

Global Scale of English Learning Objectives



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Students often complain about their lack of perceived progress and will welcome the opportunity to work towards certain, defined objectives.”

*Barbara Gardner,
Learning Technologies Training Coordinator,
Study Group*

Global Scale of English Learning Objectives: making learning more effective

This document introduces the Global Scale of English (GSE) Learning Objectives for Adult Learners. These Learning Objectives have been developed by Pearson English over a number of years in collaboration with teachers, ELT authors and language experts from around the world. They form the backbone of our mission to ensure that our products and services have a positive and measurable impact on learners' lives.

In order to learn English as effectively and efficiently as possible, a learner needs to know three things:

- What level is my English?
- Am I making progress?
- What should I aim to learn next to meet my long-term goals?

To answer these three questions, learners and teachers need the following as part of an overall English learning ecosystem:

- A clear and precise definition of what it means to be at a particular 'level' of proficiency
- English teaching and learning materials which are aligned to the 'level' definitions
- An assessment tool designed to profile a learner's proficiency across all four skills: reading, writing, speaking and listening



The Global Scale of English represents the most significant advance in performance-based approaches to language learning, teaching and assessment since the development of the Common European Framework of Reference.”

David Nunan Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of Applied Linguistics, University of Hong Kong

The GSE Learning Objectives form part of the first point above: providing an accurate definition of what it means to be at a particular 'level' on a scale of English language proficiency.

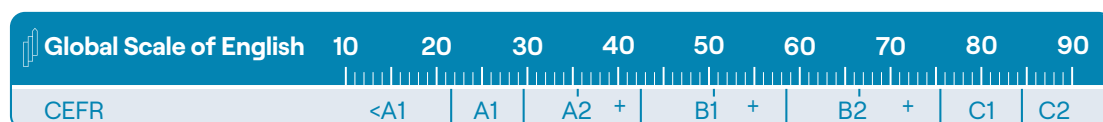
Five sets of GSE Learning Objectives have been developed to meet the needs of specific audiences: Pre-Primary (aged under 6 years old), Young Learners (6-14), General Adult Learners, learners of Academic English and Professional English.

For more information about our work in this field, please visit pearsonenglish.com/gse.

Extending the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages

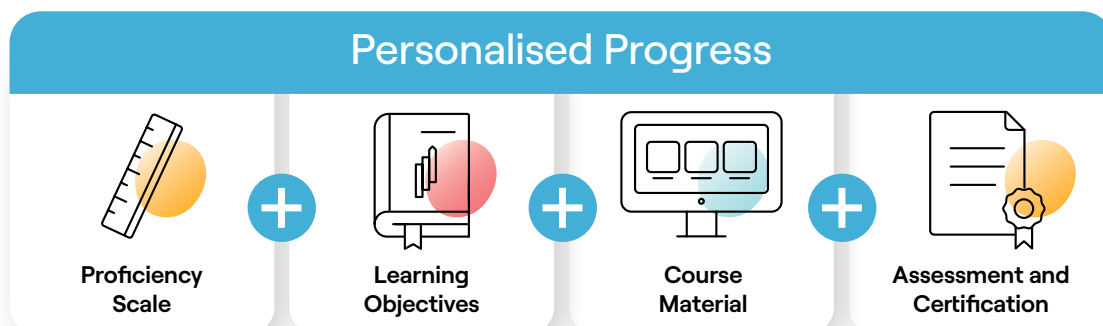
The work to develop the GSE Learning Objectives builds upon the research carried out by Brian North and the Council of Europe in creating the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)¹.

The Global Scale of English itself has been psychometrically aligned to the CEFR.



The CEFR uses a six-level classification of learner proficiency from A1 (low basic) to C2 (fully proficient). The amount of instruction needed to progress learners from one level to the next varies widely according to level, context, native language, age, ability, and other factors, so it is difficult to quantify exactly. However, it has been observed that most people studying for three or four hours per week (as is the case for the majority of adult learners) may take two or more years to move from one CEFR level to the next – and as proficiency increases, it takes even longer to move to the next CEFR level. **When learners spend two or more years studying without reaching a new CEFR level, it can leave them feeling that they are making little or no progress.**

In developing the GSE Learning Objectives, we have extended the number and range of learning objectives – or ‘Can Do Statements’ – that are included in the CEFR, providing information to support a far more granular definition of language proficiency. Students are much more motivated when they can see every small step in their progression.



For teachers, assessment specialists and content developers, the GSE ecosystem provides a detailed picture of language performance at different levels of proficiency and for individual skills. By combining course materials with assessment tools that are aligned to the Global Scale of English, teachers can:

- understand their students’ levels of proficiency more precisely
- monitor students’ progress at a granular level
- make more informed choices for each student or class

¹ These learning objectives extend and build on the principles of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) in their intended use “...[for]...the planning of language learning programmes in terms of their assumptions regarding prior knowledge, ...their objectives, [and] their content” (Council of Europe, 2001, p6). Like CEFR, the GSE Learning Objectives are also intended for use in “the planning of language certification in terms of the content syllabus of examinations [and] assessment criteria, in terms of positive achievement.” (ibid)

GSE Grammar for adult learners

GSE Grammar for adult learners is designed to provide detailed information on the key enabling skill of grammar, linking grammatical structures to their usage pattern, related language functions, and GSE/CEFR levels.

Grammar structures have been selected from a number of authoritative sources, including the Council of Europe's own language syllabuses, and have been rated for usefulness by groups of experts.

GSE Grammar is designed to enable teachers to find at which GSE value/CEFR level a grammar structure or group of structures becomes necessary for successful communication. It will also help them to understand and define the usage of an unfamiliar or partially understood grammar structure.

The principal sources used in the creation of GSE Grammar were the Council of Europe's series of language syllabuses: *Breakthrough* (A1), *Waystage* (A2), *Threshold* (B1), and *Vantage* (B2). Other sources used included Pearson's key grammar publications: *MyGrammarLab* and *Focus on Grammar*. The CEFR levels given in these sources were among the data points used to calculate the GSE values/CEFR levels of the structures in the inventory.

The grammatical structures in this document are grouped by CEFR level and then ordered by GSE value.

Learning Objective	Structure	Example	Grammatical Categories	GSE
Can use 'and' to link nouns and noun phrases.	NP + 'and' + NP	boys & girls a cat and a dog the tall man and the short woman	Conjunction Coordinating	25

The structures themselves are identified (a) by a 'Can Do' descriptor, in the format *Can use structure X to perform task Y*, and (b) by a 'label' corresponding to the term(s) normally used in grammar and course textbooks to refer to the structure. Examples of the structures in use are also provided.

Types of language activity

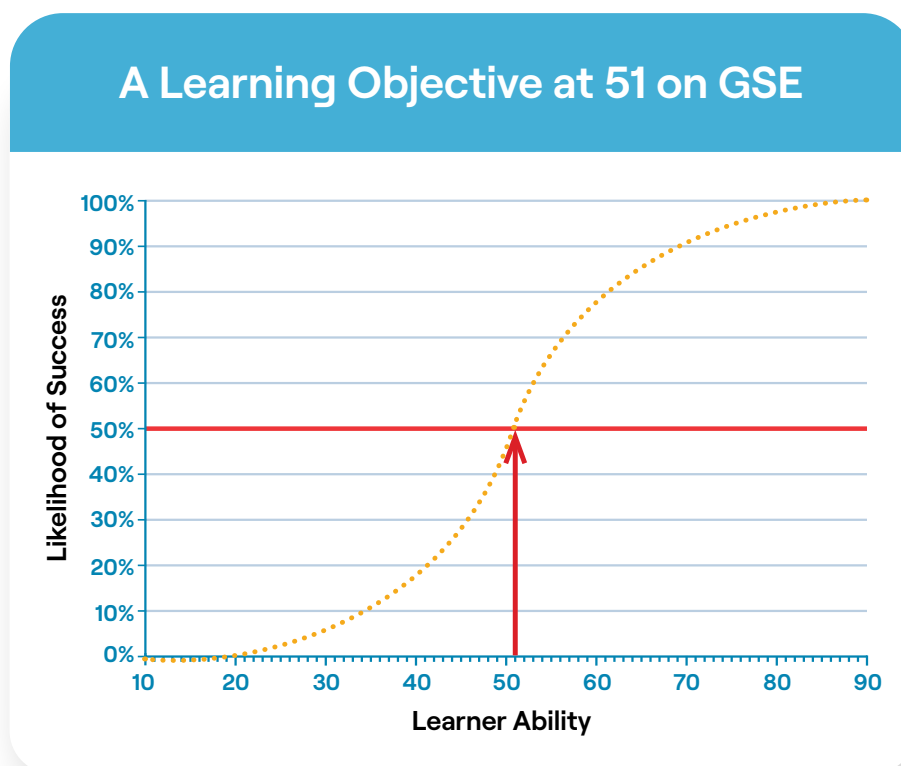
The structures in GSE Grammar have been rated for productive use, rather than receptive use, since there is very little research showing how knowledge of grammar contributes to successful language comprehension. The ratings do not distinguish between written and spoken language, or between interaction and production. It is assumed that a learner who is able to produce a structure can do so in both written and spoken forms and in one-to-one, one-to-many and two-way communicative contexts.

Ranking by GSE and CEFR

Teachers and pedagogical experts trained in a series of workshops were asked to assess structures on a five-point scale of usefulness. These findings were analysed statistically and combined with the CEFR levels assigned by the Council of Europe or by Pearson's MyGrammarLab (C1-C2) to produce a ranking of structures from the most to the least useful for learners. This ranking was then mapped to the Global Scale of English to determine GSE values for each structure.

The acquisition process

All skill acquisition follows a gradual process from the point at which a learner notices that they need a particular skill or structure, passing through the stages of increasing competence in applying it, until finally they are able to produce it automatically. The value given to a grammar structure in the inventory is the mid-point of the process, where a learner has a 50% chance of using it successfully, as shown in the figure below.



This model illustrates the link between the ratings given to structures in GSE Grammar and a learner's ability to produce them in practice. If a structure at GSE 51 is systematically introduced at around GSE 40 (approximately 10 GSE points in advance of its indicated level), then learners at GSE 51 have, on average, a 50% success rate of producing it correctly.

GSE Grammar Learning Objectives

A1 (22-29)

Learning Objective	Structure	Example	Grammatical Categories	GSE
Can ask basic questions using 'What's your ...?'	'what's your' + NP?	What's your name? What's your job?	Pronoun Question words Verb Tags and question forms Clause With 'be'	24
Can use the correct form of 'be' with singular and plural nouns.	agreement between nouns and verb 'be'	The coffee is hot. The boys are Spanish. I'm Chinese. We're students.	Clause Basic construction Clause With 'be' Noun Plural	24
Can make basic statements with subject + verb + object.	statements with subject + verb + object	I like rock music. She drinks coffee. We study English.	Clause Basic construction	24
Can use subject personal pronouns.	subject personal pronouns	I, you, he, she, it, we, they	Pronoun Personal Clause With 'be'	24
Can say their own age using 'I'm [number]':	'I'm' + number for age	I'm 25. I'm fifty.	Clause Basic construction Clause With 'be'	24
Can make simple statements with 'it's/it is':	'it' + 'be'	It's cold. It's ten o'clock. It's Monday today. It's easy. It's late.	Phrase With 'be' Pronoun Generic/Impersonal Clause Basic construction	24
Can use regular nouns in the plural form.	regular nouns - plural	Boys, classes, books, pens, days, chairs	Noun Plural	24
Can use subject pronouns with the correct form of the verb 'be' in the simple present.	subject pronouns + 'be' + adj	I'm French. They're old. She's nice.	Pronoun Personal Clause With 'be' Clause Basic construction	24
Can use possessive adjectives such as 'my', 'your', etc.	possessive adjectives (determiners)	my hand, your house, his mother, her sister	Determiner Possessive	25
Can use 'a/an' with the names of jobs.	'a/an' with jobs	I'm a teacher She's an accountant.	Determiner Articles	25
Can form questions with 'what' and 'who' and answer them.	interrogative pronouns: 'what/who'	What's this? It's my phone. Who's that? It's the new teacher.	Pronoun Question words Pronoun Personal Verb Tags and question forms	25
Can ask someone's age using 'How old ...?'	'How old' + 'is/are' + NP?	How old are you? How old is Nigel?	Determiner Quantifiers Verb Tags and question forms Clause With 'be'	25
Can use 'and' to link nouns and noun phrases.	NP + 'and' + NP	boys and girls a cat and a dog the tall man and the short woman	Conjunction Coordinating	25

