

N.C. GRIVAS

Way to GRAMMAR

B2

SAMPLE PAGES

Contents

1	Present Tenses.....	4
2	Past Tenses	9
3	1 Future Tenses 2 The Subjunctive	14
REVIEW 1 (Units 1 - 3)		19
4	The Infinitive.....	21
5	1 The Gerund 2 Infinitive or Gerund?	26
6	1 Adjectives 2 Adverbs 3 Very – Too – Enough	31
REVIEW 2 (Units 4 - 6)		36
7	1 Comparison 2 Like – As.....	38
8	Modals	43
9	1 Question Tags 2 Exclamatory Structures 3 Two Objects	48
REVIEW 3 (Units 7 - 9)		53
10	The Passive	55
11	1 The 'Causative' Have 2 Conjunctions	60
12	1 Nouns 2 Quantifiers 3 Determiners	65
REVIEW 4 (Units 10 - 12)		70
13	Conditionals.....	72
14	1 Unreal Past 2 Would rather – Had better	77
15	Reported Speech	82
REVIEW 5 (Units 13 - 15)		87
16	1 Relative Clauses 2 Clauses of Time.....	89
17	Clauses of: Purpose, Reason, Result, Contrast, Manner	94
18	1 Participles 2 Inversion 3 So do I – Neither / Nor do I	99
REVIEW 6 (Units 16 - 18)		104
Common Errors		106
Irregular Verbs		114

2 Past Tenses

1 Simple Past

- 1 actions completed in the past, with the time mentioned or implied → *We **visited** the Acropolis Museum last weekend.*
- 2 past habits or repeated actions → *He only **played** with toy cars when he was little.*
- 3 action done by someone who is no longer alive → *Vincent van Gogh **painted** Sunflowers and The Starry Night.*

Note

1 used to – would

We can use **used to** and **would** for habitual past actions.

*David **used to / would** wake up at dawn when he worked at the factory.*

BUT: Only **used to** is used for states.

*She **used to** live in Rome.*

[**NOT:** She ~~would~~ live in Rome.]

• **Did you use to** watch cartoons?

*I **didn't use to / never used to** watch cartoons.*

2 used to – be / get used to

*She **used to work** at weekends.*

*She **is used to working** at weekends. (= She is accustomed to working ...)*

*She **got used to working** at weekends.*

2 Past Continuous

- 1 action in progress at a specific time in the past → *I **was sleeping** { at midnight.
when he came home.
while he **was driving**.*
- 2 to set the scene in narratives → *It was a lovely day. The sun **was shining** and a light breeze **was blowing**.*
- 3 with **always, constantly, continually, forever** to show annoyance / irritation or to say that an action happened very or too often → *My brother **was constantly crying** when he was a baby.
Grandpa **was always giving** me money when we visited.*

3 Simple Past Perfect

- 1 past action that happened before another action or a stated time in the past → *He **had left** by the time the children woke up.
We **had finished** with the preparations by six o'clock.*
- 2 after:
it / that was the first / second / only, etc. time (+ that) → *That was the first time we **had tried** scuba diving.*
and: that / it / he, etc. was + superlative form (+ that) → *She was the prettiest girl that he **had ever seen**.*

Note

- 1 **COMPARE:** *When he came, we **cut** the cake. (First he came, then we cut the cake.)
When he came, we **were cutting** the cake. (He came while we were cutting the cake.)
When he came, we **had cut** the cake. (We had finished cutting the cake when he came.)*
- 2 Either the **simple past** or the **simple past perfect** can be used after: **before, after, as soon as, until.**
***After** we (**had**) **read** the contract, we signed it. We waited **until** the rain (**had**) **stopped**.*

4 Past Perfect Continuous

- 1 past action of certain duration which happened before another action or a stated time in the past (usu. with **for** and **since**) → *He **had been working** for over forty years before he retired.
They **had been practising** since ten in the morning.*
- 2 past action of certain duration which had visible results in the past → *His clothes were covered in mud because he **had been working** in the garden.*

