

WHY USE GRAMMALYSIS B2

Grammalysis B2 has been meticulously researched and planned to assist average students in developing the skills and absorbing all the material needed for any B2 level examination. Presented in an attractive format with colourful pictures, cartoons and tongue twisters, its content and philosophy provide a fundamental resource for not only users, but also teachers of modern English.

Some of its most important features include:



GRAMMAR THEORY

- Essential grammar explained in Greek; no time is wasted on translation and autonomous study is encouraged
- Brief, but clear theory boxes beside corresponding exercises; very practical as no turning over of pages is required
- Theory presented in frames and colours to assist visual learners
- Also includes NOTE sections that stress important points, COMPARISON sections that develop critical thinking, and REMEMBER sections that refresh students' memory



GRAMMAR PRACTICE

- Sufficient follow-up exercises for students to practise and consolidate phenomena and bridge essential gaps
- Large variety of tasks; students familiarize themselves with all B2 level grammar requirements



REVISION LESSONS

- Ample revision lessons (after every 6th lesson) that assist students to tie up loose ends; include innovative exam-based tasks that recap and consolidate previously taught grammar and vocabulary



VOCABULARY CORNERS

Included in every lesson (36 in total), comprising:

Derivatives

Dealing with 2-5 derivatives per lesson (theory and practice), they simplify thorough comprehension of the deeper semantic and syntactical constraints of prefixes and suffixes.

Prepositional Phrases

Carefully selected, organized and divided in such a way as to encourage consolidation. Greek translation included in glossary.

Phrasal Verbs

Accompanied by an English explanation, they are carefully arranged and presented so as to facilitate learning. Greek translation also included in glossary.

Words Easily Confused

Dealing with one or two word groups per lesson, they enable students to focus on the challenging task of distinguishing between similar words.

Prepositions

Tasks involving *verbs*, *adjectives* and *nouns* + *prepositions* facilitate understanding of this integral, but challenging part of the English language.

Thematic Vocabulary Corners

A window to British and American everyday life, these pages include basic, but essential vocabulary on everyday topics (sports, education, the media, etc.) and are pleasantly presented through a wide range of tasks and picture dictionaries. Designed to improve students' language use, they recycle phrasal verbs and prepositional phrases encountered throughout the book, while presenting previously taught material in context. *They can be used at the teachers' discretion as their material is not covered in the Revision Lessons or Progress Tests.*



PROGRESS TESTS

To be set after every Revision Lesson, they can be used as extra consolidation or to evaluate and examine students throughout the year.

We recommend that students sitting for exams complete Grammalysis B2 four months prior to their exam session. This will give them ample time to focus on specific exam preparation using practice exam material.

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* Pr. Phrases = Prepositional Phrases Phr. Verbs = Phrasal Verbs

Lesson 1

Present Simple/Continuous & Non-Continuous Verbs

Memory check: Underline the correct option.

1. My brother is liking / likes this CD very much.
2. Gary is travelling / travels to the Philippines this summer.
3. We always visit / visit always Grandma on Sundays.
4. In this photo, we are playing / play volleyball on the beach.
5. Leo is looking / looks for a job these days.
6. Do you know / Are you knowing each other?
7. My father works / is working as an accountant for a big company.
8. I think / am thinking this pen is costing / costs 3 euros.
9. I can't go online now. My brother uses / is using the computer to do his homework.

Grammar theory

PRESENT SIMPLE

FORM

Affirmative

I sleep
he/she/it sleeps
we/you/they sleep

Interrogative

Do I sleep?
Does he/she/it sleep?
Do we/you/they sleep?

Negative

I do not sleep
he/she/it does not sleep
we/you/they do not sleep

SHORT FORMS

(Negative)
don't
doesn't

SPELLING TIPS

I fish → he fishes
I fix → he fixes
I go → he goes
I cry → he cries

YES / NO ANSWERS: - Yes, I/you... do. / - No, I/you... don't.
- Yes, he/she... does. / - No, he/she... doesn't.

USE

1. Για συνήθειες, μόνιμες καταστάσεις, γενικές αλήθειες.
*My children **go** to school every day.*
*I usually **have** breakfast at work.*
*Water **freezes** at 0° C.*
2. Με μελλοντική σημασία για δρομολόγια και προκαθορισμένα προγράμματα (timetables / schedules).
*The plane to London **leaves** at 3.00 in the afternoon.*
*School **ends** in June.*
3. Για ζωντανές αφηγήσεις, αναμεταδόσεις αγώνων, τίτλους εφημερίδων, οδηγίες.
*Suddenly someone **opens** the door and **enters** the room in a hurry.*
*Cristiano Ronaldo **passes** the ball, and... it's a goal!*
*'Avatar' **dominates** Empire Awards.*
*You **mix** the eggs and **add** the sugar.*

KEY WORDS/PHRASES:

once/twice a day/week..., every month/year...,
in (the) summer, in the morning/afternoon..., at night,
on Mondays, at weekends/the weekend

Θέση: Στο τέλος ή στην αρχή της πρότασης.
*He goes jogging **every morning**.*

***Every morning** he goes jogging.*

Adverbs of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never

Θέση των adverbs of frequency:

- ΠΡΙΝ από κανονικά ρήματα: *He **often** makes mistakes.*
- META από το ρήμα "be": *He **is often** careless.*
- META από auxiliary ή modal verbs:
*Dreams **don't always** come true. / She **may never** come.*

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FORM

Affirmative

I am looking
he/she/it is looking
we/you/they are looking

Interrogative

Am I looking?
Is he/she/it looking?
Are we/you/they looking?

