Grammar-Vocabulary WORKBOOK

A complementary resource to your online TELL ME MORE Training
Learning Language: English

Vocabulary
B2
Forward

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- Mood, voice and auxiliaries
- The sentence
- The verbal group
- Linking words
- Vocabulary

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TELL ME MORE® Grammar/Vocabulary workbooks:
Language: English
Level: B2 (Advanced)
Topics covered: Vocabulary

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TELL ME MORE® is currently being used by more than 7 million learners worldwide in more than 10,000 organizations and training centers. Based in Paris, Auralog also has offices in the China, U.S., Italy, Germany, Spain, and Mexico.

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Vocabulary

The basics

Name of the countries: capital letters

- Names of countries are capitalized.

Example:
- He’s a friend from France.
- They live in Spain.
- It’s very nice in the United States at this time of the year.

Nationalities: capital letters

- Nationalities, whether used as nouns or as adjectives, are capitalized.

Example:
- You’ll meet lots of Americans here.
- I’m half French, half Italian.

Note: Languages are also capitalized.

Example:
I don’t speak English very well.
'Hour' - 'Time' - 'O'Clock'

- 'Hour' expresses **duration**.
  - **Example:**
    - Don't take **hours**.
    - Shall we meet at the harbor in an **hour**?
    - I have to be at the theater in a half **hour**!

- 'Time' indicates **indeterminate duration**.
  - **Example:**
    - We won’t have **time** to see him.
    - Take your **time**.

- 'Time' can also indicate the **time of day**, e.g. as indicated by a clock. 'Time' is often used to ask the **time of day**.
  - **Example:**
    - What **time** is it?
    - Is it **time** to go?

- 'O'clock' expresses an **exact hour** and is often omitted.
  - **Example:**
    - It's six (**o'clock**).
    - I'd like to watch the seven **o'clock** news.

'Hour' - 'Time' - 'O'Clock' – Exercise – Grammar practice

*Rewrite as in the example:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the flight leaving this morning</th>
<th>this morning’s flight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a journey that takes five days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>departures on Tuesday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the menu for this evening</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a time lasting three hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the budget for this year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problems we had last week</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
American money

The United States' primary monetary unit is the dollar. A cent is a hundredth of a dollar.

Example:
$4 = four dollars
$1 million = one million dollars
$4.50 = four dollars and fifty cents (or four fifty)
$.25 or 25¢ = twenty-five cents

Note: $ precedes the number, to which it refers, ¢ follows the number to which it refers.

- American coins have various names:

  1¢ = a penny
  5¢ = a nickel
  10¢ = a dime
  25¢ = a quarter
  50¢ = a half dollar

Note: A number of countries besides the United States have monetary units called dollars. To distinguish among these various currencies, it is useful to speak of 'US dollars' (or 'American dollars'), 'Canadian dollars,' 'Australian dollars,' etc.

American money – Exercise – Text transformation

Write out the following numbers and abbreviations:

The price of your policy has risen by 16.5%. This is due to a 59% rise in crime. Our health insurance policy offers 100% coverage. Your existing policy offers 80% coverage. That's a 20% difference. You'll pay $589 a year. Your loan repayments are set at a fixed rate of 12.76%. I think you'll be 199% satisfied with this new and improved policy.
## Specific topics

### Dates

- **Dates** are written as **cardinal** numbers and pronounced as **ordinal** numbers. **Days** and **months** are capitalized.

  **Example:**
  - Monday, May 5, 1996
  - August 22, 1999
  - Saturday, June 3

- In a **clause**, 'on' precedes the **date**, which may be written as an **ordinal** or **cardinal** number.

  **Example:**
  - I’ll meet Mrs. Beckett on Friday the 16th.

- When the day of the week precedes the day of the month, a **definite article** introduces the latter (which is expressed as an **ordinal**).

  **Example:**
  - Friday the 16th (or 'Friday 16')
  - = Friday the sixteenth (oral)

- In **speech**, the **day of the month** and **month** can be expressed using **definite article** + **day** (as an **ordinal**) + 'of' + **month**.