Note

- 1 With the **simple past perfect** and the **past perfect continuous** we often use **by, by the time** or **before**.
by / before + noun *They had returned home **by / before** midnight.*
by the time / before + verb *She had been walking around the shops for hours **by the time / before** she found what she wanted.*
- 2 **COMPARE:** *It **has been raining** for hours and the roads **are** flooded.*
*It **had been raining** for hours and the roads **were** flooded.*

Practice

1 Fill in the **simple past** or the **past continuous**.

- 1 I'm so glad the Fords (**move**) to another neighbourhood. They
 (**constantly / shout**) and I couldn't stand it.
- 2 Sophie (**drive**) to work when she (**lose**) control of
 the car and (**crash**) into a tree.
- 3 It was a cold winter morning. Adam and his friends (**walk**) to school through the
 park and they (**talk**) about their plans for the weekend.
- 4 They (**travel**) a lot when they were young.
- 5 'Where you (**find**) those old photos?'
 'I (**come**) across them while I
 (**clean**) out the attic.'
- 6 My dad says that when he was little, he and his friends
 (**play**) in the street. They (**not spend**)
 their free time in front of a screen.
- 7 Diego Maradona (**score**) 259 goals during his
 21-year professional career.



2 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 People travel by horse and carriage back then.
 a used to c both a and b
 b would
- 2 They care much about the environment.
 a didn't use to c both a and b
 b never used to
- 3 I with bullies. We've got quite a few in our school.
 a am used to dealing c both a and b
 b used to deal
- 4 When he was little, he live on a farm.
 a would c both a and b
 b used to
- 5 I can't used to drinking low-fat milk.
 a get c both a and b
 b be
- 6 In the 18th century, men in some countries
 white wigs.
 a are used to wearing c both a and b
 b would wear

3 Fill in the correct verb in the **simple past perfect** or the **past perfect continuous**.

not eat || prepare || drive || play
 write || see || travel || not wait

- 1 He was all sweaty as he
 football with his friends.
- 2 I sushi before so I didn't
 know if I would like it.
- 3 you
 that man before last night?
- 4 We very long before
 the bus came – only a few minutes.
- 5 She felt confident. She
 for the contest for months.
- 6 I was nervous because it was the first time I
 by plane.
- 7 By the time she died, Agatha Christie
 over 70 novels.
- 8 How long you
 by the time you reached the lake?

4 Read the text and choose the correct answer.

It was Saturday night and I was home alone. My parents (1) to the cinema, and as I (2) for a test all day, I was too tired to go with them. I (3) a game on my computer when I (4) a noise downstairs. Someone (5) the living room door! I (6) myself not to panic and (7) for my phone to call my dad. But then I (8) that I (9) it in the living room. 'Oh no!' I (10) 'What am I going to do?'

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 a had gone | b went |
| 2 a studied | b had been studying |
| 3 a was playing | b used to play |
| 4 a heard | b was hearing |
| 5 a would open | b was opening |
| 6 a had told | b told |
| 7 a was reaching | b reached |
| 8 a remembered | b had remembered |
| 9 a left | b had left |
| 10 a thought | b was thinking |

5 Fill in the correct form.

1 **worked / was working**

She at a café before she was given the leading part in the film.

She at a café when she was given the leading part in the film.

2 **were having / had had**

The courier arrived while we breakfast.

The courier arrived after we breakfast.

3 **had watched / had been watching**

I episodes of *The Crown* that evening when the TV stopped working.

I four episodes of *The Crown* that evening when the TV stopped working.

4 **had never left / would never leave**

She for work without feeding the cat first.

She for work before without feeding the cat first.

5 **used to have / were having**

We football practice at 4 o'clock every Monday.

We football practice at 4 o'clock last Monday.

