

C. N. Grivas

GRAMMAR STEPS

Practical
Modern English Grammar

Intermediate

1 2 3 4 5



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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

e-mail: info@grivas.gr

<http://www.grivas.gr>

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Senior Editor: Lesley Jones

Editorial Team: Effie Fragouli
Karen Glover
Amber Kielty
Claudia Milza
Alexander Pickett
Marianna Preveziotis
Rena Tsapeloglou

Illustrations by: Theodore Piakis

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GRAMMAR STEPS

Η νέα αυτή σειρά βιβλίων αγγλικής γραμματικής αποτελείται από πέντε βιβλία:

- 1 **BEGINNER (Class A)**
- 2 **ELEMENTARY (Class B)**
- 3 **PRE-INTERMEDIATE (Class C)**
- 4 **INTERMEDIATE (Class D)**
- 5 **UPPER INTERMEDIATE (Class E)**

Τα **GRAMMAR STEPS** έχουν γραφτεί ειδικά για τον Έλληνα σπουδαστή και ξεχωρίζουν για την πρακτικότητα και την απλότητά τους στη διδασκαλία και εκμάθηση της αγγλικής γλώσσας.

ΙΔΙΑΙΤΕΡΑ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ

ΘΕΩΡΙΑ

- Η παρουσίαση των γραμματικών και συντακτικών φαινομένων είναι απλή, χωρίς πολύπλοκες ή δυσνόητες αναλύσεις.
- Η σύντομη και σαφής διατύπωση της θεωρίας βοηθά ακόμη και τον πιο μικρό μαθητή να καταλάβει την αγγλική σύνταξη.
- Στα τρία βιβλία **1. BEGINNER**, **2. ELEMENTARY** και **3. PRE-INTERMEDIATE** παρουσιάζεται σταδιακά όλη η αγγλική γραμματική. Σε κάθε ένα από αυτά, εκτός από την εισαγωγή των νέων γλωσσικών φαινομένων, σκοπίμως επαναλαμβάνονται πολλά από τα διδαχθέντα, ώστε ο μαθητής να τα εμπεδώσει καλύτερα.
- Το 4ο βιβλίο, **INTERMEDIATE**, αποτελεί μία πλήρη γραμματική όπου εκτός από την παρουσίαση νέων γραμματικών φαινομένων, γίνεται ανακεφαλαίωση της ύλης των προηγούμενων βιβλίων, ώστε να δοθεί η ευκαιρία μίας γενικής επανάληψης.
- Στο 5ο βιβλίο, **UPPER INTERMEDIATE**, τονίζονται ιδιαίτερα γλωσσικά φαινόμενα που δημιουργούν δυσκολίες στον Έλληνα σπουδαστή.

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

- Οι τύποι των ασκήσεων στα τρία πρώτα βιβλία είναι απλοί, για ευκολότερη εξάσκηση και κατανόηση της θεωρίας. Οι σύντομες και πρακτικές ασκήσεις αποτελούν τον ιδανικό τρόπο αφομοίωσης της θεωρίας.
- Στο 4ο και 5ο βιβλίο περιλαμβάνονται συστηματικά και με σταδιακή δυσκολία τύποι ασκήσεων που συναντώνται στις εξετάσεις *Cambridge, Michigan, Edexcel* και *KPG*, έτσι ώστε οι μαθητές να εξοικειώνονται βαθμηδόν με αυτές.
- Το λεξιλόγιο που χρησιμοποιείται στις ασκήσεις είναι ελεγχόμενο και περιορισμένο, ανάλογα με το επίπεδο, ώστε η προσοχή των μαθητών να επικεντρώνεται στην άσκηση του γραμματικού ή συντακτικού φαινομένου.
- Στα **REVISION UNITS** ανακυκλώνεται συνεχώς όλη η διδαχθείσα ύλη και όχι μόνο η ύλη συγκεκριμένων μαθημάτων.

