

### Language Specifications

CEFR B1 – in black font. Candidates at this level should be familiar with and be able to use these structures and phrases.

CEFR **B2 – in blue font**. Candidates at this level should be familiar with and be able to use the structures and phrases for B1 level as well as the additional ones highlighted in **blue**.

CEFR **C1 – in red font**. Candidates at this level should be familiar with and be able to use all of the structures and phrases for B1 and B2 level as well as the additional ones highlighted in **red**.

CEFR **C2 – in green font**. Candidates at this level should be familiar with and be able to use all of the structures and phrases for B1, B2, and C1 levels, as well as the additional ones highlighted in **green**.

<b>Present</b>	<b>Exemplary Structures</b>
Simple Present	<i>I live in the UK. She works as a teacher. Do they need help? We don't have enough plates.</i>
Present Continuous	<i>He's fixing the car right now. The girl is sitting on the bench. I'm not driving right now, we can talk.</i>
<b>Past</b>	
Simple Past	<i>He left half an hour ago. He didn't take his house keys with him. Did she tell you about her plans?</i>
Past Continuous	<i>I was watching TV when the phone rang. What were you doing at that time? I wasn't watching TV, I was reading.</i>
Used to	<i>I used to go to school here. She used to like seafood.</i>
Would expressing habit in the past	<i>When he was younger, he would cycle to work every day.</i>
Past Perfect	<i>She had attended many interviews before she was offered her current job.</i>
Past Perfect Continuous	<i>I was tired, as I had been working for over ten hours.</i>
<b>Future</b>	
Future Simple	<i>I will help you with this project. Will you meet me at the house? They won't come to our house tomorrow.</i>
Future Continuous	<i>I will be working on this project tomorrow evening. I won't be doing anything else at that time. Will you also be working then?</i>
Going to	<i>He's going to help me in the garden. I'm not going to work for much longer. Are you going to do any shopping later?</i>
Present Continuous to talk about future	<i>She's seeing a doctor at 2 pm.</i>
Future Perfect	<i>Hopefully, I will have finished this task before you come to visit.</i>

Future Perfect Continuous	<i>She will have been studying psychology for 5 years when she graduates next year.</i>
<b>Present Perfect</b>	
Present Perfect Simple (with for, since, ever, never)	<i>I've lived here for two years. I haven't seen him since Monday. Have you ever been to Greece? We've never been to this restaurant.</i>
Present Perfect Continuous (also with recently)	<i>You've been spending a lot of time with your friends recently. Have you been using your bike much? If not, could I borrow it?</i>
<b>Gerund and Infinitive</b>	
to + infinitive (to express purpose)	<i>I'm going to the shop <b>to get</b> some milk. I'm eating a lot of fruit <b>to stay</b> healthy.</i>
gerunds	<i>Walking is the best form of exercise. Watching TV all day is not much fun.</i>
<b>Conditionals</b>	
Zero conditional	<i>If you heat water, it boils.</i>
First Conditional	<i>If you don't tell him the truth, he will be annoyed.</i>
Second Conditional	<i>If I won a lot of money, I'd buy a nice house.</i>
Third conditional	<i>If you had told me about your problem, I could have helped you.</i>
Mixed conditionals	<i>If I had studied harder, I'd be at university now. If I wasn't working next month, I'd have suggested that we go camping one weekend.</i>
<b>Wish</b>	
Wish (present)	<i>I wish I had a less stressful job. I wish you didn't criticise me all the time.</i>
Wish (past)	<i>I wish they hadn't come with us on holiday, I couldn't relax at all. She wished she hadn't argued with her sister.</i>
If only (for regrets)	<i>If only I hadn't been so stubborn about that decision!</i>
<b>Passives</b>	
Simple passive (present)	<i>This dress is made of cotton.</i>
Simple passive (past)	<i>The tree was damaged by the storm.</i>
All tenses	<i>This recipe has been given to me by my grandmother. I'm being eaten alive by these mosquitoes.</i>
<b>Present Participle Clauses (C2 only)</b>	
Present participles with 'ing', for the following purposes: 1. To give the result of an action 2. To give the reason for an action  3. To talk about an action that happened at the same time as another action 4. To add information about the subject of the main clause	<i>1. The bomb exploded, <b>destroying the building</b>. 2. <b>Knowing she loved to read</b>, Richard bought her a book. 3. <b>Standing in the queue</b>, I realised I forgot my wallet at home. 4. <b>Starting in the new year</b>, the new policy bans cars in the city centre.</i>

