

N.C. GRIVAS

Way to
GRAMMAR

C1/C2



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C1/C2



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1 Simple Present

It is used:

- 1 in exclamatory structures starting with **Here** and **There** (with **go** and **come**)
*Here **comes** Anna! / Here she **comes**!*
*There **goes** the bus! / There it **goes**!*
- 2 in sports commentaries (actions short in duration e.g. football, basketball)
*Kane **shoots** ... but Henderson **makes** a great save.*
- 3 in newspaper headlines (instead of past and perfect tenses)
*HIGH-RISE BUILDING **COLLAPSES** IN MIAMI*
- 4 in demonstrations, instructions, descriptions, explanations of actions
*First, you **crack** the eggs into a bowl. Then you **add** salt and pepper and **beat** them well.*
- 5 in reviews or when summarising the plot of a film / book
*Anthony Hopkins **gives** a moving performance as an old man with dementia in the film The Father.*
*The book is about a group of boys who **survive** a plane crash somewhere in the Pacific Ocean.*
- 6 for timetables / schedules / programmes to refer to the future
*Schools **break** up for Christmas next Friday.*
- 7 with verbs such as: **accept, admit, advise, (dis)agree, apologise, confess, congratulate, forbid, insist, propose, recommend, refuse, suggest, swear**, etc.
*I **admit** it. It was me who broke your glasses.*
*I **suggest** we take the train.*

2 Present Continuous

It is used:

- 1 for temporary repeated actions
*Dan **is working** late every day this month.*
■ *Whenever I go into his room, he's **playing** computer games.*
- 2 for gradually changing or developing situations
*The baby **is growing** bigger and bigger every day.*
- 3 with **always, constantly, continually, forever** to show annoyance / irritation or to say that sth happens very / too often
*Why **are** you constantly **causing** trouble?*
*He **is** always **helping** people in need.*

NOTE

- 1 We often use the simple present and the present continuous when we tell a story - the simple present for the events (things that happen one after the other), and the present continuous for background information (things already happening when the story begins, or continuing throughout the story).
*A man **walks** into a pub. He **is wearing** a dark suit, and he **is holding** a parcel. He **sits** at a table and ...*
- 2 We do not use continuous tenses with stative / state verbs, i.e. verbs such as **love, (dis)like, hate, detest, prefer, think, believe, know, understand, see, hear, smell, taste, sound, belong, remember, mean, want, wish, include, possess, cost, seem**, etc.
*Do you really **mean** that? The price **includes** meals.*

BUT: Note the **change in meaning:**

- Tell me what you **see** in this picture.
Oh, yes! Now I **see** what you're talking about. (= understand)
*I'm **seeing** Alex / the doctor this evening.* (= meeting / have an appointment with)
- What **do** you **think** he'll do?
*I'm **thinking** of getting a dog.* (= considering)
- This apple pie **smells** / **tastes** delicious.
*I'm **smelling** / **tasting** the milk to see if it's OK.* (= checking the smell / taste)
- You **appear** to be confused.
*Ed Sheeran **is appearing** in Manchester this weekend.* (= performing)
- This carpet **measures** 4 metres by 5 metres.
*We're **measuring** the sofa to see if it fits in our living room.* (= finding the size, etc. of sth)
- This bag of oranges **weighs** 3 kilos.
*The greengrocer **is weighing** the oranges.* (= measuring how heavy sb / sth is)
- Those jeans **fit** you perfectly.
*The workers **are fitting** new windows in our house.* (= placing)

ALSO:

- How **are** you **liking** the film so far? (to ask sb who is in the middle of sth and hasn't finished it yet)
- Now you're **being** foolish. (= behaving in a foolish way at this particular moment)
- I'm **forgetting** my German. (= gradually losing command of)

3 We use **can / could + see / hear / smell / taste / remember / understand** for sth happening at the moment of speaking.

