + had + subject
5 than · no sooner… than
6 should you open · inversion after the adverbial
7 did they know · Little + did + subject
8 did I realise · Only after… + did + subject

B Fill the gap

1 have … seen · Never + have + subject
2 does … arrive · Rarely + does + subject
3 did … win · Not only + did + subject
4 had … started · Hardly + had + subject
5 had … opened · No sooner + had + subject
6 do … find · Seldom + do + subject
7 did … understand · Only then + did + subject
8 should … leave (or must … leave) · inversion

C Mistake hunt

1 Never have I seen such a mess. · invert after Never
2 Rarely does she complain about work. · add does, simple verb
3 Not only did he lie, but he also cheated. · Not only + did + subject
4 Hardly had we arrived when it started to rain. · hardly… when
5 No sooner had she left than the phone rang. · no sooner… than
6 Little did they know about the danger. · Little + did + subject

D Word train

1 Never have I seen such a crowd. · Never + auxiliary + subject
2 Not only did he lie, but he also cheated. · Not only + did + subject
3 Hardly had we left when it started to rain. · Hardly + had + subject
4 Under no circumstances should you open it. · inversion after the adverbial
5 Only after the storm did we realise the damage. · Only after… + did + subject

E Make it dramatic

1 A Never have I met such a kind person. · Never + have + subject
2 D Rarely does he speak in public. · Rarely + does + subject
3 E Not only did she sing, but she also danced. · Not only + did + subject
4 B Hardly had we sat down when the lights went off. · Hardly + had + subject
5 F Under no circumstances must you touch this. · inversion
6 C Only after he left did I realise my mistake. · Only after + did + subject

F Your turn

Model answer · Never have I worked so hard. Not only did I pass the exam, but I also got the highest mark. Hardly had I sat down when the results arrived. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 2 · Cleft sentences: it-clefts and what-clefts

A Choose the correct form

1 It was · it-cleft
2 What I need · wh-cleft
3 is · All I want + is
4 that · it-cleft: that
5 What he did · what + do
6 that · it-cleft: that
7 was · what-clause + was
8 that · it-cleft: that

B Fill the gap

1 What · wh-cleft
2 who (or that) · it-cleft: a person
3 is · All I want + is
4 that · it-cleft: that
5 What · what + do
6 is (or was) · The reason + is that
7 that (or which) · it-cleft: that
8 is · what-clause + is

C Mistake hunt

1 It was yesterday that I met her. · it-cleft: that
2 What I need is a holiday. · is, not are
3 It was my parents who paid. · It was, even with a plural noun
4 All I want is peace. · All I want + is
5 What he did was call the police. · no extra it
6 The thing that I like is her honesty. · no extra it

D Word train

1 What I need is a long holiday. · what-cleft
2 It was my sister who called me. · it-cleft
3 All I want is some peace and quiet. · All I want + is
4 It was in Paris that we first met. · it-cleft: that
5 What surprised me was the price. · what-clause + was

E True or false?

1 T · what she wants
2 F · her teacher did
3 T · it was her teacher
4 F · friendly
5 T · all she needs
6 F · a language school

F Your turn

Model answer · It was my teacher who made me love English. What I enjoy most is speaking. All I need now is more practice. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 3 · Advanced conditionals

A Choose the correct form

1 Had I known · inversion: no if
2 Were she · inversion with were
3 Should you need · formal: Should you…
4 provided · provided = on condition that
5 But for · but for + noun
6 as long as · on condition that
7 were · as if: unreal
8 Unless · unless = if you don't

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B Fill the gap
1 Had · inversion: Had + subject + participle
2 Were · inversion: Were + subject
3 Should · inversion: Should + subject
4 provided (or providing / as long as) · on condition that
5 But · but for + noun
6 otherwise · if not
7 knew · as if: past for unreal
8 Had · negative inversion

C Mistake hunt
1 Had I known, I would have called. · inversion: no if
2 Had I not known, I would have made a mistake. · Had I not known
3 Were I rich, I would travel. · Were + subject + adjective
4 I will lend you the car provided you drive carefully. · on condition: provided / as long as
5 Should you need help, call me. · Should + subject + verb
6 He behaves as if he were the boss, but he is just an intern. · as if: unreal, were

D Word train
1 Had I known, I would have helped. · Had + subject + participle
2 Were she here, she would help us. · Were + subject
3 Should you need any help, we will contact you. · Should + subject + verb
4 We will sign provided that the price drops. · provided that + clause
5 But for your help, I would have failed. · but for + noun

