

review





massive



submit





entrepreneur



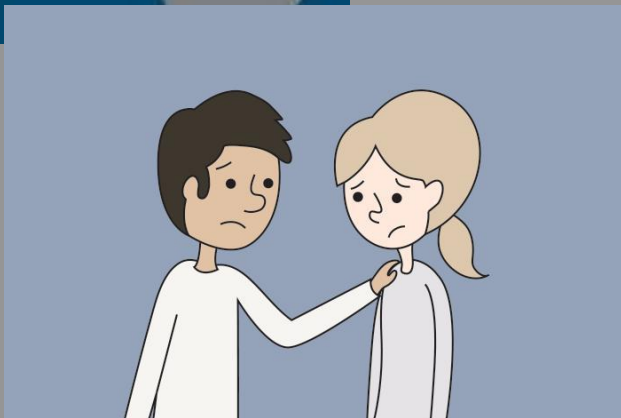
Shoplifting



Resign



shyness



sympathy



stubbornness



Using **Although**, **In spite of**, **Despite**

ALTHOUGH

Although + Subject + Verb

- **Although** he is handicapped, he has been able to perpetuate his daily life.
- **Although** teachers give a lot of advice, students don't always take it.
- **Although** I am tired, I don't want to sleep.
- **Although** the weather was cold, we decided not to wear our jackets.

IN SPIE OF

In spite of + Noun/pronoun

In spite of + verb -ing

- **In spite of** being a millionaire, he lives in a very small flat.
- **In spite of** being insulted, he managed to keep his temper.
- She failed the test **in spite of** studying hard.
- We had a great time **in spite of** the rain.
- **In spite of** her resolve, she responded.



DESPITE

Despite + Noun/pronoun

Despite + verb -ing

- I cannot help liking him **despite** his many faults.
- **Despite** the sunshine, the snow has not yet melted.
- The Church would be the first to say it **despite** what I have been.
- I enjoyed the movie **despite** having a headache.
She is not attractive, **despite** her beauty.

CONJUNCTIONS

ALTHOUGH

THOUGH

EVEN THOUGH

English Study Page



ALTHOUGH + SUBJECT + VERB

in spite of something

Example: Although she ran very fast, she lost the race.

English Study Page



THOUGH + SUBJECT + VERB

in spite of something

Example: Though it was very late, students kept studying.

English Study Page



EVEN THOUGH + SUBJECT + VERB

in spite of something

Example: Even though she was very tired, she decided to go out.

- 6 I'm sure that I lost my watch when we were on the beach. (must)
I _____ my watch when we were on the beach.
- 7 It only takes a little time to download a film from this website. (much)
It _____ time to download a film from this website.
- 8 I'm really sorry that I copied your work in the exam. (should)
I _____ your work in the exam.
- 9 It's possible that Tracey lied to us. (may)
Tracey _____ to us.
- 10 Every student at school came to the Open Day. (all)
_____ at school went to the Open Day.

Mark: ___ / 10

Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences with the adjectives and verbs below, adding prepositions to each one.

familiar harmful keen log scroll set unhappy

- 1 Something's wrong. I can't _____ to my computer.
- 2 How do I _____ a new Facebook account?
- 3 Kerri bought a new laptop because she was very _____ her old one.
- 4 I'm going to _____ to the top of the article and read it again.
- 5 I'm _____ this program because I've used it before.
- 6 Old batteries pollute the environment, and they are very _____ animals.
- 7 I'm not very _____ high-tech fantasy films like *Iron Man*, but many people love them.

Mark: ___ / 7

1 Choose the correct words to complete the online chat.

MikeShaw Why didn't you go to the concert, Lisa? ¹**All** / **Every** of our friends were there.

Lisa B When I tried to buy a ticket, there weren't ²**some** / **any** left. But that's a good thing anyway. I ³**couldn't have** / **can't have** gone in the end because I was ill yesterday.

MikeShaw Really? You ⁴**should have** / **shouldn't have** phoned me. I ⁵**might have** / **might not have** come round to see you before the concert.

Lisa B Thanks, but there was ⁶**no** / **any** need to do anything like that – I wasn't *really* ill. I ⁷**must have** / **should have** eaten something bad, but I'm fine now. Anyway, how was the concert?

MikeShaw It was great. And after the show, a ⁸**little** / **few** of us went to a party and met the band!

