

Unit 2 Reading:

Comparison and Contrast

To compare similar ideas or to contrast different ideas

Comparison

Similarly,

Likewise,

In the Same,

Contrast

However,

Conversely,

In Contrast,

On the other hand,

Must but a comma after the linking word (,).

Adverb clauses of contrast (While/Whereas) mean the on the other hand

(While/Whereas) + subject + verb

Are used if contrast are used mainly to contrast two things or ideas. (while/whereas) have the same meaning.

(while/whereas) sentences , (when the adverb is in the front we put the comma at the end of the sentences)

, (while/whereas) sentences (when the adverb is in the other part we put the comma before the while/whereas)

Run on sentences and comma splices

- Run on

Two sentences are connected incorrectly

Wrong: Engineering and Business are both popular subjects they both use mathematics.

Right: Engineering and Business are both popular subjects and/ both/so/;/. they both use mathematics.

- **Comma splices**

Two independent clauses connected only with a comma.

Wrong: Business is a more popular subject than Engineering , it also has a smaller gender gap.

Right: Business is a more popular subject than Engineering **and** it also has a smaller gender gap.

Business is a more popular subject than Engineering ; it also has a smaller gender gap.

Business is a more popular subject than Engineering . it also has a smaller gender gap.

Unit 2 Listening:

The future continuous

Form : will be + verb +ing or be going to be + verb + ing

Negative Form : will + not + be + verb +ing

Degree of certainty

Add an adverb after will or going to (certainly/ definitely/ likely/probably)

- I will **definitely/ certainly** be studying
- I will **definitely/ certainly** going be

In the negative

I **probably won't** be having much fun until a

Stating preferences with would

- Would rather + inf (verb) : would you rather / negative would rather not + inf(verb)
- 'd (would)+ like + to + inf
- 'd (would) + prefer + to + inf
- Prefer + (v-inf)/(v-ing)
- Would + prefer + (gerund) exp : laura would prefer an internship

Question form : would you like to study at a university or do a vocational course ?

Forms Questions : would you prefer +to + inf + or + to + inf + ?

would you rather + inf + or + inf + ?

would you like +to + V inf + or + V inf + ?

Unit 3 Reading:

Articles (the /a/an/zero/) → from the book

Transition to show concession

1. Other people claim that...

Use: To introduce an opposing opinion.

Example: Other people claim that mobile phones enhance learning through quick access to information.

2. But

Use: Simple contrast between two ideas (informal).

Example: Phones are useful, but they can also be distracting.

3. However

Use: To contrast with the previous sentence (formal).

Punctuation: Often comes after a semicolon or period.

Example: Phones help students research quickly. However, they are often misused during class.

4. Nevertheless / Nonetheless

Use: Show concession; something is true despite the previous idea.

Example: Phones can be distracting. Nevertheless, many students use them responsibly.

5. Even though

Use: To introduce a dependent clause showing contrast.

Structure: Even though + subject + verb...

Example: Even though phones can cause distraction, they are important for emergencies.

6. Despite the fact that / In spite of the fact that

Use: Formal way to express concession with a full clause after.

Structure: Despite/In spite of the fact that + subject + verb...

Example: Despite the fact that phones are banned, students still sneak them into class.

7. Despite / In spite of

Use: Before a noun, noun phrase, or gerund (verb + ing).

Example: Despite the ban, students use phones.*

In spite of being helpful, phones can distract students.*

Unit 3 Listening:

Third condition

When to Use: Use the third conditional to talk about past situations that didn't happen and imagine different outcomes (regret, blame, etc.).

Form: **If + had + past participle, would have + past participle**

Key Words: Regret / imagining different past results

Examples:

1. If I had studied, I would have passed the exam.
2. If they had left earlier, they would not have missed the train.
3. If we had taken the other road, we would have arrived faster.

Second condition

When to Use: Use the second conditional to talk about unreal, imaginary, or hypothetical situations in the present or future.

It expresses something that is not true now or is unlikely to happen.

Form: **If + past simple, would + base verb**

Key Words: Unreal / imaginary / unlikely situations (now or future)

Examples:

1. *If I **won** the lottery, I **would travel** the world.*
2. *If she **studied** more, she **would pass** the test.*
3. *If it **rained**, we **would stay** home.*

Feature	Second Conditional	Third Conditional
Time	Present or future (imaginary)	Past (didn't happen)
Situation	Hypothetical / unreal	Regret / impossible to change
Verb structure	If + past simple → would + verb	If + had + past participle → would have + pp
Example	If I were rich, I would travel .	If I had been rich, I would have traveled .

Unit 5 Reading:

Words family

Unit 5 Listening:

Future forms

1. Predictions and Expectations

- You can use "will" and "be going to" when you predict something or expect it to happen.
- Use "will" for general predictions or decisions made at the moment of speaking.

Example: The city will look better after renovation.

- Use "be going to" for predictions based on present evidence or things already planned.

Example: Look at the cracks! The building is going to collapse.

2. Adverbs for Certainty in Predictions

You can use adverbs to show how sure you are about the future event:

Adverb	Meaning	Position in Sentence
Definitely	100% sure	Before "will" or "be going to"
Certainly	Almost 100% sure	Before "will" or "be going to"
Probably	About 75% sure	Before "will" or after "be going to"
Maybe / Perhaps	Less certain (50% or less)	At the beginning of the sentence

Examples:

- I definitely **won't** live in a city.
- A lot of people are probably **going to** buy houses.
- Perhaps **I'll** study architecture.

3. Use "Be Going To" for Present Evidence

When something in the present clearly shows what will happen:

Example: The building is old and cracked. It is going to collapse.

(This is based on something you can see or know now.)

4. Negative Future Forms

To say something will not happen, use:

will not / won't

are not going to / aren't going to

Example:

- We aren't going to build a fountain.
- I won't live in a city.