Can use the verb 'be' in the simple present with adjectives.	'be' + adjective	I'm happy. It's cold. Her hair's long and dark. They're not friendly.	Phrase With 'be' Clause Basic construction	25
Can use 'this is' for an introduction.	'this is' for an introduction	This is Maria. This is my sister. This is my teacher.	Determiner Deictic (this/that) Clause Basic construction Phrase With 'be'	25
Can use common forms of 'have' in the present tense.	'have' in the present tense	I have a sister.	Clause Basic construction Verb Tense	25
Can use common irregular nouns in the plural form.	irregular nouns – plural	People, women, children	Noun Plural	25
Can ask where other people are using 'Where is/are ...?'	'Where' + 'is/are' + NP?	Where's the bathroom? Where are your children?	Pronoun Question words Verb Tags and question forms Clause With 'be'	25
Can use 'a/an' with single countable nouns.	'a/an' with single countable nouns	a good film, an interesting lesson, an hour	Determiner Articles Clause Basic construction	26
Can make affirmative statements using the present simple without time reference.	present simple for facts and states (affirmative only)	He lives in the city. She's married. He works for Siemens.	Verb Tense	26
Can make negative statements using the present simple.	present simple – negative forms	He doesn't understand. I don't speak Japanese.	Clause Negation Verb Negative forms	26
Can ask wh- questions using the present simple.	wh- questions in the present simple	What do you want? Where does she live?	Verb Tags and question forms Pronoun Question words	26
Can use the present simple to refer to daily routines.	present simple for daily routines	He gets the bus to work. I drink six cups of tea a day.	Verb Tense	26
Can ask yes/no questions using the present simple.	yes/no questions in the present simple	Do you know her? Does he want a drink?	Verb Tags and question forms	26
Can use 'a/an' with jobs to talk about work and professions.	'a/an' + jobs	She's a teacher. I'm a student. He's an architect.	Determiner Articles Clause Basic construction	26
Can use basic prepositions of place with nouns and noun phrases.	basic prepositions of place (prepositional phrases)	The money's in my bag. The wine is on the dining-room table. The church is opposite my uncle's house.	Preposition Place Adverb Place & movement Clause Basic construction	26
Can use verbs in the imperative.	Imperatives + negative imperatives	Tell me! Don't speak to me! Help me!	Verb Imperative	27
Can use personal pronouns as objects and complements.	object personal pronouns	I like him. I can see her. He wants us.	Pronoun Personal Clause Basic construction	27
Can use a range of time expressions with whole numbers (+ 'o'clock').	basic time expressions with 'o'clock'	three o'clock nine (o'clock) in the morning	Preposition Time Adverb Time	27
Can use 'there' + 'be' to express presence/absence.	'there is(n't)/are(n't)'	There's a small house. There isn't a window.	Clause With 'be' Adverb Place & movement	27

Can ask about the price of something using 'How much is/are ...?'	'How much' + 'is/are' + NP?	How much is a sandwich? How much are the tomatoes?	Determiner Quantifiers Verb Tags and question forms Clause With 'be'	27
Can ask a range of wh- questions.	types of wh- questions	What's this? Who's that? Where's your house?	Pronoun Question words Clause Basic construction Verb Tags and question forms	27
Can say where they and other people are using a few basic prepositions.	NP + 'is/are' + PP with common prepositions of place	John's in the bar. My parents are at home.	Preposition Position Clause With 'be'	27
Can use the present simple to refer to likes, dislikes and opinions.	present simple for opinions, likes and dislikes	I like football. I don't like tennis. Do you like pop music? I think it's delicious.	Verb Tense Clause Basic construction	27
Can use 'but' to link clauses and sentences.	basic 'but'	She likes coffee, but I like tea. She's good at maths but not English.	Conjunction Concession and contrast Clause Comparison	28
Can use common forms of 'have got' (BrE) in the present tense.	'have got' in the present tense	Have you got a car? (BrE)	Verb Auxiliary	28
Can give dates (e.g. their date of birth) using ordinal numbers in the form day-month-year or month-day-year.	ordinal number + month/month + ordinal number + year	The thirteenth of May 1979 September the 5th 1986	Phrase Basic construction	28
Can use 's' to express possession with singular nouns.	's' for possession	Diego's book my friend's car	Noun Possessive (genitive) Clause Basic construction	28
Can construct short answers to questions in the present simple using the verb 'do'.	tag responses (short answers to present simple yes/no questions)	Yes, I do. No, I don't. Yes, they do. Yes, she does.	Verb Tags and question forms Verb Auxiliary	28
Can tell when to use the present simple and when to use the present continuous.	present simple vs. present continuous	I get up at 7 o'clock every day. It's 7 o'clock and I'm getting up now.	Verb Tense	29
Can use 'I'd like .../I want ...' to express wants and wishes.	'I'd like/I want' + NP	I'd like a drink. I want a burger.	Clause Basic construction Clause Conditional	29
Can use 'can' to refer to ability in the present.	'can' for ability	I can swim. She can't understand that book.	Modal verb Ability Verb Tense	29
Can use negative forms of the simple past.	past tense – negative	They didn't understand. She didn't catch her plane.	Verb Tense Clause Negation Verb Negative forms	29

A2 (30-35)

Learning Objective	Structure	Example	Grammatical Categories	GSE
Can use 'that' and 'this' as determiners relating to people or objects.	'this' and 'that' as determiners (general)	I like this film. Can you see that woman?	Determiner Deictic (this/that)	30
Can use the present continuous to refer to events at the time of speaking.	present continuous for time of speaking	I'm watching TV. What are you doing? She's not listening. He's checking his email.	Verb Tense	30
Can ask about quantities using 'how much/many' with count and uncountable nouns.	Questions with 'how much/many' + count/mass nouns	How much do you earn? How many children do they have?	Determiner Quantifiers Verb Tags and question forms Noun Mass/count	30
Can make affirmative statements using common irregular past simple forms.	irregular past simple for finished time (affirmative only)	We saw the match. They went to London.	Verb Tense	30
Can use 'and' with verbs and verb phrases.	VP + 'and' + VP	We eat and (we) sleep in the hotel. She's an IT expert, and she speaks good English.	Conjunction Coordinating	30
Can ask yes/no questions using the past tense of verbs.	yes/no questions in the past	Did you see him? Did they catch their plane?	Verb Tense Verb Tags and question forms	30
Can use 's' to express possession with plural nouns.	's' for possession	the soldiers' guns the students' books	Noun Possessive (genitive) Clause Basic construction	30
Can use 'at' as a preposition of time.	prepositions of time: 'at'	at two o'clock at lunchtime at the weekend	Preposition Time Adverb Time	30
Can use an adjective as a subject complement after a linking verb.	adjective as subject complement (verb + adjective)	Chiara is Italian. You look tired.	Adjective Position Clause Basic construction Clause With 'be'	30
Can make affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms.	regular past simple for finished time (affirmative only)	I asked a question. They walked home.	Verb Tense	30
Can use a range of prepositions of place.	common prepositions of place	against; behind; in front of; next to; under	Preposition Place	30
Can use 'like/hate/love' with the '-ing' forms of verbs.	'like/love/hate' + VPgerund	I love going to museums. Do you like working here? She hates watching TV. They love dancing.	Phrase With gerund (-ing)	31
Can ask for information about time, measurement, size etc. with 'how' + adjective/quantifier.	'how' questions for time, measurement, size etc. (except 'much/many')	How big is it? How tall is he? How long is the film?	Determiner Quantifiers Verb Tags and question forms Pronoun Question words	31
Can place adjectives in the correct position (before nouns).	position of adjectives (adjective + NP)	a white car a small box of biscuits	Adjective Position Clause Basic construction	31
Can use a range of common time expressions with 'past'/'to' and fractions.	basic time expressions with 'past'/'to' and 'half/quarter'	a quarter to/past three half past six	Preposition Time Adverb Time	31
Can use 'want to' + infinitive to express intentions.	'want to' + VPinf for intentions	I want to help you. Do they want to buy it?	Phrase With infinitive	31

Can ask wh- questions using the past tense of verbs.	wh- questions in the past	Where did you go? How much did it cost? When did he arrive?	Verb Tense Verb Tags and question forms Pronoun Question words	31
Can use 'after' as a preposition in time expressions.	'after' + NP	after the show after dinner	Preposition Time Clause Time	32
Can use uncountable (mass) nouns with no quantifier or an appropriate quantifier.	determiners + uncountable nouns	I want some food, She doesn't eat cheese. Do we have any paper?	Determiner Quantifiers Determiner Articles Noun Mass/count	32
Can use 'was' and 'were' with a range of complement phrases.	'was/were' + complement	It was cold yesterday. He wasn't at school last week. We were in Mexico on Monday.	Clause Basic construction Verb Tense Clause With 'be'	32
Can link clauses and sentences with a range of basic connectors.	basic connectors ('and/but/or')	I did the shopping and cleaned the house. It's the right size, but I don't like the colour. We can get the bus, or go there by train.	Conjunction Coordinating Clause Basic construction	32
Can use the definite article to refer to a specific person, thing, or situation.	definite article for specific example	the hotel manager the British people the house on the hill	Determiner Articles	32
Can form questions with 'How often' in the present tense.	How often' + 'do/does' + VPquestion	How often do you go to the beach? How often does it rain?	Determiner Quantifiers Verb Tags and question forms Verb Tense	32
Can use 'this' with time expressions referring to the present or future.	'this' + (unfinished) time expression	this week this Monday this weekend this lesson this afternoon	Determiner Deictic (this/that) Adverb Time	32
Can give, deny or ask about permission in the present and near future with 'can'.	'can' for permission	Can I have some more? You can't use a phone in class. He can't take my car I need it.	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission	33
Can use 'can't' to decline offers and invitations.	'can't' to decline offers and invitations	Sorry, I can't come on Friday. I'm afraid I can't eat that.	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Modal verb Ability	33
Can ask questions about how to do things.	'How do you' + VPinf?	How do you get there? How do you do it?	Pronoun Generic/impersonal	33
Can use a range of common adverbs of frequency.	adverbs and adverbials of frequency	It always rains. She never smokes. They usually come by car.	Adverb Time Adverb Position Verb Tense	33
Can make requests and offers with 'would like' + nouns and noun phrases.	'would like' + NP	I'd like some more soup. Would you like a cup of tea?	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Clause Conditional	33
Can make basic polite requests with 'could'.	'could' for polite requests	Could I have a drink? Could you repeat that?	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission	33

Can use the correct preposition ('on' or 'at') with various common time expressions.	'on' vs. 'at' + time	On Friday at 7 p.m. at the same time as ...	Preposition Time	33
Can describe times exactly using numbers from 1 to 59 (+ 'past/to').	exact time expressions with numbers from 1 to 59 (plus 'past/to')	five seventeen sixteen minutes to seven one minute past three	Preposition Time Adverb Time	33
Can use 'it' as a dummy (impersonal) subject when talking about weather conditions.	impersonal 'it'	It's raining. It's very windy tonight.	Pronoun Generic/Impersonal Phrase With 'be'	33
Can use '(not) here' and '(not) there' to refer to presence and absence.	'(not)' + 'here/there' for presence and absence	There's plenty of food here. There's no one there.	Adverb Place & movement Clause With 'be'	34
Can make offers, requests, and suggestions using 'can'.	'can' for offers, requests, and suggestions	Can I help you? Can we meet for a coffee? Can you tell her you're sorry?	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Modal verb Obligation	34
Can form questions with 'what' and 'which' as adjectives.	interrogative adjectives (determiners): 'what', 'which'	What temperature is it? Which train did he get?	Determiner Question words Pronoun Question words Verb Tags and question forms	34
Can form questions with 'whose'.	interrogative pronoun/adjective: 'whose ...?'	Whose is this? Whose car is that?	Determiner Possessive Pronoun Question words Determiner Question words	34
Can use 'can' and 'can't' with verbs of perception.	'can(not/'t)' + verbs of perception	I can see you. We can't hear him.	Modal verb Ability	34
Can use 'Let's ...' for suggestions and invitations.	'Let's ...' for suggestions and invitations	Let's go to a movie. Let's have dinner now.	Modal verb Obligation Verb Imperative	34
Can use a range of common adverbs of movement and direction.	adverbs and adverbials of movement	going back coming down turn left/right travelling west	Adverb Place & movement	35
Can use a range of common time markers for the past, present and future.	time markers for past, present and future	ago last night/week yesterday right now at the moment next Saturday/week	Adverb Time Clause Time Preposition Time	35
Can express personal plans and intentions for the future using 'going to'.	NP + 'going to' + VPinf	I'm going to change my job. Susan's going to call a meeting.	Verb Tense Phrase With infinitive	35
Can make requests and offers with 'would like to' + verbs in the infinitive.	'would like to' + VPinf	I'd like to go home. Would you like to borrow some money?	Modal verb Wishes and intentions Clause Conditional Modal verb Requests, offers and permission	35
Can use '(not) many/much' with count (countable) and mass (uncountable) nouns respectively.	'(not) much/many' + mass/count NPs	Many people live there. There isn't much food in my apartment.	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Mass/count	35