<b>Reported Speech</b>	
Only with 'said' and 'told'	<i>She <b>said</b> that she wasn't hungry. I <b>said</b> that I would be happy to help. I <b>told</b> her that I was running late. My mum <b>told</b> me to visit</i>
Reporting verbs in the past simple: to report to advise	<i>They <b>reported</b> that the volcano might erupt at any time. He <b>advised</b> me to prepare well for the interview.</i>
Reporting verbs in past tenses: to report to advise to suggest to deny	<i>They <b>reported</b> that the volcano might erupt at any time. He <b>advised</b> me to prepare well for the interview. "Let's go to the beach, since it's a lovely day," she <b>suggested</b>. They <b>denied</b> breaking the vase, but I knew they had done it.</i>
Reporting verbs in all tenses and questions: Question forms – 'want to know'/'ask'  to accuse to promise to refuse  to regret	<i>"Why did you do it?". John <b>wanted to know</b> why I had done it. "Do you want a snack?". Susan <b>asked me</b> if I wanted a snack. "It was you; I know it!" <b>accused</b> Tom. She <b>promised</b> to visit me every weekend. He <b>had refused</b> to clean up his room until he finished the game. "I'm sorry, I wish I hadn't done it." said Jenny. She <b>regretted</b> ruining her daughter's wedding.</i>
<b>Modal verbs</b>	
Can / can't for permission	<i>You can have as much cake as you want. Can I open the window? You can't smoke in here.</i>
Can / can't for ability	<i>I can use Word well, but I can't use Excel at all. Can you swim well?</i>
Might for possibility	<i>I might go for a walk later today.</i>
Must for obligation	<i>You must remove your shoes in the hallway.</i>
Mustn't for prohibition	<i>You mustn't wear make up at school.</i>
Have to for obligation / lack of	<i>You have to study hard to pass your exam. You don't have to finish this task today.</i>
Should for obligation	<i>You should study harder to pass your exam.</i>
Need to for obligation	<i>You need to study harder to pass your exam.</i>
Shouldn't have	<i>You shouldn't have spoken so rudely to your colleague.</i>
Allowed to – lack of permission across all tenses	<i>She's not allowed to walk the dog by herself. She wasn't allowed to walk the dog by herself. She won't be allowed to walk the dog by herself.</i>
Must have (certainty)	<i>It must have been very difficult for you to talk so openly.</i>
Can't have (certainty)	<i>She can't have left the building, her handbag is still on her desk.</i>
Could have (speculation)	<i>I don't think anyone could have done anything. He had already made up his mind.</i>