Lisa B Really? They don't let ⁹**much** / **many** people go to the band party. It must have been difficult to get in.

MikeShaw Not really. My cousin Ben knows one of the band members – Suzie Steele. They worked together for ¹⁰**a little** / **a lot** time before Suzie became famous.

Mark: ___ / 10

2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Write 2–4 words.

1 Maybe Suzie didn't see your text message (might)

Suzie _____ your text message.

2 I only spend a little money on apps and music. (much)

I _____ money on apps and music.

3 Dan definitely didn't steal the money because he's very honest. (can't)

Dan _____ the money because he's very honest.

4 I'm sure the school play was a big success. (must)

The school play _____ a big success.

5 I only ate a little food for lunch, so I'm really hungry now. (lot)

I _____ of food for lunch, so I'm really hungry now.

- 6 I'm sure Simon didn't win the race because he isn't a good runner. (could)
Simon _____ the race because he isn't a good runner.
- 7 I don't like that smartphone or that one. (either)
I don't like _____ the smartphones.
- 8 All the computers have a 10% discount at the moment. (every)
_____ a 10% discount at the moment.
- 9 It's possible that Jan and Liam have gone into town. (may)
Jan and Liam _____ into town.
- 10 Sean answered nearly all of the questions in the exam correctly. (most)
Sean answered _____ the questions in the exam correctly.

Mark: ___ / 10

Vocabulary

3 Complete the sentences with the adjectives and verbs below, adding prepositions to each one.

addicted click come dissatisfied follow scroll sensitive

- 1 I read all of Katy Perry and Rihanna's tweets. Who do you _____ Twitter?
- 2 Can you _____ to the bottom of the page?
- 3 We took the phone back to the shop and complained because we were very _____ it.
- 4 Let's go to the other website. Just _____ that link.
- 5 My grandma is very _____ the weather. Her legs hurt when it's cold.
- 6 Mandy is _____ taking selfies. She takes them all the time.
- 7 It's a very difficult maths problem, but our teacher has given us three days to _____ an answer.

5 Match the quotes with the words below.

camcorder drama geography I.C.T. R.E. smartwatch

- 1 Of course, Mecca was much smaller in the time of Mohammed.
- 2 Remember, there has been a murder in this play. So pretend to be worried and sad.
- 3 It's my favourite lesson because we learn how to write programs.
- 4 Because you wear it all the time, you can always check the internet.
- 5 Over time, rivers cut through the land and make deep valleys, like the Grand Canyon.
- 6 Come on, smile! I'm filming you.

Mark: ___ / 6

Use of English

6 Complete the text with the words below.

as first like opinion rather seem theme thing though whereas

The common ¹ _____ in the photos is technology, namely smartwatches. In the ² _____ photo there is a woman on a train who is looking at her watch, ³ _____ in the second photo there are two men jogging and wearing smartwatches. The woman looks ⁴ _____ she is on her way to work and checking her emails. It looks to me ⁵ _____ if she's just had a notification of a new message and is looking to see who the sender is. She is holding a book but her attention is directed at the small screen on her wrist. In the second photo the men are running, ⁶ _____ than looking at their watches. It doesn't look to me as ⁷ _____ they're interested in anything apart from their sport. In my ⁸ _____, athletes wear smartwatches to check their performance, such as counting their steps or their heart rates, and not to stay connected with work. They don't ⁹ _____ stressed or like they need to be checking their phones every two minutes. For me, the important ¹⁰ _____ is that we should all have periods of time when we are unconnected from our studies or work, and just use technology for leisure.

Mark:

Mel17 You ⁷**shouldn't have / should have** got it without talking to me first. My dad is the manager of a phone shop. He ⁸**must have / could have** given you a discount.

StevenJ Yeah, I know that. But I didn't want to bother you, or him. He ⁹**can't have / could have** been really busy yesterday because it was a Saturday and town was full of people. And anyway, he ¹⁰**might not have / must have** remembered me.

Mel17 He certainly remembers you, Steven. He's seen you at the judo club lots of times!

Mark: ___ / 10

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Write 2-4 words.

1 Maybe Ryan didn't get your email. (might)

Ryan _____ your email.

2 Nearly all my friends have got smartphones. (most)

_____ my friends have got smartphones.

3 Helen definitely wasn't asleep when I phoned. (can't)

Helen _____ when I phoned.

2 Write sentences using the words in bold to write defining or non-defining relative clauses.
Add commas where necessary.

