**EXPRESSING REASON OR CAUSE**

Tabla, Escala de tiempo

Descripción generada automáticamente

**Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

She went to bed because she was tired. (since)

The singer cancelled her performance. She was feeling unwell. (on account of)

He was late. He took a taxi. (since)

He was rude and, as a result, the teacher punished him. (because of)

The car skidded on the road because it was icy. (due to)

It was very cold, so I wore my coat. (as)

Despite having been vaccinated she caught the flu.

His parents…

The children stayed at home because it was raining. (as)

We won’t buy that house because we don’t have enough money. (as)

She needed a job, so she sent off an application form. (because)

The children couldn’t go out to the playground because it was raining. (as)

Someone knocked at the door. The dog woke up.

The dog…

We bought our tickets on the Web because it was much cheaper. (since)

Our flight was delayed because there was a strike by air traffic controllers.

Due to…

I felt really tired so I stayed at home. (because)

The boat was unable to leave, There was a storm.

Due to…

Due to the fact that…

Texto

Descripción generada automáticamente**EXPRESSING CONSTRAST**

**Rewrite the sentences using the word(s) in brackets:**

In spite of the rain, the football match took place. (although)

Even though we were late, we stopped to have something to eat. (despite)

Even though they are good friends, they argue a lot. (in spite of)

In spite of having a lot of money, they are very mean. (in spite of the fact that)

In spite of winning the competition, he wasn't satisfied. (even though)

They have very little money, but they are happy. (in spite of)

Despite having been vaccinated she caught the flu.

Although she…

Although the weather was horrible, we went skiing. (In spite of)

She lost the race in spite of running well. (although)

Although Orson was over seventy, he continued to cycle to work every day. (despite)

Despite the fact that it was very hot, she was wearing her winter clothes. (although)

Although she was ill, she visited other countries. (despite)

Although the questions were difficult, she got a high mark in her exam.

Despite the fact that…

Although it was cold, we went to the countryside. (in spite of)

In spite of her beauty, she doesn’t have a boyfriend. (although)

Although he was exhausted, he managed to finish reading the novel. (despite)

Although she was poor, she was happy. (in spite of)

Although the weather was awful, they had a great time. (in spite of)

Despite the fact that the questions were difficult, she got a high mark in her exam. (although)

Despite all his efforts, he only passed two exams. (even though)

Although it was very hot, she was wearing her winter clothes.

Despite the fact that…

Tabla

Descripción generada automáticamente**EXPRESSING PURPOSE**

**Join the sentences using the words in brackets:**

He got the car out of the garage. He wanted to wash it. (so that)

The doctor examined the patient. He wanted to find out what was wrong with him. (so as to)

I've taken out a loan. I want to buy a car. (to)

He put his keys in the briefcase. He didn't want to lose them. (in order not to)

She set her alarm clock. She didn't want to oversleep. (so that)

I'm saving money. I want to go to Canada. (in order to)

**EXPRESSING RESULT**

Texto

Descripción generada automáticamente

**Join the two sentences using *so* or *such*:**

The bus was very late. We decided to take a taxi.

He was sleeping soundly. We couldn't wake him.

She is a very clever girl and her parents are very proud of her.

His luggage was heavy. He decided to call a porter.

She speaks English well. You would think it was her native language.

I've got a lot to do. I don't know where to begin.

The cake was so good that I couldn’t help eating it. (such)

Their house is so far away that we can't walk there. (such)

I have never read such an interesting book.

This is the…

RELATIVE CLAUSES

**a) O relativo substituindo a un suxeito**

Look, she is the girl! The girl came from Bosnia last month. Look, that is…

Look, that is the girl who/that came from Bosnia last month.

The boy’s name is Michael. He mows my neighbour’s grass every week.

Michael is… the boy who/that mows my neighbour’s grass every week.

The street crosses the park. It is the longest of the town.

The street… that/which crosses the park is the longest of the town.

**b) O relativo substituindo a un obxecto / complemento.**

We visited the old lady in hospital. She has sent us a Christmas card. The old lady…

The old lady we visited in hospital has sent us a Christmas card.

We saw a dog running along the street. It belongs to Margaret.

The dog… we saw/that we saw running along the street belongs to Margaret.

I bought that clock at Harrods last week. It doesn’t work properly.

The clock… (that) we bought at Harrods last week doesn’t work properly.