Negative

I am not looking
he/she/it is not looking
we/you/they are not looking

SHORT FORMS

(Affirmative)

I'm, you're
he's, we're

(Negative)

I'm not
he's not/he isn't
we're not/we aren't

SPELLING TIPS

come → coming
lie → lying
run → running
begin → beginning
travel → travelling (BrE)
travelling (AmE)

YES / NO ANSWERS: - Yes, I am. / - No, I'm not.
- Yes, he is. / - No, he isn't.
- Yes, we are. / - No, we aren't.

USE

1. Για μία πράξη που συμβαίνει τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.
*I **am watching** a reality show right now.*
2. Για μία προγραμματισμένη πράξη, συνήθως με τα arrive, come, drive, fly, go, leave, travel.
*Mary **is leaving** tomorrow. She **is flying** to London.*
3. Για μία προσωρινή ή εξελισσόμενη κατάσταση.
*Jessie **is saving** money to buy a car.*
*The crime rate **is increasing** day by day.*
4. Για να εκφράσει ενόχληση με τα always, constantly, forever.
*He **is always asking** me to help him with his homework!*
*My mum **is constantly entering** my room without warning!*

NOTE: Τα always, constantly, forever μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν με οποιονδήποτε Continuous χρόνο για να δηλώσουν ενόχληση.
*He **was always hiding** my toys when we were young!*

KEY WORDS/PHRASES: (right) now, at the moment, today, tonight, these days, for the time being

1 Underline the correct option.

- Do you know the joke about the Irishman who arrives / is arriving in London?
- I work usually / usually work in the sales department, but I work / am working in the production department this month.
- When are you going / do you go shopping? Don't forget that I come / am coming with you today.
- Please be quiet! The baby sleeps / is sleeping.
- "Are you coming / Do you come to my house tonight?" "I'm sorry, I can't. I meet / am meeting my fiancé for dinner."
- I can't hear what you say / are saying because Jerry is playing / plays the drums upstairs.
- School doesn't start / isn't starting until 9 o'clock.
- Does your mother work / Is your mother working now that she is pregnant?

2 Choose the sentence (A, B or C) closest in meaning to the sentence given.

- Susan takes the bus to work, but today she has to go on foot as the buses aren't running.
a. Susan is taking the bus to work today.
☒ b. Susan is walking to work today.
c. Susan likes to go to work on foot.
- Alexandra is constantly wearing my favourite jacket!
a. I don't mind Alexandra wearing my favourite jacket all the time.
b. I'm upset that Alexandra seldom wears my favourite jacket.
☒ c. Alexandra always wears my favourite jacket, which annoys me.
- I play tennis every Sunday with Keith.
☒ a. I am in the habit of playing tennis with Keith on Sundays.
b. It is Sunday and I am playing tennis with Keith now.
c. Playing tennis with Keith on Sundays bothers me.
- John is meeting his new boss this Monday.
a. It is Monday today so John is meeting his new boss.
b. John usually meets his new boss on Mondays.
☒ c. John will meet his new boss on Monday.
- I am thinking of telling Jeremy what happened during breakfast.
a. I am definitely going to tell Jeremy what happened during breakfast.
☒ b. I would like to tell Jeremy what happened while we are having breakfast.
c. I think that Jeremy wants me to tell him what happened during breakfast.



3 Complete the conversation using the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Janet: What ¹ is going (go) on Julia? Why ² are we having (we/have) a party?
- Julia: Dad's organized a surprise party for mum's 40th birthday.
- Janet: Look! Mum and granddad ³ are dancing (dance).
- Julia: Yes, mum ⁴ usually dances (usually/dance) at parties; you know that. Where's dad by the way?
- Janet: He ⁵ is talking (talk) to Uncle Jason by the pool, and they ⁶ are laughing (laugh) a lot as you can see. Is Uncle John here too?
- Julia: Yes, he is. He ⁷ is chatting (chat) to Mr. Davies, our new neighbour. I think he ⁸ likes (like) him. Dad ⁹ is filling (fill) up everyone's drinks now.
- Janet: What about food?
- Julia: Unfortunately, we ¹⁰ only have (only/have) crisps and cheese sticks.
- Janet: Those won't do. I am going to order a couple of pizzas; ¹¹ Do you want (you/want) some?
- Julia: No thanks; I ¹² am trying (try) to lose some weight.

Grammar theory

NON-CONTINUOUS VERBS

Τα **non-continuous** ή **stative verbs** είναι ρήματα που **δε σχηματίζουν χρόνους διαρκείας (continuous)** γιατί αναφέρονται σε μια μόνιμη **κατάσταση (state)** και όχι σε συγκεκριμένη πράξη. Με αυτά τα ρήματα χρησιμοποιούμε **Simple Tenses**.

1. Ρήματα αίσθησης

feel
hear
smell
taste
notice
see
sound

4. Ρήματα προτίμησης

love
hate
like
dislike
want
prefer
wish

2. Ρήματα αντίληψης

know
think
believe
remember
forget
understand
realise
consider

5. Άλλα ρήματα

be
look
seem
appear
weigh
fit
consist of
need
mean
cost

3. Ρήματα κτήσης

own
have
possess
belong (to)

I believe you're wrong!

NOT *I'm believing ...*

I don't remember what happened.

NOT *I'm not remembering ...*

Κάποια από αυτά τα ρήματα σχηματίζουν χρόνους διαρκείας αλλά **με διαφορετική σημασία**.