*I **can hear** someone crying. I **couldn't remember** the author's name.*

4 *I **feel** / I'm **feeling** better today.*
*My knee **hurts** / **is hurting**.*
*My tooth **aches** / **is aching**.* } no difference in meaning

3 Simple Present Perfect

It is used:

- 1** for an action that happened in the past, but we don't know or say when
*The police **have arrested** the kidnappers.*
- 2** with **today, this morning / evening / week / month**, etc. when the time period is not over yet
*I've **sent** him three emails this week.* (the week isn't over yet)
- 3** after: **this / it is the first / second**, etc. **time**
and: **this / it / he**, etc. **is + superlative form (+ that)**
*This is the first time I **have ridden** a horse.*
*She is the best performer that I've ever **seen** live.*

NOTE

- 1** How long **is it / has it been** since you **have heard / heard** from them?
*It **is** / **has been** weeks since I **have spoken** / **spoke** to Jack.*
[**NOT:** ... since I ~~haven't spoken~~ / ~~didn't speak~~ ...]
- 2** **have gone to - have been to - have been in**
*Theo **has gone to** Ireland.* (= he is in Ireland now)
*Theo **has been to** Ireland.* (= he has visited Ireland in the past)
*Theo **has been in** Ireland for ten days.* (= he went to Ireland ten days ago and is still there now)
- 3** **COMPARE:**
*I've **been** here for five days.* (= I came here five days ago.)
*I **am** here for five days.* (= I'm going to stay here for five days.)

4 Present Perfect Continuous

It is used:

- 1 for sth that started in the past and continues into the present (emphasis on duration)
*I **have been doing** my homework since I got up this morning.*
- 2 for a finished action which has visible results in the present
*It's **been raining** heavily for hours and our basement has flooded.*
- 3 to show irritation / annoyance / surprise about a recent past action
*Who's **been eating** my cereal? The box is almost empty.*

NOTE

- 1 We use the simple present perfect with stative / state verbs.
*How long **have** you **known** the truth?
I've never **understood** his theories.*
- 2 With certain verbs such as **live, work, study, teach, wait, stay**, etc. we can use either the simple present perfect or the present perfect continuous.
*We've **lived** / 've **been living** in this town for 25 years.*

Practice

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The Browns **have been looking** / **are looking** for a house in the suburbs for months.
- 2 That mansion **is belonging** / **belongs** to a famous film star.
- 3 'I **forbid** / **am forbidding** you to see him again,' her mother said.
- 4 This is only the second time we **have travelled** / **are travelling** abroad.
- 5 The doctors say that his condition **improves** / **is improving** day by day.
- 6 Why **are you** / **are you being** rude to me? It's not like you to behave like this.
- 7 Have you ever **been** / **gone** to the USA?
- 8 The old couple **forever argue** / **are forever arguing** about everything.
- 9 Oh, no, look! There **goes** / **is going** our boat!
- 10 Who **is eating** / **has been eating** on the sofa? There are crumbs all over it.
- 11 It's been ages since we **have visited** / **haven't visited** a museum.
- 12 Olympic-size pools **are measuring** / **measure** 50 metres long, 25 metres wide and 2 metres deep.

2 Fill in the correct present tense.

- 1 You must stay for dinner. I (**insist**).
- 2 Kenneth Branagh (**play**) the part of Hercule Poirot in the 2022 film *Death on the Nile*.
- 3 The headline in the paper read: BILLIONAIRE (**leave**) FORTUNE TO HIS CATS.
- 4 It's no wonder you're tired. You (**drive**) for eight hours straight.
- 5 I (**taste**) the sauce to make sure it's ready.
- 6 Chris (**catch**) the bus to work every day this week because his car is in the garage.
- 7 No coffee for me, thanks. I (**have**) two cups this morning.
- 8 To get to the station, you (**go**) straight until you come to the traffic lights, then you (**turn**) right, and you (**walk**) as far as the ...
- 9 Now that she's pregnant, none of her old clothes (**fit**) her any more.
- 10 you (**feel**) any better today, Sarah?
- 11 You are by far the most stubborn person I (**ever / meet**).
- 12 Mr Davis (**teach**) in our school for over twenty years.