1 the skirt / I / **buy** / cost / £15

2 that / be / the school / **my dad** / **work** / as a maths teacher

3 Lucy / **photos** / **be** / **very good** / win / the art prize every year

4 May / be / a / nice girl / **family** / **own a shop on the High Street**

5 my best friend Jack / **write** / **songs** / be / very creative

6 Sally / just / start / work at a sports centre / **she** / **help** / **disabled athletes**

3 Combine the sentences to write single sentences containing defining or non-defining relative clauses.

1 My boss speaks Mandarin Chinese. He's British but grew up in Beijing.

2 She's the new girl. I really want to meet her.

3 This is a great website. You can download music here.

4 The young entrepreneur started a computer business. I met him on a train.

Mark: ___ / 4

Vocabulary

4 Match sentences 1–6 with adjectives and nouns A–F. Then circle the correct word to complete the sentence.

- 1 You supported me when everybody was against me. Thank you for your _____ .
- 2 You're very _____ , but unfortunately we don't live in a perfect world.
- 3 Einstein is one of the most _____ people who has ever lived.
- 4 It won't be easy, but I'm _____ to work hard and succeed.
- 5 Gary is always telling people how good he is. He needs a little _____ .
- 6 The doctor is very busy, so you'll have to be _____ and wait to see her.

- A **patient / patience**
- B **modest / modesty**
- C **determined / determination**
- D **loyal / loyalty**
- E **idealistic / idealism**
- F **intelligent / intelligence**

2 Write sentences using the words in bold to write defining or non-defining relative clauses.
Add commas where necessary.

1 that / be / the hospital / **my mum work** / as a nurse

2 the helicopter paramedics / **give** / **emergency health treatment** / save / many lives

3 millions of tourists / **come** / **from all over the world** / visit / Oxford every year

4 the sales assistant / **I** / **speak** / **to** / give / me a refund straightaway

5 this yellow house / **a famous artist** / **once** / **live** / be / now / a local tourist attraction

6 my sister / know / someone / **parents** / **be** / **actors**

3 Combine the sentences to write single sentences containing defining or non-defining relative clauses.

1 She's a neighbour. Her son goes to my school.

2 Auntie May works as a nurse at the Chicago Memorial Hospital. She lives in the USA.

3 An okapi is strange animal. It lives in Central Africa.

4 Michelle started a business five years ago. It's doing very well.

Mark: ___ / 4

Vocabulary

4 Match sentences 1–6 with adjectives and nouns A–F. Then circle the correct word to complete the sentence.

- 1 _____ is important in this job because we have to change our plans all the time.
- 2 Thanks for sending me a card when I was ill. That was very _____ of you.
- 3 Why do you always think bad things will happen? _____ isn't a good thing.
- 4 Wendy is really _____ so she finds it difficult to meet new people.
- 5 You're so _____, Greg. You never change your mind about anything.
- 6 Tamara has got a lot of _____. She wants to be successful, rich and world-famous.