*The security guard **sees** who is entering the building on the screen.* (βλέπω)

BUT *I **am seeing** Judy this evening.* (συναντώ/έχω ραντεβού)

*I **think** that Mary is vain.* (πιστεύω, νομίζω)

BUT *I **am thinking** about buying a car.* (σκεπτόμαι, εξετάζω τις πιθανότητες)

*She **has** many friends.* (έχω)

BUT *She **is having** breakfast/a bath/a good time now.* (τρώω, κάνω ή σε εκφράσεις)

*The parcel **weighs** 10 lb.* (έχω βάρος)

BUT *The airline employee **is weighing** our luggage.* (ζυγίζω)

*This milk **tastes** odd; I think it has gone off.* (έχω γεύση)

BUT *He **is tasting** the sauce to see if it needs more garlic.* (δοκιμάζω)

*The food **smells** so nice; what are you cooking?* (έχω μυρωδιά)

BUT *She **is smelling** the roses.* (μυρίζω)

*This towel **feels** so soft! Did you wash it by hand?* (έχω αίσθηση)

BUT *He **is feeling** the packet to find out what is inside.* (ψηλαφίζω)

BUT *I **feel/am feeling** sick today.* (νιώθω, αισθάνομαι)

*You **look** great in this dress!* (φαίνομαι)

BUT *What **are you looking at**?* (κοιτώ)

*This house **appears** to be haunted.* (φαίνομαι)

BUT *Shakira **is appearing** on stage tonight.* (εμφανίζομαι)

*These jeans **don't fit** me! They're too small!* (ταιριάζω σε μέγεθος)

BUT *The mechanic **is fitting** new tyres on the car.* (τοποθετώ)

4 Mark whether the utterance is correct or incorrect.

Correct

Incorrect

- It is three in the afternoon. The whole family has lunch in the dining room. **is having**
- I am sorry, but I'm not going shopping with you this morning. I see my dentist at 11.00 a.m. **am seeing**
- More and more people are recycling nowadays.
- Take a look at this dress. It feels like silk but it isn't - it's cotton.
- These shoes aren't fitting me! I need to give them away. **don't fit**
- I don't like going out with Jane because she always complains about everything! **she is always complaining**
- Tracy isn't feeling very well today. I must call her parents to come and take her home.
- I am believing I should tell my sister the truth about her boyfriend. **believe**
- Professional chefs always taste the food they cook before they serve it.
- This apartment is too small for us. Are you thinking that we should get a bigger one? **Do you think**

5 Complete the text using the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

My name is Georgia and I ¹ come (come) from Russia. I ² live (live) in a small detached house in the suburbs of London with my family. Our neighbours ³ believe (believe) we are different because we ⁴ have (have) customs that ⁵ seem (seem) strange to them, but my family is just like any other family in our street. Igor, my husband, ⁶ likes (like) gardening very much. He ⁷ enjoys (enjoy) spending time with his flowers and vegetables in the garden. At the moment, he ⁸ is planting (plant) some tomatoes with our daughter. But what ⁹ worries (worry) me is our son. He ¹⁰ prefers (prefer) chatting to his friends on his computer to being with them. Like all teenagers, Luke ¹¹ doesn't listen (not/listen) to us when we ¹² tell (tell) him that he should go out and play with his friends. Now, it is 5 o'clock in the afternoon and I ¹³ am cooking (cook) a nice roast in the oven because we ¹⁴ are having (have) some friends over later. ¹⁵ Don't you think (you/not/think) our family is as ordinary as any other?



1a THE BATHROOM: Fill in.

toilet brush, sink/washbasin, toilet, blinds, mirror, shower, slippers, shower gel, bath(tub), tap/faucet, towel



2a THE BEDROOM: Fill in.

stool, bunk beds, pillow, bookcase, sheet, alarm clock, rug, duvet, blanket, cushion, wardrobe



3 HOUSEKEEPING & HOUSEHOLD CHORES: Fill in.

light up do (x2) hang dust vacuum wash pay take out

1. pay the rent / utility bills
2. do the washing/ironing
3. hang the laundry
4. do the washing up
5. dust the furniture
6. vacuum the carpets
7. wash the windows
8. take out the rubbish/trash
9. light up the fireplace

5 HOUSEHOLD ITEMS: Fill in.

1. dental floss - mouth wash
2. tumble dryer - hair dryer
3. hose - sprinkler
4. sponge - detergent
5. clothes peg - coat hanger
6. plug - socket/outlet
7. hammer - nail
8. bin - bin liner
9. bucket - mop
10. broom - dustpan
11. screwdriver - drill



1b DAILY ROUTINE: KEEPING CLEAN! Fill in.

polish put brush wash(x2) dry remove(x2)
comb flush cut have(x2) file paint go

1. go to the toilet/loo (BrE)/restroom (AmE)
2. flush the toilet
3. brush my teeth
4. wash my face
5. have a shower
6. have a shave
7. wash / dry / comb my hair
8. put my make-up on
9. remove my make-up
10. cut / file / polish / paint my nails
11. remove the nail polish from my nails

2b DAILY ROUTINE: IT'S BEDTIME! Fill in.

go fall put on turn make set

1. put on my pyjamas
2. go to bed
3. set the alarm clock
4. turn off the light
5. fall asleep
6. make the bed

4 HOMES & PLACES: Underline the correct option.

1. I think I heard a noise coming from the attic / basement upstairs.
2. Is it safe to store these paintings in the patio / loft?
3. Why don't you come and have a coffee on the patio / loft with us?
4. Don't come into the house. Just wait for me on the porch / mansion.
5. Many Hollywood stars own big mansions / attics all over the world.
6. We spent our summers at our cottage / attic by the sea.
7. It was easy for the robbers to break into the apartment / ground floor flat.
8. We live in a big block of flats / basement on the fifth floor.

Vocabulary Corner 2

1 DERIVATIVES: Negative prefixes 'in-' vs 'un-'

Both prefixes 'in-' and 'un-' give the root word a negative meaning.

'in-': *secure* - **insecure**

'un-': *safe* - **unsafe**

Use the negative form of the words given to fill in the gaps.