3 Fill in the correct present tense.

- 1 Greg **(be)** on a diet for almost a month now, but he **(not lose)** any weight. He **(still / weigh)** the same as before.
- 2 **A:** Isn't it great now that the weather **(get)** warmer and warmer?
B: Not really. I **(never / like)** summer. I **(prefer)** winter.
- 3 **A:** Have you got any plans for the summer?
B: Well, when schools **(break)** up in two weeks, we **(go)** to Chania. you ever **(visit)** Crete?
A: No, but I'd like to. I **(dream)** of visiting Knossos ever since I was little.
- 4 So, a black car **(pull)** up outside the bank, and two men **(get)** out. They **(wear)** dark clothes and **(carry)** backpacks.
- 5 Only 6 seconds left. Sloukas **(steal)** the ball and **(pass)** it to Calathes who **(shoot)** ... and Greece **(win)** 82-80! What a game!

4 Choose a verb from the box for each pair of sentences and put it in the correct present tense.

see • write • play • smell • shout • try • like • walk

- 1a Tina the game *Among Us* a few times, but she's not crazy about it.
 b How long Nick tennis?
- 2a How you the party so far?
 b you my hair? I've just had it cut.
- 3a Why you the meat? Has it gone bad?
 b This yoghurt strange.
- 4a I all morning, and my feet are killing me.
 b We three kilometres already. Let's have a rest.
- 5a Right. Now I what you mean.
 b you Patrick this evening?
- 6a I a list of people to invite to the party. Take a look and tell me if you agree.
 b Tom short stories ever since he was a teenager.
- 7a Why you constantly at me?
 b your coach often at you during practice?
- 8a I to reach him all day, but his phone is switched off.
 b This is the first time I snorkelling.

5 Choose the correct answer.

'You know I **(1)** on you. So, what **(2)** ?' I asked my cousin James, who is a travel agent and **(3)** to every single country in Europe. 'I **(4)** you should go to Prague. I **(5)** there a couple of times myself, and, in my opinion, it's one of the most beautiful cities in the world. I'm sure Katy will love it,' James replied. Katy is my wife-to-be. We **(6)** married in two months and, for the past few days, I **(7)** to find a place to go for our honeymoon. 'I'll leave it up to you,' she said. 'I'm sure you'll make the right choice.' 'Yes, Prague **(8)** to be perfect,' I said to James after looking at some photos. 'I'm sure Katy will love it.'

- 1 a 'm counting
 b count
- 2 a are you recommending
 b do you recommend
- 3 a has travelled
 b has been travelling
- 4 a think
 b am thinking

- 5 a have gone
 b have been
- 6 a get
 b are getting
- 7 a have been trying
 b am trying
- 8 a is appearing
 b appears



6 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 They started arguing hours ago. FOR
They</p> <p>2 Alison moved to Boston a year ago. BEEN
Alison a year.</p> <p>3 I'm still writing the email. YET
I</p> <p>4 Why do you never remember to take your keys?
FOREVER
Why to take your keys?</p> | <p>5 The last time we went to London was in 2018.
BEEN
We 2018.</p> <p>6 Keith may look for a job abroad. THINKING
Keith for a job abroad.</p> <p>7 It's two years since I've eaten meat. FOR
I two years.</p> <p>8 I haven't worked in a bank before. FIRST
This is in a bank.</p> |
|--|---|

7 Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Alex was born in Wales but in Scotland for years.
a lives c is living
b has lived</p> <p>2 It with rain for the last hour.
a pours c is pouring
b has been pouring</p> <p>3 The new <i>Star Wars</i> film at the Rex. Do you want to go and see it tomorrow?
a is showing c has shown
b shows</p> <p>4 This isn't the first time we a game, and it won't be the last either.
a have lost c lose
b are losing</p> <p>5 'Can I speak to Mr Evans, please?' 'He's not here right now. He has the bank.'
a been in c been to
b gone to</p> <p>6 At the moment, he out at his uncle's restaurant, but he'd like to find an office job.
a helps c is helping
b has been helping</p> <p>7 'Where ?' 'To the supermarket. We've run out of milk.'
a do you go c have you gone
b are you going</p> <p>8 That infuriating man's continually his car in front of our garage!
a parks c parking
b parked</p> | <p>9 The play at 9. Shall we meet at the theatre at 8.30?
a has started c starting
b starts</p> <p>10 'Why are you crying?' '... <i>Titanic</i>. That film always makes me cry.'
a I watch c I've been watching
b I've watched</p> <p>11 Ellen is my best friend. I her since kindergarten.
a know c have been knowing
b have known</p> <p>12 Tell me all your news. What since I last saw you?
a are you doing c do you do
b have you been doing</p> <p>13 Have you the new mall that just opened in town?
a been to c gone to
b gone in</p> <p>14 I to take a ride in a hot-air balloon.
a always want c have always wanted
b have always been wanting</p> |
|---|---|