A **shy / shyness**

B **Pessimistic / Pessimism**

C **ambitious / ambition**

D **thoughtful / thoughtfulness**

E **stubborn / stubbornness**

F **Flexible / Flexibility**



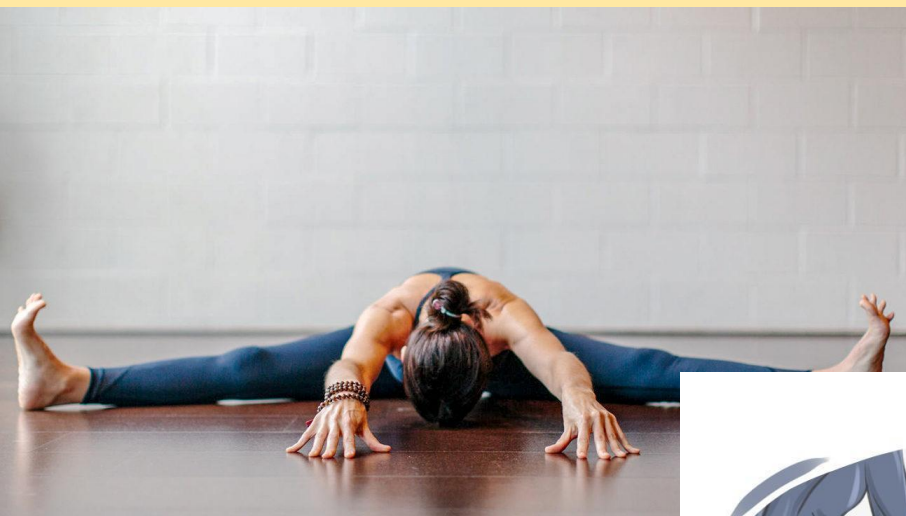
wage



Warehouse



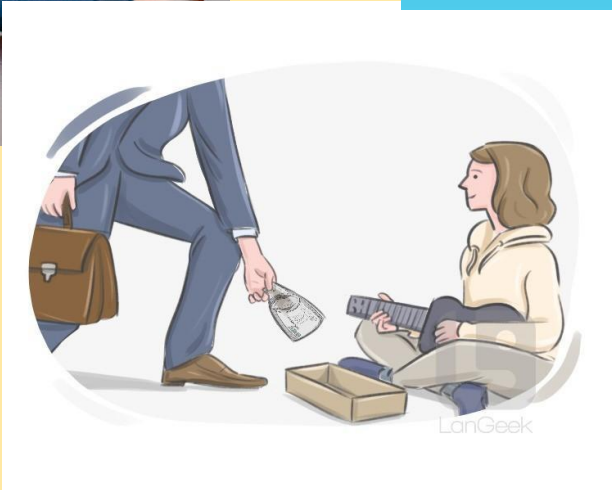
interacting



flexibility



honesty



generosity



inteligance



identification



achievement



COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

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1 SYLLABLE

+ -ER/-EST

OLD

OLDER

THE OLDEST

CHEAP

CHEAPER

THE CHEAPEST

HIGH

HIGHER

THE HIGHEST

1 SYLLABLE
CONS.-VOWEL-CONS.

HOT

HOTTER

THE HOTTEST

BIG

BIGGER

THE BIGGEST

DOUBLE CONSONANT
+ -ER/-EST

THIN

THINNER

THE THINNEST

2 SYLLABLES ENDING -Y*

HEALTHY

HEALTHIER

THE HEALTHIEST

-Y → -IER/IEST

*ADVERBS → MORE/MOST
MORE SLOWLY (NOT SLOWLIER)

HAPPY

HAPPIER

THE HAPPIEST

NOISY

NOISIER

THE NOISIEST

2 OR MORE SYLLABLES

FAMOUS

MORE FAMOUS

THE
MOST FAMOUS

MORE/MOST + ADJECTIVE

GENEROUS

MORE GENEROUS

THE
MOST GENEROUS

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

GOOD

BETTER

THE BEST

BAD

WORSE

THE WORST

FAR

FARTHER
FURTHER

THE FARTHEST
THE FURTHEST

angry	angrier than	the angriest
attractive	more attractive than	the most attractive
bad	worse than	the worst
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
big	bigger than	the biggest
bitter	bitterer	bitterest
black	blacker	blackest
bloody	bloodier	bloodiest
blue	bluer	bluest
boring	more boring than	the most boring
brave	braver than	the bravest
cheap	cheaper than	the cheapest
cold	colder than	the coldest
dark	darker than	the darkest
hot	hotter than	the hottest
hungry	hungrier than	the hungriest
safe	safer than	the safest
short	shorter than	the shortest
silly	sillier than	the silliest
soon	sooner than	the soonest
strange	stranger than	the strangest
successful	more successful than	the most successful
strong	stronger than	the strongest
sweet	sweeter than	the sweetest
tall	taller than	the tallest
terrible	more terrible than	the most terrible



operation



Wide screen




embarrassed



bored



guilty



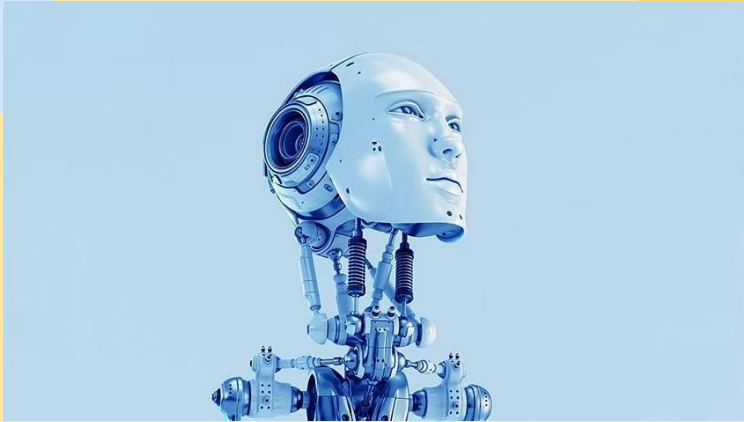
My life
My rules
My attitude !



