CONTENTS

5		Introduction
6	UNIT 1	Present Continuous – Present Simple
10	UNIT 2	Past Simple – Past Continuous – Used to
14	UNIT 3	Present Perfect Simple – Present Perfect Continuous
20	UNIT 4	Past Perfect Simple – Past Perfect Continuous
24	UNIT 5	Future Tenses
30		REVISION 1
34	UNIT 6	Articles
38	UNIT 7	Nouns
44	UNIT 8	Adjectives – Adverbs – Comparatives
50	UNIT 9	Infinitive – Gerund – Too/Enough
56	UNIT 10	Modal verbs
62		REVISION 2
66	UNIT 11	Pronouns – Possessive Adjectives – Possessive Case
72	UNIT 12	Unreal Past – Wishes – Would rather/Had better – It's time
78	UNIT 13	Passive Voice
84	UNIT 14	Conjunctions – Double Conjunctions
88	UNIT 15	Causative Form
94		REVISION 3
98	UNIT 16	Conditionals
102	UNIT 17	Clauses
108	UNIT 18	Direct/Indirect Speech
116	UNIT 19	Some – Any – Much – Many – (A) little – (A) few
122	UNIT 20	Questions – Question tags
126	UNIT 21	Prepositions of Time – Prepositions of Place
132		REVISION 4
136		Words often confused
138		Phrasal Verbs
140		Irregular Verbs
145		Extra Exercises

INTRODUCTION

Who is this book for?

This book is for anyone preparing for the *Cambridge* or *Michigan B1* exams and covers the grammar needed for this level. The book can be used with a general English language coursebook for grammar learning and practice.

What is in this book?

This book contains 21 units and a revision test every 5 units.
Each unit is in two parts:

a. Grammar
Read through this section before you do the exercises. For each grammar point there are explanations with examples. You can also refer back to this section when you are doing the exercises.

b. Grammar exercises
Write your answers to each exercise and then check with your teacher.

What is the best way to learn grammar?

Grammar is an aspect of language about which learners have different opinions. Some learners are very interested in finding out or learning grammar rules and doing lots of grammar exercises. Others hate grammar and think it is the most boring part of learning a new language. Whatever opinion you have, however, you cannot escape from grammar; it is in every sentence you read or write, speak or hear. The word 'grammar' refers to the rules that people follow when they use a language. We need those rules in the same way as we need the rules in a game. If there are no rules, or if everybody follows their own rules, the game would soon break down. It's the same with language; without rules we would not be able to communicate with other people. So you cannot escape from grammar, but the key question here is: what is the best way to learn grammar? You can learn the rules of a game by simply playing the game. You will certainly make mistakes; you may even get hurt.

Eventually, however, you will know how to play.



UNIT 1

PRESENT CONTINUOUS • PRESENT SIMPLE

A. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FORM: Subject + be + ing (am/is/are + ing)

Affirmative:	I am sitting/you are sitting/he is sitting, etc.
Interrogative:	Am I sitting?/are you sitting?/is he sitting? etc.
Negative:	I am not sitting/you are not sitting/he is not sitting, etc.

B. SIMPLE PRESENT

FORM: Subject + verb

Affirmative:	I play/he plays, etc.
Interrogative:	Do I play?/does he play? etc.
Negative:	I don't play/he doesn't play, etc.

Ο *Present Continuous* χρησιμοποιείται:

1. Για μια πράξη που γίνεται **τώρα**, τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.
e.g. The children are playing in their room. (now)

2. Για μια πράξη που γίνεται **προσωρινά**, αυτή την εποχή, όχι όμως απαραίτητα τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.
e.g. He is looking for a new flat. (not at this moment but these days)

3. Για μια πράξη **που έχει προγραμματιστεί να γίνει στο κοντινό μέλλον αναφέροντας το πότε** (κυρίως με ρήματα που δείχνουν κίνηση: **go, come, arrive, leave,** etc).
e.g. She's leaving on Tuesday. (είναι προγραμματισμένο και θα φύγει)

4. Για μια πράξη **που επαναλαμβάνεται** (**always, constantly, repeatedly,** etc.) και μας **ενοχλεί**.
e.g. She's always complaining.