E Negotiation notes
1 Had · Had + subject + participle
2 provided · on condition that
3 Unless · unless = if you don't
4 Should · Should + subject + verb
5 But · But for + noun
6 as if · unreal comparison

F Your turn
Model answer · Had I studied earlier, I would have passed. Should you need more information, please contact me. I will accept the job provided that the hours are flexible. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 4 · Hypothetical meaning: wish, would rather, it's time

A Choose the correct form
1 left · it's time + past simple
2 didn't · would rather + person + past
3 go · subjunctive: base verb
4 be · subjunctive: be
5 would · wish + would: complaint
6 stay · would rather + base verb
7 arrive · subjunctive: base verb
8 found · high time + past simple

B Fill the gap
1 went · it's time + past simple
2 didn't tell (or did not tell) · would rather + person + past
3 see (or should see) · subjunctive
4 be · subjunctive: be
5 would stop · wish + would
6 walk · would rather + base verb
7 resign (or should resign) · subjunctive
8 fixed · about time + past simple

C Mistake hunt
1 It's time we left. · it's time + past simple
2 I'd rather you didn't smoke here. · would rather + person + past
3 I suggest that he go to the doctor. · subjunctive: no -s
4 They insisted that she be present. · subjunctive: be
5 I'd rather stay at home. · would rather + base verb
6 I wish he would stop talking! · wish + would

D Word train
1 It's time we made a decision. · it's time + past simple
2 I'd rather you didn't interrupt me. · would rather + person + past
3 I suggest that he go to the doctor. · subjunctive
4 They insisted that the report be published. · subjunctive: be
5 I wish people would listen to me. · wish + would

E Which structure?
1 E It's time we did it. · it's time + past simple
2 D I'd rather you didn't call me at night. · would rather + past
3 C The rule requires that he attend. · subjunctive
4 A I wish he would listen. · wish + would
5 F I wish I had studied. · wish + past perfect
6 B He talks as if he were a doctor. · as if + past

F Your turn
Model answer · It's time we booked the tickets. I'd rather you called me tomorrow. I suggest that she take the first train. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 5 · Participle clauses

A Choose the correct form
1 Having finished · earlier action
2 Not knowing · negative: Not + -ing
3 Built · passive: -ed
4 standing · reduced relative: -ing
5 Walking · active, same time
6 Frightened · passive: the dog was frightened
7 Having been · passive earlier action
8 written · passive reduced relative

B Fill the gap
1 Having finished · earlier action
2 Not knowing · negative -ing
3 Written · passive -ed
4 waiting · reduced relative
5 Feeling · same time
6 Seen · passive -ed
7 Having lost · earlier action
8 sent · passive reduced relative

C Mistake hunt
1 Having written the letter, he posted it. · Having + past participle
2 Having finished the work, she left. · earlier action: Having + -ed
3 Not knowing the way, we asked. · no so/and with a participle clause
4 The man standing by the door is my uncle. · reduced relative: -ing
5 Built in 1900, the bridge is old. · passive: -ed
6 Written by a child, the poem is simple. · passive -ed

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D Word train
1 Having finished the report, she went home. · Having + -ed
2 Not knowing the way, we asked a taxi driver. · Not + -ing
3 Built in 1900, the bridge is very old. · -ed passive
4 The woman standing by the door is my aunt. · reduced relative
5 Walking along the beach, I found a coin. · -ing same time

E Join the ideas
1 D Opening the door, he saw a cat. · -ing same time
2 F Having finished, she went out. · Having + -ed
3 E Built in 1900, the house is cold. · -ed passive
4 A Not knowing, he asked. · Not + -ing
5 B The girl sitting there is my cousin. · reduced relative
6 C Shocked by the news, he sat down. · -ed passive

F Your turn
Model answer · Having woken late, I missed the bus. Not wanting to be late, I took a taxi. Walking into the office, I saw my boss. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 6 · Ellipsis and substitution

A Choose the correct form
1 So do I · love > do
2 Neither have I · haven't > have
3 So am I · am > am
4 hope not · substitution: not
5 think so · so replaces the clause
6 can't · ellipsis after auxiliary
7 Neither can · negative agreement
8 one · one replaces a noun

B Fill the gap
1 did · enjoyed > did
2 can · can't > can
3 so · so replaces the clause
4 not · negative substitute
5 have · ellipsis
6 didn't · ellipsis
7 would · would > would
8 one ... one (or one ... one) · one replaces a noun