  **Example:**
  - The tenth of June

  **Note:** In writing, the month — whether spelled out or expressed as a number — usually precedes the day.

  **Example:**
  - January 1, 2000
  - 6/25/89

- A **year** is normally pronounced as **two two-digit** numbers. Exception is made, however, for any year whose third digit is '0': '-00' is pronounced 'hundred,' and '-01' through '-09' are pronounced '0' + digit.

  **Example:**
  - 1999: nineteen ninety-nine (or nineteen hundred and ninety-nine)
  - 1900: nineteen hundred
  - 1909: nineteen-o-nine

  **Note:** For the years **2000-2009**, special **pronunciation rules** apply:

  **Example:**
  - 2000: two thousand
  - 2006: two thousand (and) six
  - (not 'twenty-o-six')
  - 2009: two thousand (and) nine
  - (not 'twenty-o-nine')

  In standard American English, 'and' is only pronounced in the dates **2000-2009** in more formal contexts.
Decades are expressed using 'the' + a plural multiple of ten.

**Example:**
I like the fashion of the Sixties.
Addresses and phone numbers

- An American address includes — in order — the name of a person or business; a street number and name (sometimes followed by an apartment number); and a city, state (usually abbreviated), and ZIP (postal) code. ('USA' should follow on correspondence of foreign origin.)

**Example:**
Jane McFadden
6020 Franconia Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15238
Auralog Inc.
3344 East Camelback #107
Phoenix, AZ 85018
USA

**Note:** When addresses are included in sentences, commas replace line breaks.

**Example:**
Write to me at 25 Canute Drive,
Richmond, VA 23234.

- In clauses, 'at' precedes house numbers, 'on' precedes streets, and 'in' precedes cities and states.

**Example:**
He lives at number 32.
The shop's on State Street.
She works in Philadelphia.

**Note:** When a house number precedes a street name, 'on' is not used.

**Example:** He lives at number 32, State Street.

- American telephone numbers are ten digits long.

**Example:** (805) 569-9102

- The area code (i.e., the number's first three digits) refers to (part of) a state; the following three digits refer to (part of) a municipality or metropolitan area.

- The international prefix for the USA, Canada, and most Caribbean nations is 1.
'To let'

Permission is expressed using 'let' + object + infinitive without 'to.'

**Example:**
• They let their child do what he wants.

'Let' can also be used as an imperative auxiliary.

**Example:**
• Let her do what she likes.
• Let me just deal with this lady first.

**Note:**

- A sentence formed with let to express permission cannot be used in the passive. The expression 'to be allowed to' is therefore used.

**Example:**
• The child is allowed to do what he wants.

- The infinitive without 'to' may be implied.

**Example:**
• She would like to go to India but her parents won't let her.

'To let'– Exercise – The right word

I'll ___________you have dessert if you behave!

permit - hand over - license - give - let – allow

'To let'– Exercise – Sentence practice

*Rewrite as in the example:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He conducts a market survey. (they)</th>
<th>They let him conduct a market survey.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She works from home. (they)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She phones in the results. (they)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She talks to Mr. Lee. (they)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Percentages

**Example:**
- We’ve reduced the size by about 20% (percent).

**Example:**
- We’ll have to pay a 40% deposit.
- It’s 100% coverage.

#### Percentage Exercise – Text transformation

*Write out the following numbers and abbreviations:*

The price of your policy has risen by 16.5%. This is due to a 59% rise in crime. Our health insurance policy offers 100% coverage. Your existing policy offers 80% coverage. That's a 20% difference. You'll pay $589 a year. Your loan repayments are set at a fixed rate of 12.76%. I think you'll be 199% satisfied with this new and improved policy.
### Words and expressions