Ο *Simple Present* χρησιμοποιείται:

1. Για να εκφράσει μια πράξη που **επαναλαμβάνεται** στο παρόν. Για να δείξουμε **πόσο συχνά** επαναλαμβάνεται η πράξη χρησιμοποιούμε επιρρήματα συχνότητας όπως: **usually, often, always, sometimes, never, rarely** και **seldom**.
e.g. He never drinks alcohol.

2. Για να εκφράσει μια **μόνιμη κατάσταση** στο παρόν.
e.g. He works in a bank.
My son wears glasses.

3. Για να εκφράσει μια **γενική αλήθεια**.
e.g. Water freezes at 0° Centigrade.

4. Για να εκφράσουμε πράξεις που γίνονται **σύμφωνα με ένα πρόγραμμα** (συνήθως δρομολόγια πλοίων, τρένων, κλπ.)
e.g. School ends in June.
The boat to Aegina leaves at 9 a.m.

5. Για να **αφηγηθούμε μια ιστορία** ή ένα γεγονός που έγινε στο παρελθόν ή ένα κινηματογραφικό έργο.
e.g. When the police arrive, they find the dead man lying on the floor.

6. Για να **περιγράψουμε ένα αγώνα**.
e.g. Carrick takes the ball and passes it to...



STATIVE VERBS

Μερικά ρήματα δεν έχουν Continuous Tenses επειδή περιγράφουν καταστάσεις και όχι δραστηριότητες. Αυτά τα ρήματα ονομάζονται Stative Verbs.
Τέτοια ρήματα είναι:

a. Γνωστικά, αντίληψης, συναισθημάτων.

believe	mind	remember	taste	wish
feel	mean	recognise	sound	want
forget	love	prefer	suppose	understand
hate	like	notice	smell	trust
hear	know	need	see	think

b. Αυτά που δηλώνουν μόνιμη κατάσταση.

appear	cost	happen	possess
be	depend on	have	remain
belong to	deserve	look like	resemble
consist of	equal	owe	seem
contain	fit	own	

Μερικά όμως από τα ρήματα αυτά έχουν και Continuous tenses αλλά τότε έχουν άλλη σημασία διότι περιγράφουν δραστηριότητα και όχι κατάσταση.

NOTE

I **see** a play once a week. (βλέπω)
I **have** a dog. (κατέχω)
I **think** he is at home. (νομίζω)
This rose **smells** great. (έχει μυρωδιά)
The soup **tastes** awful. (έχει γεύση)

I **am seeing** John next week. (συναντώ) (επισκέπτομαι)
They **are having** dinner. (τρώω)
He **is having** a shower. (κάνω ντους)
I'm **thinking** about him. (σκέπτομαι)
Why **are** you **smelling** the food? (μυρίζω το φαγητό)
He **is tasting** my pie. (δοκιμάζω, γεύομαι)



TIME EXPRESSIONS

Present Continuous
now, at present, today, at the moment etc.

Present Simple
often, usually, never, always, sometimes, every day/week/month etc.

PRACTICE

A. PUT THE VERBS IN **PRESENT SIMPLE** OR **PRESENT CONTINUOUS.**



1. The train always _____leaves_____ on time. (leave)
2. "What's the matter? Why _____are you crying_____ (cry/you)?"
3. That's strange. They ____are not watching____ TV (not watch).
4. He ____does not speak____ very good English (not speak).
5. Please be quiet! I _____am doing_____ my homework (do).
6. Where _____do they live_____ (live/they)?
7. Listen! John _____is playing_____ music (play.)
8. I never _____go_____ to the swimming pool (go).