**c) O relativo substituindo a un obxecto / complemento + preposición.**

The train goes to London. My friends have just got on it. The train…

The train… my friends have just got on goes to London.

Mary Ann is the young girl. Peter bought a bunch of flowers for her.

Mary Ann… is the young girl (that/who) Peter bought a bunch of flowers for.

Mr Anderson was the doctor. My grandfather used to send for him whenever he was ill.

Mr Anderson… was the doctor (that/who) my grandfather used to send for whenever he was ill.

**d) O relativo substituindo a un posesivo que forma parte do suxeito.**

Mrs Garland is the woman. Her husband runs a grocery near our house.

Mrs Garland is the woman whose husband runs a grocery near our house.

The man has just moved to Coventry. His cat used to play in our garden.

The man… whose cat used to play in our garden has just moved to Coventry.

The house has been pulled down. Its walls were damaged by a crane.

The house… whose walls were damaged by a crane has been pulled down.

**e) O relativo substituindo a un posesivo que forma parte do complemento.**

The girl turned out to be my neighbour’s daughter. Anthony found her gold necklace.

The girl… whose gold necklace Anthony found turned out to be my neighbour’s daughter.

The boy has just started his holidays in Spain. You took his passport to the police.

The boy… whose passport you took to the police has just started his holidays in Spain.

The dog has run away and cannot be found. The wind turned his kennel upside down last night.

The dog… whose kennel the wind turned upside down last week has run away and cannot be found.

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

**a) O relativo substituindo a un suxeito.**

Mr John Major has to have an election next year. He has been Prime Minister for six years.

Mr John Major…, who has been PM for six years, has to have an election next year.

Damon Hill was the world motor racing champion this year. He was runner up for Michael Schumacher last year.

Damon… Hill, who was runner up for Michael Schumacher last year, was the world motor racing champion this year.

Mexico city is now the most populous city in the world. It used to be very quiet.

Mexico… city, which used to be very quiet, is now the most populous city in the world.

**b) O relativo substituindo a un obxecto / complemento.**

Mrs Thatcher was the previous British Prime Minister. The Russians called her the Iron Lady.

Mrs… Thatcher, whom the Russians called the Iron Lady, was the previous British Prime Minister.

Isabel Preysler was voted the most elegant woman in Spain by Hello magazine. Julio Iglesias divorced her years ago.

Isabel… Preysler, whom Julio Iglesias divorced years ago, was voted the most elegant woman in Spain by Hello magazine.

Estella used to be the seat of the Kings of Navarra. You have to cross it if you go from Logroño to San Sebastián.

Estella… , which you have to cross if you go from Logroño to San Sebastian, used to be the seat of the kings of Navarra.

**c) O relativo substituindo a un obxecto / complemento + preposición.**

Madonna has just been a mother. Antonio Banderas has been acting with her in the film Evita.

Madonna… Madonna, whom Antonio Banderas has been acting with in the film Evita, has just been a mother.

Miguel Induráin won the gold medal in Atlanta. 1996 wasn’t a good year for him.

Miguel… Induráin, who(m) 1996 wasn’t a good year for, won the gold medal in Atlanta.

Bordeaux is very well-known for its fine wines. You’ll go through it in your way to Paris.

Bordeaux… , which you’ll go through in your way to Paris, is very well-known for its fine wines.

**d) O relativo substituindo a un posesivo que forma parte do suxeito.**

Montserrat Caballé will be performing in the Royal Opera House. Her arias are legendary.

Montserrat… Caballé, whose arias are legendary, will be performing in the Royal Opera House.

Julio Iglesias used to be a goalkeeper for Real Madrid. His ex-wife is now married to an ex-minister.

Julio… Iglesias, whose ex-wife is now married to an ex-minister, used to be a goalkeeper for Real Madrid.

The Rubik’s cube was invented in Hungary. Its solution is very difficult for most people.

The Rubik’s… cube, whose solution is very difficult for most people, was invented in Hungary.

**e) O relativo substituindo a un posesivo que forma parte do complemento.**

John Surtees is a man unique in motor sport. Not many people remember his championships both in cars and on bikes.

John… Surtees, whose championships both in cars and on bikes not many people remember, is a man unique in motor sport.

Carmen Sevilla will go on presenting the “Telecupón”. Many people don’t understand her strange “sense of language”.