Η σειρά **GRAMMAR STEPS** είναι μια αυτόνομη, πλήρης αγγλική γραμματική, τα βιβλία της οποίας μπορούν να λειτουργήσουν ανεξάρτητα και να συνοδεύσουν οποιαδήποτε σειρά **COURSEBOOKS** αντίστοιχων επιπέδων.

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UNIT 1

- 1 Simple Present
- 2 Present Continuous

- 3 Simple Present Perfect
- 4 Present Perfect Continuous

1 Simple Present

Χρήση

- 1 Για μία πράξη που γίνεται **πάντοτε, συνήθως, συχνά** κλπ.
*He **plays** football every Sunday.*
- 2 Για μία πράξη που είναι **προγραμματισμένη** να γίνει στο **μέλλον**, κυρίως όταν αναφερόμαστε σε **δρομολόγια πλοίων, τρένων** κλπ ή **προγράμματα σχολείων** κλπ.
*Hurry up. The boat **leaves** in ten minutes.*

Προσέξτε:

They have dinner / coffee / a shower ... (= τρώνε, πίνουν, κάνουν ντους ...)
*They **don't have** ... - **Do they have** ...* [OXI: ~~They haven't...~~ - ~~Have they ...~~]

2 Present Continuous

Χρήση

- 1 Για μία πράξη που γίνεται, είναι **σε εξέλιξη, αυτήν τη στιγμή** ή **προσωρινά αυτήν την περίοδο**.
*Mr Williams **is talking** on the phone at the moment.*
*Anne **is going** to work by bus this week.*
- 2 Για μία πράξη που έχουμε **προγραμματίσει** να κάνουμε στο **κοντινό μέλλον**.
*We're **going** camping next weekend.*
- 3 Με τα: **always, continually, constantly** (= συνεχώς) κλπ για να δείξουμε **ενόχληση / εκνευρισμό** ή για να τονίσουμε ότι κάτι συμβαίνει **πάρα πολύ συχνά**.
*That little girl **is always asking** questions.*
*They're **always giving** money to the poor.*

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΗ:

Μερικά ρήματα όπως τα: **like, love, hate, remember, know, see, hear, believe, taste, smell, have** (= έχω / κατέχω) κλπ **δεν χρησιμοποιούνται** σε χρόνους διάρκειας.
*This cake **tastes** delicious.*
[OXI: ~~... is tasting ...~~]

Δείτε τη διαφορά στα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

*John **has** a new watch.* (= έχει)

*John **is having** dinner now.* (= τρώει)

*Look at this and tell me what you **see**.* (= βλέπεις)

*I'm **seeing** the dentist tomorrow morning.*

(= επισκέπτομαι, έχω ραντεβού με)

*I'm **seeing** my friends tonight.* (= συναντώ)

*I **think** he's telling the truth.* (= νομίζω)

*I'm **thinking** about my holidays.* (= σκέπτομαι)

3 Simple Present Perfect

Χρήση

- 1 Για μία πράξη που έγινε στο **παρελθόν** και ο χρόνος **δεν αναφέρεται** ούτε εννοείται.
*We've **bought** tickets for the concert.*
- 2 Με τις φράσεις:
This / It is the first / the second κλπ **time (that) ...**
ή:
This / It / He κλπ **is + υπερθετικό βαθμό ... (that) ...**
***This is the first time I have drunk** champagne.*
(= I have never drunk champagne before.)
He's the most intelligent man I've ever met.

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ:

① Η φράση **έχω να ...**, όταν χρησιμοποιείται με την έννοια **'δεν έχω κάνει κάτι για ορισμένο χρονικό διάστημα'**, αποδίδεται με **παρακείμενο** στον **αρνητικό τύπο**.

*I **haven't seen** Karen for weeks.* (= Έχω να δω την Karen βδομάδες.) [OXI: ~~I have to see Karen ...~~]

Παρατηρήστε:

How long $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{has it been} \\ \text{is it} \end{array} \right\}$ since you $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have spoken} \\ \text{spoke} \end{array} \right\}$ to them?