#### 'To be likely'

- **'To be likely'** precedes an **infinitive** and indicates the **high probability** of the event it describes. When conjugated in the **present**, this expression refers to a present or a future event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• This meeting's <strong>likely to bore</strong> me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>It's likely to be</strong> food poisoning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In the **preterite** or **conditional**, 'to be likely' conveys, respectively, a past or conditional event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• She <strong>was likely</strong> to appreciate the gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>It's the kind of challenge he'd be likely</strong> to take on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- When it expresses an opinion about a past event, 'to be likely' is followed by a **past infinitive**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The related impersonal expressions 'it's likely (that)' and 'it seems likely (that)' are also common.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• He's <strong>likely to have forgotten</strong> our appointment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>It's likely that</strong> it will rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do you think that she's going to win?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>It seems likely.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **'Unlikely'** is the opposite of 'likely'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• He is <strong>unlikely to</strong> come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>It's unlikely that</strong> it will snow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **'To be liable to do'** has the same meaning as 'to be likely to do'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>It's liable to</strong> be a long wait.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ‘To be likely’ – Exercise – The right word

It ________________ that someday we will live on the moon.

is like - are like - be likely - is likely - are likely - be like
‘To be likely’ – Exercise – Sentence practice

*Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We will probably go to San Francisco.</th>
<th>We are likely to go to San Francisco.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He will probably live with friends.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The room will probably be furnished.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’ll probably be better than a hotel!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'For the sake of' - 'On behalf of'

The nouns 'sake' and 'behalf' are used after possessive '-s,' with 'of,' and with possessive adjectives.

Sake

- 'for' + noun or noun phrase + '-s sake'
- 'for' + possessive adjective + 'sake'
- 'for the sake of' + noun, noun phrase, or '-ing' verb

Example:
- You’d better accept it for your career’s sake.
- For Pete’s sake, stop it now!
- You should do it for her sake.
- He changed jobs for the sake of his marriage.
- They’re complaining for the sake of complaining.

Behalf

- 'in' or 'on' + noun or noun phrase + '-s behalf'
- 'in' or 'on' + possessive adjective + 'behalf'
- 'in' or 'on' + behalf of + noun or noun phrase

Example:
- I came on her mother’s behalf.
- He’ll speak in my behalf.
- I would like to thank you on behalf of everyone.

'For the sake of' - 'On behalf of' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>So that profits will be higher</th>
<th>For the sake of higher profits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To reassure the boss</td>
<td>For the sake of higher profits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In order to compare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the good of the company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Because he will like</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the good of the children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the interest of Pete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'To be left' - 'To have left'

'To be left' and 'to have left' express the same idea but are used in different ways.

- The passive 'to be left' is formed using subject + 'be left.'
  
  **Example:**
  - The weather was bad.
  - Few people were left on the streets.

- The active 'to have left' takes a direct object which precedes 'left.' The resulting form is subject + 'have' + direct object + 'left.'
  
  **Example:**
  - Do you have any tea?
  - I only have coffee left.
  - Do you have any rooms left?

'To be left' - 'To have left' – Exercise – Sentence practice

*Answer the question as in the example:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do you have coffee? (tea)</th>
<th>I only have tea left.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are there suites? (singles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they have limousines? (minivans)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they have non-smoking tables? (smoking tables)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 'Kind of' followed by a noun

| Description                                                                 | Example                                                                                           |
|                                                                            | • What kind of a man is he? • What kind of aircraft are we flying in?                               |
| 'Kind of' + noun may be used with or without an **indefinite article**. 'Kind of a / an' + noun carries a **general**, vaguer meaning. | • What kind of service do you offer? • What kind of an office plan do you have? Open space or individual offices? • What kind of experience does the position require? • What kind of a problem are you experiencing? |
| You can use 'kind of a / an' + noun to ask for a **more precise definition** or description of something. | • I have a copy of the report ready, but it's kind of a semi-final version. • Negotiating is kind of a challenge, but I enjoy it. |
| 'Kind of a / an' + noun may also be used to describe or define something in an **approximate**, rather than a **precise**, way. | • What is that? It looks kind of like an agenda, but is much bigger. • The new briefcase is kind of like a traditional one, but has more modern features. |
| To compare something to another in an **approximate** or **partial** way, you can use the expression 'kind of like a / an' + noun. | • What sort of investment do you want to make? • What type of a consultant do you plan to hire? • It's sort of an issue, but there's no need to worry. |
| Often, this expression is followed by a 'but' clause. | • What kinds of clients do you generally work with? |
| You can use the expressions **sort of** and **type of** in much the same way as **kind of**. | |
Other expressions useful for describing or defining something in an approximate way are:

- 'a kind of a / an' + noun
- 'a sort of a / an' + noun
- 'a type of a / an' + noun
- 'some kind of a / an' + noun
- 'some type of a / an' + noun
- 'some sort of a / an' + noun

Example:
- I think Deborah is carrying some kind of an office chair.
- The new company restaurant has a type of a patio where employees can eat outside.
- Gabriel is working on some type of presentation.
- The technical team is having some sort of a problem. I don’t know the details, though.

'Kind of' followed by a noun – Exercise – Fill in the blanks

__________________ do you follow this up?
__________________ technical solutions do you recommend?
How __________________ do you want to earn?
What __________________ of positions will you be hiring?
__________________ not set a limit?

how - kind - much - why - what
**Not to be confused**

'Home' - 'House'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'Home'</th>
<th>'House'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Home' indicates a person's place of residence, or the place where one feels 'at home'.</td>
<td>'House' indicates a physical structure, a building used as a residence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- I’m glad to see my home again.</td>
<td>- Do you have a house or an apartment?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- You get back home for a well-earned rest.</td>
<td>- My house was broken into yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Do you have a cat at home?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** 'Home' is used when movement is described. In sentences not involving movement, either 'at home' or 'home' ('at' being, in this case, implied) may be used. 'At' is omitted in negations.

**Example:**
- It’s time to go home.
- Tonight I’m staying (at) home.
- I won’t be home tomorrow.
'For' - 'Since' - 'Ago'

A - For and since are often used after a main clause in the present perfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For + expression of length of time</th>
<th>例：</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For is always followed by a noun phrase.</td>
<td>I've lived in Detroit for five years. He's been studying at Stanford University for two years.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Since + point of departure (precise moment)</th>
<th>例：</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Since introduces a noun phrase or a dependent clause indicating a point of departure (date for example).</td>
<td>• I've been learning English since I was eleven years old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When since is followed by a dependent clause, the verb of the clause is, according to the context, either in the preterite or the present perfect.</td>
<td>• I haven't talked to her since I've been back. • She's been playing the violin since 1987.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B - Ago is preceded by a noun phrase describing a point in time.

The verb of the sentence is in the preterite.

例：
• The couple met two years ago.
• He arrived three hours ago.

'For' - 'Since' - 'Ago' – Exercise –The right word

How long have you been living abroad? ____________ three years.

For - Often - Until - Since - Off and on - When
### 'Next' - 'The next' – The right word

What is _______________ thing on the list?

- nemesis - after - next - later - first - the next
'Next' - 'The next'– Exercise –Fill in the blanks

He's not here _________ the moment.
Could you please call _________ later? About a 10% increase for _________ year.
Do you want _________ figures?
It depends _________ which field?
Your contact is waiting _________ an answer.

next - back - at - more - on – for

'Next' - 'The next'– Exercises –Word order

gets - next - Express - destination - letter - to - delivery - the - a - its - day.
### 'Last' - 'Later' - 'Latter'

| The adjective 'last' indicates a time before the moment of speech or writing. | **Example:**  
| | • I met your manager at last week's fair.  
| | • Remember, we had no snow last year.  
| **Note:** 'Last' can be used as an adverb. | **Example:**  
| | • When he last came, he was ill.  
| 'The last' refers to the final item in a series. | **Example:**  
| | • I bought the last dress they had.  
| | • I didn't get the last number!  
| | • See Mr. Warcock in the last office on your right.  
| The comparative adverb 'later' is followed by 'than' + clause unless its reference point is the moment of speech or writing (in which case 'than' + clause may be omitted). | **Example:**  
| | • You arrived later than expected.  
| | • Could you please call back later?  
| 'Later' can also be used as an adjective. | **Example:**  
| | • Please call back at a later date.  
| The pronoun 'the latter' refers to the second of two elements mentioned. | **Example:**  
| | • I can come by car or by train.  
| | • I think I'll take the latter.
'Last' - 'Later' - 'Latter' – Exercises –The right word