6 Fill in the correct past tense.

1 He **(fix)** the roof when he **(fall)** and **(break)** his leg.

2 The reason he **(crash)** his car was that he **(drive)** too fast.

3 It **(not snow)** for very long, but everything outside was already white.

4 The police **(come)** and **(arrest)** the robbers. A bank clerk **(call)** 999 a few minutes earlier.

5 When he **(enter)** the room, everyone **(dance)**, and it seemed that they **(have)** a great time.

6 When Emily **(open)** her bag to get her purse, she **(realise)** that someone **(steal)** it.

7 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given, as in the example.

- 1 The waiter cleaned our table after we had left. **UNTIL**
The waiter waited **until we had left** before he cleaned our table.
- 2 When they were in Paris, they ate croissants every morning. **WOULD**
When they were in Paris, they every morning.
- 3 He sprained his ankle during a basketball game. **WHILE**
He sprained his ankle basketball.
- 4 I had never eaten a tastier pie. **EVER**
That was the tastiest pie
- 5 His daughter fell asleep before he went to kiss her goodnight. **ALREADY**
He went to kiss his daughter goodnight, but she
- 6 The weather here wasn't usually so unpredictable. **USE**
The weather here so unpredictable.
- 7 After walking for hours, the hikers felt exhausted. **BEEN**
The hikers felt exhausted because they for hours.



8 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Neil cats, but now he has three of them.
a didn't use to like c wouldn't like
b not used to like d wasn't used to liking
- 2 She had set the table her guests started to arrive.
a by c after
b until d by the time
- 3 That was the only time he his motorcycle without a helmet.
a used to ride c had been riding
b was riding d had ridden
- 4 I was just stepping into the shower when the doorbell
a was ringing c rang
b had been ringing d had rung
- 5 At 11 o'clock last night, I my homework.
a was still doing c still did
b still had done d had still been doing
- 6 He couldn't read the subtitles because he to take his glasses with him.
a was forgetting c forgot
b had forgotten d had been forgetting
- 7 How long out together before they got engaged?
a did they go c would they go
b had they gone d had they been going
- 8 By the time I up, they had eaten all the pancakes.
a would wake c woke
b was waking d had woken

Extra Task

Imagine you were at a party yesterday evening and there was a power cut. Write sentences about what people **had been doing** before the power cut, what they **were doing** when the power was cut, what they **did** after it was cut and what **had happened** by the time the power came back on.



Phrasal Verbs

- 1 **break up** = 1 (of schools) stop for holidays
2 end a relationship
- 2 **bring about** = cause sth to happen
- 3 **bring up** = 1 raise a child
2 mention or start talking about a subject
- 4 **burst into** = suddenly begin (laughing, crying, etc.)
- 5 **call off** = cancel
- 6 **call on sb** = visit sb

Fill in the correct **phrasal verb** in the appropriate form.

- 1 Did you know that Oscar and Julia a few weeks before the wedding?
- 2 They decided to move to the countryside so as to their children close to nature.
- 3 The moment she heard the bad news she tears.
- 4 When do schools for Christmas?
- 5 The new law has major changes in people's everyday lives.
- 6 My grandparents asked us to them at the weekend.
- 7 Why did you that subject while we were having dinner?
- 8 The football match was because of the heavy rain.

Verbs / Adjectives / Nouns with Prepositions *

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Mountaineering doesn't **appeal with / to** me. I'm afraid of heights.
- 2 Do you **approve on / of** experimenting on animals?
- 3 If we leave at 8 a.m., we will **arrive in / at** Manchester at 2 p.m.
- 4 Why did you hit the poor dog? You should be **ashamed of / for** yourself.
- 5 Don't worry. I'm **aware about / of** the danger and I'll be careful.
- 6 You can do it! I **believe at / in** you.
- 7 Look at that yacht. I wonder who it **belongs to / at**.
- 8 Sophia **blamed** her brother **about / for** the broken mirror.

Prepositional Phrases *

Fill in **in, on or at**.

- 1 I was **the way** to school when I realised I was still wearing my pyjama top.
- 2 It was **the age of** six that he started playing football.
- 3 **the end**, everyone saw his real character.
- 4 There was a great film **TV** last night.
- 5 His life was **danger** for days after the accident.
- 6 Paul isn't a bad student. **the contrary**, his grades are quite good.
- 7 She had an allergic reaction and spent the whole weekend **hospital**.
- 8 He took part in the talent show **the hope of** becoming famous.

