

## TOPIC 1: EXPRESSING DEDUCTION AND SPECULATION

EXPRESSING CERTAINTY in the...	PRESENT	PAST
Positive sentences: You're fairly <b>SURE</b> that something <b>is the case</b> in the PRESENT or PAST	<b>MUST</b> + infinitive <i>He must be Tom</i>	<b>MUST HAVE</b> + past participle <i>He must have been Tom</i>
Negative sentences: You're fairly <b>SURE</b> that something <b>is not the case</b> in the PRESENT or PAST	<b>CAN'T</b> + infinitive <b>COULDN'T</b> + infinitive <i>He can't be Tom</i>  <i>CAN'T is the natural choice for present impossibility; COULDN'T is mostly for past.</i>	<b>CAN'T HAVE</b> + past participle <b>COULDN'T HAVE</b> + past participle <i>He can't have been Tom</i>

EXPRESSING you are NOT CERTAIN in the...	PRESENT	PAST
Positive sentences: You <b>AREN'T SURE</b> that something is the case	<b>COULD</b> + infinitive <b>MAY</b> + infinitive <b>MIGHT</b> + infinitive <i>He may be Tom</i>	<b>MAY HAVE</b> + past participle <b>MIGHT HAVE</b> + past participle <b>COULD HAVE</b> + past participle <i>He may have been Tom</i>
Negative sentences: You <b>AREN'T SURE</b> that something is not the case	<b>MAY NOT</b> + infinitive <b>MIGHT NOT</b> + infinitive <i>He may not be Tom</i>	<b>MAY NOT HAVE</b> + past participle <b>MIGHT NOT HAVE</b> + past participle <i>He may not have been Tom</i>

Ex 1: Complete the dialogues with *must*, *might* or *can't* and the verbs in brackets.

- A:** That restaurant **is always empty**. **B:** It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very good.
- A:** Kim **knows lots** about films. **B:** Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema a lot.
- A:** Have you seen my car keys? **B:** **No**, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the hall table.
- A:** Why is that girl wearing a nurse's uniform? **B:** **I don't know**, but she \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at the hospital.
- A:** What's that noise? **B:** **It is coming from the entrance**. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) someone at the door. I'll go and see.

## Ex 2: Complete the 2nd sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the words in brackets.

- That boy looks a lot like Tom. I'm sure he's his twin brother. (must)  
That boy \_\_\_\_\_ Tom's twin brother.
- Jake isn't at school today. Maybe he's ill. (might)  
Jake \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- Sarah isn't answering her phone. Perhaps it's turned off. (may)  
Sarah's mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ off.
- You've just eaten a huge pizza! I can't believe you're still hungry. (can't)  
You \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.

Ex 3: Complete the dialogues with *must have*, *might have*, *can't have*, *mightn't have* and the verbs in brackets.

- A:** Why is Jake so late today? **B:** **I don't know**. He \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus again.
- A:** Look at Emma's face! She looks so surprised. **B:** **Yes**, she \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) some unexpected news.
- A:** The classroom lights are still on.  
**B:** That's strange! Everyone left earlier.  
**A:** The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to turn them off.
- A:** Tom didn't answer my message all day.  
**B:** He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) busy with his project. *He has been working on it for several days*
- A:** There are footprints in the kitchen. **B:** **Really?** Then a cat \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in through the window.
- A:** I saw Mark at school today.  
**B:** **That's impossible!** He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school — he's on holiday in Brazil.
- A:** Why didn't Lucas hand in his homework today? **B:** **I have no idea**. He \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) it last night. He said he was very tired.

