# English C1 Advanced HSLU, Semester 1

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# 1 Course overview

## 1.1 Exam overview

- Use of English and Reading:  $\mathbf{MEP}$  (30%);
- Writing: **MEP** (30 %);
- Listening: Semester performance (20%);
- Speaking: Semester performance (20%).

#### 2 Past tenses

#### 2.1 Simple tenses

#### 2.1.1 Past simple

Past simple is used for:

• Finished past event at a specific past point in time.

#### 2.2 Continuous tenses

Are focused on ongoing actions at past or present time.

#### 2.2.1 Past continuous

Past continuous is used to:

- Express something was ongoing at a specific past point;
- Focus on an ongoing action in the past that is "crossed" by another past action.

#### 2.3 Perfect tenses

Most often an action stretching over time that started in the past and continues either up until now (present perfect) or up until a past point (past perfect)

#### 2.3.1 Past perfect simple

Past perfect simple is used to:

- Express something happened before another past time;
- Compare two past events.

#### 2.4 Perfect and continuous tenses

#### 2.4.1 Past perfect continuous

Past perfect continuous is used for:

- Past actions in progress up until another past point;
- Past actions in progress that are interrupted or unfinished.

#### 3 Passive forms

Passive is used to say what happened to the subject.

Passive sentences are formed with "to be" in the appropriate tense + the past participle (+ed).

#### 3.1 Impersonal passive

#### 3.1.1 Form

When we use one of these verbs:

believe, claim, report, say, think, understand, know, consider, estimate, expect, be rumoured, be reputed, allege; we have to structure the sentence as follow:

It + "be" + (required tense)	reporting verb + (past participle)	that
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subject +	subject +   "be" + (required tense)	reporting verb + (past participle)	main verb (to-infinitive
Subject			$\rightarrow$ present or past)

# 4 Linking words

## 5 Inversion

After certain words and phrases the **word order is inverted**. This kind of inversion is mainly found in formal speech and writing.

## 5.1 Application of the inversion

#### 5.1.1 Negation adverbs

The negative adverbs never (before/again), rarely, seldom, barely/hardly/scarcely...when/before, no sooner...than, nowhere, little (with a negative meaning).

#### 5.1.2 Negation

## 6 Formal letters

## 7 Reported speech