Language Corner

(See Supplementary Booklet for Phrasal Verbs, Verbs / Adjectives / Nouns with Prepositions, Prepositional Phrases and Derivatives)

► Phrasal Verbs

1 Choose the correct phrasal verb.

- It looked like a promising deal but, in the end, it
a fell out b fell through
- They a fortune when their uncle died.
a came into b came by
- As soon as the teacher the exam papers, we started writing.
a gave out b gave away
- He was lucky to with a small fine.
a go off b get off
- After last year's drop in sales, hundreds of workers were
a let off b laid off
- The pain will start to a couple of hours after you take the tablets.
a wear off b wear out

2 Fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.

make up • sort out • work out • put up • leave out • show up

- He daily in order to keep fit.
- She spent the whole afternoon the clothes that she didn't wear any more.
- You can the details – we just need a brief account of what happened.
- My cousin offered to us for the night, as we couldn't find a hotel room.
- Fruit and vegetables should a large part of our diet.
- I had arranged to meet Paul outside the cinema at 8, but he didn't

► Verbs / Adjectives / Nouns with Prepositions

Choose the correct answer.

- All contestants must agree to **abide** the rules of the contest.
a to b with c by
- I was so **absorbed** my book that I didn't notice her come in.
a in b to c at
- Only hotel guests have **access** the pool.
a on b at c to
- The judge asked the witness if he was **acquainted** the accused.
a to b with c at
- Older people often find it difficult to **adapt** change.
a in b to c with
- I'm **addicted** chocolate. I can't stop eating it.
a to b on c at
- The building he works in is **adjacent** the National Gallery.
a of b with c to
- Did it take you long to **adjust** living in such a remote place?
a to b in c at
- This pass will give you free **admission** all the museums in the city.
a for b into c to
- The fact that he's tall gives him an **advantage** his opponents.
a at b on c over
- I need your expert **advice** which laptop to buy.
a for b on c in
- There's no easy **answer** the problem of poverty.
a on b for c to

► Prepositional Phrases

Fill in the correct **preposition** for each pair of sentences.

by • for • out of • on • at • in

- 1a After walking up four flights of stairs, I was
breath.
- b She stood by the door waving until they were
sight.
- 2a Roger told me **confidence** that he was thinking of quitting.
- b It may sound like a good idea now, but I'm sure that you'll regret it **the long run.**
- 3a We were all thrilled **the prospect of** visiting Disneyland.
- b War between the two countries must be avoided **all costs.**
- 4a He didn't tell her the truth **fear of** hurting her feelings.
- b They tried to sort out their problems **the sake of** their children.
- 5a They were **the point of** giving up the search when they found him.
- b I'd like to thank you **behalf of** everyone here.
- 6a I can't tell you anything about her. I only know her **sight.**
- b They were able to start their own business **means of** a bank loan.

► Derivatives / Word Formation

A **prefix** comes at the beginning of a word. Here are some common prefixes.

anti = against	<i>antibacterial</i>
bi = two	<i>bilingual</i>
co = together	<i>co-worker</i>
inter = between	<i>international</i>
mis = badly / wrongly	<i>misunderstand</i>
multi = many	<i>multitasking</i>
out = more / better	<i>outnumber</i>
over = too much	<i>overcrowded</i>

post = after	<i>post-war</i>
pre = before	<i>prepaid</i>
re = again	<i>rewrite</i>
semi = half	<i>semi-detached</i>
sub = under / less	<i>sub-zero</i>
super = big / more / greater	<i>superhero</i>
under = too little	<i>underpaid</i>

Add the correct **prefix** to the word in bold.