## TOPIC 2: VERBS FOLLOWED BY -ING OR TO-INFINITIVE (DIFFERENT MEANINGS)

VERB +	Verb(ing)	+ to infinitive verb
<b>REMEMBER</b>	Example: I <b>remember meeting</b> her last year. (Memory)  Meaning: You remember a past action.	Example: <b>Remember to call</b> me tomorrow. (Don't forget!)  Meaning: You remember something you need to do (future obligation).
<b>FORGET</b>	Example: I <b>forgot locking</b> the door. (I don't remember doing it.)  Meaning: You don't remember a past action.	Example: I <b>forgot to lock</b> the door. (I didn't do it.)  Meaning: You don't do something because you forget
<b>REGRET</b>	Example: I <b>regret saying</b> that (I'm sorry I said it.)  Meaning: Feel sorry about a past action.	Example: We <b>regret to inform</b> you that... (Formal announcement)  Meaning: Used to give bad news (formal): regret to say/tell/inform
<b>STOP</b>	Example: He <b>stopped smoking</b> (He quit.)  Meaning: Stop an activity completely.	Example: He <b>stopped to smoke</b> . (He stopped something else to smoke)  Meaning: Stop one action in order to start another.
<b>GO ON</b>	Example: She <b>went on talking</b> . (She continued.)  Meaning: Continue the same action.	Example: She <b>went on to talk</b> about the results (She changed topic.)  Meaning: Do something new after finishing another action.
<b>TRY</b>	Example: <b>Try adding</b> more salt (Experiment)  Meaning: Do something as an experiment.	Example: I <b>tried to lift</b> the box. (It was hard to do.)  Meaning: Make an effort (difficult task).

### Ex 1: Complete the sentences with the **-ing** or **to** form of the verbs in the box: meet/ lock/ watch/ make/ shout

- Oh no! I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ the back door!
- I regret \_\_\_\_\_ at my sister, but she was annoying me.
- They stopped \_\_\_\_\_ the film because they heard a strange noise outside.
- Molly tried \_\_\_\_\_ a cake for her sister's birthday, but it was a disaster!
- Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ Paul at the party last night?

### Ex 2: Multiple-choice (focus on meaning). Choose **a, b, or c** to complete each sentence.

- I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ you for the first time. → a) meet / b) meeting / c) to meet
- She stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a rest before continuing her run. → a) taking / b) to take / c) take
- I regret \_\_\_\_\_ that. It was rude. → a) say / b) to say / c) saying
- I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ the lights before leaving the house. → a) turning / b) to turn / c) turn
- I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend for the first time. → a) meet / b) meeting / c) to meet
- She stopped \_\_\_\_\_ coffee last month. → a) to drink / b) drink / c) drinking
- He stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a rest during the hike. → a) to take / b) taking / c) take
- We went on \_\_\_\_\_ the topic even though everyone was tired. → a) discussing / b) to discuss / c) discuss
- After the introduction, the speaker went on \_\_\_\_\_ the main points. → a) presenting / b) to present / c) present
- I regret \_\_\_\_\_ you that the event has been cancelled. → a) tell / b) telling / c) to tell
- She regretted \_\_\_\_\_ the secret to her friend. → a) telling / b) to tell / c) tell
- Try \_\_\_\_\_ the computer. It might start working again. → a) restarting / b) to restart / c) restart
- I tried \_\_\_\_\_ the window, but it was too heavy. → a) open / b) opening / c) to open
- Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ me at the station last year? → a) meet / b) meeting / c) to meet
- Please remember \_\_\_\_\_ your project before Friday. → a) finishing / b) to finish / c) finish
- She forgot \_\_\_\_\_ the book back to the library. → a) to return / b) returning / c) return
- I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ my first bike. → a) receiving / b) to receive / c) receive



18. He stopped \_\_\_\_\_ attention when the teacher entered the room. → a) paying / b) to pay c) pay
19. The teacher went on \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise after answering our questions. → a) explaining / b) to explain / c) explain
20. I regret \_\_\_\_\_ so much money on things I didn't need. → a) to spend / b) spending / c) spend
21. Try \_\_\_\_\_ him later. His phone might be off. → a) calling / b) to call / c) call
22. She didn't remember \_\_\_\_\_ the door, so she went back to check. → a) to lock / b) locking / c) lock
23. He forgot \_\_\_\_\_ the email yesterday, so he sent it this morning. → a) send / b) sending / c) to send

**Ex 3: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the correct form of the following words: remember – regret – stop – try – forgot**

- I didn't do my homework yesterday because it slipped my mind.  
I **forgot to do** my homework yesterday.
- I'm sorry I didn't tell you the truth earlier.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ you the truth earlier.
- We paused our walk and took some photos of the sunset.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ some photos of the sunset.
- She made an effort to solve the problem, but it was too difficult.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ the problem, but it was too difficult.
- Do you recall visiting that museum when you were younger?  
Do you \_\_\_\_\_ that museum when you were younger?

