

Grammar Today

Intermediate

4



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SAMPLE PAGE



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Published and distributed by: GRIVAS PUBLICATIONS

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Printed July 2011

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SAMPLE PAGES

GRAMMAR TODAY

Η νέα αυτή σειρά βιβλίων γραμματικής αποτελείται από τέσσερα βιβλία:

- 1 **BEGINNER [Class A]**
- 2 **ELEMENTARY [Class B]**
- 3 **PRE-INTERMEDIATE [Class C]**
- 4 **INTERMEDIATE [Class D]**

Έχει γραφτεί ειδικά για τον Έλληνα σπουδαστή και ξεχωρίζει για την απλότητά της στη διδασκαλία και εκμάθηση της αγγλικής γλώσσας.

Στα τρία πρώτα βιβλία η θεωρία και οι ασκήσεις περιέχονται σε τρεις σελίδες, στο τέταρτο σε τέσσερις.

ΙΔΙΑΙΤΕΡΑ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ

ΘΕΩΡΙΑ

- Απλή στην παρουσίαση των γραμματικών και συντακτικών φαινομένων χωρίς πολύπλοκες ή δυσνόητες αναλύσεις.
- Η σύντομη αλλά σαφής διατύπωσή της βοηθά ακόμη και τον πιο μικρό μαθητή να καταλάβει το μηχανισμό της αγγλικής γλώσσας.
- 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 απ'τα διδαχθέντα ώστε ο σπουδαστής να τα εμπεδώνει καλύτερα.
- Το 4ο βιβλίο, **INTERMEDIATE**, αποτελεί μια πλήρη γραμματική όπου γίνεται ανακεφαλαίωση όλων των γλωσσικών φαινομένων των προηγούμενων βιβλίων ώστε να δοθεί η ευκαιρία μιας γενικής επανάληψης της ύλης.

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

- Ο συνδυασμός παραδοσιακών τύπων ασκήσεων, για ευκολότερη εξάσκηση και κατανόηση της θεωρίας, με ασκήσεις συγχρόνων παιδαγωγικών μεθόδων αποτελεί τον ιδανικό τρόπο αφομοίωσης του μαθήματος.
- Συστηματικά περιλαμβάνονται τύποι ασκήσεων FCE με σταδιακή δυσκολία ώστε οι μαθητές να εξοικειώνονται μ'αυτές.
- Το λεξιλόγιο που χρησιμοποιείται στις ασκήσεις είναι ελεγχόμενο και περιορισμένο, ανάλογα με το επίπεδο, ώστε η προσοχή των μαθητών να συγκεντρώνεται στην άσκηση του γραμματικού ή συντακτικού φαινομένου.
- Στα **REVISION UNITS** ανακυκλώνεται συνεχώς όλη η διδαχθείσα ύλη και όχι μόνο συγκεκριμένων μαθημάτων.

Η σειρά **GRAMMAR TODAY** είναι μια αυτόνομη, πλήρης αγγλική γραμματική τα βιβλία της οποίας μπορούν ανεξάρτητα να συνοδεύσουν οποιαδήποτε σειρά **COURSEBOOKS** αντιστοίχων επιπέδων.

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Unit 1

- 1 Simple Present [sleep / sleeps]
[Απλός Ενεστώτας]
- 2 Present Progressive / Continuous
[am / is / are sleeping]
[Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας]

- 3 Simple Past [slept]
[Απλός Αόριστος]
- 4 Past Progressive / Continuous
[was / were sleeping]
[Αόριστος Διαρκείας]

1 Simple Present

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- 1 για μία πράξη που γίνεται **πάντοτε, συνήθως, συχνά** κλπ.

*She always **visits** her aunt at weekends.*

*Do they often **invite** friends to dinner?*



*Susan **goes** to the gym three times a week.*

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

*What time does the train **leave** tonight?*

*The ship **sails** at seven tomorrow morning.*

Προσέξτε: *They **have** dinner / wine / a shower ...*
(= τρώνε, πίνουν, κάνουν ντους ...)

*Do they **have** ... – They **don't have** ...*

[**οχι:** *Have they ... – They ~~haven't~~ ...*]

2 Present Progressive

Χρησιμοποιείται:

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

*Susan **is talking** to her teacher at the moment.*

*My cousins **are staying** with me this weekend.*

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

*We're **leaving** for France on Monday.*

*I'm **going** to a party tomorrow night.*

- 3 με λέξεις όπως: **always, continually, etc.** για να δείξουμε **ενόχληση / εκνευρισμό** ή για να τονίσουμε ότι κάτι συμβαίνει **πάρα πολύ συχνά**.

*He's **continually losing** his keys.*

*Granny is nice. She's **always giving** us little presents.*

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΗ

Μερικά ρήματα **δε χρησιμοποιούνται** σε **χρόνους διαρκείας** γιατί δείχνουν μία **κατάσταση** και όχι μία πράξη (π.χ. like, want, think, hear, taste, smell, etc.)