judge



measure



artificial



Frightened



Excited

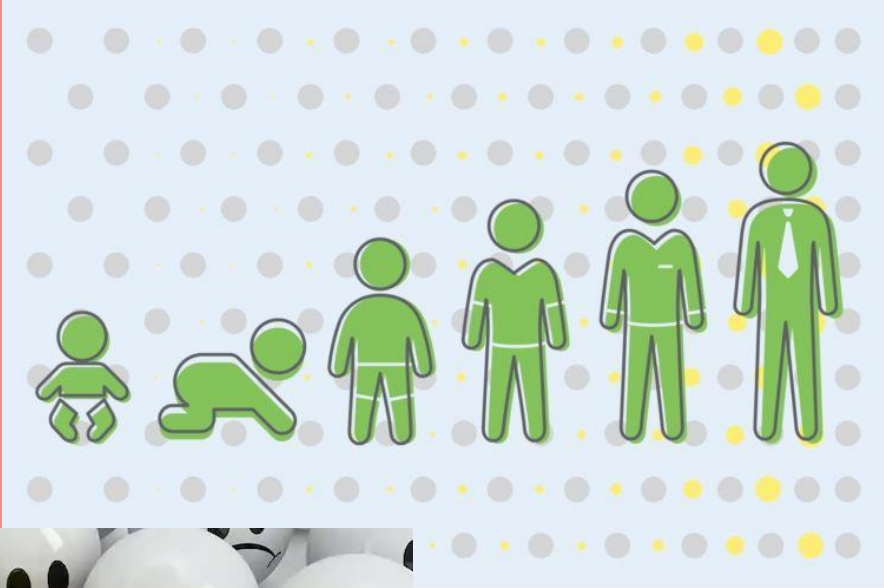


Interested





loyalty



maturity



Optimism / pessimism



PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

IN

- **in** time
- **in** demand
- **in** of focus
- **in** an uproar
- **in** answer to
- **in** anticipation of
- **in** arrears
- **in** danger
- **in** debt
- **in** decline
- **in** defense of
- **in** detail
- **in** disgrace
- **in** disguise
- **in** fact
- **in** fairness to

ON

- **on** watch
- **on** schedule
- **on** the record
- **on** the road
- **on** oath
- **on** pain of
- **on** the air
- **on** balance
- **on** a diet
- **on** a journey
- **on** a trip
- **on** a large scale
- **on** a small scale
- **on** a pension
- **on** a regular basis
- **on** a spree

AT

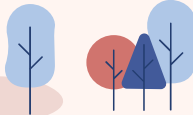
- **at** high speed
- **at** risk
- **at** one's side
- **at** a fraction of
- **at** the outset
- **at** the end
- **at** sight
- **at** the double
- **at** one time
- **at** a discount
- **at** a distance
- **at** a glance
- **at** a guess
- **at** a loose and
- **at** a loss
- **at** a low ebb

BY

- **by** chance
- **by** the name of
- **by** luck
- **by** accident
- **by** air
- **by** sea
- **by** land
- **by** all accounts
- **by** all means
- **by** any standard
- **by** appointment
- **by** birth
- **by** check
- **by** coincidence
- **by** courtesy of
- **by** definition

OUT

- **out** of fashion
- **out** of print
- **out** of step
- **out** of breath
- **out** of context
- **out** of control
- **out** of curiosity
- **out** of jealousy
- **out** of date
- **out** of doors
- **out** of duty
- **out** of hand
- **out** of ideas
- **out** of one's mind
- **out** of order
- **out** of sight



Adjective	Preposition	Example
Afraid	Of	I'm afraid of spiders.
Aware	Of	I'm aware of the situation.
Addicted	To	Is he addicted to smoking?
Excited	About	I'm so excited about the holidays!
Capable	Of	I'm capable of learning all these prepositions.
Familiar	With	Are you familiar with our rules?
Pleased	With	I'm pleased with your performance.
Married	To	He's married to Julia.
Dedicated	To	Is this book dedicated to him?



