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ENGLISH FOR ADULTS

A three-book series taking false beginners to First Certificate level.

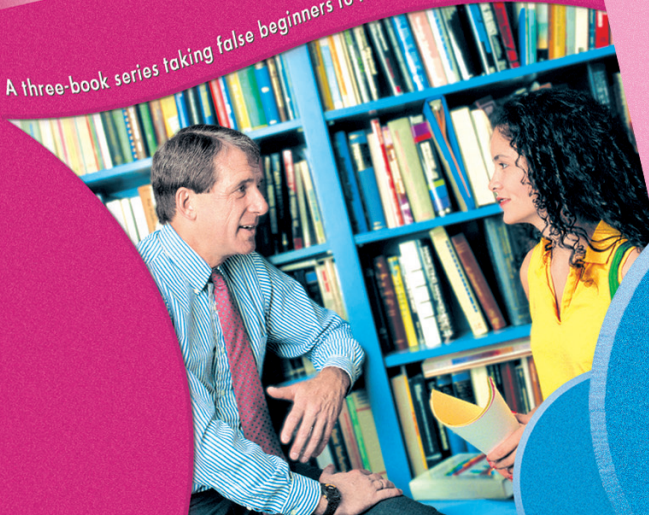
GRAMMAR & COMPANION

KATHLEEN O'BRIEN - FIONA LONGDEN

ENGLISH FOR ADULTS

COURSEBOOK

A three-book series taking false beginners to First Certificate level.



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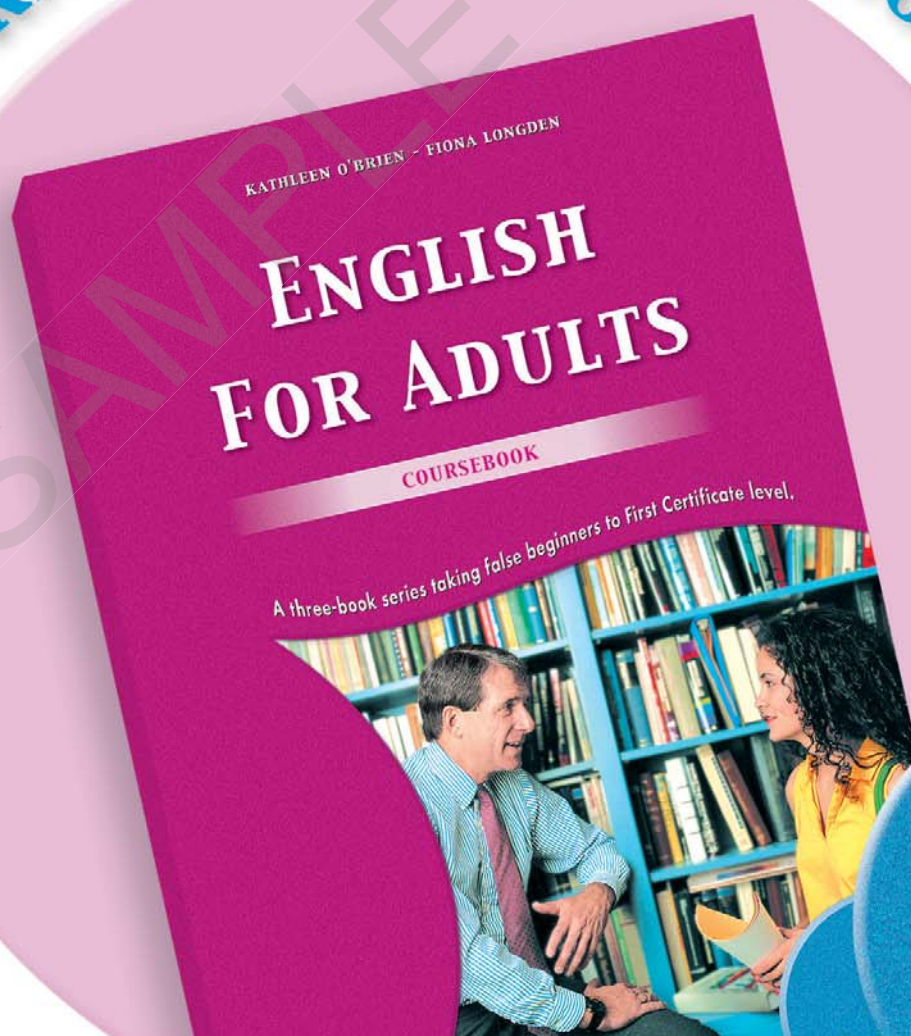
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GRAMMAR