*I **know** him very well. [**οχι:** ~~I'm knowing~~ ...]*

*I **don't remember** her at all.*

Δείτε τη διαφορά στα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

- *Peter **has** a very fast car.* (= έχει)
*They **are having** dinner at the moment.* (= τρώνε)
- *Look at the sky! What **do** you **see**?* (= βλέπεις)
*I'm **seeing** the dentist this Friday.* (= επισκέπτομαι)
*I'm **not seeing** my friends tonight.* (= συναντώ)
- *I **think** our football team is the best.* (= νομίζω)
*I'm **thinking** about my new job.* (= σκέπτομαι)

3 Simple Past

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- 1 για μία πράξη που **έγινε** στο παρελθόν.
(Το πότε έγινε αναφέρεται ή εννοείται.)
*I **drove** to the beach last weekend.*
*I **had** a great time with my friends.*

- 2 για μία πράξη που **επαναλαμβανόταν** στο παρελθόν ή για **συνήθειες** του παρελθόντος.
*When I was in Brighton, I **went** fishing every Sunday.*
*He **took** the bus to school every day.*
Επίσης: *He **used to take** the bus ...*

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΗ

- Το **used to + απαρέμφατο** (= συνήθιζα να) χρησιμοποιείται για **συνήθειες** ή **καταστάσεις** του παρελθόντος. Στα ελληνικά αντιστοιχεί στον **παρατατικό**.
*I **used to play** football in the garden with my father.*
(= έπαιζα ή: συνήθιζα να παίζω)
*There **used to be** a cinema here.*
Η **ερώτηση** και η **άρνηση** σχηματίζονται συνήθως με το **did**.
*She **used to drive** a car.*
***Did** she **use to drive** a car?*
*She **didn't use to drive** a car.*
[Επίσης: *She **never used to drive** a car.*]
- Προσέξτε:** *I **am used to driving** in London now.* (= είμαι συνηθισμένος να, έχω συνηθίσει να)
*I'll soon **get used to living** in the country.*
(= θα συνηθίσω σιγά-σιγά)

4 Past Progressive

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- 1 για μία πράξη που **γινόταν** σε μία **συγκεκριμένη στιγμή** στο παρελθόν.

*I **was cooking dinner** at seven o'clock.*

*I **was cooking dinner** when John came.*

*I **was cooking dinner** while he **was watching television**.*

(=μαγειρεύα)

- 2 με τα **always, continually**, etc. όπως και ο present progressive (στην τρίτη περίπτωση) αλλά για το παρελθόν.

*Our teacher **was always giving** us extra work.*

*My grandparents **were always helping** the poor.*



*Robert **was walking** to work when he met his friend Jack.*

Exercises

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

[Βάλτε τον **απλό ενεστώτα** ή τον **ενεστώτα διαρκείας**.]

- Mr Simpson _____ (**work**) as a chef in a big hotel, but he _____ (**think**) about opening his own restaurant.
- A: John _____ (**not come**) to the cinema with us tonight.
B: What's wrong with him? He hardly ever _____ (**go**) out anymore.
- Why _____ you always _____ (**take**) my clothes? You never _____ (**ask**) me first.
- _____ you _____ (**know**) what time the train _____ (**arrive**) in London?
- My new pen-friend _____ (**come**) to England for a month. It's his first visit here and he _____ (**want**) to see as much as possible.
- I _____ (**not think**) that Steven is suitable for this job.
- A: What _____ you _____ (**cook**)? It _____ (**smell**) great.
B: I _____ (**make**) a chicken pie for dinner.
- I _____ (**see**) Carol tomorrow evening.
- She _____ always _____ (**meet**) Mr Robinson at the supermarket.
- What time _____ they _____ (**have**) breakfast every day?

- 2 Fill in the **simple past** or the **past progressive**.

[Βάλτε τον **απλό αόριστο** ή τον **αόριστο διαρκείας**.]



- When we were little, we _____ (**spend**) every summer on our grandparents' farm.
- Mrs Barrett _____ (**bake**) biscuits while her children _____ (**play**) in the garden.
- Anne _____ (**ride**) her bicycle when she _____ (**see**) the accident.
- Sorry, I _____ (**not hear**) what you said because I _____ (**think**) about the history test tomorrow.
- Jenny _____ (**look**) for her watch when she _____ (**find**) her missing gold earrings.
- A: I called earlier, but you _____ (**not answer**) the phone. Why?
B: I _____ (**have**) a bath when it _____ (**ring**).
- Her mother _____ always _____ (**arrange**) little surprise parties.
- A: What _____ you _____ (**do**) at eight o'clock yesterday morning?
B: I _____ (**sleep**).

3a Match the questions with the answers.

[Ταίριαξε τις ερωτήσεις με τις απαντήσεις.]

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 What do you do on Sundays? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 What are you doing on Sunday? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 What are you having for dinner? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 What do you have for dinner? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 What do you do? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 What are you doing? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 Where do you go on holiday? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 Where are you going on holiday? | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- a I'm looking for my keys.
- b I usually eat something light.
- c I'm going to the cinema.
- d I'm thinking of going to Spain this year.
- e I'm having steak and a salad.
- f To Rhodes. My grandparents live there.
- g I'm a computer programmer.
- h I visit my grandparents.

b Match the questions with the answers.