- Jessica never talks to anyone. She's the most **unfriendly** person I've ever met. I believe she is completely **incapable** of being nice at all. **FRIENDLY, CAPABLE**
- Smoking is a very **unhealthy** habit. I know you think that you are **unable** to quit, but I believe in you. **HEALTHY, ABLE**
- The coach shouted at the team so much that he made them all feel very **inadequate** as players, and his apology afterwards was too **insincere** to be believable. **ADEQUATE, SINCERE**
- Are you **insane**? It was completely **unforgivable** of you to insult the boss like that! **SANE, FORGIVABLE**
- Sorry to be so **unhelpful** but I never see the director. Any contact we have is **indirect**. **HELPFUL, DIRECT**

2 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES



Glossary p. 175

at ease

at the moment

at all

at a loss

at random

at the end/beginning of sth

at hand

at once

Study the list and rephrase the sentences, using one of the phrases and the word given.

- He looks very uncomfortable. **NOT**
He does not look at ease.
- I believe there will soon be a war. **IS**
I believe (a) war is at hand.
- I'm not in the least bit bothered. **MIND**
I don't mind at all.
- Unfortunately, I'm unemployed right now. **MOMENT**
Unfortunately, I'm unemployed at the moment.
- Please come here right away! **COME**
Please come here at once!
- I'll see you when the lesson is over. **OF**
I'll see you at the end of the lesson.

3 PHRASAL VERBS



Glossary p. 175

come across: 1. find sth, 2. meet sb (by chance)

come down with (an illness): get ill

come into: inherit

come round: visit sb

come up with: think of (an idea)

come up: arise, happen

Rewrite the sentences using one of the above phrasal verbs.

- When Tina's aunt died, she inherited a fortune.
When Tina's aunt died, she came into a fortune.
- Who thought of this fantastic plan?
Who came up with this fantastic plan?
- Come and see us whenever you have time.
Come round whenever you have time.
- Sorry I am late, but something urgent happened.
Sorry I am late, but something urgent came up.
- I found this old picture while I was cleaning the attic.
I came across this old picture while I was cleaning the attic.
- When did Sandy get the flu?
When did Sandy come down with the flu?

4 WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

the same (as) / similar (to): My cap is the same as/similar to yours.

like + noun: He laughs like a lion.

alike (goes after the verbs "be/look/seem"): They look alike.

unlike + noun/clause (not like): Unlike you, I'm unemployed.

as + noun (in the position of): He works as a teacher.

as + clause (in the way, what): Please do as I ask.

Fill in the gaps with one word.

I'll never forget Carina's stories about what she went through when she first went to America as a foreign student. She actually used her twin sister's passport because they looked ¹ **alike**, but ² **unlike** Carina, her sister had no interest in studying abroad. In the beginning, she got a job ³ **as** a shop assistant, but she soon got fired because her English was very poor. But then she studied hard and was hired ⁴ **as** a waitress at a popular café. Everyone said she worked ⁵ **like** a dog, because she was not lazy at all. Waiting tables is the ⁶ **same** all over the world, and in Russia, Carina had worked at a ⁷ **similar** café, so it was easy for her. In the end, Carina did ⁸ **as** she had promised, and finished university, but she never left that café. In fact, now she owns it and has become very wealthy!

1 Answer the questions in the space provided.

- Jane talks on the phone for ages.
 - Ben has been talking on the phone for an hour.
 - Julia is talking on the phone again!

Who is not necessarily on the phone now?

Jane

- I'm going to prepare lunch for Jack.
 - I'm preparing lunch for Mark.
 - I'll prepare lunch for Denise.

Who have I just decided to prepare lunch for?

Denise

- Mary's taking my shoes.
 - Helen always takes my shoes.
 - Janet's always taking my shoes.

Whose action bothers me a lot?

Janet's

- Mark hasn't spoken to Jill before.
 - Alex and Jill spoke a week ago.
 - Harry hasn't spoken to Jill yet.

Who did Jill speak to?

Alex

- Jim left when Judy arrived.
 - Martin left after Judy had arrived.
 - Celine had left by the time Judy arrived.

Who didn't see Judy at all?

Celine

- Bill started studying at 9 o'clock.
 - Irene has been studying all morning.
 - Jessica studied all morning.

Who has most probably finished studying?

Jessica

- Michelle's used to watching a lot of TV.
 - Sue used to watch a lot of TV when she wasn't working.
 - Kim got used to watching a lot of TV when she was young.

Who probably watches less TV now than she used to?

Sue

- It's seven o'clock and Gary's already come home.
 - David will be at home until seven o'clock.
 - James will be at home by seven o'clock.

It's 7:15 now. Who isn't at home?

David

2 Complete with an appropriate tense.

- I am playing (play) football right now.
- Mary cooks (cook) for her mother on Sundays.
- Tell Jake to call me when he returns (return).
- I will have finished (finish) by the time you arrive.
- I'm exhausted; I have been training (train) all morning.
- Be careful! The shelf is going to fall (fall)!
- I have known (know) Tracy for almost twenty years.
- The unemployment rate is increasing (increase) day by day.
- The train to Leeds departs (depart) at noon on weekends.
- Please close the windows before you leave (leave) the house.

3 Choose the correct option.

- I'm not ready to leave. I haven't finished packing
a. already b. still **c. yet**
- Have you eaten all your food? I'm still eating.
a. since **b. already** c. yet
- I've been working in this company 1999.
a. by b. for **c. since**
- They haven't been to this restaurant 5 years.
a. before b. since **c. for**
- have you known Joan?
a. How long b. How long ago c. How long before
- I am writing this essay. I haven't completed it yet.
a. just **b. still** c. already
- Jim has left. I'll tell him to call you when he gets back.
a. just b. still c. yet
- Sheila has been looking for a job she finished school in May.
a. by the time b. already **c. since**
- The results of the elections will have been announced 7.00.
a. by b. by the time c. until
- I have dreamt of becoming an interior decorator.
a. ever b. still **c. always**

4 Complete the conversation using the Present Simple, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous.

- Brian:** Something strange ¹ happened (happen) in the flat upstairs last week. The sound of something breaking ² woke (wake) me up one night around midnight. After a few seconds, I ³ realised (realise) that my neighbours ⁴ were having (have) a terrible argument.
- James:** Really? How long ⁵ have you known (you/know) them?
- Brian:** Oh, they ⁶ moved (move) in about five years ago. I guess I ⁷ have known (know) them for some time now, but something like this ⁸ has never happened (never/happen) before.
- James:** ⁹ Have you spoken (you/speak) to anyone else in the block about it yet?
- Brian:** No, and I ¹⁰ don't think (not/think) I will either.
- James:** Why not?
- Brian:** Because I ¹¹ don't want (not/want) to get involved in anyone else's business.