Contents

UNIT 1:	1 Simple Present 2 Present progressive 3 Simple Future 4 Future Progressive	4
UNIT 2:	1 Plurals 2 Countable Uncountable Nouns 3 Many - Much - A lot of - Plenty of - (A) few - (A) little	8
UNIT 3:	1 Some - Any 2 No - No one - None	12
UNIT 4:	1 Simple Past 2 Past Progressive 3 Simple Present Perfect 4 Present Perfect Progressive	16
UNIT 5:	Articles	20
UNIT 6:	1 Adjectives 2 Adverbs	24
REVISION 1:	Units 1-6	28
UNIT 7:	Comparison	32
UNIT 8:	1 Simple Past Perfect 2 Past Perfect Progressive 3 Simple Future Perfect 4 Future Perfect Progressive	36
UNIT 9:	1 The Infinitive 2 Very - Too - Enough	40
UNIT 10:	1 The Gerund 2 Infinitive or Gerund?	44
UNIT 11:	Modal verbs I	48
UNIT 12:	Modal verbs II	52
REVISION 2:	Units 1-12	56
UNIT 13:	1 So do I - Neither / Nor do I 2 Either - Neither - None - Not one 3 Both - All - Whole	60
UNIT 14:	Conditionals	64
UNIT 15:	1 Unreal Past 2 Would rather - Had better - (Would) Prefer	68
UNIT 16:	1 Emphatic Structures 2 Exclamatory Structures	72
UNIT 17:	The Passive Voice	76
UNIT 18:	Direct and Reported Speech	80
REVISION 3:	Units 1-18	84
UNIT 19:	The 'causative' use of have	88
UNIT 20:	1 Imperative 2 Question tags	92
UNIT 21:	1 Relative clauses 2 Clauses of result	96
UNIT 22:	1 Clauses of reason 2 Clauses of contrast 3 Clauses of purpose 4 Clauses of time	100
UNIT 23:	1 Two Objects 2 It 3 Participles	104
UNIT 24:	1 Conjunctions 2 Prepositions Place - Movement - Time	108
REVISION 4:	Units 1-24	112
Irregular Verbs	. . . . .	120
Appendix 1: Formation of Tenses	. . . . .	122
Appendix 2: Prepositional Phrases	. . . . .	126
Appendix 3: Verbs, Adjectives, Nouns with Prepositions	. . . . .	128
COMPANION	. . . . .	131

Unit 1

1 Simple Present

[Απλός Ενεστώτας]

2 Present Progressive

[Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας]

3 Simple Future

[Απλός Μέλλοντας]

4 Future Progressive

[Μέλλοντας Διαρκείας]

1 Simple Present

I **walk**, You **walk**, He **walks** κλπ.

I **don't walk**, You **don't walk**, He **doesn't walk** κλπ.

Do I **walk**?, Do you **walk**?, Does he **walk**? κλπ.

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μία πράξη που γίνεται **πάντοτε**, **συνήθως**, **συχνά** κλπ.
She always gets up early on weekdays.
Do they play tennis on Saturdays?



Jenny works in a shop in Manchester. She starts work at nine and finishes at five. Jenny works on Saturdays but she doesn't work on Sundays.

- για μία πράξη που είναι **προγραμματισμένη** να γίνει στο **μέλλον** κυρίως όταν αναφερόμαστε σε **δρομολόγια πλοίων, τρένων** κλπ. ή **προγράμματα σχολείων, ταξιδιών** κλπ.

The train to Edinburgh leaves at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

Schools start on 12th September this year.

Προσέξτε: Το **have** ως κύριο ρήμα σχηματίζει ερώτηση και άρνηση με τα **do / does**.

I have dinner / wine / a shower ...

(= τρώω, πίνω, κάνω ντους ...)

Do I have ... - I don't have ...

[**OXI:** Have + ... - I haven't ...]

Κανόνες Ορθογραφίας

Τρίτο πρόσωπο ενικού: **he - she - it**

1 miss - misses fix - fixes

watch - watches go - goes

brush - brushes

2 study - studies **ΑΛΛΑ:** play - plays

- Με τον **simple present** χρησιμοποιούμε συχνά τις λέξεις: **always** (= πάντα), **usually** (= συνήθως), **often** (= συχνά), **sometimes** (= μερικές φορές), **rarely / seldom** (= σπάνια), **hardly ever** (= σχεδόν ποτέ), **ever** (= ποτέ - σε ερωτήσεις), και **never** (= ποτέ).