Derivatives *

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

- 1 He was at first, but he finally agreed. **HESITATE**
- 2 She opened the box as she didn't know what was inside. **CARE**
- 3 One of the of social media is the lack of privacy. **ADVANTAGE**
- 4 Everyone was surprised as his arrival was totally **EXPECT**
- 5 He's always been good at languages and is now working as a in Brussels. **TRANSLATE**
- 6 My parents were very when I failed my exams. **DISAPPOINT**
- 7 There were many complaints from about the lack of parking spaces. **RESIDE**
- 8 The end-of-year party was a truly event. **MEMORY**

* See Supplementary Booklet for lists of Verbs / Adjectives / Nouns with Prepositions, Prepositional Phrases and table of Derivatives.

4

The Infinitive

	Forms	
	Active	Passive
Present	(to) send	(to) be sent
Continuous	(to) be sending	–
Perfect	(to) have sent	(to) have been sent
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been sending	–

The infinitive with 'to' is used:

- to show **purpose**
 - She filled the bathtub **to have** a bath.
[NOT: ... ~~for~~ to have ...]
- after certain verbs: **advise, (can) afford, agree, allow, appear, arrange, ask, choose, decide, expect, fail, hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, pretend, promise, refuse, seem, want, warn**, etc.
 - We can't afford **to go** on holiday this year.
I hope **to do** well in the test.
She managed **to raise** three kids on her own.
They seem **to like** their presents.
- after adjectives that show emotion: **angry, anxious, disappointed, glad, happy, pleased, sorry, surprised, upset**, etc.
 - I was glad **to hear** that everything is fine.
She was surprised **to find** a parcel on her doorstep.
- after **it + be + adjective (+ for + noun / pronoun)**
 - It was difficult **to remain** calm.
It is important for you **to understand** everything clearly.
- after **it + be + adjective + of + noun / pronoun**
 - It was clever of you **to write** everything down.
- after **be + the first / second / last (one) / only (one)**, etc.
 - She is always the first **to arrive** at the office.
He was the only one **to get** an A in the exam.
- after **too** and **enough**
 - It's not windy enough **to go** sailing.
- in certain phrases: **to be honest, to tell you the truth, to begin with**, etc.
 - **To tell you the truth**, I thought his speech was boring.

Note

Ways to express purpose:

He called the restaurant $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to make} \\ \text{in order to make} \\ \text{so as to make} \end{array} \right\}$ a reservation.

In the negative:

He wrote the date down $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in order not to forget} \\ \text{so as not to forget} \end{array} \right\}$ it. [NOT: ... down ~~not to forget~~ it.]

The infinitive without 'to' is used after:

- modal verbs**
 - They must **leave** now.
You should **come** with us. **BUT:** You **ought to come** with us.
- the verbs: **see, hear, watch, notice, observe, let, make**
 - I saw him **steal** the phone.
Why did you let the cat **go** out in the garden?
- would rather** and **had better**
 - I'd rather **walk** to school.
You had better **not be** late for the interview.
- do + nothing / anything / everything + but / except**
 - I would do anything for you but / except **lie** to the police.
- why** in questions meaning 'it's pointless / unnecessary to do sth'
 - Why **speak** to him? He never listens to me.
- why not** for suggestions
 - Why not **watch** a film on Netflix?

Note

- Help** is followed by the **infinitive with or without 'to'**.
I helped the old lady (to) cross the street.
- See, hear and make** are followed by the **infinitive with 'to'** in the passive.
He was seen to put the money in a box. We were made to read the text twice.
- They seem to be arguing.* (= It seems that they are arguing.)
He claims to have been studying. (= He claims that he has been studying.) } they show actions in progress
He is believed to have left the country. (= It is believed that he has left the country.)
She may have been sleeping. (= It is possible that she had been sleeping.) } they refer to the past
- The **perfect infinitive** is usually used after **modals**, verbs such as **seem, appear, be believed, be known, claim, hope, would like**, etc. and adjectives such as **glad, happy, sorry**, etc.
I would like to have come with you last night. He was happy to have received so many presents.

