

C.N. GRIVAS

GRAMMAR

in **FOCUS**

B1+



GRAMMAR

in **FOCUS**



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HEAD OFFICE

3 Irodotou St. 193 00 - P.O.Box 72 Attiki, Greece

Tel.: +30-210.55.73.470

Fax: +30-210.55.73.076 , +30-210.55.74.086

email:info@grivas.gr

www.grivas.gr

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1 Simple Present

He studies Does he study? He doesn't study

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μια πράξη που γίνεται πάντα, συχνά, συνήθως κλπ.
I go out with my friends every Saturday.
My dad works in a bank.
- για μια πράξη που είναι προγραμματισμένη να γίνει στο κοντινό μέλλον, κυρίως όταν μιλάμε για δρομολόγια, προγράμματα κλπ.
Their flight arrives at nine thirty tonight.
When do schools start this year?
- σε αναμεταδόσεις αγώνων (ποδοσφαίρου, μπάσκετ κλπ) ή αφηγήσεις.
Jones steals the ball and passes it to Taylor who shoots ... and scores!
She quickly runs up the stairs and starts banging on the door.

- σε τίτλους εφημερίδων για πρόσφατα γεγονότα.

PLANE CRASHES IN INDIA

- σε επιφωνηματικές προτάσεις που αρχίζουν με **Here** ή **There**, συνήθως με τα ρήματα **come** και **go**.
Here comes the bride! Here she comes!
There goes our bus! There it goes!

ΠΡΟΣΕΞΤΕ!

Συχνά χρησιμοποιούμε επιρρήματα συχνότητας με αυτόν τον χρόνο, δηλαδή λέξεις όπως: **always**, **never**, **usually**, **seldom** κλπ. Αυτές οι λέξεις μπαίνουν πριν από το κύριο ρήμα αλλιώς μετά το ρήμα **to be**. (Δείτε Unit 4)
I always go to school by bus.
She is usually at home on Sundays.

2 Present Continuous

He is studying Is he studying? He isn't studying

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μια πράξη που γίνεται τώρα, αυτήν τη στιγμή ή προσωρινά, αυτήν την περίοδο.
Jane is in the kitchen. She's making breakfast.
I'm working on my biology project this week.
- για μια πράξη που επαναλαμβάνεται για ένα όμως συγκεκριμένο χρονικό διάστημα, δηλαδή προσωρινά.
He's staying at the office until eight every day this month.
- για μια πράξη που έχουμε προγραμματίσει να κάνουμε στο κοντινό μέλλον.
We're leaving tomorrow morning.
Nick is going to a concert this weekend.
- για μια κατάσταση που εξελίσσεται ή αλλάζει σταδιακά.
His condition is improving day by day.
- με τα **always**, **continually**, **constantly** (συνεχώς) και **forever** (συνεχώς, διαρκώς) για να δείξουμε ενόχληση / εκνευρισμό ή να τονίσουμε ότι η πράξη συμβαίνει πάρα πολύ συχνά.
Why are you constantly taking my things?
She's always giving money to the poor.

ΠΡΟΣΕΞΤΕ!

Τα παρακάτω ρήματα δεν χρησιμοποιούνται σε χρόνους διάρκειάς γιατί περιγράφουν καταστάσεις και όχι πράξεις: **cost**, **belong (to)**, **imagine**, **believe**, **know**, **think** (νομίζω), **understand**, **remember**, **see**, **hear**, **smell** (έχω μυρωδιά), **taste** (έχω γεύση), **look** (φαίνομαι), **like**, **love**, **hate**, **prefer**, **want**, **have** (έχω) κλπ.

I don't remember his name.

[OXI: *I'm not remembering ...*]

This pie smells / tastes great!

[OXI: *... is smelling / tasting ...*]

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε χρόνους διάρκειάς με μερικά από αυτά τα ρήματα, αλλάζει όμως το νόημά τους.

I'm thinking about selling my old laptop.

(σκέφτομαι)

Are you seeing your friends this evening?

(συναντώ)

I'm seeing the dentist tomorrow.

(επισκέπτομαι, έχω ραντεβού με)

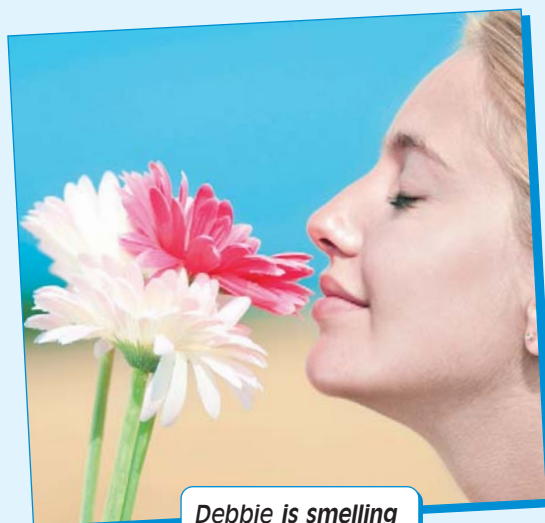
She's having breakfast / tea / a bath now.