1. Can we postpone this for a ____________ date, please?
   past - last - latter - lather - later - ladder

2. Of Tom and John, I’m in love with the ____________ one!
   past - last - latter - lather - later - ladder

3. What was the ____________ thing the President said before resigning?
   past - last - latter - lather - later - ladder

'Last' - 'Later' - 'Latter'– Exercise –Fill in the blanks

__________________ I got the results of our market survey.
When we ____________ spoke, I hadn’t received them yet.
__________________ I’ll explain the findings to the president and the board.
The ____________ is having a special meeting this afternoon.

latter - last - last week - later
'For how long' - 'Since when'

A - 'For': 'how long... (for)'

- 'For' introduces **nominal groups** expressing duration.

  **Example:**
  - We've been traveling for almost a month now.

- Statements containing 'for' answer questions containing 'how long... (for)'.

  **Example:**
  - How long have you been traveling for?
  - How long have you been waiting?

B - 'Since': 'since when'

- 'Since' introduces a **nominal group** or **subordinate clause** expressing a precise past time.

  **Example:**
  - It has been snowing since Monday.

- Statements containing 'since' answer questions containing 'since when'.

  **Example:**
  - Since when has it been snowing?

'For how long' - 'Since when' – Exercise – The right word

I have had this car only __________ yesterday.

since - for - until - often - when - off and on
### 'To remember' - 'To remind'

| **Past actions** may be recalled using 'to remember' + gerund or 'to remember' + nominal group. 'To remember' takes the thing remembered as its object. | **Example:**
| • He remembered locking the door.
| • I remember my first day at work. |

| 'To remember' + infinitive evokes a future action someone must not forget to do. | **Example:**
| • Remember to post the letter. |

| 'To remind' takes as its direct object the person who is reminded of (or to do) something. Such sentences may be constructed using 'to remind' + object + 'of' + noun, or 'to remind' + object + infinitive. | **Example:**
| • He reminded her of her promise.
| • Remind me to phone him. |
Vocabulary – Solutions

The basics – Solution(s)

‘Hour’ - ’Time’ - ’O’clock’ – Solution(s)

‘Hour’ - ’Time’ - ’O’clock’ – Exercise – Grammar practice

*Rewrite as in the example:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the flight leaving this morning</th>
<th>this morning’s flight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a journey that takes five days</td>
<td>five days’ journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 days’ journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>departures on Tuesday</td>
<td>Tuesday’s departures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the menu for this evening</td>
<td>this evening’s menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a time lasting three hours</td>
<td>three hours’ time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 hours’ time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the budget for this year</td>
<td>this year’s budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problems we had last week</td>
<td>last week’s problems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

American money – Solution(s)

American money – Exercise – Text transformation

*Write out the following numbers and abbreviations:*

The price of your policy has risen by 16.5%. This is due to a 59% rise in crime. Our health insurance policy offers 100% coverage. Your existing policy offers 80% coverage. That’s a 20% difference. You’ll pay $589 a year. Your loan repayments are set at a fixed rate of 12.76%. I think you’ll be 199% satisfied with this new and improved policy.

The price of your policy has risen by sixteen point five percent. This is due to a fifty-nine percent rise in crime. Our health insurance policy offers one hundred percent coverage. Your existing policy offers eighty percent coverage. That’s a twenty percent difference. You’ll pay five hundred and eighty-nine dollars a year. Your loan repayments are set at a fixed rate of twelve point seven six percent. I think you’ll be one hundred and ninety-nine percent satisfied with this new and improved policy.
'To let' – Solution(s)

'To let'– Exercise – The right word

I'll let you have dessert if you behave!