Practice

1 Fill in the infinitive with or without 'to'.

- 'Why (listen) to him? What he's saying is silly.' '..... (tell) you the truth, I disagree with you.'
- 'Why not (wait) here until it stops raining?' 'I'd rather (leave) now, or else I'll be late for football practice.'
- It was very kind of him (carry) my luggage to my room. I didn't expect him (do) that.
- 'Please allow me (introduce) myself. I'm Matthew Lawrence.' 'I'm very pleased (meet) you, Mr Lawrence.'
- 'How on earth did you manage (crash) my car?' he said angrily. 'I had warned you (be) careful.'
- She was upset (see) the stain on her brand new carpet. 'You'd better (clean) it up immediately,' she said to her children.
- You shouldn't (worry) about it. Just let me (take) care of it.
- It is important for you (become) more active. You do nothing but (sit) at your desk all day.

2 Fill in the present infinitive or the perfect infinitive with or without 'to'.

- That boy seems (lose) his parents. Let's help him (find) them.
- I refuse (put) up with those annoying people any longer! I've had enough!
- I'm anxious (see) who will win the quiz show.
- You shouldn't (kiss) me in front of my friends, Mum. They made fun of me.
- What are you planning (do) at Christmas?
- The children are quiet. They may (fall) asleep.
- I know it's hard, but you must (stick) to your diet.
- Henry VIII of England is known (get) married six times.



3 Choose the correct answer.

- The band's new single seems very well. It's number two on *Spotify* at the moment.
a to do b to be doing
- There's no way Joe did the project by himself. Someone must him.
a have helped b help
- I would like to the concert last Sunday, but I was ill.
a to have gone b to go
- Guernica* is known painted by Picasso in 1937.
a to be b to have been
- 'Why did the customer complain?' 'He claimed for over thirty minutes before someone came to take his order.'
a to be waiting b to have been waiting
- Why are you still up, girls? You should now.
a sleep b be sleeping
- I was glad able to help.
a to be b have been
- The captain is always the last one a sinking ship.
a to abandon b to have abandoned

4 Fill in the correct infinitive form to complete the second sentence.

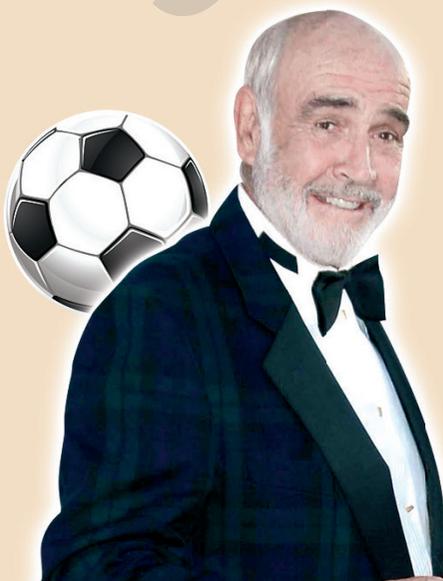
- I hope I made a good impression.
I hope a good impression.
- It is possible that he forgot to pay the bill.
He may to pay the bill.
- Maybe she was talking on the phone at the time.
She might on the phone at the time.
- She said I should check the numbers again.
She advised me the numbers again.
- It is believed that the animals are treated cruelly.
The animals are believed cruelly.
- I'm sure that they are talking about me.
They must about me.
- They said they had been given too much to do.
They claim too much to do.