He always rests a little after work.

Προσέξτε:

Τα **hardly ever** και **never** είναι λέξεις με αρνητική έννοια και ακολουθούνται από ρήμα σε **καταφατικό** τύπο.

I hardly ever drink alcohol. OR: I never drink ...

[**OXI:** I hardly ever / never ~~don't~~ drink ...]

2 Present Progressive

I **am**, You **are**, He **is** κλπ. **walking**

I **am not**, You **aren't**, He **isn't** κλπ. **walking**

Am I, Are you, Is he κλπ. **walking?**

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μία πράξη που γίνεται **τώρα αυτήν τη στιγμή** που μιλάμε ή **προσωρινά αυτήν την περίοδο**.

Diana is talking to her friend on the phone at the moment.

I'm looking for another job.



Kate is cutting the grass now.

- για μία πράξη που έχουμε **προγραμματίσει** να κάνουμε στο **κοντινό μέλλον**.

He's flying to New York tomorrow morning.

- με τη λέξη **always** για να δείξουμε **ενόχληση / εκνευρισμό** ή για να τονίσουμε ότι κάτι συμβαίνει **πάρα πολύ συχνά**.

You're always asking questions.

She is a very kind person. She's always helping poor people.

Κανόνες Ορθογραφίας

1 dance - dancing

3 travel - travelling

2 sit - sitting

4 lie - lying

begin - beginning

ΑΛΛΑ: open - opening

- Μερικά ρήματα **δε χρησιμοποιούνται** σε **χρόνους διαρκείας** γιατί δείχνουν μία **κατάσταση** και όχι μία πράξη. Τέτοια ρήματα είναι: see, hear, smell, taste, like, love, hate, dislike, want, need, think (= νομίζω), know, believe, understand, remember, forget, cost, have (= έχω) κλπ.

I don't believe you. [OXI: I'm not believing you.]

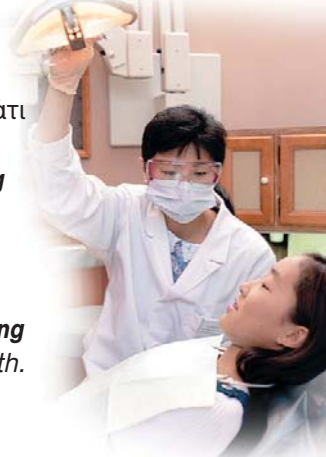
Do you understand what I'm saying?

I think you're right.

Δείτε τη διαφορά στα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:
John has two sisters. (= έχει)
We are having breakfast at the moment. (= τρώμε)
Look at this photo and tell me what you see. (= βλέπεις)
I'm seeing my doctor tomorrow. (= επισκέπτομαι)
I'm seeing Patrick later tonight. (= συναντώ)
I think Beckham is a great football player. (= νομίζω)
I'm thinking about my holidays. (= σκέπτομαι)

2 όταν έχουμε ενδείξεις ότι κάτι θα συμβεί πολύ σύντομα.
Look at that car. It's going to crash!

The dentist is going to check her teeth.



4 Future Progressive

I, You, He κλπ. **will be walking**

I, You, He κλπ. **won't be walking**

Will I, you, he κλπ. be walking?

Χρησιμοποιείται:

1 για μία πράξη που θα γίνεται, θα είναι σε εξέλιξη σε κάποια ορισμένη στιγμή / περίοδο στο μέλλον.
This time tomorrow, I'll be taking my driving test.

3 Simple Future -

Future forms: 1 will 2 be going to

I, You, He κλπ. **will walk**

I, You, He κλπ. **won't walk**

Will I, you, he κλπ. walk?

1 Το **will** χρησιμοποιείται:

1 για μελλοντικές πράξεις που δεν είναι προσχεδιασμένες να συμβούν, ή για προβλέψεις για το μέλλον.
When I save enough money, I'll buy a car.
It will be hot and sunny in the south tomorrow.

2 για μία απόφαση που παίρνουμε εκείνη τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.
'Mum, I need a new pair of trainers.'
'OK. We'll go shopping this evening.'