5 Choose the sentence closest in meaning to the sentence given.

- Jack is used to cooking for his family every day as he is a chef.**
 - Jack used to cook for his family every day.
 - ☒ Jack is in the habit of cooking for his family every day.
 - Jack cooked for his family every day when he was a chef.
 - Jack is now getting used to cooking for his family every day.
- They are visiting their relatives in Europe next month.**
 - They are thinking of visiting their relatives in Europe next month.
 - They want to visit their relatives in Europe next month if possible.
 - ☒ They have made plans and are definitely visiting their relatives in Europe next month.
 - Their relatives told them that they have arranged to visit them in Europe next month.
- Now that I live in a big city, I've got used to taking the tube to get around.**
 - ☒ I didn't use to take the tube, but now I do.
 - I'll never get used to taking the tube.
 - I used to take the tube when I lived in a big city.
 - I find it difficult to take the tube to get around.
- When she went out, she had already done her homework.**
 - She went out and then returned to do her homework.
 - She went out without doing her homework.
 - She will go out when she finishes her homework.
 - ☒ She did her homework and then went out.
- We used to go fishing with my father when we were kids.**
 - We are in the habit of going fishing with my father.
 - ☒ We went fishing with my father, but we don't anymore.
 - We are getting used to going fishing with my father.
 - Our father takes us with him whenever he goes fishing.
- Kay has gone to the mall for the afternoon.**
 - Kay went to the mall yesterday afternoon.
 - Kay has been to the mall and she has just returned.
 - ☒ Kay is at the mall and she will spend the afternoon there.
 - Kay will go to the mall later this afternoon.



6 Complete the text using the word(s) in brackets in the appropriate tense.

I am an author. I ¹ write (write) horror novels. I ² have been writing (write) since I was twenty years old and I ³ have completed (complete) ten novels so far.

Every day, I ⁴ wake (wake) up at 7 o'clock, ⁵ eat (eat) breakfast and ⁶ leave (leave) for my office. However, this morning I ⁷ woke (wake) up at half past seven, ⁸ skipped (skip) breakfast and ⁹ left (leave) a little later because I ¹⁰ didn't hear (not/hear) my alarm clock. And of course, when I ¹¹ arrived (arrive) at the bus stop, the bus ¹² had already left (already/leave).

Right now I ¹³ am reading (read) a newspaper in my living room and my wife ¹⁴ is making (make) dinner in the kitchen. Last night, at this time, we ¹⁵ were doing (do) exactly the same thing. Tomorrow, at this time, we ¹⁶ will also be doing (also/do) the same thing.

By next winter, my wife ¹⁷ will have completed (complete) her studies and ¹⁸ will have found (find) a job. I, on the other hand, ¹⁹ am still writing (still/write) the new horror novel I ²⁰ started (start) earlier this year. I believe I ²¹ will have finished (finish) it by the end of next year.

7 Complete the sentences using two to five words, including the one given.

1. Mary started working at nine o'clock today. **BEEN**

Mary has been working since nine o'clock today.

2. Sue never drank a lot of milk when she was a child. **USE**

Sue didn't use to drink a lot of milk when she was a child.

3. I haven't seen my grandmother for years. **SINCE**

It's (been) years since I saw my grandmother.

4. According to this schedule, our train leaves at 12 o'clock. **DUE**

Our train is due to leave at 12 o'clock.

5. He has never won a tennis match before. **FIRST**

This is the first time he has won a tennis match.

6. My boss is in London on company business. **TO**

My boss has gone to London on company business.

7. They hope to finish writing their essays before their mother returns. **HAVE**

They hope they will have finished writing their essays by the time their mother returns.

8. The play started before we got to the theater. **BY**

The play had started by the time we got to the theater.

9. Julia started learning German in May, almost four months ago. **BEEN**

By the end of September, Julia will have been learning German for almost five months.

10. Look! The referee's going to blow the final whistle. **ABOUT**

Look! The referee is about to blow the final whistle.



Vocabulary Review 1

1 DERIVATIVES

Complete with the correct form of the word given at the end of the line.

I am very unhappy and ¹ dissatisfied with the new staff at the nearby supermarket that was taken over by a large chain. Firstly, I feel that they are rather ² unfriendly and I would even say ³ disagreeable if you are not a customer that spends a fortune there. And if you do spend a fortune, they are polite but ⁴ insincere, as I heard a cashier making fun of a customer after she had left. I am ⁵ unable to understand why it seems to be so ⁶ impossible to hire staff who are not so ⁷ impersonal and ⁸ impolite. Friendliness seems to have become ⁹ irrelevant in this modern world and kindness has ¹⁰ disappeared, but I find this completely ¹¹ unacceptable and I refuse to shop at that supermarket ever again.