It $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{has been} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right\}$ days since I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have spoken} \\ \text{spoke} \end{array} \right\}$ to them.

[OXI: ~~... since I haven't spoken / didn't speak to them.~~]

② **have gone to - have been to - have been in**

She has gone to Paris. (= Έχει πάει στο Παρίσι και **βρίσκεται ακόμα εκεί.**)

She has been to Paris. (= Έχει πάει στο Παρίσι, δηλαδή το έχει επισκεφθεί στο παρελθόν, **δεν βρίσκεται όμως εκεί τώρα.**)

She has been in Paris for two weeks. (= Είναι στο Παρίσι **εδώ και δύο εβδομάδες.**)

4 **Present Perfect Continuous**

Χρήση

- 1 Για μία πράξη που **άρχισε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται μέχρι και το παρόν**, δίνοντας έμφαση στη διάρκειά της.

Συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε **for** ή **since**.

He has been watching TV for three hours.

They have been working here since 2005.

How long have they been living in this town?

- 2 Για μία πράξη που **ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν, τελείωσε πριν από λίγο και τα αποτελέσματά της είναι ορατά στο παρόν**.

The children's clothes are dirty because they have been playing in the garden.

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ:

- ① Το **for** δείχνει **για πόσο** χρονικό διάστημα γίνεται η πράξη. Το **since** δείχνει **πότε άρχισε** η πράξη.
It has been raining for two hours / since six o'clock.

- ② Με τα ρήματα που δεν χρησιμοποιούνται σε χρόνους διάρκειας (π.χ. **like, know, have** κλπ) χρησιμοποιούμε **simple present perfect** και **όχι present perfect continuous**.

I've known Greg since high school.

I've had these jeans for many years.

- ③ **Συγκρίνετε:**

He plays tennis every week. (= Παίζει ...)

He is playing tennis now. (= Παίζει ...)

He has been playing tennis for two hours. (= Παίζει ...)

Exercises

- 1 **Fill in the simple present or the present continuous.**

- The train _____ (leave) in five minutes.
- My brother _____ always _____ (lose) his glasses.
- Andrew _____ (play) the guitar in his spare time.
- They _____ (move) house next weekend.
- 'Joanne _____ (not like) modern music.'
'Is that why she _____ (listen) to classical music now?'
- '_____ Betty _____ (see) Mark this evening?'
'Yes. _____ you _____ (think) it's a bad idea?'

- 2 **Fill in the simple present perfect or the present perfect continuous.**

- 'How long _____ you _____ (know) Tim?'
'We _____ (work) together for two years.'
- '_____ you _____ (find) your umbrella yet?'
'No, I _____ (search) for it all morning.'
- 'I _____ (not see) our next-door neighbours for days. I hope there's nothing wrong.'
'No, they're fine. They _____ (go) on a trip to China.'
- 'Why is Peter angry?'
'Because he _____ (try) to call Sid since ten o'clock, but he can't get through.'

3 Complete the questions for these situations. Use the *simple present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

- 1 Your friend comes to your house. His clothes are dirty. (you / do)
What _____ ?
- 2 You see your cousin. He is sitting at the piano. (you / learn)
How long _____ to play the piano?
- 3 Pete is watching a football match. You've never seen him watch football before. (he / like)
How long _____ football?
- 4 You meet a friend. He has a new bike. (you / had)
How long _____ that bike?



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

- 1 A: _____ you often _____ (talk) to Liz?
B: Yes. We _____ (meet) each other in town every Friday.
- 2 A: _____ we _____ (see) Silvia later?
B: Yes. I _____ already _____ (arrange) it.
- 3 A: Do John and Dave know each other?
B: Yes. They _____ (go) to school together since they were five.
- 4 A: _____ Pete _____ (give) you the list of names?
B: Yes, but I _____ (not look) at it yet.
- 5 A: Why are you both so wet?
B: We _____ (play) outside and it's raining.
- 6 A: _____ Robert _____ (decide) where to go next summer?
B: No. He _____ still _____ (think) about it.