Can use the definite article to refer back to something already mentioned.	definite article for back reference	She was in the meeting too. Did you see the match last night?	Determiner Articles	35
Can use plural countable nouns without an article or quantifier.	zero (dummy) quantifier with plural countable nouns	I love dogs. Cars are expensive.	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Plural	35
Can use 'because' with verb phrases to refer to causes and reasons.	'because' for causes and reasons	I can't buy it because I haven't got any money. Because she loves you, she forgives you.	Conjunction Cause and result Clause Result/cause	35
Can use a range of common prepositions of movement.	prepositions of movement	get on/off the bus get into/out of bed walk/go to work jump into the water	Preposition Movement Adverb Place & movement	35
Can use 'please' in the correct position with imperative verb forms.	('please') + VPimperative ('please') (position of please)	Please don't say anything. Come here, please.	Verb Imperative Adverb Position	35
Can use 'will' to ask questions about the future.	'will' + VP?	Will you be here tomorrow? Will she come back?	Verb Tags and question forms Phrase With infinitive	35

A2+ (36-42)

Learning Objective	Structure	Example	Grammatical Categories	GSE
Can form the superlative of longer regular adjectives with 'most'.	superlative of adjectives ('most' + adjective)	the most expensive the most interesting	Adjective Comparison Clause Comparison	36
Can use uncountable nouns without an article	zero (dummy) quantifier with uncountable nouns	We need food. There's no gas.	Determiner Quantifiers	36
Can use 'a lot of/lots of' to refer to quantities.	'a lot of'/'lots of' as quantifiers	a lot of money lots of people	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Plural	36
Can use 'should(n't)' to offer or ask for advice or suggestions.	'should(n't)' for advice or suggestions	You should go to a doctor. He shouldn't drink so much. Where should we go?	Modal verb Obligation Phrase With infinitive	36
Can make comparisons with 'more' + longer adjectives.	comparative forms of adjectives with 'more'	You're more intelligent than me. The film was more interesting than the book.	Adjective Comparison Clause Comparison	36
Can use adverbs of frequency and manner in the correct position.	position of adverbs of frequency and manner	I never watch TV. She drives that car very fast. You should always tell the truth. He's always late.	Adverb Position Adverb Time Clause Basic construction	36
Can form the superlative of regular adjectives with '-est'.	superlative of adjectives with '-est'	the biggest the funniest	Adjective Comparison Clause Comparison	36
Can use 'of' to refer to possession and attribution.	'of' for a part or aspect	the property of the school; the colour of her hair; the start of the lesson	Preposition Possession Clause Basic construction	36

Can correctly place adverbs of frequency in longer sentences.	position of adverbs of frequency (before/after verb)	She ^ goes to work by car. (always) I have ^ eaten in this restaurant. (often)	Adverb Position Adverb Time	36
Can ask questions with 'what kind/sort of ...?' ...?	'what kind/ sort of ...?'	What kind of cheese is this? What sort of music do you like?	Determiner Question words Pronoun Question words Preposition Logical	36
Can deny intention and desire with 'wouldn't like/don't want to ...'	'wouldn't like/don't want' + 'to' + VPinf	I wouldn't like to live here. I don't want to eat that.	Modal verb Wishes and intentions Clause Conditional Verb Auxiliary	36
Can correctly use a range of nouns with both countable and uncountable meanings.	countable vs uncountable nouns	This coffee is too hot. I want three coffees. I really love cheese. She bought three cheeses.	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Plural	36
Can use 'some' as a quantifier with count and mass nouns.	'some' in affirmative statements with countable and uncountable nouns	There's some milk in the fridge. Some men are waiting outside.	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Mass/count	36
Can use 'with' and 'without' to refer to (lack of) possession and attribution.	NP + 'with/without' + NP for attribution	a boy with dark hair a car with a sunroof the woman with a child a computer without a screen	Preposition Possession Clause Basic construction	37
Can express obligation and necessity in the present and near future with 'have to'.	'have to' for present and near future obligation	I have to do my homework. I have to get up early tomorrow. You don't have to pay.	Modal verb Obligation Verb Tense	37
Can form basic adverbs by adding '-ly' to adjectives.	formation of basic adverbs with '-ly'	Slowly, badly, carefully	Adverb Formation	37
Can use a range of basic quantifiers with 'of' and noun phrases.	basic quantifiers: 'lots/some/a bit/a lot' + 'of' + NP	Lots of people like him. I lost some of my money. We've had a bit of luck.	Determiner Quantifiers Preposition Possession	37
Can use 'must' to express obligation and necessity in the present and near future.	NP + 'must' + VPinf/'Must' + NP + VPinf?	You must try to relax. I must cook dinner now. Must you go?	Modal verb Obligation Verb Tags and question forms	37
Can generalise about persons, things, or situations using plural nouns/noun phrases with no (zero) article.	plural NPs with no article	People are kind. I don't like dogs.	Determiner Articles Noun Mass/count	37
Can use verb + '-ing' forms as the complement of a sentence.	gerundives ('-ing' forms) as complement	I love watching football. I hate studying English. She enjoys swimming in the sea.	Phrase With gerund (-ing)	37
Can form and use irregular adverbs.	irregular adverbs	good - well fast - fast hard - hard	Adverb Formation	37
Can use phrases with prepositions + adjectives + nouns.	prepositional phrases (adj./noun phrases)	a woman with an old hat and a cheap coat two men in a large black car	Phrase Basic construction Adjective Position	37
Can use 'some' and 'any' as quantifiers in negative statements and questions with mass and count nouns.	'some' and 'any' in questions and negative statements with countable and uncountable nouns	Can I have some coffee? Do you want some chocolate/biscuits? Is there any bread? There aren't any biscuits left.	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Mass/count	37

Can use a range of common adverbs and adverbial phrases of position.	adverbs and adverbials of position	the level above sitting at the back the man in the middle	Adverb Place & movement	38
Can use 'will' + infinitive for predictions about the future.	'will' + VPinf for predictions	That will be really difficult. She'll be late. I'm sure it won't be open.	Modal verb Time-related Verb Auxiliary Verb Tense	38
Can express means using 'by' with nouns and noun phrases.	'by' + NP for means of doing something	go by bus/train/bike send it by email	Preposition Instrumental Preposition Movement	38
Can distinguish between adjectives ending with '-ed' and '-ing'.	adjectives with '-ed'/'-ing'	I'm bored. It's a very boring film. We're very excited. It was an exciting party.	Adjective Formation	38
Can form irregular superlatives of adjectives and adverbs such as 'best', 'worst'.	superlative of adjectives (irregular)	the best the worst	Adjective Comparison Clause Comparison Adverb Comparison	38
Can make comparisons with regular shorter adjectives + '-er'.	inflected comparative forms of adjectives	The journey by road is quicker (than by train). She's cleverer than me.	Adjective Comparison Clause Comparison	38
Can use the present continuous to refer to temporary situations.	present continuous for temporary situation	I'm staying with my parents. She's working in Oxford. She's working a lot at the moment.	Verb Tense	38
Can use 'in' as a preposition of time with future reference.	'in' for future time	in four weeks in a few minutes	Preposition Time Adverb Time	38
Can use 'so' to refer to results and consequences.	'so' for results and consequences	It's raining, so we're staying in. He failed the exam, so he didn't get the certificate.	Conjunction Cause and result Clause Result/cause	38
Can ask wh- questions about the subject.	wh- questions about the subject	Who loves you? Who saw you? What eats birds? Who is sitting here?	Pronoun Question words Verb Tags and question forms	38
Can use 'I'll' + infinitive for spontaneous decisions and offers.	'... I'll' for offers and decisions	I'll get it. We'll help you.	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Verb Tense	38
Can make statements and questions with 'know' + wh-clauses.	'know' + wh-clause	I know where he lives. Do you know what they want?	Clause Reported speech and ideas Clause Relative	38
Can use 'no' as a quantifier to indicate the absence or lack of something.	'no' as quantifier (determiner)	There's no sugar left. There are no chocolates in this box. There's no time to do it.	Determiner Quantifiers	39
Can express sufficiency and insufficiency with 'enough' and 'too'.	'(not) enough/too much/too many' + NP	We have enough bread. There are too many people here. Don't have enough money.	Determiner Quantifiers	39

Can use adjectives after verbs of sensation (e.g. 'look, sound, feel, taste, smell, seem, appear').	verb of sensation + adjective	She looks tired. It smells nice.	Adjective Position Phrase Basic construction	39
Can use 'that' and 'this' as subject and object pronouns.	'this' and 'that' as pronouns	That's clear This is ridiculous Have a look at this.	Pronoun Demonstrative	39
Can use direct + indirect objects together after ditransitive verbs like 'give/tell/pass'.	usage of common ditransitive verbs such as 'give/tell/pass'	Pass her the book. Give it to him. Give them some food. Don't tell me lies.	Clause Basic construction Pronoun Personal Verb Imperative	39
Can make irregular comparisons of adjectives and adverbs such as 'better', 'worse'.	inflected comparative forms of irregular adjectives and adverbs	It's better here than in London. I'm feeling worse today.	Adjective Comparison Adverb Comparison Clause Comparison	39
Can use the definite article correctly with geographical names and locations.	definite article for: uniqueness, public buildings, geographical names, other proper names	the Black Sea the White House	Determiner Articles	40
Can use 'before/after' as conjunctions with complement clauses	'before/after' + clause	after we got home before she had finished speaking	Conjunction Time Verb Tense	40
Can distinguish between the past simple and past continuous.	past simple vs. past continuous	I opened the door when you arrived. vs I was opening the door when you arrived.	Verb Tense Clause Time	40
Can make statements with the verb 'be' and adjectives with verbs in the infinitive.	'it' + 'be' + adjective + infinitive	It was good to see you. It's difficult to pass the exam. It wasn't easy to find the restaurant.	Phrase With 'be' Phrase With infinitive	40
Can use all forms of comparatives and superlatives of adjectives.	comparatives and superlatives (all forms)	the best news older than him the most useful present speaking more slowly	Adjective Comparison Adverb Comparison	40
Can use singular verb forms with impersonal pronouns 'every/any/no/some+body/where/one/thing'	impersonal pronouns + single verb forms	No one is safe. Everything looks good.	Pronoun Generic/impersonal Clause Basic construction	40
Can use 'May I/we ...?' for formal and polite requests for permission.	'May I/we ...?' 'May I/we ...?'	May we come in? May I explain what I mean?	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Phrase With infinitive	41
Can use 'when' to link two clauses in the past simple.	'when' + past simple + past simple	I met him when I was at school. I played tennis when I was young.	Conjunction Time Verb Tense Clause Time	41
Can use 'so ...' to express results and consequences.	'so...' for results and consequences	You weren't there, so I came home. He was very tired, so he went to bed early.	Clause Result/cause	41
Can distinguish between the most common ways of expressing the future.	comparison of all common future forms ('going to', 'will', present simple and present continuous)	I'm going to go to bed now. vs. I'll go to bed later. The train leaves at 2:15. vs. I'm leaving for Spain in two weeks.	Verb Tense Modal verb Time-related	41
Can use the present perfect to refer to personal experiences in the past.	present perfect for personal experiences in the past	She's worked in several countries. I've been to Kiev before. Have you seen Star Wars?	Verb Tense	41

Can use a range of indefinite compound pronouns prefixed with 'some-':	'some' + 'thing/one/where/body'	Someone is waiting for you. I need something to eat.	Pronoun Generic/impersonal	41
Can refer to impossibility and inability in the past using 'couldn't':	'couldn't' for past impossibility and inability	I couldn't go to the party. I couldn't swim when I was ten. Women couldn't vote in the 19th century.	Modal verb Ability Verb Tense	41
Can qualify adverbs with 'really/quite/very':	'really/very/quite' + adverbs	He talks really fast. She goes there quite often. She can speak Chinese very well.	Adverb Modifier	41
Can ask questions using the present perfect with 'ever':	present perfect + 'ever' (questions)	Have you ever been to Las Vegas? Has she ever seen your apartment?	Verb Tense Adverb Time	41
Can use 'a bit/a little' to refer to quantities with mass (uncountable) nouns.	'a bit/a little' (+ 'of') + mass (uncountable) nouns	There's only a little/a bit of milk left. There's a little/a bit of money in the desk.	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Mass/count	41
Can make offers and suggestions using 'could':	'could' for offers and suggestions	I could drive you to the airport. You could look it up on the internet.	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Modal verb Obligation	41
Can use 'like' with sensory verbs to express similarity.	sensory verbs + 'like'	She looks like her mother. It tastes like chocolate.	Preposition Logical Clause Comparison	42
Can use the present perfect with present reference.	present perfect with present reference (indefinite past)	I've hurt my knee. He's cooked us a delicious dinner.	Verb Tense	42
Can report current and future plans and intentions.	'tell/say' + present/future for reported speech	He says he can do it. She tells me she's happy	Clause Reported speech and ideas	42
Can use the present continuous with future reference.	present continuous with future reference	What are you doing on Saturday? We're playing tennis tomorrow. We're meeting at 3 p.m.	Verb Tense	42
Can use 'both' and 'both of' with nouns and noun phrases.	NP + 'both' + VP/NP + 'both of' + NP	They both went home. I want both of them.	Determiner Conjunction and disjunction Conjunction Coordinating Adverb Conjunction and disjunction	42
Can use a range of pronouns and adverbials for anaphoric (back) reference.	anaphoric reference (overview)	The child was unhappy; he wanted his mother. I quickly walked home. There I found Marsha waiting for me. The house had already been sold. This was a great surprise to me.	Pronoun Demonstrative Clause Result/cause	42
Can construct double-complement sentences with verbs such as 'give', 'tell', 'ask', etc.	object pronouns as indirect objects	give him the book tell me the time ask them a question	Pronoun Personal Phrase Basic construction	42
Can express basic cause and effect with 'because of ...'	'because of ...' + NP	We didn't go out, because of the weather. Because of my illness, I wasn't able to go with them.	Preposition Logical Preposition Cause and result Clause Result/cause	42
Can form adjectives from nouns with common affixes.	adjectives from nouns with common suffixes ('-y', '-ful')	success - successful sport - sporty	Adjective Formation	42