Carmen… Sevilla, whose strange “sense of language” many people don’t understand, will go on presenting the Telecupon.

Buckingham Palace is open to the public. You can enjoy its valuable paintings.

Buckingham… Palace, whose valuable paintings you can enjoy, is open to the public.

Rewrite these sentences about relative clauses:

Look, she is the girl! The girl came from Bosnia last month.

Look, that is…

The boy’s name is Michael. He mows my neighbour’s grass every week.

Michael is…

The street crosses the park. It is the longest of the town.

The street…

We visited the old lady in hospital. She has sent us a Christmas card.

The old lady…

We saw a dog running along the street. It belongs to Margaret.

The dog…

I bought that clock at Harrods last week. It doesn’t work properly.

The clock…

The train goes to London. My friends have just got on it.

The train…

Mary Ann is the young girl. Peter bought a bunch of flowers for her.

Mary Ann…

Mr Anderson was the doctor. My grandfather used to send for him whenever he was ill.

Mr Anderson…

Mrs Garland is the woman. Her husband runs a grocery near our house.

Mrs Garland…

The man has just moved to Coventry. His cat used to play in our garden.

The man…

The house has been pulled down. Its walls were damaged by a crane.

The house…

The girl turned out to be my neighbour’s daughter. Anthony found her gold necklace.

The girl…

The boy has just started his holidays in Spain. You took his passport to the police.

The boy…

The dog has run away and cannot be found. The wind turned his kennel upside down last night.

The dog…

Mr John Major has to have an election next year. He has been Prime Minister for six years.

Mr John…

Damon Hill was the world motor racing champion this year. He was runner up for Michael Schumacher last year.

Damon…

Mexico city is now the most populous city in the world. It used to be very quiet.

Mexico…

Mrs Thatcher was the previous British Prime Minister. The Russians called her the Iron Lady.

Mrs…

Isabel Preysler was voted the most elegant woman in Spain by Hello magazine. Julio Iglesias divorced her years ago.

Isabel…

Estella used to be the seat of the Kings of Navarra. You have to cross it if you go from Logroño to San Sebastián.

Estella… ,

Madonna has just been a mother. Antonio Banderas has been acting with her in the film Evita.

Madonna…

Miguel Induráin won the gold medal in Atlanta. 1996 wasn’t a good year for him.

Miguel…

Bordeaux is very well-known for its fine wines. You’ll go through it in your way to Paris.

Bordeaux…

Montserrat Caballé will be performing in the Royal Opera House. Her arias are legendary.

Montserrat…

Julio Iglesias used to be a goalkeeper for Real Madrid. His ex-wife is now married to an ex-minister.

Julio…

The Rubik’s cube was invented in Hungary. Its solution is very difficult for most people.

The Rubik’s…

John Surtees is a man unique in motor sport. Not many people remember his championships both in cars and on bikes.

John…

Carmen Sevilla will go on presenting the “Telecupón”. Many people don’t understand her strange “sense of language”.

Carmen…

Buckingham Palace is open to the public. You can enjoy its valuable paintings.

Buckingham…

PASSIVE

FRASES EN ACTIVA SO CON OBXECTO DIRECTO

My parents paid for all the presents 🡪 All the presents were paid by my parents.

A little boy opened the cage 🡪 The cage… was opened by a little boy.

Someone has stolen the money 🡪 The money… has been stolen.

FRASES EN ACTIVA SO CON OBXECTO INDIRECTO

They taught the students in no time 🡪 The students were taught in no time.

Someone accused him, but he was not there at the moment 🡪 He… was accused, but he was not there at the moment.

They took the injured people to the nearest hospital 🡪 The injured… people were taken to the nearest hospital.

FRASES EN ACTIVA CON OBXECTO DIRECTO E OBXECTO INDIRECTO

Somebody lent Peter the Money for the car 🡪 Peter was lent the money for the car / The money for the car was lent to Peter.

They showed us the new house yesterday 🡪 We were shown the new house yesterday / The new house was shown to us yesterday.

Someone has brought these books to Mrs White 🡪 Mrs White has been brought these books / These books have been brought to Mrs White.

REPORTING PASSIVES

• IMPERSONAIS

People say politicians earn a lot of money 🡪 It is said that politicians earn a not of money.