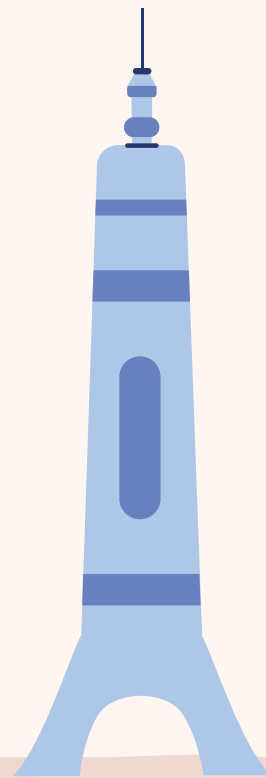
pleased



proud



worried



DRIVER LICENSE

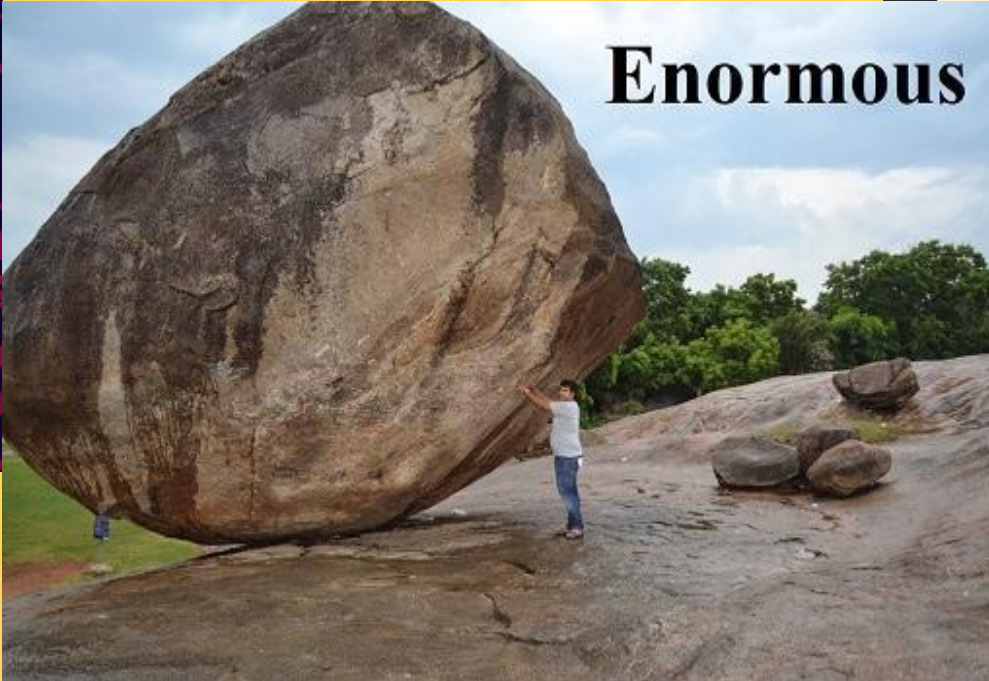
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DOB DD-MM-YYYY Exp DD-MM-YY

JOHN DOE
123 PRINCE ST
N. ING. 100-00-00

Hgt Eyes
Type Exp
Restrictions

SUSPENDED

AA 0123456789 DONOR ❤️





Sensible



Polite



Patient



	Meaning	Example Sentences
Who	Relates to people (Subject)	The musician who wrote this song is French.
Whom	Relates to people (Object)	I know the boy whom sits next to you.
Which	Relates to animals and objects	This is the cake which Mary made.
Why	Refers to reason	Do you know the reason why the market is closed today?
When	Refers to time	The day when the concert takes place is Saturday.
Where	Refers to places	This is the house where my son was born.
Whose	Refers to possession	The boy whose phone just rang should stand up.
That	Relates to people, animals and things	12th September is the date that I was born.

WHICH, WHO, WHERE



WHO

Who refers to people and sometimes pet animals.

Example Sentences;

- We don't know the man **who** donated this money.
- The musician **who** wrote this song is French.
- The woman **who** I saw yesterday was Michael.
- The man **who** is eating a pizza likes eating hamburger.

WHICH

Which refers to objects (animals and things).

Example Sentences;

- Mary bought the top hybrid car, **which** will help her save on gas.
- This is the car **which** Alex wants to buy.
- I saw the dog **which** entered the house.
- I've repaired the chair **which** was broken last week.