B1 (43-50)

Learning Objective	Structure	Example	Grammatical Categories	GSE
Can use a range of indefinite compound pronouns prefixed with 'every-':	'every' + 'thing/one/where/body'	Everyone loves chocolate. Everywhere I go, she's there.	Pronoun Generic/impersonal	43
Can use a wide range of quantifiers with countable (count) and uncountable (non-count) nouns.	overview of all quantifiers incl. 'several' with countable/uncountable (count/non-count) nouns	several people few customers many years some coffee a little wine	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Plural	43
Can use 'needn't' and 'don't/doesn't have to' to express absence of obligation in the present and future.	'don't/doesn't have to/needn't' for absence of obligation	You don't have to apologise. She needn't stay if she wants to go home.	Modal verb Obligation	43
Can use 'with' to refer to the instrument or means of doing something.	instrumental 'with' -adjunct	You can open the door with this key. Wash it with soap.	Preposition Instrumental	43
Can use verb + '-ing' forms as the subject of a sentence.	gerundives ('-ing' forms) as subject	Swimming is my favourite sport. Learning English is fun.	Phrase With gerund (-ing) Clause Basic construction	43
Can form compound nouns from nouns plus other nouns and adjectives.	compound nouns	credit card, bookshelf, DVD player, whiteboard, great-grandfather	Noun Formation	43
Can use a range of indefinite compound pronouns prefixed with 'no-':	'no' + 'thing/one/where/body'	No one knows you. There's nothing to do.	Pronoun Generic/impersonal	44
Can use common adverbials to express combinations and similarities between nouns and phrases.	conjunction with common adverbials ('as well', 'as well as', 'both ... and ...', 'also', 'too')	John's leaving too. She ate my dinner as well as hers.	Adverb Conjunction and disjunction	44
Can use reflexive pronouns as objects or complements.	reflexive pronouns as object/complement	Did you enjoy yourself? I hurt myself. She's hurt herself. He wanted to kill himself.	Pronoun Reflexive	44
Can use 'all of', 'none of', and 'most of' to describe subsets and proportions of groups of people and things.	'all/none/most' + 'of' + people/things	Most of the students did the homework. We spent all of the money.	Determiner Quantifiers	44
Can use a range of prepositions of time, such as 'before', 'during', 'since', 'till/until':	other prepositions in time phrases, e.g. 'during', 'for', 'since', 'throughout', 'till', 'until'	before 7 p.m. after breakfast during lunch Between 3 and 4 p.m. by Friday till tomorrow	Preposition Time Clause Time	44
Can correctly use 'since' and 'for' in time expressions.	'since/for' + NP	since 2011 for two weeks since I arrived	Preposition Time Clause Dependent Adverb Time	44
Can use the present perfect with 'for/since' to talk about the duration of states and conditions.	present perfect + adverbial clauses with 'since/for'	She's lived there since 2011. I've been here for a long time. I haven't seen her for two weeks.	Verb Tense Adverb Time	44

Can refer to someone's practical knowledge using 'know how to' + verb phrase.	'know how to' + VPinf	I don't know how to change a wheel on a car. Do you know how to use this camera?	Phrase With infinitive	44
Can make statements and ask questions with 'know about' + nouns and noun phrases.	'know' (+ 'anything') + 'about' + NP	Do you know (anything) about Thai cooking? She already knows about your problems.	Preposition Topicalising	44
Can use the present perfect with 'yet' and 'still'.	present perfect + 'yet/still'	Have you done it yet? Have they arrived yet? They still haven't called. She hasn't done the report yet.	Adverb Time Verb Tense	44
Can use 'need' in affirmative statements and questions relating to the present and near future.	affirmative statements and questions with 'need'	She needs to stay here. Do we need to pay?	Modal verb Obligation Phrase With infinitive	44
Can make comparisons using '(not) as ... as' with adjectives and adverbs.	comparisons with (not) 'as ... as ...'	He's not as tall as you. I'm as good as you. Your car isn't as fast as mine.	Clause Comparison	44
Can use 'a few' to refer to quantities with count (countable) nouns.	count nouns with 'a few'	Only a few people came. I've seen a few of his films.	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Plural	44
Can use 'going to' with reference to predicted future events and situations.	'going to' for predictions	It's going to be a fantastic party. I don't think it's going to rain. What's going to happen to us?	Verb Tense Phrase With infinitive	44
Can make comparisons with regular shorter adverbs + 'er'.	inflected comparative forms of adverbs	The film lasted longer than three hours. She drove faster than me.	Adverb Comparison Clause Comparison	44
Can describe live (e.g. sporting) events using the present simple.	present simple for live events	He passes the ball to Rooney. Rooney scores. The Queen waves to the crowd.	Verb Tense	44
Can tell when to use the past simple and when to use the present perfect (BrE).	present perfect vs past simple (BrE)	I've eaten at that restaurant many times. vs. I ate that restaurant yesterday.	Verb Tense Adverb Time	44
Can express agency using 'by' with nouns and noun phrases.	'by' + agent	a book by Dickens a painting by Picasso	Preposition Instrumental Verb Passive	45
Can use possessive pronouns as objects and complements.	possessive pronouns as complement	These are ours. Let's use theirs. I don't like hers. I gave him his.	Pronoun Possessive	45
Can construct basic phrases with '(not) (the) same ... as ...'	'(not) (the) same ... as ...'	Your problem isn't the same as mine. The time in London is the same as in Dublin.	Adjective Comparison Clause Comparison	45
Can use 'Shall I/we ...?' to make formal suggestions and offers.	offers and suggestions with 'Shall I/we ...?'	Shall I do it for you? Shall we try it again?	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Modal verb Wishes and intentions	45
Can use verbs of state change with object complements.	factive as object of verb of state change	She made everything better. We painted the wall green.	Clause Basic construction	45
Can use 'used to' to refer to past habits and routines.	'used to' + VPinf for past habits	I used to smoke 20 a day. He used to live in Athens.	Modal verb Time-related Phrase With infinitive	45

Can express preference with 'like ... better more/than ...'	'like ... better/more than ...'	I like coffee more than tea. She likes dancing better than running.	Adverb Comparison Clause Comparison	45
Can use a range of indefinite compound pronouns prefixed with 'any-':	'any' + 'thing/one/where/body'	I can't find anybody. Anything is OK by me.	Pronoun Generic/impersonal	45
Can respond to a suggestion with 'Yes, let's':	'Yes, let's'	Shall we go? - Yes, let's.	Verb Tags and question forms Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Modal verb Obligation	45
Can qualify adverbs with 'too/enough':	'too/enough' + adverbs of manner	She speaks too fast. He eats too quickly. They don't work hard enough.	Adverb Modifier Adverb Position	45
Can use the present perfect with 'just' (BrE).	present perfect + 'just' (BrE)	The alarm's just gone off. I've just had lunch. Hurry, the match has just started.	Verb Tense Adverb Time	45
Can refer to the recipient or indirect object with 'to' + noun or noun phrase.	dative in 'to'-adjunct	He gave the ticket to my brother. I'll explain the situation to you.	Clause Basic construction Preposition Logical	45
Can use a range of common linking words to sequence events or activities.	common linking words for chronological sequence	in the end, finally, before/after that, next, during	Adverb Time Preposition Time Adverb Position	45
Can correctly use 'a bit/a little' and 'a few' to refer to quantities with mass and count nouns respectively.	'a bit/a little/a few' + mass (uncountable) vs. count quantities	There's a little/a bit of cheese in the fridge. I've got a few ideas. We need a little/a bit of help here. They bought a few books.	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Mass/count	46
Can use the present continuous to refer to changing situations.	present continuous for changing states and situations	Prices are going up. He's getting better. It's getting colder. We're getting hungry.	Verb Tense	46
Can identify which article (including no article) to use with a range of nouns and noun phrases.	definite/indefinite/no article (overview)	the BBC a broadcasting organisation broadcasting German railways a German train the German railway system	Determiner Articles Noun Plural	46
Can make suggestions using 'what about/how about' with verbs in the gerund.	'what about/how about' + NP/Vpgerund?	What about going out for a drink? How about calling them?	Phrase With gerund (-ing) Pronoun Question words	46
Can use 'of' with possessive forms to describe possessions or attributes.	NP + 'of' + NP + 's' + NP	one of John's best ideas the size of Akiko's flat part of the city's financial centre	Noun Possessive (genitive) Preposition Possession	46
Can use 'had to ...'/'Did ... have to...?' to refer to past necessity and obligation.	'had to/Did ... have to' + VPinf (+ 's')	They had to walk home. Did you have to pay?	Modal verb Obligation Verb Tense	46
Can make offers using the first conditional.	'if' + present simple + 'will' + VP for offers	I'll pay for lunch if you pay for dinner. I'll help you if you help me.	Clause Conditional Clause Result/cause	46
Can use common quantifiers such as 'a lot' and 'much' as adverbs.	verb + 'a lot/a bit/a little/(very) much' as adverbs	It didn't hurt very much. She talked a lot. I only understand a bit.	Determiner Quantifiers Adverb Modifier Adverb Position	46

Can speculate about the future using 'may/might/could' + infinitive.	NP + 'may/might/could' + VPinf	He could get better. They may accept the offer.	Modal verb Likelihood Phrase With infinitive	46
Can make offers and suggestions with 'Why not/why don't you/we ...?'	'Why not' + VPinf? / 'Why don't we/you' + VPinf?	Why not stay at my place? Why don't we get a taxi?	Verb Tags and question forms Phrase With infinitive	46
Can use the present simple with future reference.	present simple with future reference	The train leaves at 6 p.m. The concert starts at eight. We land at 5 a.m. tomorrow.	Verb Tense Adverb Time	46
Can use infinitives after some common adjectives.	adjective + 'to' + VPinf	easy to do happy to help not difficult to learn	Phrase With infinitive	46
Can use phrasal verbs with separated object.	phrasal verbs with separated object	put on your jacket/put your jacket on take your shoes off/take off your shoes	Phrasal verb Verb Phrasal and prepositional Clause Basic construction	46
Can form a range of nouns from adjectives and verbs with common suffixes.	nouns formed with suffixes (overview)	arrive - arrival transport - transportation happy - happiness safe - safety	Noun Formation	46
Can describe possible future outcomes of a present action or situation using the first conditional.	'if' + present simple + 'will' + verb (first conditional)	If we don't hurry, we'll be late. What will you do if they don't call?	Clause Conditional Verb Tense	46
Can use transitive verbs in the passive with the object as the grammatical subject.	objective as subject of passive	The door was opened by John. The picture was painted by Rembrandt.	Verb Passive Preposition Instrumental Verb Tense	46
Can use 'mustn't' to express prohibition in the present and near future.	NP + 'mustn't' + VPinf	He mustn't come here again. You mustn't tell anyone.	Modal verb Obligation Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Verb Negative forms	46
Can express preference with regard to things using 'prefer ... (to ...)'	'prefer' + NP (+ 'to' + NP)	I prefer dogs to cats. She prefers tea.	Clause Basic construction Clause Comparison	46
Can describe quantities using 'hardly/not' + 'any/much/many'.	negative quantifiers such as 'hardly any/not much/not many'	There's hardly any milk left. Not many people came.	Determiner Quantifiers Adverb Modifier	46
Can use indefinite compound pronouns followed by infinitive verb phrases.	'something/anything/nothing' + 'to' + VPinf	Something to do Have you got anything to eat? I've got nothing to read.	Pronoun Generic/impersonal Phrase With infinitive	46
Can use 'that' with time expressions referring to the past.	'that' + (finished) time expressions	that day, that week, that Monday, that summer, that weekend, that afternoon	Determiner Deictic (this/that) Adverb Time	46
Can use 'when' to link clauses in the past simple and past continuous.	'when' + past continuous + past simple	I was eating when the phone rang. The phone rang when I was eating. I was talking when you interrupted me.	Verb Tense Clause Dependent Conjunction Time	46
Can use 'till/until' with the present tense to refer to events in the future.	clause1 + 'till/until' + clause2 (present) with future reference	I'm staying here till it stops raining. Can you wait until she comes out?	Conjunction Time Verb Tense	46
Can distinguish between present perfect simple and continuous.	present perfect simple vs. continuous	I've lived here before. vs I've been living here for six months.	Verb Tense Adverb Time	47