5 Read the following facts about Sean Connery and choose the correct answer.

Sir Sean Connery

25 August 1930 - 31 October 2020

- Sean Connery was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. He loved his country, and you might be surprised (1) **know / to know** that he had a tattoo which read 'Scotland Forever!'
- He was the first actor (2) **play / to play** James Bond in film. Ian Fleming, the author of the James Bond novels, was so impressed by Connery that he adapted future novels (3) **to give / for to give** Bond a Scots background.
 - He was also a keen footballer but although he could (4) **have accepted / accept** an offer to play professionally, he decided (5) **to become / become** an actor instead.
 - Even though the role of Bond made him a star, he got upset when he heard people (6) **say / to say**, 'Look! There's James Bond,' when they saw him in the street.
 - He turned down the role of Gandalf in *Lord of the Rings* because he said he failed (7) **understand / to understand** the novels.
 - He was generous enough (8) **to donate / donate** the money he made from the film *Robin Hood* (\$250,000) to charity.



6 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word given.

- 1 He always arrives last. ONE
He is always
- 2 They made him pay for the damage. WAS
He for the damage.
- 3 It seems that she has changed her mind. TO
She seems her mind.
- 4 I was quiet because I didn't want to wake them up. NOT
I was quiet them up.
- 5 It appears that our team is doing very well in the tournament. BE
Our team appears very well in the tournament.
- 6 I promised that I wouldn't be late for dinner. NOT
I promised for dinner.

7 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 It was brave of him into the water and save the boy.
a jump b to jump c have jumped
- 2 These names are too difficult
a to remember b remember c to have remembered
- 3 They don't let visitors photos inside the gallery.
a take b to take c to be taking
- 4 He claimed to Antarctica when he was young.
a to travel b travel c to have travelled
- 5 You'd better on your jacket. It's chilly today.
a to put b put c have put
- 6 Is it necessary for us a room in advance?
a book b to have booked c to book
- 7 Mrs Houston should about the changes.
a inform b to be informed c have been informed
- 8 He set his alarm oversleep.
a not to b for not to c so as not to
- 9 I watched them the fridge into the kitchen.
a carry b to carry c to be carrying
- 10 The burglar was seen the building at midnight.
a enter b to enter c have entered



Extra Task

Write sentences of your own using the words below. Use as many infinitive forms as you can.

arrange || make || was heard || claim || happy || would rather || seem || why not

Phrasal Verbs

- 1 **close down** = stop operating
- 2 **come across** = find or meet by chance
- 3 **come by** = manage to get
- 4 **come down with** = become ill with
- 5 **come into** = inherit
- 6 **come out** = be published
- 7 **come over** = pay a short visit

Fill in the correct **phrasal verb** in the appropriate form.

- 1 Karen has a cold and can't go to work.
- 2 While I was cleaning my room, I an old photograph of mine.
- 3 When is his new novel ?
- 4 During the economic crisis, many businesses
- 5 How did you such an expensive painting?
- 6 When my grandma died, I a lot of money.
- 7 Why don't you for dinner tonight?

Verbs / Adjectives / Nouns with Prepositions

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I'd like to **congratulate** you **for / on** your success.
- 2 *The Odyssey* **consists from / of** 24 rhapsodies.
- 3 **Contrary to / with** what most people think, Canberra is the capital of Australia, not Sydney.
- 4 How is the new government **coping with / at** the problem of unemployment?
- 5 He was injured when his car **crashed to / into** a wall.
- 6 The island was **crowded with / from** tourists in July.
- 7 A kind person would never be **cruel with / to** animals.
- 8 They have been trying to find a **cure for / of** the common cold for years.

Prepositional Phrases

Fill in: **on, out of, at, in**.

- 1 The book had some boring parts but, **the whole**, it was an enjoyable read.
- 2 **the end of** the story, the pirates succeed in finding the lost treasure.
- 3 These trainers never seem to go **fashion**. You see them everywhere.
- 4 Can you put these books **order**, please?
- 5 **the beginning**, I wasn't sure about his intentions, but I am now convinced that he is an honest person.
- 6 There were a lot of people waiting **the bus stop**.
- 7 We couldn't use the lift because it was **order**.
- 8 Nowadays you can find everything you need **the Internet**.