(τρώω, πίνω, κάνω)

The cook is tasting the soup to see if it needs more salt. (δοκιμάζω τη γεύση – πράξη)

She is smelling the perfume.

(μυρίζω για να διαπιστώσω – πράξη)



Debbie is smelling the flowers.

1 Fill in the simple present or the present continuous.

- He (drive) to work this week because the train drivers are on strike.
- She can't speak to you now. She (have) a shower.
- Parker (shoot) but the goalkeeper (block) the shot.
- 'EARTHQUAKE (hit) SOUTHERN ITALY' the headline read.
- I (not believe) you. I'm sure you (not tell) me the truth.
- Our neighbours' dog (constantly / bark). It's really annoying.
- Traffic in the city centre (get) worse every day.
- There (go) the school bus!
- '..... you (have) a party on your birthday this year?'
'I (think) about it.'
- This cake (taste) fantastic! Can I have some more?
- 'Where her parents (live)?' 'In a small town in Wales.'
- Then, a police officer (stop) him and (ask) him to get out of the car.
- What time the boat (leave) tomorrow?
- Why you (smell) the milk? Is there something wrong with it?

2 Fill in the simple present or the present continuous.

Hi Jake,
How are you? Are you still on holiday? I (1) (have) a great time here on my grandparents' farm and I really (2) (not want) to go back to the city. I must admit it's a bit tiring, though. I (3) (wake) up at five every morning this week to help my grandad feed the animals and milk the cows. It's hard work but I (4) (love) doing it. My grandad (5) (have) a new dog, Tara, and she (6) (always / follow) me around. She's so cute! Grandad (7) (think) I should take her back home with me but I'm not sure it's a good idea. Anyway, I've got to go now. Grandma (8) (bake) biscuits and they (9) (smell) delicious! I can't wait to try them. I (10) (come) back on the 20th so I'll see you then.

Bye for now,
Brian



3 Simple Present Perfect

He **has studied** Has he **studied**? He **hasn't studied**

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μια πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν και το πότε έγινε δεν αναφέρεται ούτε εννοείται.
Mr Scott has left the office.
She has broken her leg so she can't go out.
- με τις λέξεις **just, already, yet, so far** (μέχρι τώρα), **recently** (πρόσφατα), **lately** (πρόσφατα), **ever, never, before**.
I've already seen this film.
Have you spoken to Josh lately?
 - Προσέξτε όμως ότι με τη φράση **just now** χρησιμοποιούμε **simple past**.
Fiona called just now.
- με τα **this morning, this evening, this week, this month, this year, today** κλπ όταν οι χρονικές αυτές περίοδοι δεν έχουν τελειώσει ακόμα.
I've had two cups of coffee this morning.
(= it is still morning)
ΑΛΛΑ: *I had two cups of coffee this morning.*
(= it is afternoon / evening now)

4 με τις παρακάτω συντάξεις:

- This / It is the first / second κλπ / the only time (+ that)**
This is the first time we've travelled abroad.
(= We have never travelled abroad before.)
It's the only time that I've heard her complain.
- This / It / He κλπ + is + υπερθετικό βαθμό (+ that)**
This is the funniest joke I've ever heard.

Παρατηρήστε αυτές τις συντάξεις:

- How long { has it been / is it } since you { have spoken / spoke } to her?*

- It { has been / is } months since she { has written / wrote } to me.*

[OXI: ... since she ~~hasn't written / didn't write~~ to me.]

ΠΡΟΣΕΞΤΕ!

I haven't seen them for weeks. (Έχω να τους δω βδομάδες.)

[OXI: I ~~have to see~~ them ...]

have gone to – have been to – have been in

He has gone to Spain. (Έχει πάει στην Ισπανία και βρίσκεται ακόμα εκεί.)

He has been to Spain. (Έχει πάει στην Ισπανία, δηλαδή την έχει επισκεφθεί στο παρελθόν, δεν βρίσκεται όμως εκεί τώρα.)

He has been in Spain for two months. (Είναι στην Ισπανία εδώ και δυο μήνες.)

4 Present Perfect Continuous **He has been studying Has he been studying? He hasn't been studying**

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- 1 για μια πράξη που άρχισε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται μέχρι και το παρόν, δίνοντας έμφαση στη διάρκειά της.

Harry has been playing computer games all evening.

Συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε **for** και **since** με αυτόν τον χρόνο. Το **for** δείχνει για πόσο χρονικό διάστημα γίνεται η πράξη ενώ το **since** δείχνει πότε άρχισε η πράξη.