Can correctly use 'the' other' and 'another' with nouns.	'(the) other' vs. 'another'	Give me another book. I want the other book.	Adverb Modifier	47
Can describe simple conditions where one event follows another.	'if' + present simple + present simple	If you heat ice, it melts. If you don't water plants, they die.	Determiner Deictic (this/that) Clause Conditional Verb Tense Clause Result/cause	47
Can use 'you' in a generic or impersonal sense.	'you' as generic pronoun	You use this key to open it. You can't buy love.	Pronoun Generic/impersonal	47
Can form and use phrases with prepositions + verbs (+ '-ing').	prepositional phrases (verb phrases)	after leaving school without talking to us	Preposition Time Phrase With gerund (-ing) Preposition Logical	47
Can use the present perfect continuous with present reference plus 'recently/lately'.	present perfect continuous with present reference (+ 'recently'/'lately')	I haven't been feeling well lately. She's been drinking a lot recently.	Verb Tense Adverb Time	47
Can express attitude and agreement with 'agree/think (that)' + complement clause.	'agree/think' (+ 'that') + complement clause	I think London is great. Do you agree that we should go home now?	Clause Dependent	47
Can form a range of adjectives from nouns and verbs with common suffixes.	adjectives formed with suffixes (overview)	drink drinkable amuse - amusing/amused beauty - beautiful home - homeless	Adjective Formation	47
Can form nouns from adjectives with common suffixes.	nouns from adjectives with common suffixes ('-ity', '-ness', etc.)	reliable - reliability happy - happiness	Noun Formation	47
Can use 'after/before' as prepositions with the gerundive (-ing) form of verbs.	'after/before' + VPgerund	You spoke before thinking. After leaving home she caught a bus.	Preposition Time Phrase With gerund (-ing)	47
Can express thanks for an action using verbs in the gerund.	'thank' + NP + 'for' + VPgerund	Thank you for listening to me. Can you thank her for inviting us?	Phrase With gerund (-ing) Preposition Complementiser	47
Can correctly use 'as' and 'like' with noun phrases to express capacity and similarity.	'as' vs. 'like' + NP	... working as a teacher ... talk like a teacher	Preposition Instrumental Preposition Logical	47
Can make comparisons with 'more' + longer adverbs.	comparative forms of adverbs with 'more' ...	He works more carefully than you. She speaks more fluently than her sister.	Adverb Comparison Clause Comparison	47
Can use the present perfect continuous with 'for/since' and time expressions.	present perfect continuous + 'for/since' + time adverbial	I've been working since three o'clock. We've been waiting for hours.	Preposition Time Verb Tense Adverb Time	47
Can use a range of verbs taking 'to' + infinitive.	verbs taking 'to' + infinitive	agree to do it promise to do it offer to help refuse to leave want to go	Phrase With infinitive	47
Can use a range of common prefixes with verbs.	prefixes + verbs (overview)	dis+connect re+write un+do	Verb Formation	47
Can correctly use the present perfect with 'been (to)' and 'gone (to)', referring to places.	present perfect + 'been' vs 'gone' (BrE)	Have you been to Paris? He's just gone to the shop. She hasn't gone yet.	Verb Tense	47

Can form questions with prepositional verbs and final prepositions.	questions with prepositional verbs	What are you laughing at? Who are you talking about? What kind of music do you listen to?	Preposition Position Phrasal verb Verb Phrasal and prepositional	47
Can report past orders and requests with 'tell/ask'.	'asked/told' + person + 'to' + VPinf	I told you to shut the door. Did you ask them to help you?	Phrase With infinitive Clause Reported speech and ideas	48
Can express strong wishes or aversion using 'would love/hate to ...'	'would love/hate' + 'to' + VPinf	I'd love to come to your party. I'd hate to miss the party.	Modal verb Wishes and intentions Clause Conditional	48
Can make statements and ask questions with 'know (that)' + complement clauses.	'know' + '(that)' + complement clause	I didn't know (that) she was still married. We know (that) you don't like us.	Clause Reported speech and ideas Clause Dependent	48
Can use conjunctions such as 'when' and 'before' with the present simple, with future reference.	'when/as soon as/before', etc. + present simple with future reference	I'll tell her when I see her. I'll call as soon as I get there. I'll do it before I leave.	Conjunction Time Verb Tense Clause Time	48
Can use the present perfect continuous to refer to ongoing states and conditions.	present perfect continuous (general)	I've been sitting here waiting. It's been raining all day.	Verb Tense Clause Time	48
Can correctly place the indirect object with verbs taking 'for' and 'to'.	transitive verbs with 'for/to' and indirect object	Thank him for the present. Ask her for the book. Invite them to the party.	Phrasal verb Verb Phrasal and prepositional	48
Can use 'till/until' referring to events in the past using appropriate verb forms.	clause1 + 'till/until' + clause2 (past)	I worked till John arrived. She stayed in bed until everyone had left.	Conjunction Time Verb Tense	48
Can use 'one/ones' to replace nouns.	'one/ones' as substitutes/propwords	Which one do you want? I like those ones.	Pronoun Generic/impersonal	48
Can use 'who/that/which' in basic defining (restrictive) relative clauses.	'who/that/which' in relative clauses	He's the friend who lives in Prague. That's the car that/which I'm going to buy.	Clause Relative	48
Can use 'by' with verbs and verb phrases to express the means or way of doing something.	'by' + VPgerund	I learned French by watching French TV. You make it by cooking fruit and sugar together.	Phrase With gerund (-ing) Preposition Instrumental	48
Can give, deny or ask about permission in the past with 'was(n't) able to/allowed to'.	'was(n't) able/allowed to' for permission	He wasn't able to leave the room. Were you allowed to leave the hotel?	Modal verb Ability Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Verb Tense	48
Can refer to general truths using 'can'.	'can' for generalisations	It can get very cold in November. People can be very cruel sometimes.	Modal verb Likelihood	48
Can negate adjectives with the correct negative prefix.	negation of adjectives with prefixes	un+likely in+appropriate	Adjective Formation	48
Can use a wide range of subject and object relative pronouns, including zero (omission of pronoun).	overview of relative pronouns	the house where I was born the girl who lives next door the carpet I bought in Egypt	Clause Relative Pronoun Question words	48
Can use 'when' and 'where' in relative clauses.	'when/where' in relative clauses	The day when we arrived was a Thursday. Is there a place where I can get a coffee?	Clause Relative Pronoun Question words	48
Can use 'was/were going to' to refer to past intentions.	NP + 'was/were going to' + VPinf	We were going to eat at home tonight. I was going to tell you, but I forgot.	Verb Tense Verb Auxiliary	48

Can describe hypothetical (counterfactual) results of a current action or situation using the second conditional.	second conditional	I'd call her if I had her number. If I had the money, I'd buy it.	Clause Conditional	48
Can make generalisations about groups and nationalities using 'the' + adjective (+ 's').	'the' + NP derived from adjective for generalisations	the unemployed the Brazilians the young the rich the Europeans	Determiner Articles	48
Can use 'let/make/help' to refer to enabling, forcing, or allowing things to be done.	'make/help/let' + NP + VPinf	Help her find it. Make him do it. Let me help you. Help me carry this.	Clause Result/cause Phrase With infinitive	48
Can use 'both ... and ...' to connect two words or phrases.	'both ... and ...'	Both John and Mary speak Italian. I drink both tea and coffee.	Determiner Conjunction and disjunction Conjunction Coordinating	48
Can use the past simple passive.	past simple passive	It was built in 1922. John was taken to hospital.	Verb Passive Verb Tense	48
Can use a range of common placeholders or propwords.	propwords: 'one(s)', 'some', 'any'	Which one do you like? Do you prefer the red ones or the blue ones? She wants some too. Do you want any?	Pronoun Generic/impersonal Pronoun Question words	48
Can correctly use a range of common phrasal (separable) and prepositional (inseparable phrasal) verbs.	verb + NP + preposition/verb + preposition + NP; separable/phrasal verb vs. inseparable phrasal/prepositional verb	Put your clothes on. Put on your clothes. I'm looking for my clothes. (I'm looking my clothes for - INCORRECT).	Phrasal verb Verb Phrasal and prepositional	48
Can express purpose with 'for' + verb + '-ing'.	'for' + VPgerund for purpose	I use it for washing the car. This money's for spending on holiday.	Phrase With gerund (-ing) Clause Result/cause Preposition Logical	48
Can use the present simple passive.	present simple passive	It's only sold online. They're made with flour and water.	Verb Passive Verb Tense	48
Can use 'whose' to talk about possession in relative clauses.	relative clauses with 'whose'	the man whose brother won a gold medal the man whose dog you took for a walk	Clause Relative Pronoun Possessive Clause Dependent	49
Can put a range of different adjectives into the correct sequence.	sequence of different types of adjectives	a big old yellow French car a tall attractive young Asian man	Adjective Position Phrase Basic construction	49
Can form adjectives from verbs and nouns with common suffixes.	adjectives from verbs with common suffixes ('-able', '-less')	believe - believable hope - hopeless	Adjective Formation	49
Can make negative suggestions with 'Let's not ...'	'Let's not ...' for negative suggestions	Let's not fight about this. Let's not spend too much money.	Modal verb Obligation Verb Imperative	49
Can refer to general concepts using abstract nouns without articles.	abstract nouns without article	Hope never dies. Love is the answer.	Determiner Articles	49
Can use 'must' and 'can't' for inferences and assumptions in the present.	'can't/must' for inferences	She can't be over 30 - she looks so young! From her accent, she must be American.	Modal verb Likelihood	49

Can ask indirect questions using 'would like to know' with wh- pronouns.	NP + 'would like to know' + wh-pronoun + VP	I'd like to know where I can buy this. Would you like to know how much it costs?	Clause Conditional Clause Relative Pronoun Question words	49
Can use 'quite' and 'quite a(n)' as adverbials with adjectives and noun phrases.	uses of 'quite (a)'	quite interesting quite an expensive meal quite a lot of money	Adverb Modifier	49
Can use 'either ... or ...' in relation to a choice between two things or actions.	'either ... or ...'	We can either take the bus or get a taxi. We can have either Italian or Chinese food.	Adverb Conjunction and disjunction Conjunction Coordinating	49
Can distinguish between 'to' + infinitive and '-ing' after certain verbs with a change of meaning.	verb + 'to' + VPinf vs. VPgerund with change of meaning	remember to do/remember doing stop to do/stop doing forgot to do/forgot doing	Phrase With infinitive Phrase With gerund (-ing)	49
Can construct complement clauses starting with 'about'.	complement clauses with 'about' + VP	Her talk was about how to make money working from home. His email is about why he's leaving the company.	Preposition Complementiser Clause Dependent	49
Can correctly use positive/positive (Br Eng), positive/negative and negative/positive question tags.	pos/neg, neg/pos and pos/pos question tags	You know her, do you? vs. You know her, don't you? vs. You don't know her, do you?	Verb Tags and question forms Verb Auxiliary	49
Can correctly use 'between' and 'among' with noun phrases referring to two or more items or entities.	'between' vs. 'among'	The village is between the river and the mountain. She found herself among unfamiliar people.	Preposition Place	49
Can use the present perfect with the superlative forms of adjectives.	present perfect + superlative of adjectives	the best book I've ever read the worst film I've seen the best holiday I've ever had	Verb Tense Clause Comparison	49
Can give, deny or ask about permission in the future with 'will/won't be able to/allowed to'.	'will/won't be able/allowed to' + VPinf for permission	You'll be able to go home soon. We won't be allowed to drive there.	Modal verb Ability Phrase With infinitive	50
Can use a range of negative question tags.	question tags (negative, all tenses)	It's easy, isn't it? You know him, don't you? He's finished the job, hasn't he?	Verb Tags and question forms Verb Auxiliary	50
Can ask indirect questions using 'would like to know' with 'if/whether'.	NP + 'would like to know' + 'if/whether' + clause	I'd like to know if it's available now. Would you like to know whether she's free?	Clause Conditional Clause Dependent	50
Can use past participles as adjectives.	past participles as adjectives	made of/by/in built in painted/written/directed by discovered/invented by/in	Verb Passive Preposition Instrumental Preposition Position	50
Can refer to groups and sub-groups using 'neither', 'either', 'each' and 'all' with noun phrases.	'neither/either/each/all' (+ 'of') + NP	I don't like either of them. Neither of my sisters lives here. All of us agree with you.	Determiner Conjunction and disjunction Determiner Quantifiers	50
Can express hope and aspiration with 'hope (that)' + complement clause.	'hope (that)' + complement clause	I hope you get better soon. They hope that we'll forget the incident.	Clause Dependent	50
Can use a range of common prefixes with nouns.	prefixes + nouns (overview)	semi+circle ex+wife mal+function	Noun Formation	50