Journalists have reported that Ronaldo will leave Barcelona FC soon 🡪 It has been reported… that Ronaldo will leave Barcelona FC soon.

Everybody thinks that James did very well in his driving test 🡪 It is thought… that James did very well in his driving test.

• PERSONAIS

People think that Maradona has given up drugs 🡪 Maradona is thought to have given up drugs.

People expect that Mr Smith will become the president of the company 🡪 Mr Smith… is expected to become the president of the company.

People think that John is Catherine’s father 🡪 John… is thought to be Catherine’s father.

OUTROS MODELOS DE PASIVA

• Need + -ing → Need + infinitivo pasivo

The machine needs oiling 🡪 The machine needs to be oiled.

My suit needs cleaning 🡪 My suit needs to be cleaned.

These doors need painting 🡪 These doors need to be painted.

Don’t you think your room needs tidying? 🡪 Don’t you think your room needs to be tidied?

• Have / Get causative: Sux. + have /get (tempo adecuado) + complemento + participio de pasado)

We told the lawyer to correct the will 🡪 We had the will corrected.

There will be a person who does your homework 🡪 You will have… your homework done.

He swept your kitchen 🡪 You… had / got your kitchen swept.

Nobody’s going to do this for you 🡪 You are not… going to have this done.

GERUND/INFINITIVE

VERBOS SEGUIDOS DE XERUNDIO (--ING)

Andrew gave up smoking last January 🡪 Andrew stopped smoking last January.

My sister has been working here for the years 🡪 My sister… started working here ten years ago.

Peter is sure that he posted the letter at the beginning of the wind 🡪 Peter remembers… posting the letter at the beginning of the wind.

USED TO DO SOMETHING // BE / GET USED TO DOING SOMETHING

She doesn’t work here now, she worked here some years ago 🡪 She used to work here, but she doesn’t now.

My brother doesn’t mind hard work, you’ll never see him lying on the sofa doing nothing 🡪 My brother is… used to working hard. You’ll never see him lying on the sofa doing nothing.

I hate my new English teacher, but I’ll like him eventually 🡪 I hate my… new English teacher, but I’ll get used to seeing him eventually.

CONDITIONAL SENTES

John went to the concert. He met Bon Jovi.

If… If John hadn’t gone to the concert, he wouldn’t have met Bon Jovi.

Martha didn’t accept the offer. She didn’t get the job.

If… Martha had accepted the offer, she would have got the job. T

he boy was careless. He broke all his toys.

If… the boy hadn’t been careless, he wouldn’t have broken all his toys.

What a pity I didn’t watch the game.

I wish… I wish I had watched the game.

I’m sorry I couldn’t spend the evening with you.

If only… I could have spent the evening with you.

What a shame I didn’t send her a birthday card.

I wish… I had sent her a birthday card.

I’m upset because my friend hasn’t come.

I wish… my friend had come.

I’d like to stay here all morning but I can’t.

If only… If only I could stay here all morning.

I’d like to be two years older.

I wish… I were two years older.

I’d like to be able to speak German.

If only… I could speak German.

If you don’t press the bell, the door won’t open.

Unless… Unless you press the bell, the door won’t open.

If you don’t put the batteries in the radio, it won’t work.

Unless… you put the batteries in the radio, it won’t work.

Those plants will die if you don’t water them.

Unless… you water those plants, they will die.

MODAL VERBS

Possible, perhaps 🡪 MAY

Not sure 🡪 MIGHT

Forbidden, not allowed 🡪 MUSN’T

Being sure 🡪 MUST

My advice, my opinion… 🡪 SHOULD

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING A MODAL VERB. DON’T CHANGE THEIR MEANING:

It’s not necessary for them to attend the lecture.

They…

I’m certain that isn’t John’s car. His is blue.

That…

I think there is nobody at home. Nobody answered the phone when I called.

They…

Perhaps they have gone abroad.

They…

It’s not necessary for her to buy all that amount of food.

She…

Perhaps they didn’t receive the invitation.

They…

You must be sixteen years old if you want to buy alcoholic drinks.

You…

You’d better have a rest and go on holiday.

You…

We are obliged to wear a uniform at school.

We…

You aren’t allowed to run in the corridor.

You…

It’s possible she called while we were out.

She…

I’m sure Susan has already left.

Susan…

I advise you to take notes during the lecture.