Derivatives

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The team was trained by a athlete.
a professionally b profession c professional
- 2 All will be given a Christmas bonus.
a employees b employers c employed
- 3 He is very for his age and always says silly things.
a mature b immature c maturity
- 4 I find a walk in the park very
a relax b relaxing c relaxed
- 5 It may sound, but it actually did happen.
a unbelievable b believable c unbelievably
- 6 She's got a class full of ten-year-olds.
a alive b live c lively
- 7 The question the reporter asked the politician was not answered.
a satisfactory b satisfactorily c satisfied
- 8 All green vegetables are rich in and should be consumed daily.
a nutrients b nutrition c nutritious

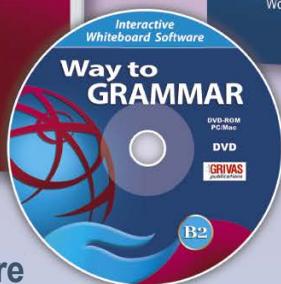
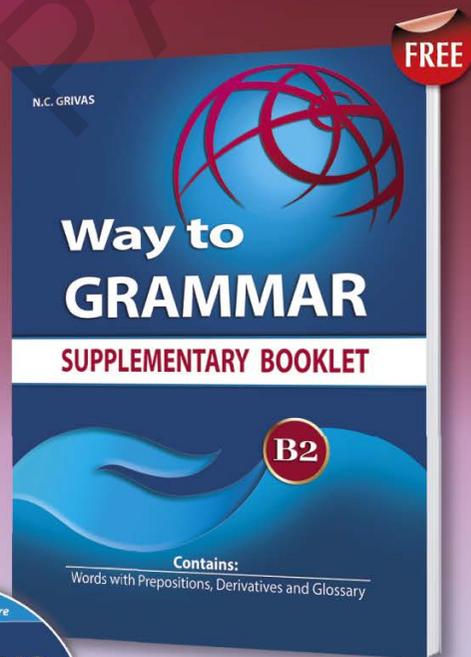
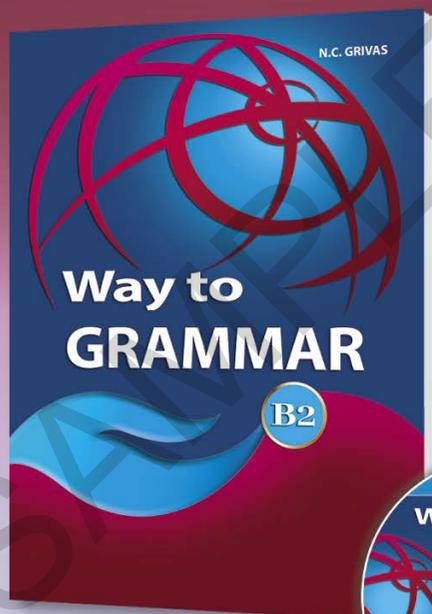
Way to GRAMMAR



NEW

B2

Available May 2021



Accompanied by IWB Software

Way to GRAMMAR B2 is a unique, user-friendly grammar book designed to help students consolidate and expand their knowledge of English grammar and prepare them for all B2 level examinations.

SAMPLE PAGES

Way to GRAMMAR B2 is a **unique, user-friendly grammar book** designed to help students consolidate and expand their knowledge of English Grammar and prepare them for all B2 level examinations.

Way to GRAMMAR B2 includes:

- tables presenting grammar in a clear and simple way
- a wide range of exercise types providing thorough practice
- systematic practice in phrasal verbs, verbs / adjectives / nouns with prepositions, prepositional phrases and word formation
- a review after every three units
- a useful **Common Errors** section to consolidate students' learning

Supplementary Booklet contains:

- alphabetical lists of verbs / adjectives / nouns with prepositions and prepositional phrases
- a comprehensive table of derivatives suitable for B2 level
- Glossary

Components for the Teacher:

- Grammar Book
- Supplementary Booklet
- Test Booklet
- IWB Software

Components for the Student:

- Grammar Book
- Supplementary Booklet
- Test Booklet

ISBN 978-960-613-202-5



9 789606 132025