Can form a range of verbs from adjectives and nouns with common suffixes.	verbs formed with suffixes (overview)	soft+en sympath(y)+ise activ(e)+ate	Verb Formation	50
Can form a range of hyphenated compound adjectives.	adjective/adverb + hyphen + adjective/ noun	well-paid high-quality full-time	Adjective Formation Adverb Formation	50
Can report past wh- questions.	reported past tense questions with 'wh--' clauses	She asked me how much I earned. I wondered how long they had been there.	Clause Reported speech and Ideas Determiner Quantifiers	50
Can use 'should' to express likelihood in the present and near future.	'should' for likelihood	She should be here soon. It should work.	Modal verb Likelihood	50
Can correctly place prepositions (particles) with phrasal (separable) and prepositional (inseparable phrasal) verbs.	prepositional vs. phrasal (separable vs. inseparable phrasal) verbs	looking for my bag/looking for it putting on your coat/putting your coat on/ putting it on.	Verb Phrasal and prepositional Phrasal verb Preposition Position	50
Can use 'while' with the past simple and past continuous to refer to past actions and states.	past continuous with 'while'	I saw her while I was shopping. We met while we were living in Paris.	Conjunction Time Verb Tense Clause Dependent	50
Can use 'going' to and 'will' future forms of the passive.	NP + 'going to/will' + VPpassive	The house is going to be sold. Everything will be explained.	Verb Passive Verb Tense Phrase With infinitive	50
Can express hope and aspiration with '... hope to' + infinitive.	'hope to' + VPinf	I hope to see you again soon. She's hoping to hear from you.	Phrase With infinitive	50
Can construct relative clauses with 'what'.	"free" relative (noun) clauses with 'what'	I decided what I'm going to do. You can say what you like.	Clause Relative Clause Dependent	50
Can use a range of common prefixes enhancing the meaning of adjectives.	prefixes + adjectives (overview; not negation)	over+used under+paid super+human	Adjective Formation	50

B1+ (51-58)

Learning Objective	Structure	Example	Grammatical Categories	GSE
Can refer to acquired information using 'hear' + 'of/about' with nouns and noun phrases.	'hear of/about' + NP	I've never heard of him. Have you heard about Mary's boyfriend?	Preposition Topicalising Clause Reported speech and Ideas	51
Can use the present continuous with 'always' and other adverbs of frequency to express negative attitude.	present continuous (+ 'always') expressing negative attitude	You're always working. She's usually talking on the phone when I go to see her.	Verb Tense Adverb Time	51
Can use embedded defining (restrictive) relative clauses.	embedded relative clauses	The car we rented broke down outside Reno. The woman who was looking for you has just gone.	Clause Relative Clause Dependent	51
Can use a range of adverbial intensifiers with adjectives.	adverbial intensifiers	extremely hot amazingly difficult surprisingly cheap	Adverb Modifier	51

Can make requests using 'Will you (please) ...?'	requests with 'will you (please) ...?'	Will you tell me something? Will you please stop doing that?	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Verb Imperative	51
Can use 'so' + adjective/quantifier + 'that' to express results and consequences.	'so [adjective/quantifier] that' + VP for result	He ate so much that he became ill. It was so cold that we all went home.	Clause Result/cause Conjunction Cause and result	51
Can express necessity or absence of necessity with '(not) necessary to ...'	'(not) necessary' + ('for' + NP) + 'to' + VPinf	Is it necessary to fill this in? It's not necessary for the children to stay.	Phrase With infinitive	51
Can use object relative clauses with relative pronouns to specify or define.	Defining (restrictive) object relative clause	This is the film that/which I wanted you to see. Henry is the man whom I intend to marry.	Clause Relative	51
Can use 'do'/'did' as a general placeholder (substitute) for verbs.	'do/did' as a placeholder (substitute) for verbs	She asked me to buy it, so I did. He doesn't think I like him, but I do.	Verb Auxiliary Verb Tags and question forms	51
Can give advice using 'If I were you ...'	'If I were you I'd/I wouldn't' + VP for advice	I wouldn't do that if I were you. If I were you, I'd apologise.	Clause Conditional Modal verb Obligation	51
Can correctly use 'each other' and reflexive pronouns.	'themselves' vs. 'each other/one another'	They were looking at themselves in the mirror. vs. They were looking at each other.	Pronoun Reflexive	51
Can correctly use 'not ... either' and 'neither ... (nor)' with noun and verb phrases.	disjunction with common adverbials: 'either'/'neither' (... nor)	John's not here either. Neither John nor Mary was at home.	Adverb Conjunction and disjunction	51
Can use a range of positive question tags.	question tags (positive, all tenses)	They're not here, are they? It isn't true, is it? It wasn't too cold, was it?	Verb Tags and question forms	51
Can use phrasal verbs with two particles.	phrasal (prepositional) verbs with two particles	Stand up for yourself. We've run out of milk.	Verb Phrasal and prepositional Phrasal verb	51
Can express agreement and disagreement with '... hope so/not'.	'hope so/not'	Is she coming? - I hope so/not.	Verb Tags and question forms	51
Can express indirect requests with 'would like' + noun phrase + verb (infinitive).	'would like' + NP + 'to' + VPinf	I'd like you to stay. Would you like Mustafa to come as well?	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Clause Conditional Phrase With infinitive	51
Can use reflexive pronouns for emphasis.	reflexive pronouns for emphasis	I made it myself. Do it yourself.	Pronoun Reflexive	51
Can use 's' in time expressions.	time expressions with 's'	a week's holiday a year's break a day's rest	Noun Possessive (genitive) Adverb Time Clause Time	51
Can correctly place adverbs of comment and manner in longer sentences.	position of adverbs of comment and manner (before/after verb, end of sentence)	You're ^ going to have to take it back ^. (probably) He ^ explained the problem to me ^. (carefully)	Adverb Position	51
Can use the correct verb form (infinitive or '-ing') following a range of phrasal (separable) and prepositional (inseparable phrasal) verbs.	verb+ '-ing' vs. + 'to' +inf.	... think about leaving ... expect to go ... manage to finish ... succeed in finishing	Verb Phrasal and prepositional Phrase With infinitive Phrase With gerund (-ing)	51

Can use the past continuous to refer to temporary or changing past states or situations.	past continuous for temporary or changing past situations	I was living in Rome at the time. I was studying in Germany during the early 1990s.	Verb Tense Adverb Time Clause Time	51
Can construct phrases with <i>wh-</i> question words followed by verbs in the infinitive.	<i>wh-</i> adverbials + 'to' + VPinf	She knows where to go. I asked her what to do. Do you know how to get there?	Phrase With infinitive Pronoun Question words	51
Can use a range of common verb + verb combinations using the '-ing' form.	verbs taking VPgerund	I look forward to hearing from you soon. We started eating dinner at eight o'clock.	Phrase With gerund (-ing)	51
Can use the present perfect passive with 'yet'.	present perfect passive + 'yet'	It hasn't been delivered yet. They haven't been told yet. Has it been released yet?	Verb Passive Verb Tense Adverb Time	52
Can use the present perfect passive with 'just/already'.	present perfect passive + 'just/already'	It's just been done. She's just been fired. They've already been marked.	Verb Passive Adverb Time Verb Tense	52
Can correctly use 'such' and 'such a' with mass and count nouns respectively.	'such (a)' (+ adjective) + NP	It was such fun! He is such a nice boy!	Adverb Modifier Noun Mass/count	52
Can use genitive 's' + genitive 's' in a noun phrase.	Double genitive 's'	my brother's girlfriend's car her teacher's computer's password	Noun Possessive (genitive) Clause Basic construction	52
Can correctly use 'so' and 'such (a)' with adjectives and nouns respectively.	'so' + adjective vs. 'such (a)' (+ adjective) + NP	There's such a lot of rain. It's so wet.	Adverb Modifier Determiner Conjunction and disjunction	52
Can use 'would rather ... (than) ...' to express preference.	'would rather' + VPinf (+ 'than' + VPinf)	I'd rather not eat there. I'd rather take a taxi. We'd rather stay in tonight than go out.	Modal verb Wishes and intentions Clause Comparison	52
Can correctly use 'little/a little' and 'few/a few' to refer to quantities with mass and count nouns respectively.	'a little' vs. 'little'; 'few' vs. 'a few'	She eats very little food. We have a little money left. Few people understand statistics. A few people came to the party.	Determiner Quantifiers Noun Mass/count	52
Can use 'as' with a noun or noun phrase referring to a job, or instrument for doing something.	'as' + NP (job or instrument)	work as a waiter use it as a tool	Preposition Instrumental	52
Can use '(in order) to' to express purpose and intention.	clause + '(in order) to' + VPinf	He came to help me. I do it in order to save money. So as to save money, she walks everywhere.	Conjunction Cause and result Phrase With infinitive	52
Can ask negative questions with 'wasn't', 'didn't', etc.	negative 'yes/no' questions	Wasn't the film rubbish? Didn't you enjoy the book?	Verb Tags and question forms Verb Auxiliary	52
Can use 'except (for)' and 'apart from' after general and other noun phrases.	'apart from/except (for)' + NP	I've seen all their films apart from/except (for) True Grit. The house was silent, apart from/except for the ticking of the clock.	Preposition Logical	52
Can use 'plan'/'intend'/'mean' + 'to' + infinitive to talk about present and future plans and intentions.	'mean/intend/plan to' + VPinf	Do you intend to stay in this house? We're planning to sell our car. I mean to get this job.	Phrase With infinitive	52

Can refer to general truths and frequent occurrences using 'could'.	'could' for generalisations	Letters could take days to arrive in those days. She could be very aggressive at times.	Modal verb Likelihood	52
Can talk about permission using '(not) allowed/permitted to ...'	'(not) allowed/permitted to' + VPinf	Children are not allowed to come in here. Will we be permitted to see her?	Phrase With infinitive Verb Passive	52
Can use 'may'/'might' (+not) have ...' to talk about past possibilities.	'may/might (not) have' + VPpp for speculation	He may not have known the answer. She might have paid for it herself.	Modal verb Likelihood Modal verb Time-related	52
Can use 'may not' to express prohibition in the present and near future.	'may not' for prohibition	You may not leave without permission. Passengers may not use this door.	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission	53
Can use verbs of state change in the passive with object complements.	factive as subject of passive	This cathedral was built in the thirteenth century. The house hasn't been painted for years.	Verb Passive	53
Can use 'such a/an' + adjective with finite clauses to refer to results and consequences.	'such a/an' + adjective + NP (+ 'that') + clause	It's such an important event; everybody will be there. It was such a hot day that we decided to stay at home.	Adverb Modifier Conjunction Cause and result Clause Dependent	53
Can use 'so' and 'neither' in short phrases to express agreement and disagreement.	'so/neither' for agreement and disagreement	so am/do I me too neither do I nor do I	Verb Tags and question forms	53
Can use parallel comparatives ('the' + comparative1, 'the' + comparative2).	'the' + adj1/adv1 (comparative) + 'the' + adj2/adv2 (comparative)	The faster you drive, the more dangerous it is. The more he drinks, the less sense he makes.	Adjective Comparison Adverb Comparison	53
Can use 'must have ...' to express inferences and assumptions about the past.	'must have' + perfect participle for inferences about the past	He must have made a mistake. You must have spoken to my brother.	Modal verb Likelihood Verb Tense	53
Can use 'neither ... nor ...' to connect two words or phrases.	'neither ... nor ...'	I neither speak nor write Chinese. It's neither funny nor interesting.	Adverb Conjunction and disjunction	53
Can use 'ever' for emphasis with comparatives and superlatives of adjectives.	'the' + superlative of adjectives + 'ever' / comparative of adjectives + 'than ever'	the best ever wider than ever	Adjective Comparison	53
Can use a wide range of common reporting verbs with 'that' + complement clause and appropriate tense changes.	reporting verbs + 'that' + complement clause	He suggested that we come back later. She warned me that she would have to report it.	Clause Reported speech and ideas Verb Tense	53
Can use a repeated comparative to emphasise the rate or amount of change.	repeated comparative adjective or adverb (comparative + and + comparative)	Petrol is becoming more and more expensive. He drove faster and faster.	Adjective Comparison Adverb Comparison	53
Can use 'I wish/if only' to express wishes related to the present or future.	'I wish/if only' + VP (past simple)	I wish you were here. If only we had more time.	Clause Time Verb Tense Clause Conditional	54
Can make polite requests with 'would you' + verbs in the infinitive.	'Would you' + VPinf ('I, please)?'	Would you stop talking, please? Would you explain something?	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission	54

