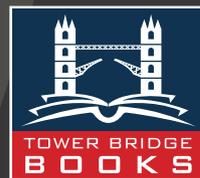




A Piece
of
Cake
GRAMMAR A1-B1

STUDENT'S
BOOK



CONTENTS		
Unit 1	The verb to be/have/have got/There is/There are/This is/That is/These are/Those are	4
	Vocabulary Booster	12
Unit 2	Present Tenses: Present Simple/Stative and Action Verbs/Present Continuous	14
	Vocabulary Booster	22
Unit 3	Articles and Nouns/The indefinite article a/an/The definite article the/ Nouns/Regular and Irregular Plurals/Possessive Adjectives/Possessive 's/ Possessive Pronouns and whose/ Object Pronouns and Order of Words	24
	Vocabulary Booster	31
Revision Units 1-3		33
Unit 4	Future Simple/be going to form/Future Continuous/Modal and semi-modal verbs	36
	Vocabulary Booster	46
Unit 5	Past Simple vs. Past Continuous/Past Simple Regular and Irregular Verbs/used to/would/be/get used to/could/had to/be able to/Modal perfect Introduction	48
	Vocabulary Booster	60
Unit 6	Countable and Uncountable Nouns/Quantifiers much/many/(a) little/(a) few/Comparison of adjectives/adverbs/too and enough/Comparisons	62
	Vocabulary Booster	68
Revision Units 4-6		70
Unit 7	Present Perfect Simple vs Present Perfect Continuous/Time words/Past Perfect Simple vs Past Perfect Continuous/Time words/Future Perfect Simple/Future Perfect Continuous	74
	Vocabulary Booster	88
Unit 8	Conditionals/Modal Perfect Forms	90
	Vocabulary Booster	96
Unit 9	Relative Clauses/Defining and Non-defining Clauses/Clauses of Result/ Purpose/Concession	98
	Vocabulary Booster	106
Revision Units 7-9		108
Unit 10	Passive Voice/Causative form	112
	Vocabulary Booster	120
Unit 11	Reported Speech/Reporting Commands/Requests/Questions/Reporting Verbs/Infinitives and Gerunds	122
	Vocabulary Booster	134
Unit 12	I wish/if only/had better/would rather/Question Tags	136
	Vocabulary Booster	148
Revision Units 10-12		150
Appendix I	Irregular Verbs	152
Appendix II	Phrasal Verbs	154
Appendix III	Verbs/Nouns/Adjectives with Prepositions	156
Appendix IV	Prepositional Phrases	157
Appendix V	Idioms	158
Appendix VI	Differences between British and American English	159

PART 1

RELATIVE CLAUSES



ENGLISH Q & A FORUM Ask us anything! We can help!



Li (China)

Hi! I am writing a news article for my newspaper about the recent hurricane in Tokyo. Just to make sure: "The hurricane that hit Tokyo was devastating" Or "The hurricane hit Tokyo was devastating." Which is correct? Thank you!

Mark (Australia)

Hi there Li! The correct sentence is the first one! You cannot remove "that" (or in other cases "who", "which", "where" etc.) when before and after "that" you speak about the same thing! **The hurricane THAT hit** Tokyo... BUT if your sentence were "**The hurricane that I wrote about was devastating**", you speak about two different things before and after that, so you can also say: "**The hurricane I wrote about was devastating**". Is this clear?



Relative clauses start with the relative pronouns **who, which, that, whose** or the relative adverb **where**. These refer to the word that has been previously mentioned.

We use relative pronouns and adverbs to join two simple sentences together. Look at the examples below:

RELATIVE PRONOUNS	EXAMPLES	EXPLANATIONS
who/that	<i>The employee has worked here for many years. He is Mr. Martin. → The employee who (that) has worked here for many years is Mr. Martin.</i>	who or that refers to the word <i>employee</i> , and we use it to refer to people
which/that	<i>I received an e-mail. It was very informative. → The e-mail which (that) I received was very informative.</i>	which or that refers to the word <i>e-mail</i> , and we use it to refer to things
whose	<i>The artist's paintings cost millions of dollars. The artist is Picasso. → The artist whose paintings cost millions of dollars is Picasso.</i>	whose refers to the word <i>artist</i> , and we use it to show possession ; to show that something belongs to the person it refers to
where	<i>This is the cottage. I spent my summers as a child here. → This is the cottage where I spent my summers as a child.</i>	where refers to the word <i>cottage</i> , and we use it to refer to places



NOTE: **that** can replace only **who** and **which**.

Look at the example:

This is the girl. I saw her at the gym yesterday. This is the girl who/that I saw ~~her~~ at the gym yesterday.

Relative pronouns can replace objects like *her* in the example. This is why we must not use them in the relative clause.

A. Fill in the gaps with: *who, which, where, or whose*.

1. The man is sitting on the sofa is here for the interview.
2. He studied in London he spent the rest of his life.
3. The résumé I received today is impressive.
4. The man dog bit you is our cousin.
5. Your keys are on the table you have left your wallet, too.

6. The manager wife is in the hospital had to leave immediately today.
7. The university my brother attends is in Massachusetts.
8. The hospital they took him is not far away.
9. The athlete has a broken leg will not compete in the race.
10. The poor children will get some books we got from donations.

B. Join the sentences, using: *who, which, that, whose, or where*.

1. *Hamlet* is a famous play. William Shakespeare wrote the play.

.....
.....

2. *Arctic Monkeys* is a rock band. Their new album will come out next week.

.....
.....

3. The writer has received very good reviews for her books. The writer is Victoria Hislop.

.....
.....

4. The London Eye is a landmark. I boarded it yesterday.

.....
.....

