

TOPIC 1: EXPRESSING DEDUCTION AND SPECULATION

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

EXPRESSING you are NOT CERTAIN in the...	PRESENT	PAST
Positive sentences: You AREN'T SURE that something is the case	COULD + infinitive MAY + infinitive MIGHT + infinitive <i>He may be Tom</i>	MAY HAVE + past participle MIGHT HAVE + past participle COULD HAVE + past participle <i>He may have been Tom</i>
Negative sentences: You AREN'T SURE that something is not the case	MAY NOT + infinitive MIGHT NOT + infinitive <i>He may not be Tom</i>	MAY NOT HAVE + past participle MIGHT NOT HAVE + 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
REMEMBER	Example: I remember meeting her last year. (Memory) Meaning: You remember a past action.	Example: Remember to call me tomorrow. (Don't forget!) Meaning: You remember something you need to do (future obligation).
FORGET	Example: I forgot locking the door. (I don't remember doing it.) Meaning: You don't remember a past action.	Example: I forgot to lock the door. (I didn't do it.) Meaning: You don't do something because you forget
REGRET	Example: I regret saying that (I'm sorry I said it.) Meaning: Feel sorry about a past action.	Example: We regret to inform you that... (Formal announcement) Meaning: Used to give bad news (formal): regret to say/tell/inform
STOP	Example: He stopped smoking (He quit.) Meaning: Stop an activity completely.	Example: He stopped to smoke . (He stopped something else to smoke) Meaning: Stop one action in order to start another.
GO ON	Example: She went on talking . (She continued.) Meaning: Continue the same action.	Example: She went on to talk about the results (She changed topic.) Meaning: Do something new after finishing another action.
TRY	Example: Try adding more salt (Experiment) Meaning: Do something as an experiment.	Example: I tried to lift 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.	Fact / general truth: the result is always the same.	Often used for rules, science, routines.
1	If + present simple → will + base verb	If you study, you'll pass the exam.	Real future: a possible condition with a likely result.	Can use may/might/can instead of will .
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.	Imaginary / improbable present or future. Also used for advice (If I were you...).	Use were 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.	Imaginary past: regrets, criticism, or explanations about the past.	Other modals possible: could have / might have .

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 (3rd 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*)