SATISFIED
FRIENDLY
AGREEABLE
SINCERE
ABLE, POSSIBLE
PERSONAL, POLITE
RELEVANT, APPEAR
ACCEPTABLE

2 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. In answer ~~for~~ your question, I cannot say for certain but I think Jane's coming ~~with~~ the car. to, by
2. ~~At~~ the time being, we would like all customers to pay ~~with~~ cash. For, in
3. Janet was ~~in~~ a loss to explain what she had been doing at that moment, but ~~with~~ any case, she is not guilty of the crime. at, in
4. I like choosing lottery numbers by chance and ~~in~~ random, but I only do so when I'm in lucky mood. at, in a lucky mood
5. ~~In~~ the beginning of the film, I was excited, but it became boring later on. At

3 PHRASAL VERBS

Underline the correct option.

1. Tim got away with / on / over cheating on the test because the lights went over / down / out.
2. Many years went by / round / along before Mary ever came into / round / up to see me again.
3. That tie really doesn't go by / with / down your shirt.
4. It's up for / by / to you whether you get out / round / along with your classmates.
5. I've never heard to / of / from Brian Ferry, but you must bear with / out / down me as my memory is quite weak.

4 WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

- | | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| 1. Jane is similar to her sister. | ALIKE | <u>Jane and her sister are/look alike.</u> |
| 2. They didn't let me go out. | ALLOWED | <u>I wasn't allowed to go out.</u> |
| 3. He said he hadn't stolen the purse. | DENIED | <u>He denied stealing / that he had stolen the purse.</u> |
| 4. I wish I hadn't lied to you. | REGRET | <u>I regret lying to you.</u> |
| 5. I don't like being laughed at. | OBJECT | <u>I object to being laughed at.</u> |

5 PREPOSITIONS

Complete with the correct preposition.

The story of Ted Adams is really quite remarkable. At school, he was very good ¹ at many subjects but his teachers were not satisfied ² with his behaviour. They complained that he had difficulty ³ in concentrating ⁴ on his lessons and all he cared about was being popular ⁵ with/among the other students. As he grew older, he became addicted ⁶ to drugs and soon dropped out of high school. After a few years, he ended up homeless, because his parents had died and he had spent all the money they had left him ⁷ on drugs. He was ashamed ⁸ of his habit and was not proud ⁹ of his life, but felt unable to change. Then, one day, he decided to participate in the "Who wants to be a Millionaire" game show. Although no one believed ¹⁰ in him, he ended up being the first contestant to win the million dollars and now, he is a successful businessman!

Grammar theory



COMPARE

Jerry **built** the fence. (Active Voice)

The fence **was/got built** by Jerry. (Passive Voice)

Jerry **had/got the fence built**. (Causative Form)

Jerry **had Tom build/got Tom to build** the fence.

(Ο Jerry **έφτιαξε** το φράχτη.)

(Ο φράχτης **φτιάχτηκε** από τον Jerry.)

(Ο Jerry **έβαλε κάποιον να του φτιάξει** το φράχτη.)

(Ο Jerry **έβαλε τον Tom να του φτιάξει** το φράχτη.)

1 Mark if the sentence is Passive, Active or Causative.

Active

Passive

Causative

- Jane hasn't been able to write the postcards yet.
- Our car is going to be repaired on Sunday.
- Her windows have been cleaned twice this month.
- Helen should have had her wedding dress designed by Valentino.
- I've just had the broken lock fixed.
- A new computer has been ordered for my secretary.
- Did your brother plant these trees himself?
- All the suspects have already been questioned.
- I need to get my trousers shortened by Friday.
- The wind has just broken their glass door.



2 Choose the correct option.

- Elderly people should their eyes and ears every six months.
 a. get ... tested b. get ... to test c. have ... testing
- Have you ever in a scientific journal?
 a. get an article published b. had an article published c. had an article to publish
- I am having my old chairs by a carpenter.
 a. to have repaired b. to repair c. repaired
- Last week I this beautiful dress for me.
 a. had my mother bought b. had my mother to buy c. got my mother to buy
- This uniform has to by all our sales staff.
 a. be wearing b. got worn c. be worn
- Mary drive her to the cinema yesterday.
 a. had her boyfriend b. got her boyfriend c. had got her boyfriend
- Your carpet mud. What have you done?
 a. is covered by b. was covering with c. is covered in
- I went to the bank to
 a. have my check cashed b. get cashed my check c. get my check to cash
- He dinner for him.
 a. had his daughter cooked b. had his daughter cook c. had his daughter to cook
- My favourite band at The Glitterdome tonight.
 a. is appearing b. is appeared c. is getting appeared



3 Underline the correct option.

1. I had / got a great time last night! I got a friend to invite / invited me to the coolest party in town.
2. The prince's birthday cake made / was made by a famous chef.
3. I had my shoes to polish / polished this morning. They are shiny again!
4. We are having built our swimming pool / our swimming pool built in the garden.
5. Carol was seen / had seen smoking by her teacher at the cinema yesterday.
6. We had our new furniture delivered / had to deliver our new furniture yesterday morning.
7. Will the theater be closed / get to close on Saturday?
8. The film should have made / be made in Manchester. It's the perfect location.
9. We must have someone clean / to clean the car before we leave for our trip.
10. Dad's company will have checked the expenses / the expenses checked by an accountant at the end of the year.

4 Convert the sentences into Causative Form, as in the example.

e.g. A vet examined Jesse's dog yesterday.

Jesse had/got his dog examined yesterday (by a vet).

Jesse had a vet examine his dog yesterday.

Jesse got a vet to examine his dog yesterday.

1. A beautician is going to polish the bride's nails.

The bride is going to have/get her nails polished by a beautician.

The bride is going to have a beautician polish her nails.

The bride is going to get a beautician to polish her nails.

2. Technicians are installing a new telephone system in our office.

We are having/getting a new telephone system installed in our office by technicians.

We are having technicians install a new telephone system in our office.

We are getting technicians to install a new telephone system in our office.

3. A professional has pierced both of Tom's ears.

Tom has had/got both of his ears pierced by a professional.