You…

I’m certain Martin doesn’t work in New York.

Martin…

It isn’t necessary for you to work late tonight.

You…

Now it’s sunny, but it’s possible it’ll rain this afternoon.

It…

Perhaps they sold their house before moving here.

They…

There’s a chance for me to win the competition.

I…

If I were you, I wouldn’t wear high heels.

You…

Smoking is forbidden in hospitals

You,,,

The firefighter managed to rescue the child from the burning house.

The firefighter was…

You can’t have a bicycle,

You are…

He knows how to play golf.

He can…

INVERSIONS

If a negative adverb or certain adverbial is put at the beginning of a clause for emphasis, it is usually followed by auxiliary verb +subject + verb. These structures are formal.

\*Inversion is not used after "not far..." and "not long...":

-Not far from here you can see foxes / Not long after that she got married

Under no circumstances must the door be left unlocked.

Hardly had I arrived when trouble started=I had hardly arrived.

Only later did they realise what a terrible thing had happened.

Not only did we lose our money, but we were nearly killed.

Not a single word did she say= She didn't say a word.

Little does he know how much suffering he has caused.

-I have **never** before been asked to accept a bribe.

**Never** before have I been asked to accept a bribe.

-He had **hardly** left the house when the storm broke.

Hardly had he left the house when the storm broke.

-He had just left the house when the storm broke.

No **sooner** had he left the house when the storm broke.

-He was able to make himself heard **only** by shouting loudly.

**Only** by shouting loudly was he able to make himself heard.

-They **not only** rob you, they smash everything.

**Not only** do they rob you, they smash everything.

-She **not only** shouted at Peter, she also hit him.

**Not only** did she shout at Peter, but she also hit him.

-He had no money and didn't know anyone in the city.

He had no money, **nor** did he know anyone in the city.

-This switch must not be touched **on any account.**

**On no account** must this switch be touched.

WHILE ↔ DURING

While I was on holiday in London, it rained a lot

During… *my holidays in London it rained a lot.*

While Susan was having her dancing class, her mobile phone didn’t stop ringing.

During… *Susan’s dancing class her mobile phone didn’t stop ringing.*

While we were rehearsing for the concert, the conductor fell off the podium.

During… *our rehearsal for the concert the conductor fell off the podium.*

GO ↔ FOR

She came to live her thirteen years ago 🡪 She has been living here for thirteen years.

My father started professional driving 45 years ago.

My father… *has been driving as a professional for 45 years.*

Concord first flew 26 years ago.

Concord… *has been flying for 26 years.*

SINCE ↔ FOR

It’s ages since we met the Springers for the last time.

We haven’t met the Springers for ages.

It is ten years since I last travelled by train.

We haven’t … *travelled by train for ten years.*

Maria hasn’t travelled abroad for years.

It is years… *since Mary last travelled abroad.*

We started working on this project four weeks ago.

We have … *been working on this project for four weeks.*

PREFER

Betty’s opinion is that the silk blouse fits better than the cotton one.

Betty prefers the silk blouse to the cotton one.

Ann thinks Alejandro Sanz sings better than Mark Owen.

Ann prefers … *Alejandro Sanz to Mark Owen.*

Many people think that Delibes wrote much better than Umbral.

Many people prefer… *Delibes to Umbral.*

BOTH … AND (tanto … como)

John went to Wimbledon last year, and so did Peter.

Both *john and Peter went to Wimbledon last year.*

Clare visited the British Museum in the summer holidays along with her sister Elaine.

Both… *Clare and her sister Elaine visited the British Museum in the summer holidays*.

Michael bought a present from Harrods for his father, and so did his brother George.

Both… *Michael and his brother George bought a present from Harrods for his father.*

NEITHER … NOR (nin … nin)

Charles doesn’t like to eat Brussels sprouts, and nor does Margaret.

Neither *Charles nor Margaret like Brussels sprouts.*

Edward didn’t like swimming lessons at school, and nor did his sister Ivon.

Neither … *Edward nor his sister Ivon liked swimming lessons at school.*

Eileen cannot accept the colour that the room has been painted in, and nor does Jennifer.

Neither… *Eileen nor Jennifer can accept the colour that the room has been painted in.*

Mary has never visited Brno, and nor has his wife Sophie.

Neither… *Mary nor her wife Sophie have ever visited Spain.*