Can use 'get' with the passive in informal speech to express unexpected or dramatic change.	passive with 'get' compared with 'be'	He got killed in a fight outside a pub. You'll get hurt if you aren't more careful.	Verb Passive	54
Can describe present or future outcomes of a hypothetical situation using 'even if'.	'even if' + first/second conditional	Even if she's wrong, I'll still support her. I'd marry him if, even if he had no money.	Clause Conditional Verb Tense	54
Can express intentions and plans for the near future with 'thinking of' and verbs in the gerund.	'thinking of' + VPgerund in the present	I'm thinking of going back to the States. Is he thinking of leaving?	Phrase With gerund (ing) Preposition Complementiser	54
Can use the past perfect in a range of common situations.	past perfect (general)	I remembered it after I'd already left home. By the time I got there she'd gone.	Verb Tense Adverb Time Clause Time	54
Can use 'could(n't) have ...' to talk about past possibilities.	'could(n't) have' + VPP for speculation	You could have died in there. They couldn't have understood you.	Modal verb Likelihood Modal verb Time-related Modal verb Ability	54
Can express preference with regard to actions using 'prefer ... (to ...)	'prefer' + VPgerund (+ 'to' + VPgerund)	They preferred staying silent (to speaking). Most people prefer drinking tea with milk.	Phrase With gerund (-ing) Clause Comparison	55
Can construct a range of phrases using compound adverbials composed of wh- words + '-ever'.	phrases with 'when-' / 'what-' / 'where' / 'who-' + 'ever'	Wherever you go, I'll be there. I don't have time to see him, whoever he is.	Adverb Formation Pronoun Generic/impersonal	55
Can report yes/no questions with 'if/whether'.	reported yes/no questions	She asked whether I was feeling better. He wanted to know if I'd finished the work.	Clause Reported speech and ideas Conjunction Coordinating Clause Dependent	55
Can correctly use 'even' and 'not even' in the right position to emphasise a point.	'(not) even' for emphasis	She even wanted me to pay her hotel bill. Not even a dog would eat that.	Adverb Modifier	55
Can talk about expectations and obligations in the present tense using (not) supposed to ...	(not) supposed to' + VPinf	You're not supposed to touch that. Are we supposed to eat this?	Modal verb Obligation Phrase With infinitive	55
Can use 'one of/some of/among' in phrases with superlative adjectives.	'one of/some of/among' + superlative phrases	one of the best schools among the richest people some of the finest examples	Adjective Comparison Preposition Logical	55
Can use 'about to' to talk about imminent events in the present and past.	immediate future or future in the past with 'about to' + VPinf	She's about to have a baby. We were about to go out when Jane called.	Adverb Time Verb Tense Clause With 'be'	55
Can use 'would' to refer to past habits and routines.	'would' + VPinf for past habits	When I lived in the country I would go for long walks.	Modal verb Time-related Phrase With infinitive	55
Can use the present continuous passive.	present continuous passive	My car is being repaired. It's being discussed. The book is being printed. Your son is being spoken to.	Verb Passive Verb Tense	55
Can describe present or future outcomes of a hypothetical situation using 'unless'.	'unless' + first/second conditional	Unless you want it, I'll take the last sandwich. I'm sure he would call us, unless he had a problem with his phone.	Clause Conditional Verb Tense	55

Can make statements about plans using 'plan/intend to' + infinitive.	'intend/plan to' + VPinf	Do you intend to stay in this house? They're planning to go to Egypt for their holidays.	Phrase With infinitive	55
Can express dislike using 'not' with verbs in the gerund.	NP + 'hate/don't like/etc.' + 'not' + VPgerund	I hate not arriving on time. I don't like not knowing where she is.	Phrase With gerund (-ing) Clause Negation	55
Can make passive statements with ditransitive verbs like 'tell' and 'give'.	dative as subject of passive	He was given a book. The children love to be told stories.	Verb Passive	56
Can use 'get/have' to refer to having things done by other people.	'have/get' + NP + past participle for impersonal agency	I'm having my flat painted. I've just had my car repaired. You need to get your hair cut.	Clause Result/cause	56
Can construct defining (restrictive) relative clauses with 'to' + infinitive verb phrases.	defining infinitive clauses (NP + 'to' + VPInf + VP2Inf)	the first person to fly the only one to stay up late	Clause Relative Phrase With infinitive	56
Can use 'in case' with the present tense to refer to future eventualities.	'in case' + subordinate clause (present tense)	Take an umbrella in case it rains. In case no one there speaks English, I'm bringing Paul as an interpreter.	Clause Conditional Verb Tense	56
Can use 'only' as an adverb in the correct position.	'only' as adverb in correct position	I only wanted to help. It's only a small flat.	Adverb Modifier Adjective Position	56
Can use 'in case of' with noun phrases to speak of eventualities.	'in case of' + NP	In case of fire, break the glass. Call this number in case of accident.	Preposition Cause and result	56
Can talk about indirect causation with 'get/make' + person + action.	'get/make' + person + 'to' + VPInf for indirect causation	I'll get a friend to pick you up. You can't make people like you.	Phrase With infinitive Clause Result/cause	56
Can construct "reduced" defining (restrictive) relative clauses with verb + -ing.	reduced relative clauses with verb + '-ing'	I didn't see the man driving the car. The winner is the person ending with the most cards.	Clause Relative	56
Can use 'beforehand/afterwards' to express sequences of events or actions.	advanced adverbials of time: 'beforehand/ afterwards'	I arrived at the hotel late, but I had booked a room beforehand. They went to the play first and had dinner afterwards.	Adverb Time	56
Can use 'had/d better (not)' + verb for strong advice and recommendations.	'had better'	You'd better not tell anyone. Your brother had better try to get a job.	Modal verb Obligation Phrase With 'be'	56
Can use despite/in spite of' with noun phrases to express concession.	concession with 'despite/in spite of'	Despite the terrible weather, we had a lovely day. He climbed the mountain in spite of his headache.	Conjunction Concession and contrast Preposition Logical	56
Can use 'so ...' and 'therefore ...' to express conclusions and inferences.	(declarative sentence) + 'so/therefore' + declarative sentence	This book has my name on it, so it must be mine. I think, therefore I am.	Clause Result/cause Conjunction Cause and result Clause Dependent	56
Can make tense changes (present to past) in reported speech.	reported speech changing present to past tenses	He said (that) he was tired. She told me (that) she wasn't feeling well.	Clause Reported speech and Ideas Verb Tense Clause Dependent	56
Can use 'meant/planned/intended' + 'to' + infinitive to talk about past plans and intentions.	'meant/intended/planned to' + VPInf	Did you intend to invite so many people? They planned to go to Egypt for their holidays. I meant to tell her, but I forgot to.	Phrase With infinitive	56

Can use 'though' and 'although' as conjunctions to express concession.	concession with 'though/although'	She'll listen to you, although she won't like it. Though we're poor, we're happy.	Conjunction Concession and contrast	56
Can use 'thought' to express past expectations, with appropriate tense changes.	'thought' + past tense referring to expectations	I thought you were going to help me. I thought we were friends.	Clause Reported speech and ideas Verb Tense Clause Dependent	57
Can use a range of verbs of advice and recommendation with noun phrases plus verbs in the infinitive.	NP + verb + NP + 'to' + VPinf	I want you to do it now. I advised them to get the train. I recommend people to eat first.	Phrase With infinitive Clause Dependent	57
Can omit words and phrases in a range of parallel structures.	ellipsis: omission of noun/verb/infinitive/'wh-' clauses	My parents expected me to go to college, but I didn't want to. [go to college] We need money for the flight and [money] to pay for the hotel.	Clause Basic construction Conjunction Coordinating	57
Can soften orders and requests using 'think', 'imagine', 'wonder', etc.	softening orders and requests with 'I hope/think/wonder'	I wonder if you'd like to come for a walk. Do you think you'll be able to lend me some money?	Clause Reported speech and ideas Conjunction Coordinating Clause Dependent	57
Can use 'due to' and 'owing to' to express causation and consequence.	prepositions of reason and purpose: 'due to', 'owing to'	Due/Owing to the hot weather, the school is closed today. The concert was cancelled due to/owing to problems with the sound system.	Preposition Cause and result Clause Result/cause	57
Can use non-defining (non-restrictive) relative clauses to add information.	non-defining relative clauses for information	My sister, who is married, lives in Prague. His house, which is for sale now, is beautiful.	Clause Relative Clause Dependent	57
Can talk about past beliefs and intentions in the passive.	Past clause of belief/reporting + 'would'/'was/were going to' + passive infinitive	We thought she would be killed. I told you he wasn't going to be elected.	Clause Reported speech and ideas Verb Tense Verb Passive	57
Can use 'so' in sentence-final positions as a placeholder (substitute) for verbs and verb phrases.	'so' as a placeholder	It was too expensive. - I told you so. John is from Seattle. - I thought so.	Adverb Position Verb Tags and question forms Adverb Conjunction and disjunction	58
Can use 'should(n't) have ...' to express regrets, wishes, or disapproval about the past.	past regrets with 'should(n't) have' + past participle	I should have gone to bed earlier. You shouldn't have bought that house.	Modal verb Obligation Modal verb Wishes and intentions	58
Can make statements about appearance using 'seem/appear' with verbs in the infinitive.	'seem/appear' + 'to' + VPinf	He seems to be quite rich. She appears to work hard.	Phrase With infinitive	58
Can use a range of verbs in the past continuous to refer to past plans and intentions.	NP + 'was intending/planning/hoping' + 'to' + VPinf	I was planning to buy a car. I wasn't intending to talk about it, but I changed my mind.	Verb Tense	58
Can express various degrees of likelihood and possibility using complement clauses.	'It's (un)certain/(im)probable/(im)possible/(un)likely' (+ 'that') + complement clause	It's unlikely that they'll come. It's possible I'm wrong.	Clause With 'be' Clause Dependent	58
Can describe hypothetical (counterfactual) past results of a previous action or situation using the third conditional.	third (past) conditional	I could have passed, if I'd studied harder. If we'd left earlier, we wouldn't have missed her.	Clause Conditional Verb Tense	58

Can use 'for' to introduce an infinitive clause with a different subject.	clause with 'is' + for + VPinf	The important thing is for you to arrive on time. My aim is for my children to go to university.	Phrase With infinitive Clause Dependent	58
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B2 (59-66)

Learning Objective	Structure	Example	Grammatical Categories	GSE
Can use a range of modals with passive infinitives referring to the present or future.	modals + passive	It could be done. It could be improved. The train might be delayed.	Modal verb Likelihood Modal verb Ability Verb Passive	59
Can refer to certainty and probability using 'certain/likely/due to' with verb phrases.	'certain/likely/due' + 'to' + VPinf	He's certain to pass the exam. The train is likely to be late. When are they due to arrive?	Phrase With 'be' Phrase With infinitive	59
Can omit the relative pronoun in defining (restrictive) relative clauses.	omission of relative pronoun in defining/restrictive clause	He's the friend (who) I told you about. That's the movie (that) I wanted to see.	Clause Relative	59
Can use 'need' with the passive infinitive to express necessity.	'need' + passive infinitive	The report needs to be completed this week. Homework needs to be handed in today.	Modal verb Obligation Phrase With infinitive Verb Passive	59
Can express alternative conditions with 'whether ... or not'.	'whether + VP1 + 'or' VP2/'whether or not' + VP	Whether she likes it or not, she's coming with us. The show starts tomorrow, whether or not it rains.	Conjunction Coordinating Clause Conditional	59
Can describe beliefs and opinions using verbs of judgement and evaluation in the passive.	'it's thought/believed/considered/etc. + that' + complement clause	It's believed that he died in Iraq. It's expected that students will graduate in three years.	Verb Passive Clause Dependent Clause Reported speech and ideas	59
Can use clauses with 'it' + 'be' ... to emphasise the topic or main point.	fronting: cleft sentences with 'it + be'	It's the money that keeps me in this job. It was his accent that made him hard to understand.	Clause Clefting and fronting Phrase With 'be'	59
Can use verb phrases with 'to' + infinitive as subject and complement.	VPinf as subject and complement	My dream is to live in New York. The effect of the drug was to give him a headache.	Phrase With infinitive	59
Can use clauses with 'What ...' to emphasise the topic or main point.	fronting: cleft sentences with 'What ...'	What we need now is a good night's sleep. What I said was that I don't need your help.	Clause Clefting and fronting Clause Relative	59
Can soften orders and requests by using verbs like 'thought', 'wondered', etc. in the past tense.	softening orders and requests with past tense	I thought perhaps you could help me. We hoped you'd come to our party. I was wondering if you could get me a ticket for the concert?	Verb Tense	59
Can use 'while', 'whereas' and 'whilst' (Br Eng) to contrast and compare actions and situations.	'while/whilst/whereas' for contrast	You enjoy running, whereas I find it very boring. While(st) I sympathise with you, I can't forget about what you did.	Conjunction Concession and contrast Clause Comparison	60