It has been snowing for three hours / since nine o'clock.

- 2 για μια πράξη που άρχισε στο παρελθόν, τελείωσε πριν από λίγο και τα αποτελέσματά της είναι ορατά στο παρόν.

My hands are dirty because I've been trying to fix my bike.

Look! Everything is white outside. It has been snowing!

- 3 για να δείξουμε ενόχληση, θυμό ή έκπληξη για μια πράξη που έκανε κάποιος λίγο πιο πριν.

Someone has been using my mobile phone!

ΠΡΟΣΕΞΤΕ!

Με τα ρήματα που δεν έχουν χρόνους διαρκείας (όπως τα **like, have, know, want, believe** κλπ) χρησιμοποιούμε **simple present perfect**, όχι **present perfect continuous**.

I've known Cathy since 2013.

How long have you had your tablet?

I have always wanted to be a pilot.

3 Fill in the simple present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 How's Peter? I (not see) him for ages. | 7 Jenny (like) teddy bears ever since she was a little girl. |
| 2 Why are your eyes red? you (cry)? | 8 Who (use) my shampoo? The bottle is almost empty. |
| 3 I (not have) this phone for very long. I bought it a few weeks ago. | 9 She (talk) on the phone for hours! |
| 4 This hotel is the most expensive one we ever (stay) at. | 10 How long you (know) your best friend? |
| 5 There's no need to feed the cat. I already (do) it. | 11 Chris (look) for a job for months but (not find) anything yet. |
| 6 My laptop (make) funny noises for days. There must be something wrong with it. | 12 How long is it since they (move) to Devon? |

4 Fill in the simple present, the present continuous or the present perfect continuous.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Where have you been? We (wait) for you for half an hour. | 4 You (listen) to that CD for hours. Please turn it off. |
| 2 Be quiet! The baby (sleep). | 5 She isn't very well so she (not go) to school today. |
| 3 Her husband (work) for a multinational company and often (travel) abroad. | 6 It (rain) all day! When will it stop? |

5 Fill in the simple present, the present continuous, the simple present perfect or the present perfect continuous.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 It's been months since I (hear) from them. I hope they're OK. | 7 This is only the second time she (travel) by boat. |
| 2 Why you always (blame) me for everything? | 8 You must be tired. You (drive) for six hours. |
| 3 My cousin (stay) with us this week. | 9 '..... you (read) my emails?' 'Of course not. I'd never do that.' |
| 4 'How well you (know) Steve?' 'Very well. We (be) friends since we started school.' | 10 Look! Here (come) Adam! |
| 5 '..... you (think) it's funny?' 'Actually, it's the saddest thing I ever (hear).' | 11 Who this phone (belong) to? It (ring) all morning. |
| 6 He (learn) to play the guitar since October. | 12 Anne (not decide) what she wants to study yet. She still (think) about it. |

6 Fill in the simple present, the present continuous, the simple present perfect or the present perfect continuous to complete each pair of responses.

- 1 'Is the house ready for you to move in?' [paint] 'Well, the workers it but we're waiting for the new furniture to arrive.'
- 'No, the workers the bedrooms this weekend.'
- 2 'Would you like a cup of coffee?' [have] 'No, thanks. I lunch soon.'
- 'I shouldn't. I three so far today.'
- 3 'I don't get to see you at all these days.' [work] 'I know. I really hard lately.'
- 'Well, I'm a doctor and doctors long hours, you know.'
- 4 'They've offered me a job in Sweden.' [think] '..... you of saying yes?'
- '..... you you could live there?'
- 5 'Have you spoken to Greg yet?' [call] 'I him several times but his phone is switched off.'
- 'I him all morning but his phone is switched off.'

7 Fill in the words from the box.

since • for • so far • yet • ever • never • just • already • lately

- 1 'Have you seen any good films ?'
'No, I haven't been to the cinema ages.'
- 2 They haven't spoken to each other they had that silly argument.
- 3 There's no need to worry. I've taken care of it.
- 4 How many books has J. K. Rowling written ?
- 5 He has woken up. He hasn't had breakfast
- 6 'Have you been to Paris?'
'No, I've travelled abroad.'