Tom has had a professional pierce both of his ears.

Tom has got a professional to pierce both of his ears.

4. My mum's asked her tailor to make this suit for me.

I have had/got this suit made by my mum's tailor.

My mum has had her tailor make this suit for me.

My mum has got her tailor to make this suit for me.

5. A mechanic ought to repair John's motorbike.

John ought to have/get his motorbike repaired by a mechanic.

John ought to have a mechanic repair his motorbike.

John ought to get a mechanic to repair his motorbike.

6. A specialist is checking all the evidence for the investigators.

The investigators are having/getting all the evidence checked by a specialist.

The investigators are having a specialist check all the evidence.

The investigators are getting a specialist to check all the evidence.



5 Using the word given, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

Alternative answers are possible.

1. Sandra is going to water my plants while I am away. **HAVE**
While I am away, I'm going to have my plants watered by Sandra
2. I want Joanna to bake a cake for my son's birthday party. **GET**
I want to / will get Joanna to bake a cake for my son's birthday party
3. It is rumoured that they have made a fortune on the stock market. **TO**
They are rumoured to have made a fortune on the stock market
4. My secretary is writing the letter right now. **WRITTEN**
The letter is being written by my secretary right now
5. Her friends haven't done her homework for her this week. **HAD**
She hasn't had her homework done by her friends this week
6. A catering company will prepare the food for the gala event. **PREPARE**
We will have a catering company prepare the food for the gala event
(will get a catering company to prepare)
7. Doctors believe that leading a sedentary life is harmful to our health. **BELIEVED**
Leading a sedentary life is believed to be harmful to our health
8. When I arrived home my mother made me tell her the truth. **MADE**
I was made to tell the truth by my mother when I arrived home
9. A famous architect probably designed her new house. **GOT**
She probably got a famous architect to design her new house
10. Are you going to get your pool cleaned this weekend? **BE**
Is your pool going to be cleaned this weekend ?



6 Choose the sentence closest in meaning to the sentence given.

1. John had an estate agent sell his house.
 - a. John sold his house to an estate agent.
 - b. An estate agent sold his house to John.
 - c. John got an estate agent to sell his house.**
2. Mum got the plumber to mend our leaking tap.
 - a. Mum let the plumber mend our leaking tap.
 - b. Mum asked the plumber to mend our leaking tap.**
 - c. Our leaking tap was mended by the plumber's mum.
3. Sam has had her dress altered again.
 - a. Sam has altered her dress on her own again.
 - b. Sam's dress was altered again.**
 - c. Sam wants to get her dress altered again.
4. George had a technician format his hard drive.
 - a. George paid a technician to format his hard drive.**
 - b. George's hard drive still needs formatting.
 - c. George helped the technician to format his hard drive.
5. John has had Susan pick up the leaves.
 - a. John and Susan have picked up the leaves.
 - b. John has let Susan pick up the leaves.
 - c. Susan has picked up the leaves.**
6. Our neighbour's fence was damaged in the storm.
 - a. The storm damaged our neighbour's fence.**
 - b. Our neighbour damaged his fence.
 - c. Our neighbour wanted the storm to damage his fence.

Vocabulary Corner 24

1 DERIVATIVES: Making adjectives; suffixes '-al', '-ial', '-ous' & '-ly'

'-al': education - **educational**

'-ial': finance - **financial**

'-ous': ambition - **ambitious**

'-ly': friend - **friendly** (adverb: in a friendly way/manner)

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word given.

- A piece of broken glass can be very **dangerous** and in fact, can even become a **deadly** weapon.
DANGER, DEAD
- How **courageous** of you to risk your life for others! **COURAGE**
- Trying to act in a **motherly** way to your own mother can have **disastrous** results. **MOTHER, DISASTER**
- I think it will be very **beneficial** for the children to participate in this **cultural** exchange. **BENEFIT, CULTURE**
- There's no denying that we live in a **digital** world where everything has become virtual and **artificial**.
DIGIT, ARTIFICE

2 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES Glossary p. 181

to my surprise

to my disappointment

to an extent/a degree

to sb's face

to date

Study the list and fill in the gaps using one of the phrases.

- I agree with John **to an extent/degree**, but not completely.
- Our company has been doing very well **to date**, and we hope it will continue.
- I can't believe you told the boss you hate him **to his face**.
- To my surprise**, Karen came to the party. I wasn't expecting her to, and I was glad to see her.
- To my disappointment**, I failed my physics exam.

3 PHRASAL VERBS Glossary p. 181

call back: call sb on the phone after they have called you first

call off: cancel

call on sb: visit

call out: yell

call up: call sb on the phone

speak up: 1. speak loudly, 2. express your opinion

tell sb/sth apart: distinguish

tell off: scold

Fill in the gaps using one of the above phrasal verbs in the correct form.

- She was so frightened that she couldn't even **call out** for help.
- You shouldn't **tell off** your kids in public. It's embarrassing.
- Tania rang while you were out and wants you to **call back**.
- Those two kittens are identical. I can't **tell** them **apart**.
- They **called off** the meeting because the Director fell ill.
- I'll **call** you **up** as soon as I hear anything.
- I'm going to **call on** our grandmother this afternoon.
- Young man, you'll have to **speak up** if you want to be heard.

4 WORDS EASILY CONFUSED

raise - raised - raised (+ object): lift up (flag), increase (prices, hope), collect (money)

rise - rose - risen (NO object): go up, increase (prices have risen)

arise - arose - arisen (NO object): occur, come up (some difficulties have arisen)

lie - lied - lied (NO object): tell lies

lie - lay - lain (NO object): lie down, be found (lie on the floor)

lay - laid - laid (+ object): put down, set (the table), produce (eggs)

Fill in the gaps with one of the above verbs in the correct form.