WHERE

Where refers to a particular place.

Example Sentences;

- I know a restaurant **where** the seafood is excellent.
- That's the place where the accident occurred.
- This is the house **where** I was born.
- They went to Paris, **where** they would meet a woman.

DEFINING VS NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

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DEFINING

NO COMMAS

NECESSARY INFORMATION. Essential to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

*I called my brother **who lives in Ontario**.*

(=I have more than one brother and I called the one that lives in Ontario)

WE CAN USE THAT

We **CAN** use **THAT** instead of **WHO/WHICH**.

*That's the mug **WHICH/THAT** I bought in Paris.
I didn't know the man **WHO/THAT** was there.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CAN BE OMITTED

We **CAN** omit **WHO/WHICH/THAT** when they are followed by **SUBJECT + VERB**

*Do you like the song **(WHICH/THAT)** I wrote?
That's the man **(WHO/THAT)** I like.*

NON-DEFINING

BETWEEN COMMAS

EXTRA INFORMATION. Not necessary to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

*My brother, **who lives in Ontario**, is older.*

(=I have only one brother and I'm just mentioning that he lives in Ontario)

WE CANNOT USE THAT

We **CANNOT** use **THAT** instead of **WHO/WHICH**.

*These bikes, **WHICH** cost a fortune, are made in Japan. (NOT ~~that cost a fortune~~)*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CANNOT BE OMITTED

We **CANNOT** omit **WHO/WHICH**

*They introduced me to John, **who** I liked immediately. (NOT ~~John, I liked immediately~~)*



ambition



enthusiasm



creativity

FACT VERSUS OPINION

Fact is a piece of information that can be proved with concrete evidence

Can be proved or verified with evidence

Objective

Does not change

Opinion is a view or judgment about something

Cannot be proved by evidence

Personal & subjective

May differ according to different people

PAST MODALS OF DEDUCTION

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MUST

90-100% sure
it's TRUE

+ infinitive
(present meaning)

- ➔ She must be in the garden.
- ➔ Look at their house. They must be rich.

+ HAVE +
past participle
(past meaning)

- ➔ She must have been in the garden when I called.

Use CAN'T
(not MUSTN'T)

- ➔ He's just left. He can't be too far. (NOT mustn't be)

CAN'T

90-100% sure
NOT true

+ infinitive
(present meaning)

- ➔ She can't be his mother. She's too young.
- ➔ He's just left. He can't be too far.

+ HAVE +
past participle
(past meaning)

- ➔ You can't have seen her. She was at home.

COULDN'T HAVE
+ past participle
(also possible)

- ➔ You couldn't have seen her.

MAY MIGHT

30-50% sure
it's (or not)
true

+ infinitive
(present meaning)

- ➔ He may/might take the next train.
- ➔ She may/might not be home yet.

+ HAVE +
past participle
(past meaning)

- ➔ He may have taken a different train. He'll call.
- ➔ He might not have heard you.

COULD also possible

- ➔ He could be hurt.

SHOULD OUGHT TO

expected to
be true

+ infinitive
(present meaning)

- ➔ He should be/ought to be at work now.
- ➔ It shouldn't be/ought not to be too far now.

+ HAVE +
past participle
(past meaning)

- ➔ You should have packed/ought to have packed your things. You're going to be late.
- ➔ You shouldn't have done/ought not to have done that. It was rude.

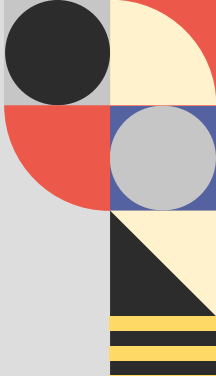
Modal	Concept	Example
Would have	<i>Past unreal action</i>	If I had guessed the future, I would have taken some precautions against what would happen.
Could have	<i>Past unreal ability</i>	He could have taken the flight.
May have	<i>Past unreal possibility</i>	We may have passed the math exam, but it was in Spanish.
Might have	<i>Past unreal small probability</i>	You might have sold the car., if you really needed the Money.
Should have	<i>Past unreal recommendation</i>	You should have listened to the teacher.
Must have	<i>Past unreal assumption</i>	We must have been crazy!

Modal Verbs

Look at the table and do the task.