Don't worry Kelly. This time next week you'll be playing with your friends in the park.

2 για μία πράξη που θα γίνει στο μέλλον επειδή την έχουμε σχεδιάσει ή επειδή αποτελεί μέρος ρουτίνας ή προγράμματος.
The President will be visiting Japan next week.
You don't have to call him. I'll be seeing him at the gym later, so I'll tell him.



Would you like something to drink, Sir?

Mm. Yes. I'll have a can of Coke, please.

3 για να ζητήσουμε από κάποιον να κάνει κάτι.
Will you turn on the lights, please?

Συγκρίνετε:

Will you come to my party? [invitation]
Are you coming to my party? [request for information]

2 Το **be going to** (= θα, πρόκειται να, σκοπεύω να) χρησιμοποιείται:

1 για μία πράξη που σκοπεύουμε / σχεδιάζουμε ή έχουμε αποφασίσει / προγραμματίσει να κάνουμε στο μέλλον.
When I finish school, I'm going to work in my father's shop.
The Browns are going to move to their new house next month.

Προσέξτε:

Δεν χρησιμοποιούμε μέλλοντα μετά από τις παρακάτω λέξεις και φράσεις:

after, before, if, when (= όταν), **unless** (= αν δεν), **until / till** (= μέχρι), **while** (= ενώ), **as soon as** (= μόλις).

I'm going to have breakfast after I have a shower.

[OXI: ... after I ~~will have~~ ...]

What will you be doing while I'm watering the flowers?

[OXI: ... while I ~~will be watering~~ ...]

Call me when you get there.

[OXI: ... when you ~~will get~~ ...]

Όταν το **when** σημαίνει **πότε**, ακολουθείται από **μέλλοντα**.

When will they come back from their trip?

I don't know when my car will be ready.

NOTE: Δείτε τον αναλυτικό πίνακα σχηματισμού των χρόνων στη σελίδα 122.

Exercises

1 Put the verbs into the *simple present* or the *present progressive*.

- 'I _____ (*think*) that Paul is angry with me. He hardly ever _____ (*speak*) to me any more.' 'Well, he's right to be angry. You _____ always _____ (*shout*) at him.'
- _____ Maureen and Christopher _____ (*visit*) you this weekend?
- _____ you _____ (*know*) what time this train _____ (*arrive*) in Paris?
- 'Rachel _____ (*leave*) England. She _____ (*move*) to Japan.' 'Rachel? I _____ (*not remember*) her at all.'
- '_____ you _____ (*have*) a party this Sunday?' 'Yes, but I can't discuss it now as I _____ (*have*) a lot of things to do.'
- I _____ (*see*) a new client this afternoon. He _____ (*want*) me to look at a contract.
- I'm sorry but I _____ (*not believe*) that you saw a UFO last night.
- 'What _____ you _____ (*do*)?' 'I _____ (*write*) a letter to a friend.'

2 Fill in the *simple future* of the verbs in the box.

lend, be, come, get, send, pass

- 'I'm really thirsty.' 'I _____ you a drink.'
- Donna _____ you the money that you need.
- 'I'm going out for a drink.' 'I _____ with you as I've got a headache.'
- _____ you _____ me that CD, please?
- When _____ they _____ you the books you ordered?
- I think it _____ cold tomorrow.

3 Use the *future progressive* to say what the people will be doing at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

- Harry _____ (*read*) his e-mails.
- Sue _____ (*prepare*) for an important meeting.
- Geoff and Keith _____ (*fly*) to Amsterdam.
- Emma _____ (*write*) a report. Alice _____ (*not help*) her because she _____ (*have*) a meeting with a client.
- Sam _____ (*make*) photocopies.

4 Complete the dialogues using the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs given.

- ALEC:** Guess what! I won 20,000 pounds yesterday!
- NIGEL:** Great! What [1] _____ you _____ (*do*) with the money?
- ALEC:** First of all, I [2] _____ (*take*) a long holiday – a cruise probably – then, I [3] _____ (*throw*) a big party and invite all my friends.
- NIGEL:** When Ben hears about the money, he'll ask you to lend him some. He's got a lot of financial problems.
- ALEC:** Well, my wife and I have already decided that we [4] _____ (*not lend*) money to anyone. We [5] _____ (*give*) some to our children, of course.
- NIGEL:** [6] _____ your wife still _____ (*accept*) that job at the bank?
- ALEC:** Of course. We [1] _____ (*not stop*) working. It's not that much money.

