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Grammar & Vocabulary Practice

Upper-Intermediate - B2

for all exams


mmpublications

**2nd
edition**

Introduction

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NOT FOR SALE

Grammar Practice & Vocabulary is aimed at **upper-intermediate / B2** level students.

As well as teaching grammar points, the aim of the book is to familiarise students with the format of the Use of English Paper of the **Cambridge FCE** Examination, as well as with the Grammar and Vocabulary sections of the **University of Michigan ECCE**.

This book consists of **24 units**, **6 revision units** and **2 practice tests**.

Each unit is made up of:

- **Grammar**
a thorough review of grammatical structures with clear explanations and examples illustrating every structure
- **Grammar exercises**
a variety of exercises, some of which are modelled on either Paper 3 of the **Cambridge FCE** Examination, or the grammar section of the **Michigan ECCE**, providing general practice on the grammatical structures taught in the unit
- **Transformation**
rewording sentences using key words; this exercise tests grammar
- **Phrasal Verbs**
clear explanations of a set of phrasal verbs together with an exercise practising them
- **Prepositions and Prepositional phrases**
an exercise practising the use of prepositions with verbs, nouns and adjectives as well as their use in idioms
- **Derivatives**
an exercise based on word formation to help students enrich their vocabulary
- **Words easily confused**
clear explanations of words that students commonly confuse and an exercise practising them.

Revision exercises follow every 3-5 units, and at the back of the book there are two practice tests. These **Practice Tests** are modelled on the **Cambridge FCE Use of English Paper** and on the Grammar and Vocabulary sections of the **University of Michigan Examination for the ECCE**.

The book also includes a **dictionary** and **appendices** with:

- **Prepositions**
- **Prepositional Phrases**
- **Derivatives**

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The Future "Will" is used to express:

- a decision one makes at the moment of speaking.
It's getting cold; I'll close the windows.
- predictions or personal opinions about the future, usually with *perhaps* or *probably*, or after the verbs **believe, expect, think, be sure, be afraid**, etc.
I think Arsenal will lose this match.
I'm sure John will be very happy to meet you.
- requests and offers.
Will you do the ironing for me, please?
I'll take you to the airport tomorrow.
- promises, threats, warnings, hopes, fears, invitation, refusal, willingness, determination.
Stop making so much noise or the neighbours will get angry.

Time Expressions

next week/month/year, etc., tomorrow, in a week/month/year, etc.

The Future Perfect Simple is used:

- for actions which will have been completed before a specific point of time in the future or before another action in the future (the verb describing the second action is in the **Present Simple**).
By dinner time I will have written all the letters.
I guess John will have stopped working by the time we arrive.

Time Expressions

by, by the time, before

"Be going to" is used to express:

- predictions based on evidence.
The sun is shining; it's going to be a lovely day.
- plans or decisions that have already been made.
I'm going to study archaeology this year.
She doesn't like Kate, so she is not going to invite her to her house.

The Future Progressive is used to express:

- actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.
This time tomorrow I'll be flying to Rome.
- future actions which have already been planned or are part of a routine.
The president will be visiting Egypt next month.
Tom won't come with us on Sunday; he will be playing basketball (= he does so every Sunday).
- a polite request about someone's plans, especially if we want to ask for a favour.
Will you be using your computer tomorrow?

The Future Perfect Progressive is used:

- to show the duration of an action up to a certain point of time in the future. The action may continue further.
By midnight we will have been flying for seven hours.

Time Expressions

by

note

After the words **after, as long as, as soon as, before, by the time, if, provided, providing, until, while, when**, etc. we use the Present Simple, not the Future "Will".
Give my regards to her when she calls.

We can also use the Present Perfect Simple after the above words to emphasise that an action will be completed in the future.

He'll come as soon as he has finished studying.

Phrases with future meaning

The following expressions indicate that an event will happen very soon.

be (just) about to	} + infinitive	<i>They are about to leave.</i>
be bound to		<i>You're bound to get there on time.</i>
be to		<i>We are to meet tomorrow at 10:00 am.</i>
be on the point of + -ing		<i>Susan is on the point of collapsing.</i>

no matter who/what/which/where/when	} + present tense	<i>No matter where we go, we'll have a great time.</i>
whatever/whoever/whenever/wherever		<i>Whatever you decide to do, I'll support you.</i>

be due to + infinitive is used for schedules and timetables. *The plane is due to land in half an hour.*

Grammar Practice

A Put the verbs in brackets into the Future "Will", the Future Progressive, the Future Perfect Simple or the Future Perfect Progressive.

- Kathy can't come shopping with us tomorrow morning. She _____ (have) a French lesson.
- Jenny, Ms Kingsley _____ (contact) you as soon as the documents are ready. _____ you _____ (let) me know when she does?
- At lunchtime tomorrow you _____ (entertain) your friends from Mexico, so I _____ (ring) you later on in the evening.
- _____ you _____ (go) to the city centre by car? I'd really appreciate a lift.
- I _____ (paint) the living room by the time dad comes home. He'll be so surprised!
- I hope I _____ (interview) all the applicants by the time the manager arrives.
- Do you think that they _____ (complete) the construction of the tunnel by the end of this year?
- Call Dan. He _____ (arrive) home by now.
- By the time we reach Gstaad, we _____ (drive) for twelve hours.
- I _____ (study) for three hours by 8:00 pm.



Vocabulary Practice

A Complete using the correct form of the phrasal verbs given.

come across:	find sth by chance
come along/on:	(1) hurry up (2) encourage sb to do sth
come into:	inherit (money, property or a title)
come round:	(1) to stop by, visit (2) recover consciousness
come up with:	think of and suggest sth (plan, idea, etc.)

- _____ ! We're going to miss the bus.
- When did Jane _____ this idea? It's perfect!
- If you _____ that book, could you buy it for me?
- Alex _____ a lot of money after his grandfather's death.
- It took the boxer five minutes to _____ after he was knocked out.

B Complete using the correct form of the words in bold type.

MISSING THE HUSTLE AND BUSTLE

My father was a police (1) _____ and my mother was a primary school (2) _____. They had both grown up in the city and lived there their entire lives. Their (3) _____ to move to a small town when I was a child changed my life. It was a very (4) _____ place and of course living there meant that I had much more (5) _____ to go wherever I pleased. The people all knew each other and were (6) _____ but I missed my close friends, my school and the (7) _____ city I had lived in.

As I grew up, I realised that there wasn't much for a young person to do there, except rush into (8) _____. When I left, my parents were sad, but they realised that staying there would only make me (9) _____.

The big city I live in now is not very far away, so I can visit my parents (10) _____ and have the best of both worlds.

INSPECT
TEACH
DECIDE
PEACE
FREE
FRIEND
NOISE

MARRY
MISERY

FREQUENT

C Complete using the correct form of the words given.

wait (for sb/sth) (v):	spend time doing little while expecting sth to happen or sb to arrive
look forward to (doing) sth (v):	anticipate with pleasure that sth will happen
expect (v):	believe that sth will happen, anticipate

boast of/about sth (v): talk about sth in a way that shows excessive pride

praise sb for sth (v): express approval of or admiration for sb's achievements or qualities

- What time do you _____ the guests to arrive?
- I'm _____ visiting Spain.
- Can you _____ for me, John?
- People who _____ about their own achievements aren't usually popular.
- The teacher _____ her students for their good exam results.