[Ταίριαξε τις ερωτήσεις με τις απαντήσεις.]

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 How did Peter spend his summer holiday? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Why did John leave so early? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 What did Paul do when the lights went out? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 When did you last see Ron? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 Why didn't Nick say anything about his problems? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 What was Steve doing when you saw him? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- a He wasn't having any fun.
 - b He didn't want to upset us.
 - c He gave me a lift home last night.
 - d He went swimming and did some water sports.
 - e He lit some candles.
 - f He was buying a CD.

4 Fill in the correct form of *used to*, *get used to*, *be used to* and the verb given.

[Βάλε το σωστό τύπο των *used to*, *get used to*, *be used to* και του *ρήματος* που δίνεται.]

- Jane _____ (not / get) up so early every morning yet, has she?
- I _____ (eat) meat every day, but now I don't eat it at all.
- _____ you really _____ (wear) clothes like that when you were young, Grandma?
- Don't worry. You'll soon _____ Mr Jones _____ (shout) at you. He shouts at everyone!
- He is from Britain, so he _____ (not / drive) on the right.
- Peter _____ (not / like) rock music, but now he listens to it all the time.
- Now that you don't have a car, you'll have to _____ (walk) everywhere.
- You can leave the radio on. I _____ (study) and listening to music at the same time.

5 Choose the correct answer.

[Διάλεξε τη σωστή απάντηση.]

- _____ to the party on Saturday?
a Are you going b Do you go
- _____ Spanish at school this year.
a She is learning b She learns
- Yesterday, Grandad _____ us a photo of his old school friends sixty years ago.
a was showing b showed
- We _____ a holiday at all last year.
a didn't have b weren't having
- This pie _____ delicious. Who made it?
a is tasting b tastes
- Their cousins live in America, so they _____ them very often.
a don't see b are not seeing
- Donna _____ an operation next month.
a is having b has
- Mum _____ me to school every day when I was little.
a was driving b drove
- Mark _____ when the fire started.
a was sleeping b slept
- My sister _____ my clothes and that makes me mad.
a takes always b is always taking



6 a Look at the examples.

[Κοίταξε τα παραδείγματα.]

- I haven't seen Bob for two months.
last The last time I saw Bob was two months ago.
- Judy hasn't finished doing her homework yet.
still Judy is still doing her homework.
- I drove a red sports car before I got married.
used I used to drive a red sports car before I got married.
- They haven't seen their neighbour for days.
since It's days since they saw their neighbour.
- When did you change jobs, Nick?
ago How long ago did you change jobs, Nick?
- Peter rarely washes the dishes.
wash Peter doesn't wash the dishes very often.
- Why do you shout at your little brother all the time?
always Why are you always shouting at your little brother?
- When did you see that film?
since How long is it since you saw that film?

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

[Συμπλήρωσε κάθε πρόταση με δύο έως πέντε λέξεις, συμπεριλαμβάνοντας τη λέξη που δίνεται.]

- Helen rarely eats in expensive restaurants.
eat Helen _____ in expensive restaurants very often.
- My sister and I went camping every year when we were young.
used My sister and I _____ every year when we were young.
- I haven't cleaned my car for weeks.
since It's _____ my car.
- Jack hasn't visited his grandparents for four months.
last The _____ his grandparents was four months ago.
- My brother uses my computer all the time.
always My brother _____ my computer.
- When did you last water the plants?
ago How _____ the plants?
- The children haven't finished cutting the grass yet.
still The children _____ the grass.
- When did you get back from Ireland?
since How long is _____ from Ireland?

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

[Βάλε ✓ αν η πρόταση είναι σωστή ή γράψε τη λέξη που δεν θα έπρεπε να υπάρχει.]

- She's always been telling lies. _____
- My brother never used to play football. _____
- Claire seldom is helping me clean the house. _____
- When was the last time you tidied your room? _____
- They were used to have a very good time together. _____

8 PHRASAL VERBS

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

Fill in the correct phrasal verb in the appropriate form.

[Βάλε το σωστό **phrasal verb** στο σωστό τύπο.]

- Thieves _____ my house while I was away on holiday.
- Your car is always _____. Why don't you buy a new one?
- I was _____ in Italy by my grandparents.
- When does school _____ for Easter this year?
- A fire _____ in a toy shop yesterday.
- The boat was so small that it _____ in the storm.

9 CONFUSING WORDS

arrive: φθάνω

We arrived at the theatre at seven.

We arrived at seven.

reach: φθάνω. Μετά το **reach** ακολουθεί **αντικείμενο χωρίς πρόθεση**.

We reached the theatre at seven.

[OXI: ~~We reached at seven.~~]

Fill in the correct form of arrive or reach.

[Βάλε το σωστό τύπο του **arrive** ή **reach**.]

- Alex isn't tall enough to _____ the cupboard.
- We _____ at the station just as the train was leaving.
- When you _____, be sure to let me know.
- It was eight o'clock when we _____ Paris.

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ISBN 13: 978-960-7114-94-5



9 789607 114945