5 Choose the correct answer.

- 'Have you turned the oven off?' 'No, I forgot. I _____ it now.'
a will do b will be doing
- She looks very pale. She _____.
a will faint b is going to faint
- The Queen _____ the new hospital tomorrow.
a open b will be opening
- What will you be doing while _____ for the exam?
a I'll be revising b I'm revising
- When _____ to Sue again?
a will you write b do you write
- Call me again at five. I _____ anything then.
a won't be doing b won't do



6 Choose the correct answer.

Tomorrow I [1] **am / am going to** taking an important exam. If I [2] **pass / will pass**, I will be able to work as a teacher. I usually [3] **am doing / do** well in exams so there's no reason for me to worry. I [4] **am feeling / will be feeling** quite nervous, though. I've worked very hard this year – all of the students on this course have – and we've decided that we [5] **go / are going to go** out for a meal after the exam to celebrate the end of the college year. There will [6] **be / are** twenty-five of us at the restaurant altogether. Josie [7] **books / is going to book** a table at the Italian restaurant near the river for us. So, this time tomorrow evening we [8] **are having / will be having** a good time and the exam will be behind us. Josie [9] **isn't thinking / doesn't think** that she [10] **will pass / passes** and she [11] **is revising / revises** in the library at the moment. She always [12] **is studying / studies** hard before exams. I suppose I should do some work too.

7a Look at the examples.

- Susan hasn't finished reading the magazine yet.
still Susan is still reading the magazine.
- Sam rarely goes out.
go Sam doesn't go out very often.
- Why do you lose your keys all the time?
always Why are you always losing your keys?
- Mark will wash the car and I will water the flowers.
while Mark will be washing the car while I am watering the flowers.
- When Stan gets here, I'll tell him.
soon I'll tell Stan as soon as he gets here.

b Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word given.

- Alex will cook dinner and Sandra will tidy the house.
while Alex will be cooking dinner _____ the house.
- Why does she leave the door unlocked all the time?
always Why _____ the door unlocked?
- When Jane arrives at the airport, she'll phone you.
soon Jane will phone you _____ at the airport.
- I haven't finished writing the report yet.
still I _____ the report.
- Don seldom eats meat.
eat Don _____ meat very often.

8 Tick (✓) if the sentence is correct or write the word which should not be there.

- I'll contact you as soon as they will write to me. _____
- Do you know when Julie will see him again? _____
- Daniel will be not going to the concert. _____
- I will do the ironing while you are wash up. _____
- My sister is always wearing my clothes. _____
- Martin doesn't never leave the office before six. _____

9 PHRASAL VERBS

- break down** = χαλάω, παθαίνω βλάβη
- break into** = κάνω διάρρηξη
- break out** = ξεσπώ (για φωτιά, πόλεμο κλπ.)
- break up** = 1 σταματώ για διακοπές (σχολ.)
2 χωρίζω
- bring up** = ανατρέφω



Fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.

- If a fire _____, call the fire brigade.
- Rob and Susan are always arguing. Do you think they will _____ in the end?
- What will you do if someone _____ your flat?
- It's difficult to _____ two children on your own.
- When does school _____ for Christmas?
- My car _____ all the time. I must buy a new one.

10 CONFUSABLE WORDS

arrive: φθάνω
We **arrived** at the airport at six o'clock.
We **arrived** at six.

reach: φθάνω. Μετά το **reach** ακολουθεί **αντικείμενο χωρίς** πρόθεση.
We **reached** the airport at six o'clock.
[OXI: We ~~reached~~ at six.]

Choose the correct word.

- They **reached / arrived** at the hotel before lunchtime.
- Please call me when you **arrive / reach**.
- What time did you **reach / arrive** Brighton?
- I'm not tall enough to **reach / arrive** the top shelf.

ENGLISH FOR ADULTS is a three-book series which has been specially designed to take adult learners from false beginner level to **B2** level. On completion of the course, learners will be fully equipped with the skills and language knowledge necessary for success in a **B2** level examination. Learners will also be able to use the English language with confidence and accuracy in a variety of real-life situations and to manage a wide range of communicative tasks effectively.

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- | | |
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| • Teacher's Book | • Teacher's Grammar and Companion |
| • Activity Book | • Test Booklet |
| • Teacher's Activity Book | • Audio CDs |

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