- Many problems have **arisen** since Smith became president.
- Please **lay** your weapon on the ground and put your hands up.
- The sun **rose** at 6:15 yesterday morning.
- I had just **lain** down when the earthquake started.
- Please **raise** your hand if you have any questions.
- I promise I've never **lied** to you!
- Prices have **risen** incredibly over the last year.
- She has **lied** to him about her age.

VOCABULARY CORNER 1 (p. 9)

Home Sweet Home...

Exercise 1a

sink/washbasin νιπτήρας
blinds στόρια
mirror καθρέφτης
shower ντους
slippers παντόφλες
shower gel αφρόλουτρο
bath(tub) μπανιέρα
tap/faucet βρύση
towel πετσέτα

Exercise 1b

polish βάζω βερνίκι
remove αφαιρώ, βγάζω
comb χτενίζω
flush τραβάω καζανάκι
file λυμάρω
Loo (BrE)/restroom (AmE) τουαλέτα
shave ξύρισμα
nail polish βερνίκι νυχιών

Exercise 2a

stool σκαμπό
bunk beds κουκέτες, δώροφο κρεβάτι
pillow μαξιλάρι
bookcase βιβλιοθήκη
sheet σεντόνι
alarm clock ξυπνητήρι
rug χαλάκι
duvet πάπλωμα
blanket κουβέρτα
cushion μαξιλαράκι
wardrobe ντουλάπα

Exercise 2b

put on βάζω, φοράω
set ρυθμίζω
turn off σβήνω
fall asleep αποκοιμάμαι
make the bed στρώνω το κρεβάτι

Exercise 3

light up ανάβω
hang κρεμάω/απλώνω (ρούχα)
vacuum σκουπίζω με ηλεκτρική σκούπα
dust ξεσκονίζω
take out βγάζω έξω
rent ενοίκιο
utility bills λογαριασμοί σπιτιού
(ρεύμα, νερό, κοινόχρηστα)
ironing σιδέρωμα
laundry μπουγάδα
furniture έπιπλα
rubbish/trash σκουπίδια
fireplace τζάκι

Exercise 4

attic σοφίτα
basement υπόγειο

upstairs επάνω πάτωμα
store αποθηκεύω
patio ακάλυπτη εσωτερική αυλή
loft πατάρι
porch στεγασμένη είσοδος, βεράντα
mansion έπαυλη
cottage εξοχικό σπίτι
robber ληστής
break into κάνω διάρρηξη
apartment διαμέρισμα
ground floor ισόγειο
block of flats πολυκατοικία

Exercise 5

dental floss οδοντικό νήμα
mouth wash στοματικό διάλυμα
tumble dryer στεγνωτήριο ρούχων
hair dryer πιστολάκι για τα μαλλιά
hose λάστιχο
sprinkler μπεκ (για κήπους, αυλές)
sponge σφουγγάρι
detergent απορρυπαντικό, καθαριστικό
clothes peg μανταλάκι
coat hanger κρεμάστρα
plug πρίζα
socket/outlet υποδοχή πρίζας, ντουί
hammer σφυρί
nail καρφί
bin κάδος απορριμμάτων
bin liner σακούλα σκουπιδιών
bucket κουβάς
mop σφουγγαρίστρα
broom σκούπα (όχι ηλεκτρική)
dustpan φαράσι
screwdriver κατσαβίδι
drill τρυπάνι

VOCABULARY CORNER 2 (p. 13)

Exercise 2

at ease άνετος
at the moment τώρα
at all καθόλου
at a loss αμήχανος, σαστισμένος
at random τυχαία
at the end/beginning of sth στο τέλος/
στην αρχή
at hand κοντά (χρονικά), σύντομα
at once αμέσως

Exercise 3

come across βρίσκω, συναντώ (τυχαία)
come down with (an illness) αρρωσταίνω
come into κληρονομώ
come round επισκέπτομαι κτ
come up with επινοώ, βρίσκω λύση/
ιδέα
come up εμφανίζομαι, προκύπτω,
συμβαίνει

VOCABULARY CORNER 3 (p. 17)

Exercise 2

(take) by surprise ξαφνιάζω/εκπλήσσω
κτ
by heart (μαθαίνω κτ) απ' έξω,
παπαγαλία
by post/mail ταχυδρομικώς
by chance τυχαία
by myself μόνος μου
by mistake/accident κατά λάθος
by + vehicle με κτ μεταφορικό μέσο

Exercise 3

go by περνάω (για ώρα/χρόνο)
go off 1. χτυπάω (για συναγερμό),
2. χαλάω (για φαγητό)
go on 1. εξακολουθώ, συνεχίζω
2. συμβαίνω
go out σβήνω (για φώτα)
go through 1. ξεδεύω
2. βιώνω/περνάω κτ δύσκολο
go with ταιριάζω

VOCABULARY CORNER 4 (p. 21)

Shopping - Clothes

Exercise 1

Part A

go on a spending spree με πιάνει
καταναλωτική μανία
go window shopping χαζεύω τις
βιτρίνες
be addicted to sth είμαι εθισμένος σε
κτ

bargain ευκαιρία, καλή αγορά
discount έκπτωση
refund επιστροφή χρημάτων
receipt απόδειξη
do without κάνω χωρίς
reduction μείωση
on impulse αυθόρμητα, παρορμητικά
browse χαζεύω, ρίχνω μια ματιά
state δηλώνω, αναφέρω
purchase αγορά
amount ποσό
dissatisfied δυσαρεστημένος
customer πελάτης

Part B

shop assistant/salesclerk υπάλληλος
καταστήματος
salesperson/salesman πωλητής
shopper/consumer αγοραστής/
καταναλωτής
brand name εμπορική ονομασία, μάρκα
logo λογότυπο
distinguish διακρίνω
serve εξυπηρετώ

Part C

department store πολυκατάστημα