C Mistake hunt
1 'I have finished.' 'So have I.' · same auxiliary: have
2 'I don't like fish.' 'Neither do I.' · negative: neither
3 'Is it open?' 'I think so.' · so replaces the clause
4 'Will it rain?' 'I hope not.' · hope not
5 'I can swim.' 'So can I.' · so + auxiliary + subject
6 I wanted to come but I couldn't. · ellipsis after auxiliary

D Word train
1 So have all my friends. · so + auxiliary + subject
2 Neither can he swim. · neither + auxiliary + subject
3 I think so, but I am not sure. · so replaces the clause
4 She said she would call, but she didn't. · ellipsis
5 I prefer the red one to the blue one. · one replaces a noun

E Who agrees?
1 F Neither have I. · have > have
2 C So am I. · am > am
3 D Neither will I. · will > will
4 E So did I. · past > did
5 A Neither can I. · can't > can
6 B So must I. · must > must

F Your turn
Model answer · A: I love tea. B: So do I. A: I don't like coffee. B: Neither do I. A: Will it rain? B: I hope not. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 7 · Hedging and distancing

A Choose the correct form
1 seem · softer, hedged
2 believed · It is believed that
3 tend · tend to: general habit
4 to be · is said to
5 well · may well = probably
6 to have made · earlier action
7 To some extent · fixed phrase
8 suggest · softer verb

B Fill the gap
1 seem (or appear) · hedging verb
2 believed (or thought / said / known) · distancing
3 tend · tend to
4 said (or thought / believed / reported) · is said to
5 arguably · adverb
6 extent · to some extent
7 appears (or seems) · it appears that
8 to have (or to have forgotten) · earlier action

C Mistake hunt
1 He seems to be tired. · seem + to + verb
2 It is said that he is rich. · It is said that + clause
3 Many students dislike exams. · hedge: many / dislike
4 The study suggests that coffee may be bad. · hedge the claim
5 She is believed to be leaving the city. · is believed to
6 To some extent, he is right. · to some extent

D Word train
1 The results seem to suggest a link. · hedged claim
2 It is widely believed that sleep helps memory. · It is believed that
3 Students tend to forget new words. · tend to
4 He is said to be a millionaire. · is said to
5 This may well be the best result. · may well

E Soften it
1 D This suggests the drug may work. · softer verb + modal
2 F Teenagers tend to sleep late. · tend to
3 B He is said to be rich. · distancing
4 C He seems to have made a mistake. · seems + to have
5 A The plan has failed to some extent. · hedge phrase
6 E It is widely believed that the story is true. · distancing

F Your turn
Model answer · People seem to read less. Young adults tend to use phones all day. It is believed that sleep improves memory. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 8 · Nominalisation

A Choose the correct noun
1 decision · noun
2 increase · noun
3 refusal · noun
4 failure · noun
5 to · solution to
6 on · effect on
7 ability · noun from able
8 arrival · noun

B Fill the gap
1 development · -ment
2 kindness · -ness
3 failure · -ure
4 increase (or rise) · noun same form
5 refusal · -al
6 arrival · -al

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7 ability · -ity
8 decision · -ion

C Mistake hunt
1 The effect of the rain on sales was big. · effect on
2 We found a solution to the problem. · solution to
3 There was an increase in prices. · increase in
4 Their refusal to help upset us. · noun: refusal
5 The decision to leave was hard. · noun: decision
6 The reason for the delay was snow. · reason for

D Word train
1 The decision to close the factory caused anger. · nominalisation
2 Their refusal to negotiate led to a delay. · nominalisation
3 There was a sharp increase in prices. · increase in
4 The failure of the talks surprised everyone. · failure of
5 We need a solution to this problem. · solution to

E Verb to noun
1 A The government's decision to act · decide > decision
2 F The rapid increase in prices · increased > increase
3 C The failure of the talks · failed > failure
4 B Her refusal to leave · refused > refusal
5 D The fast development of the company · developed > development
6 E The late arrival of the guests · arrived > arrival

F Your turn
Model answer · Their decision surprised us. The rise in prices worried everybody. The failure of the talks was a shock. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 9 · Future in the past and advanced modals

A Choose the correct form
1 was going to · plan in the past
2 about to · very near
3 would · future in the past
4 needn't have · you brought it
5 might as well · no better idea
6 had better · strong advice
7 to · was to: destiny
8 would have · unreal past