8 Tick (✓) if the meaning is the same or explain the difference.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 It always rains in London.
It's always raining in London. <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>4 She has been cleaning the house.
She has cleaned the house. <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>2 I'm seeing Alex tonight.
I've arranged to see Alex tonight. <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>5 What do you think?
What are you thinking? <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
| <p>3 He has gone to Egypt.
He has been to Egypt. <input type="checkbox"/></p> | <p>6 This is the first time I've met someone famous.
I've never met someone famous before. <input type="checkbox"/></p> |

9 Choose the correct answer.

- Look! Here our boat.
a is coming c it's coming
b has come d comes
- Where have you been? I for you all morning.
a have looked c look
b have been looking d am looking
- I my phone bill yet.
a haven't paid c don't pay
b haven't been paying d have to pay
- 'Where's Dad?' 'He my bike in the garage.'
a is fixing c has been fixing
b fixes d has fixed
- 'How much ?' 'It's £45.'
a is this costing c has this cost
b does this cost d it costs
- Eddie me an email for months.
a has to send c doesn't send
b hasn't sent d isn't sending
- Patrick Germany for over a year now.
a has gone to c has been in
b has been to d has gone in
- 'Don't you usually drive to work?' 'Yes, but my wife needs the car this week so I the train.'
a take c have taken
b am taking d been taking
- Our flight at 7 a.m. so we must get up really early.
a has left c leaves
b leaving d is left
- Shops here usually at nine.
a close c have closed
b are closing d have been closing
- My mum this apple pie. Would you like a piece?
a just bakes c has just baked
b has just been baking d just baking
- 'Is Laura there?' 'No, she the mall.'
a has been to c has gone to
b has been in d goes to
- She's so curious! She questions.
a has always asked c asks always
b has always been asking d is always asking
- This is the first time the children the zoo.
a have been visiting c visit
b have visited d are visiting
- This cake awful! You've used salt instead of sugar.
a tastes c has tasted
b is tasting d has been tasting
- 'Why are your clothes wet?' 'I in the rain.'
a am walking c have walked
b walk d have been walking
- I've only done three exercises
a so far c still
b yet d already
- It's been weeks since you your room, Sarah.
a didn't tidy c have tidied
b haven't tidied d have been tidying



10a Study the following examples.

- Dave rarely helps with the housework.
HELP Dave *doesn't help* with the housework very often.
- Why do you shout at me all the time?
ALWAYS Why *are you always shouting* at me?
- She hasn't finished watering the flowers yet.
STILL She *is still watering* the flowers.
- We have never won a prize before.
TIME This is the *first time we have won* a prize.
- The last time Lynn called me was two weeks ago.
NOT Lynn *has not called me for* two weeks.
- They started playing chess three hours ago.
HAVE They *have been playing chess for* three hours.
- The Bergs have visited Prague many times.
TO The Bergs *have been to* Prague many times.
- I met Susan in 2014.
HAVE I *have known Susan since* 2014.
- He went to Canada four months ago.
BEEN He *has been in Canada for* four months.
- I haven't spoken to her for days.
SINCE It's *(been) days since* I spoke to her.

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

- My dad has travelled to China several times.
TO My dad
..... China several times.
- He hasn't contacted us for weeks.
SINCE It's
..... he contacted us.
- It started raining hours ago.
HAS It
..... hours.
- Samantha rarely drinks wine.
DRINK Samantha
..... wine very often.
- The last time my uncle visited us was six months ago.
NOT My uncle
..... six months.
- He bought his car in 2012.
HAS He
..... 2012.
- They haven't finished eating breakfast yet.
STILL They
..... breakfast.
- She arrived in Athens six days ago.
BEEN She
..... six days.
- My brother borrows my tablet all the time and it's really annoying.
ALWAYS My brother
..... my tablet and it's really annoying.
- Fiona has never ridden a horse before.
TIME This is the
..... a horse.

PHRASAL VERBS

- back up** = help or support – υποστηρίζω
- blow up** = destroy using explosives – ανατινάζω
- break down** = (of a vehicle, machine, etc.) stop working – χαλάω, παθαίνω βλάβη
- break into** = enter a place illegally – κάνω διάρρηξη
- break out** = (of a fire, war, etc.) start suddenly – ξεσπάω
- break up** = (of schools) stop for a holiday – σταματώ για διακοπές
- bring about** = cause – προξενώ
- bring up** = raise a child – ανατρέφω

Fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.

- Terrorists were planning to the building.
- When do schools usually for the summer?
- What you're doing is wrong so I won't you
- Both his parents worked long hours so his grandparents him
- No one knows what the plane crash.
- My car has again, that's why I'm taking the bus.
- When the fire, everyone was asleep.
- Burglars her flat and stole her jewellery.


WORD FORMATION [See Appendix 3 at back of book.]

Fill in the correct form of the word in capitals to complete the sentence.

- What's the between a crocodile and an alligator? **DIFFER**
- You must work hard if you want to be **SUCCEED**
- We were to see that he was OK. **RELIEF**
- Don't you think you owe me an ? **EXPLAIN**
- The white dove peace. **SYMBOL**
- That was very of you. I'm really disappointed. **RESPONSIBLE**
- Have the police managed to catch the yet? **ROB**
- The children gazed at the acrobats in **AMAZE**
- Sit and enjoy the show. **COMFORT**
- That was the most moment of my life. **EMBARRASS**

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