### TOPIC 3: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES + WHAT IF + I WISH/IF ONLY

#### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (B1+)

Cond	Form (If-clause → Result)	Example(s)	Meaning / Use	Notes
0	If + present simple → present simple	If water reaches 100°C, it boils.	<b>Fact / general truth:</b> the result is <b>always</b> the same.	Often used for rules, science, routines.
1	If + present simple → will + base verb	If you study, you'll pass the exam.	<b>Real future:</b> a possible condition with a likely result.	Can use <b>may/might/can</b> instead of <b>will</b> .
2	If + past simple → would + base verb	If I were you, I'd go to the doctor. • If I won the lottery, I'd buy a house.	<b>Imaginary / improbable present or future.</b> Also used for <b>advice</b> (If I were you...).	Use <b>were</b> with I/he/she/it in formal English: If I were....
3	If + past perfect → would have + past participle	If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.	<b>Imaginary past:</b> regrets, criticism, or explanations about the past.	Other modals possible: <b>could have / might have</b> .

#### COMMAS

- When the if-clause comes first, we use a comma after it. E.g. If they don't come, I will call them
- When the if-clause comes second, we do not use comma. E.g. I will call them if they don't come

#### UNLESS = If not / Except if

If they don't come, I will call them = Unless they come, I will call them

#### WHAT IF + past perfect?

It is used to ask about an alternative imaginary past alternative. E.g:

What if my parents had never met?

LOOK: Past perfect: had/hadn't + past participle (3<sup>rd</sup> column or -ed)

#### I WISH / IF ONLY + past perfect

It is used to talk about imaginary past regrets. Both structures express regret about something that happened (or didn't happen) in the past.

- I wish I **had studied** more for the exam. / If only I **had studied** more for the exam
- I wish we **had left** earlier. / If only we **had left** earlier.

**Ex 1: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) now, we'll arrive before sunset.
2. If water \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) 100°C, it boils.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic tomorrow unless it rains.
8. If only she \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me earlier, I could have helped her.
3. My dog barks if you \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) on the door.
4. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more free time, they would travel more.
5. She'll feel better if she \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) some tea.
5. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more for the test, I would have got a better grade.
6. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I would talk to the teacher.
7. What if you \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) your project earlier? I would have been able to relax during the weekend.

**Ex 2: Complete the sentences with the following verbs: help – boil – visit – drive – watch – call – tidy – win**  
**Use the conditional form in brackets. There are two extra verbs you do not need to use.**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a scary film at night, I can't sleep afterwards.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ the house more often if we weren't so busy.
3. If water \_\_\_\_\_ for too long, it evaporates.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ you to school if I had my car today.
5. If our team plays well, we \_\_\_\_\_ the match.
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your grandparents this weekend, they'll be very happy.

**Ex 3: Complete the sentences with the following verbs: clean – wear – call – rain – listen – speak – forget – sleep. Use the conditional form in brackets. There are two extra verbs you do not need to use.**

1. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we'll have to cancel the picnic.
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ coffee late at night, I can't fall asleep.
3. I would help you with your homework if I \_\_\_\_\_ more time.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher, you'll understand the lesson better.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your keys at home, you can't get into the house.
6. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a jacket, I wouldn't feel so cold.

**Ex 4: Complete the sentences using the correct third conditional form.**

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (set) an alarm, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not oversleep).
2. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) a map, they \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the shortcut.
3. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (know) about your visit, she \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) something special.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not miss) the train if we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) earlier.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to my advice, you \_\_\_\_\_ (avoid) the problem.

**Ex 5: Complete the sentences with *wish* or *if only* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ so much money last month. Now I'm completely broke. (*not spend*)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ how to fix this computer. I can't finish my work. (*know*)
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ that cake. My stomach hurts now. (*not eat*)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ more carefully. The accident wouldn't have happened. (*drive*)
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ anything yesterday. I feel terrible for what I said. (*not say*)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ enough money for the trip. We could have gone with everyone else. (*save*)