5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'Where's John?' 'He ___ to Luke.'
a talks b is talking
- 2 This is the first time they ___ Italy.
a visit b have visited
- 3 Lucy ___ volleyball since she was eight.
a has been playing
b plays
- 4 That perfume ___ very nice.
a smells b is smelling
- 5 How many times have you ___ to Paris?
a gone b been
- 6 Mike ___ fish for a long time.
a hasn't eaten
b has to eat
- 7 They ___ on the phone since midday.
a are talking
b have been talking
- 8 We have been ___ America for two weeks. We are going home next Thursday.
a in b to
- 9 I ___ about moving to the city.
a think b am thinking
- 10 I ___ her name.
a am not remembering
b don't remember
- 11 This is the third time I ___ this book.
a have read b am reading
- 12 ___ dinner late?
a Does he have
b Has he
- 13 How long is it since you ___ them?
a haven't visited
b have visited
- 14 John has ___ to the supermarket; he'll be back soon.
a been b gone

6a Look at the following sentences. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first.

1 Mark seldom drives to work.

DRIVE Mark doesn't drive to work very often.

2 He hasn't finished painting the living room yet.

STILL He is still painting the living room.

3 I bought these earrings in 2001.

HAVE I have had these earrings since 2001.

4 I have never visited Egypt.

TO I have never been to Egypt.

5 I have never seen such a pretty baby.

FIRST This is the first time I have seen such a pretty baby.

6 The Smiths went to Wales ten days ago.

BEEN The Smiths have been in Wales for ten days.

7 The last time he ate meat was four years ago.

EATEN He hasn't eaten meat for four years.

8 It started snowing last night.

BEEN It has been snowing since last night.

6b Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word given.

1 I have never visited Britain.

TO I have _____ Britain.

2 I met Alice two years ago.

HAVE I _____ two years.

3 Matt and Sue went to Scotland two days ago.

BEEN Matt and Sue _____ two days.

4 I have never tasted such a delicious pie.

FIRST This is the _____ such a delicious pie.

5 The last time she drank alcohol was two months ago.

DRUNK She _____ two months.

6 It started raining yesterday morning.

BEEN It _____ yesterday morning.

7 Jill rarely goes out.

GO Jill _____ out very often.

8 He hasn't finished washing the car yet.

STILL He _____ the car.

7 PHRASAL VERBS (See page 116)

Fill in *down*, *into*, *out* or *up*.

1 The Second World War **broke** _____ in 1939.

2 Thieves **broke** _____ my flat last night.

3 John's cousin was **brought** _____ by his grandparents.

4 We **broke** _____ the biscuits and put them on the ice-cream.

5 My car has **broken** _____ again.

6 School will **break** _____ for Christmas next Friday.

Grammar Steps is a five-book series specially designed for Greek learners of English. It covers *beginner, elementary, pre-intermediate, intermediate* and *upper intermediate* levels. The overall aim of the series is to help students understand the basic structures of the English language rather than lose themselves in a labyrinth of details.

Key features of **Grammar Steps**:

- ➔ Simplicity in the presentation of grammar structures, omitting complicated rules.
- ➔ Constant revision to help consolidate what students have been taught.
- ➔ Simple and practical exercises that do not impede students' progress.
- ➔ Books 1, 2 and 3 cover all the basics of English grammar, while Book 4 starts afresh, presenting the grammatical phenomena encountered in the first three books as well as additional structures, giving students the opportunity to revise what has gone before as they continue to progress.
- ➔ Book 5 provides more advanced theory in conjunction with a variety of exercises presented in the style of tasks encountered in *Cambridge, Michigan, Edexcel* and *KPG* examinations.

Grammar Steps has been carefully graded, enabling students to gain a good command of English grammar, which will help them express themselves confidently and accurately.

This practical modern English grammar series will complement any coursebook series.