- 1 Elon Musk is a**millionaire** who owns *Tesla* and *SpaceX*.
- 2 My steak was**cooked**, so I asked them to take it back and cook it a bit longer.
- 3 Timothy was sent to the head teacher's office for**behaving**.
- 4 He's thinking of doing a**graduate** course at a university abroad.
- 5 The book is about a girl who has**natural** powers.
- 6 The**-pilot** helps the main pilot fly the plane.
- 7 Her**social** behaviour makes people dislike her.
- 8 Sorry I'm late. I**slept**.
- 9 Amethyst is a**-precious** stone.
- 10**heat** the oven before you put the cake in.
- 11 I feel that the advantages**weigh** the disadvantages.
- 12 Divide your report into paragraphs with**headings**.
- 13 I'm afraid we can't put you up. We're having our flat**decorated** at the moment.
- 14 Do all airlines provide**continental** flights?
- 15 It is a**annual** event which takes place in June and December.

► Collocations

Tick (✓) the words / phrases that can go with the verbs.

1 take	{ it in turns to do sth..... charge of a go pleasure in sth	2 make	{ a decision a joke on sb sure sb a promise	3 do	{ sb good research your duty a speech
---------------	--	---------------	--	-------------	--

► Linking Words / Phrases

Write the words / phrases below in the correct column.

nevertheless • secondly • moreover • besides this • to sum up • first of all • all told • on the other hand all things considered • last but not least • to conclude • as well as that • while • afterwards • apart from this • yet			
Adding a point	Showing sequence	Showing contrast	Summarising / Concluding



Language Awareness

1. In other words

1 **nowadays** → these days
 at present
 at the present time
 at this time
 in this day and age

2 **near** → close at hand
 a stone's throw away
 within reach of

2. Different uses of the verb **come**.

- I think there's a storm **coming**.
- How did he **come** to break his leg?
- They **came** to power in 2020.
- We must **come** to a decision soon.
- Does this jacket **come** in other colours?

3. Circle the odd one out.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| many thanks | thanks very much |
| thanks a bunch | my deepest thanks |

4. Telephoning

- Nina, you're wanted **on the phone**.
- 'Who's calling / speaking, please?'
'This is / It's Oliver.'
- Call / Ring me **on / at** 69367...
- How do I get an **outside line**?
- I'll **put you on hold**.
Hold the line. / Please hold.
- I'll **transfer you to / put you through to** sales.
- I keep calling, but all I get is an **engaged tone**.
- The phone is **off the hook**.
- He **put the receiver down**. / He **hung up**.
- She **hung up on** him.

5. Pronunciation

Note the stress in the following words.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| abyss /ə'bi:z/ | graffiti /grə'fi:ti/ |
| admirable /'ædmərəbl/ | hospitable /'hɒspɪtəbl, hɒ'spɪtəbl/ |
| adult /'ædʌlt, ə'dʌlt/ | hyena /haɪ'i:nə/ |
| amenable /ə'mi:nəbl/ | hypnosis /hɪp'nɒsɪs/ |
| dioxide /daɪ'ɒksaɪd/ | melancholy /'melənkəli/ |
| enigma /ɪ'nɪgmə/ | papyrus /pə'paɪrəs/ |

Way to GRAMMAR C1/C2 is a unique, **user-friendly grammar book** designed to help students consolidate and expand their knowledge of English Grammar and prepare them for all C1/C2 level examinations.

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- ▶ a review after every three units

Supplementary Booklet contains:

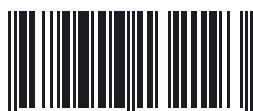
- ▶ an alphabetical list of phrasal verbs with definitions
- ▶ alphabetical lists of verbs/adjectives/nouns with prepositions and prepositional phrases
- ▶ a comprehensive table of derivatives suitable for C1/C2 level
- ▶ Glossary

Components:

- ▶ Student's Book
- ▶ Free Student's Test Booklet
- ▶ Supplementary Booklet
- ▶ Teacher's Book
- ▶ Teacher's Test Booklet
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