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Must	Obligation	You must stop when lights turn red.
	Certainty	He must be tired, due to overworked.
Can	Ability	I can swim.
	Permission	Can I use you phone please.
Could	Ability	When I was younger I could run fast.
	Permission	Excuse me, could I just say something?
May	Possibility	It may rain tomorrow!
	permission	May I use your phone, please?
Might	Possibility	I might go on holiday to Fiji next year.
	Permission	Might I suggest an idea?
Should Ought to	Advice	You should / ought to revise your lessons
	Conclusion	He should / ought to be very tired.
Would Will	Prediction	I would be surprised if he is not elected.
	Request	Will you be quiet!



Come up with



Ask sb out



Bring sth up



PHRASAL VERB

CALL SOMETHING OFF

cancel



"Jason **called the wedding off** because he wasn't in love with his fiancé."

Call sth off



Run out of sth

COME ACROSS

To meet somebody by chance, encounter
E.g. *What are the most common clichés you **come across** in **business**?*



GIVE UP

TAKE AFTER



Give up = to quit; to stop doing something

To stop doing something, especially something that used to be a habit.

To stop consuming (eating, drinking, etc.) something because it is not good for your health.

- ✓ You should **give up** smoking because not only is it bad for your health, but it also makes you look ugly.



Give up = to surrender; to stop trying

You abandon your attempt to do something when you realize that there may be no way of completing it successfully. To stop making an effort.

- ✓ He **gave up** after realizing that he couldn't win the game.
- ✓ I **give up** - can you please tell me the answer?



Give up = to sacrifice time or something

To spend time doing an activity that you would normally spend (or you would prefer to spend) doing something else.

- ✓ I **gave up** all my free time this week to study for the exam.
- ✓ We **gave up** our weekend to help our friend move house.

= to resemble (someone) in appearance or habit (Transitive)

This phrasal verb is used when you want to say that someone looks like (or resembles) an older member of the family, usually their mother or father. This similarity is either of physical appearance, temperament, a habit or general characteristic.



This phrasal verb is inseparable.

You can only say:
He **takes after** his father.
and NOT:
He **takes** ~~his father~~ **after**.

EXAMPLE SENTENCES

- Mark is so hot-headed. He **takes after** his father.
- Stephanie is very pretty. She definitely **takes after** her mother.
- The baby **takes after** his father. They both cry for no reason at all.
- My children are so intelligent. I'm sure they **take after** me. 😊

WORK OUT 1

Meaning: to think of a solution for dealing with a problem.

We have to work out a way to fit this shelf here.
Environmentalists are trying to work out a solution for global warming.

WORK OUT 2

Meaning: exercise

Ivan has been working out at the gym all morning.
People need to work out for better health.

WORK OUT 3

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Meaning: finish something adequately.

Ex: We managed to fix the car so everything worked out well.



TURN



Turn down

to reduce the level or volume on a device

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Turn to

to look for support, help or advice



Turn up

to arrive, to appear

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Turn into

to become something different than they used to be



Turn back

to go back or return to the direction you came

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Turn away

to refuse entry or admission



Turn out





Indirect Questions

Indirect inquiries are a more courteous technique of requesting information or making a request. We frequently use them while asking strangers or individuals we don't know well, such as coworkers, for information. We also use them when asking friends for favors or when we don't want to come off as demanding.

Direct Question: Is she Korean?

Indirect Question: Can you please tell me if she is Korean?

Direct Question: Is the market closing now?

Indirect Question: Can you tell me if the market is closing now?

Direct Question: Did my mom call you yesterday?

Indirect Question: Can you tell me if my mom called you yesterday?

Direct Question: Why is he sad?

Indirect Question: Can you tell me why he is sad?

Direct Questions

What flavour is this drink?

Why isn't Sarah here yet?

Has the film started yet?

What's the price of this car?

What time does the train leave?

How much does Peter earn?

What is the capital of Australia?

Where did I put my keys?

What does 'ambitious' mean?

Does this customer have credit facilities?

Where is the train station?

What's her name?

What should I write here?

Indirect Questions

Can you tell me what flavour this drink is?

Do you know why Sarah isn't here yet?

Could you tell me whether the film has started yet?

Could you tell me what the price of this car is?

Can you tell me what time the train leaves?

Do you know how much Peter earns?

Do you know what the capital of Australia is?

Have you any idea where I put my keys?

Have you any idea what 'ambitious' means?

Can you tell me whether this customer has credit facilities?

Could you tell me where the train station is?

Could I ask you what her name is?

Would you mind telling me what I should write here?