B. PUT THE VERBS IN **PRESENT SIMPLE** OR **PRESENT CONTINUOUS.**



Aaron Copland is a famous pianist. He _____gives_____ **(give)** two or three concerts every week. He _____travels_____ **(travel)** a lot and this week he's in New York. He _____is staying_____ **(stay)** at an expensive hotel. He's at his hotel now.
He _____is having_____ **(have)** his breakfast in the diningroom.
He _____is drinking_____ **(drink)** a cup of coffee and he _____is reading_____ **(read)** the newspaper. Aaron's always very busy. He _____plays_____ **(play)** the piano regularly. He _____practises_____ **(practise)** for four hours every day. He _____goes_____ **(go)** to bed late and he always _____gets up_____ **(get up)** early. But he sometimes _____gets_____ **(get)** dressed too quickly, like he ____is doing____ (do) right now. He _____is putting on_____ **(put on)** one blue sock and one red sock!

C. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW USING THE VERBS IN THE BOX IN THE CORRECT FORM. YOU MAY USE EACH VERB ONLY ONCE. THERE IS ONE VERB YOU DON'T NEED TO USE.

enjoy, play, work, know, wait, finish, prefer, produce, seem, interview, talk



1. I always _____play_____ tennis on Fridays.
2. He _____is finishing_____ his report. He will bring it into the office when it is complete.
3. "My parents phoned me this morning. They ____are enjoying____ themselves in the Seychelles, drinking champagne every night! In fact, they don't want to leave."
4. We _____prefer_____ to entertain our guests in a local restaurant rather than the canteen. Although it is expensive, we can talk freely there.
5. I _____know_____ the answer to your problem. Get a new computer.
6. "Where is John?" "In his office. ____He is waiting____ for an important telephone call."
7. I can't make the meeting tomorrow. I ____am interviewing____ the applicants for the sales manager's job.
8. My brother _____works_____ for Duravit Inc. which makes bathroom fittings.
9. Who _____is talking_____ to Hugh? Is it the new secretary?
10. The new contract _____seems_____ fine to me. However, could you just check it through once more?

D. CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM FOR EACH VERB.

1. Virginie isn't Canadian. I _____ she comes from France.
   a. believe **b.** am believing
2. Look! Max _____ into the water.
   a. jumps **b.** is jumping
3. I _____ you're crazy!
   a. think **b.** am thinking
4. Don't give Jan any cheese. She _____ it.
   a. hates **b.** is hating
5. I _____ to Oxford next Thursday. Do you want to come?
   a. go **b.** am going
6. Once a week, I _____ to an art class at the college.
   a. go **b.** am going
7. I _____ lunch in the cafeteria every day.
   a. have **b.** am having
8. Chris is rich; he _____ a Porsche.
   a. drives **b.** is driving



E. PUT THE VERBS IN BRACKETS IN **PRESENT SIMPLE** OR **PRESENT CONTINUOUS.**

Next week, my friends and I ___are going___ **(go)** camping in the woods. I ___am organizing___ **(organize)** the food, because I ___like___ **(like)** cooking. Dave ___has___ **(have)** a big car with a trailer, so he ___is planning___ **(plan)** the transportation. Sam ___is bringing___ **(bring)** the tent - he ___goes___ **(go)** camping every year, so he ___has___ **(have)** a great tent and lots of other equipment. My wife ___thinks___ **(think)** we're crazy. She ___likes___ **(like)** holidays in comfortable hotels, so she ___is taking___ **(take)** a trip to Paris instead.

F. PRESENT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS? CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY

- So, Jimmy, how are ..... (1) your life in the country?
- Very much. My parents' old house .....(2) to me now, so I hardly ever .....(3) the city, thank goodness.
- ..... (4) is your house exactly? Is it near the sea?
- Yes, it is. I always .....(5) for long walks on the beach, and in the evening I .....(6) friends or go to a restaurant.
- What .....(7) your plans for the future?
- A new job. I ..... (8) I can't find one here which is a pity, because I .....(9) the idea of the city now.

1. **a.** you enjoying
   b. you enjoy
   c. enjoying
2. **a.** is belonging
   b. belongs
   c. belong
3. **a.** do visit
   b. visit
   c. am visiting
4. **a.** Where
   b. To where
   c. Where at
5. **a.** do go
   b. go
   c. am going
6. **a.** am seeing
   b. see
   c. shall see
7. **a.** are
   b. are they
   c. to be
8. **a.** realize
   b. am realizing
   c. don't realize
9. **a.** hating
   b. am hating
   c. hate

