

# *Language awareness strategies*

*Solve the problem ... and discover the rule!*

## KEYS

### Page 1 – Present Simple and Present Continuous

- 1b 2a 3c
- free
- 1 No (the Present Continuous refers to actions in progress, but not necessarily at the time of speaking); 2 Paul (the Present Continuous signals a temporary situation); 3 No (the increase is only temporary)

### Page 1 – Defining relative clauses

- a) Yes; b) who/that (people) – which/that (things), c) subject
- a) An acquaintance is somebody that/whom you know ...; Your belongings are the things that/which you own; A partner is a person that/whom you share an activity with. Your hometown is the place that/which you come from.
- b) When it is the *object* of a *defining* relative clause.
- c) At the end of the clause.

### Page 2 – Non-defining relative clauses

- ... who was a Roman philosopher ... which is influenced by time of day ... whose evidence is often crucial ... - a) No b) non-defining relative clauses appear between commas c) who, which, where
- In writing

### Page 2 – Defining and non-defining relative clauses

- 1b The relative clause in *b* is *defining*: only the students who failed the test had to come back
- 2b The relative clause in *a* is *defining*: it implies that there were other men, but only the one who was smoking started to talk

3a The relative clause in *b* is *defining*: only the children who are lazy must be encouraged to do things

### Page 2 – The passive

1. a) be b) by - e.g. when we are more interested in the *result* of an action or in the *process* than in *who* or *what* did it; or when the agent is *obvious* or *unknown*
3. E.g. in *formal* or *written* styles and in special language *registers* (e.g. scientific and technical; newspaper headlines; notices and announcements)

### Page 3 – The Past Perfect Simple and the Simple Past

1. In examples a) and b) the sequence of events is made clear by the use of time expressions like *after* and *before*; in examples c) and d), however, different sequences are possible depending on the tense used
2. No
3. b)
4. b)

### Page 3 – The Past Continuous and the Simple Past

2. The two actions were in progress at the same time
3. Sentences 3a (When the lights ...), 3b (The students shouted ...) and 4b (When she saw me ...) seem to imply a cause-effect relationship because one event takes place immediately after another (both being expressed with the Simple Past)

### Page 4 – The causative: *have something done*

1a 2b

### Page 4 – The Present Perfect Simple and the Simple Past

- 1b (The Simple Past signals that the afternoon is over)
- 2a (The Simple Past signals a definite time in the past; *ever* implies “any time up to now”)
- 3b (same use of the Simple Past; *not ... yet* implies an unfinished action)
- 4a refers to Jonathan Miller, who is still alive
- 4b refers to Henry Miller, who is dead
- 5a *was* implies that John Lennon is dead
- 5b *was* implies that Muhammad Ali, who is still alive, is no longer active as a boxer

#### **Page 4 – The Present Perfect Simple and Continuous (1)**

2: 1a 2a 3 Sophia - in all cases the continuous form implies an unfinished action; 4a expresses the conclusion I am drawing from what I see 4b stresses the duration of the activity 4c highlights the results of a recent past activity

#### **Page 5 – The Present Perfect Simple and Continuous (2)**

1 Arnold

2 In c) I'm no longer living in Rome. There is little difference in meaning between *'ve been living* and *'ve lived* (*live*, like *work*, *wait*, *rain*, etc. implies the idea of "duration")

3 In b) and d), because *know* and *have* are "stative" verbs, i.e. they are not usually used in continuous forms

#### **Page 5 – Prohibition and lack of necessity**

1 a)

2 a) There's too much violence b) Try one of the other channels

3 a) comfort in the bathroom b) a safety precaution

#### **Page 5 – Wishes and regrets**

1 a *past* tense, or *could/would* + Base Form, to refer to the *present*; a *past perfect* tense or *could have* + Past Participle, to refer to the past

2 1b 2a 3a (willing) 3b (able)

#### **Page 6 – Logical deduction**

2 1a (nearly certain) 1b (absolutely certain) 2a (it must have been ...) 2b (for sure) 3a (Tom lived ...) 3b (Tom must have lived)

#### **Page 7 – Degrees of certainty**

1 (*Suggested key*) must/can't/couldn't/ should/ought to/ could/may/might

2 (*Suggested key*) 1c 2d 3b 4a