B Fill the gap
1 was · was going to
2 about · was about to
3 would · future in the past
4 needn't · needn't have
5 as well · might as well
6 better · had better
7 to · was to
8 would (or could / might) · unreal past

C Mistake hunt
1 I was going to call you, but I forgot. · was going to
2 We were about to leave when it rained. · about to
3 You needn't have come. · needn't have, no to
4 You had better see a doctor. · had better + base verb
5 He knew he would win. · would, future in the past
6 We might as well go home. · might as well + base verb

D Word train
1 I was going to call you, but I forgot. · was going to
2 We were about to leave when it rained. · was about to
3 You needn't have come so early. · needn't have
4 We might as well go home now. · might as well
5 He was to become a famous writer. · was to

E What does it mean?
1 C I planned it, but did not do it. · was going to
2 A I was just going to do it. · was about to
3 D You called, but it was not necessary. · needn't have
4 B We have nothing better to do. · might as well
5 F It is strong advice: waiting is wise. · had better
6 E It was her future, told from the past. · was to

F Your turn
Model answer · I was going to study last night. I was about to start when my friend called. You needn't have waited for me. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Stop 10 · Discourse markers and adverbs of attitude

A Choose the best marker
1 Nevertheless · contrast
2 Furthermore · add
3 Admittedly · concede
4 As a result · result
5 In other words · rephrase
6 On the whole · sum up
7 Surprisingly · attitude adverb
8 nevertheless · contrast after semicolon

B Fill the gap
1 However (or Nevertheless / Admittedly / Even so) · contrast
2 Moreover (or Furthermore / In addition) · add
3 Consequently (or As a result / Therefore / Hence) · result
4 Frankly (or Honestly / Sadly / Unfortunately) · attitude
5 Admittedly (or Granted) · concede
6 In conclusion (or On the whole / To sum up / Overall) · sum up

C Mistake hunt
1 It was cold; nevertheless, we went out. · stop or semicolon before nevertheless
2 Surprisingly, nobody objected. · attitude adverb
3 The plan is cheap. However, it is slow. · contrast: however
4 In conclusion, we won. · fixed phrase
5 Because of the rain, we stayed home. · consequently is not a preposition
6 On the other hand, it is cheap. · fixed phrase

D Word train
1 Admittedly, the plan is expensive. · concede
2 Nevertheless, it is worth the money. · contrast
3 Furthermore, it creates new jobs. · add
4 On the whole, the event was a success. · sum up
5 Surprisingly, nobody objected to the plan. · attitude adverb

E Which job does it do?
1 E adds a point · add
2 D shows a contrast · contrast
3 B accepts a weak point · concede
4 F shows a result · result
5 C says it more simply · rephrase
6 A sums up · sum up

F Your turn
Model answer · Admittedly, studying abroad is expensive. Nevertheless, it is worth it. Furthermore, you learn a language quickly. On the whole, I recommend it. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

Journey Home · Mixed review

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A Mixed choice
1 have I seen · Stop 1: inversion
2 who · Stop 2: it-cleft
3 Had I known · Stop 3: inverted conditional
4 left · Stop 4: it's time + past
5 Having finished · Stop 5: earlier action
6 So do I · Stop 6: so + auxiliary
7 tend · Stop 7: hedging
8 in · Stop 8: increase in
9 needn't have · Stop 9: you came
10 Nevertheless · Stop 10: contrast

B Mistake hunt
1 Rarely does she complain about work. · Stop 1
2 What I need is a holiday. · Stop 2
3 Should you need help, call me. · Stop 3
4 I suggest that he go to the doctor. · Stop 4
5 Having written the letter, he posted it. · Stop 5
6 'I have finished.' 'So have I.' · Stop 6
7 He seems to be tired. · Stop 7
8 It was cold; nevertheless, we went out. · Stop 10

C Journey home
1 Never have · Stop 1: inversion
2 What · Stop 2: wh-cleft
3 Had · Stop 3: inverted conditional
4 time · Stop 4: it's time
5 Having · Stop 5: participle clause
6 seems to · Stop 7: hedging
7 needn't have · Stop 9: not necessary
8 Admittedly · Stop 10: concede

D Look how far you've come
Model answer · Never have I worked so hard. Having started late, I had to study every day. It was my teacher who helped me most. Admittedly it was hard; nevertheless, I enjoyed it. (Your own answer is fine if the grammar is right.)

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