

## Time words and phrases

With some time words and phrases, we use the present simple to talk about the future. We don't use *will* or *be going to*.

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| after        | I'll call you <b>after</b> we <b>solve</b> the problem.             |
| as soon as   | I'll call you <b>as soon as</b> we <b>solve</b> the problem.        |
| before       | It'll be a few days <b>before</b> we <b>find</b> the solution.      |
| until / till | I won't call you <b>until</b> we <b>find</b> the solution.          |
| when         | It'll be great <b>when</b> we <b>find</b> the solution.             |
| while        | I'll be in the office <b>while</b> I <b>deal</b> with this problem. |

Watch out!

We can also put these time words and phrases at the beginning of the sentence.

✓ **As soon as** we solve the problem, I'll call you.

## Although

We use the word *although* to express contrast.

*Although* + subject + verb, subject + verb      **Although** my homework was difficult, I finished it before bed.

Watch out!

We can also put *although* in the middle of the sentence.

✓ I finished my homework before bed, **although** it was difficult.

## In spite of / Despite

We use *in spite of* and *despite* to express contrast. They mean the same thing.

*In spite of* / *despite* + -ing form, subject + verb      **In spite of** revising for hours, I didn't do well in the test.

*In spite of* / *despite* + noun, subject + verb      **Despite** my revision, I didn't do well in the test.

Watch out!

We can also put *in spite of* and *despite* in the middle of the sentence.

✓ I didn't do well in the test, **despite** revising for hours.

## However

We use *however* to express contrast.

Subject + verb. *However*, subject + verb.      We believed that we would find a solution. **However**, we were wrong.

Watch out!

We can also put *however* at the end of the second sentence.

✓ We believed that we would find a solution. We were wrong, **however**.

## Unless

The word *unless* means *if ... not* or *except if*.

✓ **Unless** you hurry up, we'll be late. (= **If** you don't hurry up, we'll be late.)

For more information about conditional sentences, see Units 28 and 29.

## The causative

subject + have in the correct form + object + past participle

## Use

To show that someone arranges for someone else to do something for them

## Tense / modal

## Example

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| present simple             | Mrs Taylor <b>has her car cleaned</b> once a month.  |
| present continuous         | She <b>is having the tyres checked</b> at the moment.  |
| present perfect simple     | She <b>has had the windscreen replaced</b> .   |
| present perfect continuous | This is not usually used in the causative.   |
| past simple                | She <b>had the car filled up</b> with petrol yesterday.  |
| past continuous            | She <b>was having the car repaired</b> when I last saw her.  |
| past perfect simple        | She <b>had had the engine checked</b> .  |
| past perfect continuous    | This is not usually used in the causative.   |
| will and other modals      | She <b>will have a car alarm fitted</b> when she can afford it.<br>She <b>would have air bags put in</b> but it's too expensive. |
| be going to                | She <b>is going to have a new car radio installed</b> .  |
| -ing form                  | She might stop <b>having the car cleaned</b> so often.   |

## Helpful hints

- Look at the differences between a normal active sentence and a sentence in the causative.

Normal active sentence: **Someone cleans Mrs Taylor's car every week.**

In the causative:

**Mrs Taylor has her car cleaned every week.**

- We can also use get instead of have. Get is more informal than have.
  - ✓ I'm going to **have** my hair cut tomorrow. (more formal)
  - ✓ I'm going to **get** my hair cut tomorrow. (more informal)
- Just as with the passive (see Unit 11), we can use by to show who does the action.
  - ✓ We're having a family photo taken **by** a local photographer.

## Watch out!

- With the causative, have always comes **before** the noun and the past participle always comes **after** the noun.
- When we ask questions using the causative, the past participle stays after the noun.
  - ✓ Did you have the furniture **delivered** yesterday?
  - ✗ Did you have **delivered** the furniture yesterday?
- Some verbs have irregular past participle forms. See page 182.

## Topic vocabulary

see page 200 for definitions

|                |                    |                |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| accident (n)   | encourage (v)      | purpose (n)    |
| assume (v)     | get rid of (v phr) | refuse (v)     |
| cause (v, n)   | gossip (v, n)      | result (v, n)  |
| claim (v)      | ideal (adj)        | rumour (n)     |
| complain (v)   | insult (v, n)      | sensible (adj) |
| convince (v)   | investigate (v)    | serious (adj)  |
| criticise (v)  | negative (adj)     | spare (adj)    |
| deny (v)       | positive (adj)     | theory (n)     |
| discussion (n) | praise (v, n)      | thought (n)    |
| doubt (v, n)   | pretend (v)        | warn (v)       |

## Phrasal verbs

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b>hang up</b>      | put clothes in a wardrobe, etc              |
| <b>pick up</b>      | lift something from the floor, a table, etc |
| <b>put back</b>     | return something to where it was            |
| <b>run out (of)</b> | not have any left                           |
| <b>share out</b>    | give a part of sth to a group of people     |
| <b>sort out</b>     | solve a problem                             |
| <b>watch out</b>    | be careful                                  |
| <b>work out</b>     | find the solution to a problem, etc         |

## Prepositional phrases

by accident/mistake  
in a mess  
in danger (of)  
in my view  
in trouble  
under pressure

## Word formation

|                |                        |                  |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| <b>advice</b>  | advise, adviser        | <b>prefer</b>    | preference, preferable |
| <b>confuse</b> | confused, confusion    | <b>recommend</b> | recommendation         |
| <b>except</b>  | exception              | <b>refuse</b>    | refusal                |
| <b>help</b>    | (un)helpful, helpless  | <b>solve</b>     | solution               |
| <b>luck</b>    | (un)lucky, (un)luckily | <b>suggest</b>   | suggestion             |

## Word patterns

|                   |                       |              |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| <i>adjectives</i> | sure about/of         |              | happen to        |
| <i>verbs</i>      | advise against        |              | hide sth from sb |
|                   | agree (with sb) about |              | insist on        |
|                   | approve of            |              | rely on          |
|                   | believe in            | <i>nouns</i> | an advantage of  |
|                   | deal with             |              | a solution to    |