Might have (speculation)	<i>He might have really believed that it was a good idea at the time.</i>
<b>Adjectives</b>	
comparative	<i>He is much <b>taller than</b> his brother. This sofa is <b>more expensive than</b> the other one. This pizza is <b>as good as</b> the one we had before. I'm feeling <b>less tired than</b> I did earlier.</i>
superlative	<i>She's <b>the strongest</b> girl I know.</i>
ending in '-ed' and '-ing'	<i>She was <b>interested</b> in the lecture. The lecture was <b>interesting</b>.</i>
<b>Adverbs</b>	
Adverbs of time, place, and frequency: various.	Examples: <i>I <b>usually</b> go to the gym on weekends. [frequency] They ate popcorn and watched movies <b>all day</b>. [time] I searched <b>everywhere</b> but I couldn't find him. [place]</i>
comparative	<i>You got ready <b>more quickly than</b> the others.</i>
superlative	<i>She worked <b>the hardest</b> of the group.</i>
<b>Intensifiers</b>	
really, too, so, enough, quite, extremely, much too	<i>I've got a <b>really</b> difficult decision to make. The water was <b>extremely</b> cold. He speaks <b>too</b> quickly.</i>
<b>Phrasal verbs:</b> <i>fill out sth (complete) give up sth (stop) put sth off (delay) put sth aside (save money)  turn up smwh (appear) turn sth down (refuse)</i>	<i>You need to <b>fill out this form</b> to register. She <b>gave up cycling</b> because she wasn't enjoying it. We should <b>put the trip off</b> until we save more money. Holidays are expensive, so I <b>put £100 aside</b> every month to be able to afford it. He wasn't invited, but he just <b>turned up</b> at the party! The job offer wasn't what I was looking for, so I <b>turned it down</b>.</i>
<b>Phrasal verbs:</b> <i>make up 'your' mind (decide) get on with sb (be friendly)  get over sth (recover)  go along with sth (agree without enthusiasm) go on (continue) cut down on (reduce) call off sth (cancel) catch on (become popular)</i>	<i>She had <b>made up her mind</b> about him a long time ago. Me and my mum <b>get on really well</b> – she's my best friend. I finally <b>got over the flu</b> last week.  It wasn't my idea, but I <b>went along with it</b>.  "<b>Go on</b> dad, finish the story please." I decided to <b>cut down on</b> sugar as part of my diet. They <b>called off</b> the match because of bad weather. We never thought this trend would <b>catch on</b>, but it's all over the social media!</i>
<b>Phrasal verbs:</b> <i>come round to (agree)  come up (a situation presents itself)</i>	<i>My parents finally <b>came round</b> to my way of thinking and I am glad to say they are most supportive. An interesting job opportunity <b>came up</b> last week to work abroad. I planned to be at the meeting, but something <b>came up</b> last minute and I couldn't go.</i>

<p>fall behind (fail to do sth on time) fall out with sb (to argue and stop being friendly)</p> <p>set out (aim)</p> <p>set off sth (start) put sb/sth first (treat sb/sth as more important than anything else)</p> <p>put sth into practice (make sth happen/try sth out)</p>	<p>He was ill last week and <b>fell behind</b> on his homework. I <b>fell out with</b> my best friend yesterday and we are no longer speaking.</p> <p>She <b>set out</b> to become the youngest ever winner of the championship. The announcement <b>set off</b> a wave of riots. She is a caring person and great friend – she always <b>puts her family first</b>.</p> <p>The idea was great, so we decided to <b>put it into practice</b> straight away.</p>
<b>Idioms (C2 only)</b>	
<p>'someone's' cup of tea (preference)</p> <p>under the weather (unwell)</p> <p>out of the blue (unexpectedly)</p> <p>spill the beans (not keep a secret)</p> <p>come rain or shine (no matter what) the/that ship has sailed (missed opportunity)</p>	<p>Cycling isn't really my <b>cup of tea</b>; I prefer indoor sports. Tom was feeling <b>under the weather</b>, so he couldn't go to work. One day, <b>out of the blue</b>, she announced she was leaving the company. It was completely unexpected. I already know your secret - your best friend <b>spilled the beans</b>. I promise, <b>come rain or shine</b>, I'll be at your graduation. You waited too long and the job isn't available anymore. That <b>ship has sailed</b> so keep looking.</p>
<b>Discourse markers (linking words)</b>	
<b>Connectors:</b> but, because, and	They wanted to see the film, <b>but</b> it had bad reviews. They need to save money <b>because</b> they are buying a house.
<b>To add something:</b> Firstly/Secondly/Thirdly, also	<b>Firstly</b> , we need to organise the schedule.
Additionally, moreover, furthermore	<b>Furthermore</b> , the park needs new benches.
<b>For contrast:</b> however	I am happy for them. <b>However</b> , she is not a nice person.
Although, even though, on the one hand/on the other hand	<b>Although</b> she had decided what to do, she wasn't sure about her decision. <b>On the one hand</b> , she did not try hard enough. <b>On the other hand</b> , she had been very busy lately.
Despite/In spite of, nonetheless, whereas	They still went on the trip, <b>despite</b> the weather warning. The report was negative. <b>Nonetheless</b> , we went ahead with the project.
<b>To summarise/conclude:</b> in conclusion, to sum up, finally	<b>In conclusion</b> , we need to do more for the environment. <b>Finally</b> , he arrived at his destination.
On the whole, in general	<b>On the whole</b> , it is a good idea but it needs careful planning.