Can talk about past plans and intentions using 'not' meant/supposed to' + infinitive.	'(not) meant/supposed to' + infinitive	It was meant to be fun.	Verb Passive	60
Can express prohibition in the present or future with 'forbid' and '(not) allow'.	'forbid/not allow' + person + 'to' + VPinf	He wasn't supposed to do that. I forbid you to speak to him. We won't be allowed to take pictures.	Phrase With infinitive Verb Passive	60
Can report orders, requests and advice with infinitive clauses.	reported orders/requests/advice with 'to' + VPinf + VPinf	She told me not to do it. He warned us not to be late. She encouraged him to study.	Phrase With infinitive Clause Reported speech and ideas	60
Can express negative purpose with 'so as/ in order not to'.	so as/in order' + 'not to' + VPinf for negative purpose	In order not to seem stupid, he didn't say anything. I came in very quietly, so as not to wake anyone.	Conjunction Cause and result Phrase With infinitive Clause Negation	60
Can correctly use defining (restrictive) and non-defining (non-restrictive) relative clauses.	defining (restrictive) vs. non-defining (non-restrictive) relative clauses	I told my sister, who already knew what happened. Tell only the people who need the information.	Clause Relative	60
Can use the future continuous with reference to actions in progress at a specific time in the future.	future continuous	This time tomorrow I'll be flying to Rio. I'll be driving home from work at 5 p.m. this evening.	Verb Tense Adverb Time	60
Can use adverbials such as 'however', 'on the other hand', and 'though' to express concession.	concessive adverbials	I don't earn much – however, I have plenty of free time. We'll get there quicker by train. On the other hand, the bus is much cheaper.	Conjunction Concession and contrast Clause Dependent	61
Can make statements about appearance using 'seem/appear' (+ 'like/that') with complement clauses.	'seems/appears/looks' (+ 'like/that') + complement clause	It looks like he isn't coming. It appears that John has misunderstood.	Clause Dependent Clause Reported speech and ideas	61
Can construct phrases with '(not) worth ...' and '(no) point ...' to express the (lack of) usefulness or value of an action or suggestion.	expressing (lack of) use or value in an action with '(not) worth/(no) point (in)' + VPgerund	There's no point in talking about it. It's not worth repairing such an old car.	Phrase With gerund (-ing)	61
Can emphasise a statement by adding 'do' or 'did'.	additional auxiliary 'do' or 'did' for stress or emphasis	He does look nice in his new suit. I didn't get to see John, but I did see his mother.	Verb Auxiliary	61
Can express past intentions and plans with 'thinking of' and verbs in the gerund.	NP + 'was/were thinking of' + VPgerund	We were thinking of selling the house. Were you thinking of driving there?	Phrase With gerund (-ing) Preposition Complementiser Verb Tense	61
Can use non-defining (non-restrictive) relative clauses to make a comment.	non-defining relative clause for comment	He was late, which was unusual. It's raining, which is really annoying.	Clause Relative	61
Can describe past beliefs and opinions using 'it was' + passive forms of verbs of judgement and evaluation.	it's/it was thought/believed/considered/ etc.(that)' + complement clause	It was expected that women would get married in their 20s. It was thought that all the records had been destroyed.	Verb Passive Clause Dependent Verb Tense	61
Can speak about information acquired from others using 'hear' + '(that)' + complement clause.	'hear' + '(that)' + complement clause	I hear that John and Susie are getting married. I've heard that Martin's lost his job.	Clause Reported speech and ideas Conjunction Coordinating	62

Can use 'ought(n't)' to offer or ask for advice or suggestions.	'ought(n't)' to for advice or suggestions	You ought to go to a doctor. He oughtn't to drink so much. Where ought we to go?	Modal verb Obligation Phrase With infinitive	62
Can use 'as soon as' with the past simple and past perfect.	'as soon as' + past simple + past perfect	I handed the work in as soon as I had finished it. As soon as she'd eaten, she fell asleep.	Conjunction Time Verb Tense	62
Can use the past perfect continuous in a range of common situations.	past perfect continuous	I'd been living in London for three years when I met her. How long had you been waiting when I arrived?	Verb Tense Verb Auxiliary	62
Can use a range of common reporting verbs with 'that' + complement clause.	reporting verbs + 'that' + complement clause	He suggested that we come back later. She warned me that she would have to tell her father.	Clause Reported speech and ideas Conjunction Coordinating Clause Dependent	62
Can use 'I wish/if only ...' to express regrets and wishes about the past.	past regrets with 'I wish/if only'	If only I'd worked harder. I wish we'd bought that house.	Modal verb Wishes and intentions Verb Tense	62
Can make complex comparisons between verb/noun phrases.	VP1/NP1 + comparative adjective + 'than' + VP2/NP1	Being happy is more important than making money. The loss of his job made a bigger difference than the end of his marriage.	Adjective Comparison Conjunction Coordinating	62
Can use 'need' with verbs in the gerund to express necessity.	'need' + VPgerund	My hair needs cutting. The children need picking up.	Modal verb Obligation Phrase With gerund (-ing)	63
Can use the past perfect with adverbial clauses of time.	past perfect with adverbial clauses of time	I remembered it after I'd already left home. By the time I got there she'd gone.	Clause Time Verb Tense Adverb Time	63
Can use the past perfect passive.	past perfect passive	The goods had already been stolen. It had all been said before. The show had been cancelled.	Verb Passive Verb Tense	64
Can use noun phrases in place of verb phrases in formal written language.	noun phrases to verb phrases (nominalisation)	The weather has changed, which surprised us. The change in the weather surprised us. The money disappeared, which puzzled Marian. vs. Marian was puzzled by the disappearance of the money.	Clause Basic construction phrase Clifting and fronting	64
Can use gerunds in the passive form as complement	NP + VP + VPgerund (passive)	My mother loves being taken out. Children enjoy being read to.	Phrase With gerund (-ing) Verb Passive	64
Can use a range of complex conjunctions in conditional statements (all three types).	clause1 (action or event) + 'on condition that/as long as/ providing that/provided that' + clause 2 (condition)	on condition that as long as providing/provided that	Clause Conditional Conjunction Cause and result	64
Can use 'will' + infinitive for orders and instructions.	'he/you/they will' + VPinf for instructions	You will do as you are told. They will wait till they're called.	Modal verb Obligation Verb Imperative Verb Tense	65
Can make complex comparisons between clauses.	clause1 + comparative adjective + 'than' + clause2	There's more work to do than we have time for. She was more concerned with getting the job done than with doing it well.	Adjective Comparison Conjunction Coordinating	66

Can express purpose using 'so as to' with infinitive clauses.	'so as to' + VPInf for purpose	I got up at 6:00 so as to be on time. So as to keep fit, I go for a run every morning.	Conjunction Cause and result Phrase With infinitive	66
Can express regrets and preferences with 'would rather/it's time' with past tense clauses.	'would rather/it's time' + VP (past)	I'd rather we stayed in tonight. I'd rather we went to the cinema. It's time we left.	Modal verb Wishes and intentions	66
Can use 'as if/as though' with the present simple to refer to what appears to be the case.	'as if/as though' + complement clause (present; equivalent to first conditional)	It looks as though they're not coming.	Clause Conditional Verb Tense	66
Can omit subject + 'be' after 'if' in fixed expressions.	'if' + adjective/NP/PP with omission of pronoun + 'be'	if necessary, if any, if anything, if in doubt	Clause Conditional Phrase Basic construction	66
Can use 'shall' + infinitive for formal first-person statements about the future.	'I/we shall' + VPInf	I shall do my best.	Modal verb Wishes and intentions Verb Tense	66
Can use the future perfect with reference to actions to be completed by a specific time in the future.	future perfect	I'll have finished it by Saturday. The match won't have finished by 8 p.m.	Verb Tense Adverb Time Preposition Time	66
Can use adverbial phrases to make comments.	adverbial phrases for comment	Practically speaking ... At the end of the day... Taking the long view...	Adverb Modifier Phrase Clefting and fronting	66

B2+ (59-66)

Learning Objective	Structure	Example	Grammatical Categories	GSE
Can use the future perfect passive.	future perfect passive	The job will have been completed by next month. The package will have been delivered before you get home.	Verb Passive Verb Tense	67
Can use 'it is/was believed/reported that' + VP to report beliefs, reportes, rumours, etc.	passive reporting structures: 'it' + 'be' + 'believed/reported that' + VP	It's now believed that over 300 people died in the fire. It was reported that the army had taken control of the capital.	Clause Reported speech and ideas	67
Can describe hypothetical current results of a past action or situation using 'would ...' + VPInf (present) with the third conditional.	'if' + past perfect, hypothetical with 'would' + VPInf (present)	If I'd worked harder at school, I'd have a better job now. She would be here now if anyone had told her about the party.	Clause Conditional Clause Result/cause Verb Tense	67
Can use initial 'No matter' with relative pronouns for emphatic statements about the present and near future.	'No matter' + relative pronoun + clause	No matter what you say, I'm coming. No matter how much it costs, we're buying it.	Clause Clefting and fronting Clause Relative	68
Can express beliefs and opinions with 'is/are/was/were' + 'thought/believed to....'	NP + 'be' + 'thought/considered/believed/etc. to' + VPInf	He's thought to be about 50. Everyone was believed to have died in the fire.	Verb Passive Phrase With infinitive Clause Reported speech and ideas	69

Can use 'should' in hypothetical statements about the present and near future with inversion and omission of 'if'.	'should' + NP + VP; 'would' clause (second conditional)	Should you wish to invest in the business, please contact our office.	Clause Conditional Verb Tags and question forms	70
Can use 'as if/as though' with the past simple to refer to hypothetical or counterfactual circumstances.	'as if/as though' + complement clause (past simple; equivalent to second conditional)	You talk as though we didn't know each other.	Clause Conditional Verb Tense	71
Can ask questions with 'is it/was it' and complement clauses.	'wh-' word + 'is/was it' + complement clause (question)	What was it you wanted? Where is it that you were brought up?	Phrase Clefting and fronting Clause Relative	71
Can use a range of cleft sentences in the present, past and future.	cleft sentences (fronting)	The fact is that we can't go. What we'll do is call the airport. What we did in the end was to apologise.	Phrase Clefting and fronting	71
Can add information using 'not only ... but also ...'	'not only' + 'but also'	The information is not only poorly presented, but also inaccurate.	Clause Result/cause	71
Can order a sequence of events using an appended clause with present participle or 'having' + past participle.	reduced adverbial clauses with present participle or 'having' + past participle	Walking into the room, I bumped into Hiro. Having bought the tickets, we went for a coffee.	Clause Appended (participle) Clause Dependent	71
Can describe present or future outcomes of a hypothetical situation using initial 'only if' with inversion of subject and object.	'Only if' + first/second conditional with inversion	Only if you pay now will you avoid prosecution. Only if the weather conditions became much worse would they turn back.	Clause Conditional Clause Clefting and fronting	71
Can use 'one's' as an impersonal possessive adjective.	'one's' as generic possessive adjective	One should always do one's best.	Pronoun Generic/impersonal Noun Possessive (genitive)	71
Can use 'on the point of' (Br Eng) to talk about imminent events in the present and past.	immediate future with 'on the point of' + VPgerund	She's on the point of leaving her job. We were on the point of going out when Jane called.	Adverb Time Phrase With gerund (-ing)	71
Can use 'as if/as though' with the past perfect to refer to hypothetical (counterfactual) circumstances in the past.	'as if/as though' + complement clause (past perfect; equivalent to third conditional)	The house looked as though no one had lived there for years.	Clause Conditional Conjunction Coordinating Verb Tense	71
Can use 'since ...' to talk about reasons, causes and explanations.	'since' (=because) + sub-clause	Since you don't need your car today, can I borrow it? I assumed that you were out, since the lights were off.	Clause Result/cause Conjunction Cause and result	72
Can express impersonal belief and opinion using 'thought/believed to ...'	'thought/considered/believed/etc.' + 'to' + VPIInf	Leonardo is often thought to be the greatest artist who ever lived. This is believed to be the most valuable diamond in the world.	Phrase With infinitive Verb Passive	73
Can invert subject and verb after initial complex adverbials.	inversion with negative adverbials	In no way do I approve of the way he talked to you. Under no circumstances should you approach him.	Clause Clefting and fronting	74

C1 (76-84)

Learning Objective	Structure	Example	Grammatical Categories	GSE
Can add information using appended clauses with 'being' and/or passive participles.	appended participle clauses (present and passive)	Being a student, he gets a discount. Given enough time, she'll do it eventually.	Clause Appended (participle) Clause Dependent Clause Result/cause	76
Can replace past conditionals with 'but for' in formal statements.	'but for' + NP, 'would have' clause (third conditional)	But for their support, I would never have succeeded. He would have died but for the doctor's prompt action.	Clause Conditional Preposition Logical	77
Can make very polite requests with 'would you be so kind as to' + verbs in the infinitive.	'Would you be so kind as to' + VPinf ...?	Would you be so kind as to lend me some money?	Modal verb Requests, offers and permission Phrase With infinitive	80

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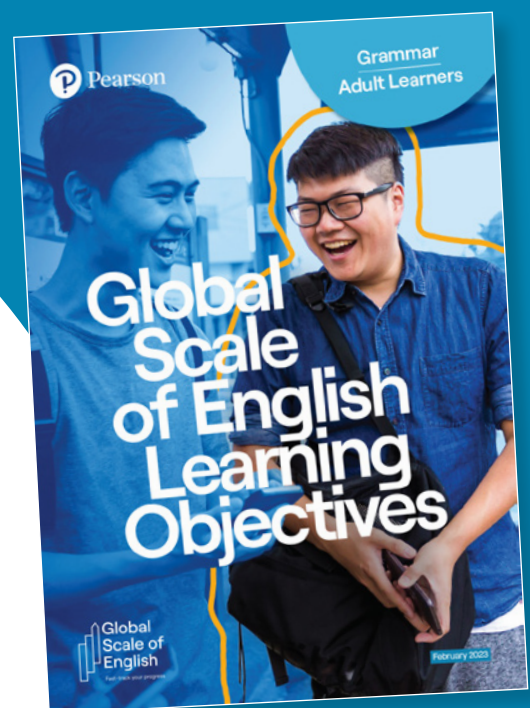
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