'To let'– Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite as in the example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He conducts a market survey. (they)</th>
<th>They let him conduct a market survey.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She works from home. (they)</td>
<td>They let her work from home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She phones in the results. (they)</td>
<td>They let her phone in the results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She talks to Mr. Lee. (they)</td>
<td>They let her talk to Mr. Lee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages – Solution(s)

Percentage– Exercise – Text transformation

Write out the following numbers and abbreviations:

The price of your policy has risen by 16,5%. This is due to a 59% rise in crime. Our health insurance policy offers 100% coverage. Your existing policy offers 80% coverage. That’s a 20% difference. You’ll pay $589 a year. Your loan repayments are set at a fixed rate of 12,76%. I think you’ll be 199% satisfied with this new and improved policy.

The price of your policy has risen by sixteen point five percent. This is due to a fifty-nine percent rise in crime. Our health insurance policy offers one hundred percent coverage. Your existing policy offers eighty percent coverage. That’s a twenty percent difference. You’ll pay five hundred and eighty-nine dollars a year. Your loan repayments are set at a fixed rate of twelve point seven six percent. I think you’ll be one hundred and ninety-nine percent satisfied with this new and improved policy.

Words and expressions – Solution(s)

'To be likely' – Solution(s)

'To be likely' – Exercise – The right word

It is likely that someday we will live on the moon.
‘To be likely’ – Exercise – Sentence practice

Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We will probably go to San Francisco.</th>
<th>We are likely to go to San Francisco.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He will probably live with friends.</td>
<td>He is likely to live with friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He's likely to live with friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The room will probably be furnished.</td>
<td>The room is likely to be furnished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The room's likely to be furnished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It'll probably be better than a hotel!</td>
<td>It's likely to be better than a hotel!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It's likely to be better than a hotel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘For the sake of’ - 'On behalf of' – Solution(s)

‘For the sake of’ - 'On behalf of' – Exercise – Grammar practice

Rewrite as in the example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>So that profits will be higher</th>
<th>For the sake of higher profits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To reassure the boss</td>
<td>for the sake of reassuring the boss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In order to compare</td>
<td>for the sake of comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the good of the company</td>
<td>for the company's sake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for the sake of the company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Because he will like it</td>
<td>for his sake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the good of the children</td>
<td>for the children's sake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for the sake of the children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the interest of Pete</td>
<td>for Pete's sake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'To be left' - 'To have left' – Solution(s)

Do you have coffee? (tea) | I only have tea left.
---|---
Are there suites? (singles) | There are only singles left.
Do they have limousines? (minivans) | They only have minivans left.
Do they have non-smoking tables? (smoking tables) | They only have smoking tables left.

'Kind of' followed by a noun – Solution(s)

How do you follow this up?
What technical solutions do you recommend?
How much do you want to earn?
What kind of positions will you be hiring?
Why not set a limit?

Not to be confused – Solution(s)

'For' - 'Since' - 'Ago' – Solutions

How long have you been living abroad? For three years.
'Next' - 'The next' – Solution(s)

'Next' - 'The next'– Exercise –The right word

What is the next thing on the list?

'Next' - 'The next'– Exercise –Fill in the blanks

He's not here at the moment.
Could you please call back later?
About a 10% increase for next year. Do you want more figures?
It depends on which field?
Your contact is waiting for an answer.

'Next' - 'The next'– Exercise –Word order

Express delivery gets a letter to its destination the next day.

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'Last' - 'Later' - 'Latter' – Solution(s)

'Last' - 'Later' - 'Latter'– Exercises –The right word

1. Can we postpone this for a later date, please?
2. Of Tom and John, I’m in love with the latter one!
3. What was the last thing the President said before resigning?

'Last' - 'Later' - 'Latter'– Exercise –Fill in the blanks

Last week I got the results of our market survey.
When we last spoke, I hadn’t received them yet.
Later I’ll explain the findings to the president and the board.
The latter is having a special meeting this afternoon.
'For how long' - 'Since when' – Solution(s)

'For how long' - 'Since when' – Exercise – The right word

I have had this car only since yesterday.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>SPANISH</th>
<th>FRENCH</th>
<th>GERMAN</th>
<th>ITALIAN</th>
<th>DUTCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>