5. Many people migrate to Germany. They can find a job there.

.....
.....

6. Katerina Stephanides is the Greek athlete. She won the gold medal in the 2016 Olympics.

.....
.....

7. I visited Greece. I had the chance to swim in crystal clear waters there.

.....
.....

8. Dubai is a cosmopolitan city. Millions of tourists visit it every year.

.....
.....

9. *Orion* is the name of the spacecraft. It will take astronauts to Mars.

.....
.....

10. Philosophy 101 is the introductory course. I have to take this course this semester.

.....
.....

**DEFINING VS NON-DEFINING
RELATIVE CLAUSES**

Example:

*The young woman **who is sitting next to Tom** is Mary's niece.*

The young woman is Mary's niece → This is the main clause, but we cannot understand which woman the speaker is talking about.

who is sitting next to Tom → This is the relative clause, since it begins with a relative pronoun. We need the relative clause because it defines the main clause. In other words, it gives important information, so that we can understand which woman the speaker is referring to.

Example:

*Helen, **who is 30 years old**, is unemployed.*

Helen is unemployed → This is the main clause and we can easily understand its meaning.

who is 30 years old → This is the non-defining relative clause and we do NOT need the information it gives us in order to understand the meaning of the main clause.

NOTE: 1. We use commas (,) to separate the main from the relative clause only in **NON-defining** relative clauses.

2. **that** can replace **who** and **which** only in **defining** relative clauses.

E.g.: *The professor **who/that** is replacing Dr. Evans this week is Mr. Abrahams.* (defining)

BUT *Mr. Abrahams, **who** is a professor, is replacing Dr. Evans this week.* (non-defining)

3. We can omit **who**, **which**, and **that** in **defining** relative clauses if they are the objects.

E.g.: *The books (**which/that**) I borrowed this week are not relevant to my assignment.*

C1. Are the relative clauses below defining (D) or non-defining (ND)?

1. The house where I grew up is not far from the city centre.
2. Sam, who is married to Kate, is a lawyer.
3. Peter is the student who won the maths competition.
4. I need back the book which I lent you.
5. The park where I go jogging is a 5-minute walk from here.
6. *The Followers*, which costs \$10, is a very interesting book.
7. George, whose sister is a student in England, is the manager of this company.
8. The bird which you can hear singing is a present my father gave me.
9. *Othello*, which is a play Shakespeare wrote, is on TV tonight.
10. The Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus, where thousands of people go every year, is famous all over the world.
11. The ring that/which I bought the other day was the most expensive one in the shop!
12. Sophocles, whose plays are well known around the globe, was born in Colonus.

C2. Now, underline the relative pronouns we can omit.

D. In some of the sentences below, we can omit the relative pronouns. Find them and underline them.

1. Ms. Mathews, who is responsible for student applications, is on vacation.
2. The dress which I bought is quite expensive.
3. The man that you can see over there is the new employee.
4. Harold, whose sister is a professional basketball player, is a very good swimmer.
5. The proposal which you presented is impressive.
6. I downloaded an e-book, which was free of charge.
7. The school that she attends is multicultural.
8. Some e-learning courses, which can save you time and money, are quite interesting.
9. The person who sent me these flowers is an old classmate of mine.
10. The meal that my husband prepared was delicious.

E. Join the sentences below using: **who, which, that, whose, or where**. Remember to use commas wherever needed.

1. That's the professor. He is my mentor.

.....

2. I saw a movie. It received very good reviews.

.....

.....

3. Thomas went to a restaurant. They serve only traditional Lebanese food there.

.....

.....

4. Martin Luther King's speech has influenced a lot of people since 1963. He was a civil-rights activist.

.....

.....

5. Newton was a physicist. He discovered gravity.

.....

.....

6. Machu Picchu was a cultural centre for the Incas. It is in Peru.

.....

.....

7. Tikal is a Mayan city. It is in the jungle of Guatemala.

.....

.....

8. I'm going skiing in Vermont. There are many ski resorts there.

.....

.....

PART 2



ENGLISH Q & A FORUM Ask us anything! We can help!



Julie (France)

Hello guys! I was wondering which of the following sentences is correct:
a) "I must go to Paris to meet a client" OR b) "I must go to Paris for meet a client"
Thank you!

Cedric (UK)

Hello Julie! Actually, the first one is correct because when you talk about why you do something you say **TO** (or in order to, so as to) **+VERB**. On the other hand, **FOR** is used to talk about the use of an object. Example: "This computer is good for live streaming". Hope this helps!



Julie (France)

Thanks Cedric! However it is difficult to remember, I will try.

Cedric (UK)

Oops, it is better to say: "**Even though/Although it is difficult to remember, I will try**". If you still want to use however (=but), you place it in the second part of the contrast. e.g: *It is difficult to remember this, however, I will try* OR *It is difficult to remember this. However, I will try.*



CLAUSES

CLAUSES OF RESULT

We use clauses of result to show what may happen as a result of what we mention in the main clause. We introduce these clauses with:

so + subject + verb	<i>He was tired, so he didn't go out with his friends.</i>
so + adjective/adverb + that	<i>He was so tired that he didn't go out with his friends. He worked so hard that he felt extremely tired.</i>
such + (a/an) + adjective + noun + that	<i>He had such a tiring day that he didn't go out with his friends.</i>

CLAUSES OF PURPOSE

We use clauses of purpose to show the purpose, the reason of what we mention in the main clause. We introduce these clauses with:

to + bare infinitive	<i>He bought the smartphone online to pay less.</i>
so that/in order that + subject + can/will (present)	<i>He is going to buy a smartphone online so that/in order that he can pay less.</i>
so that/in order that + subject + could/would (past)	<i>He bought the smart phone online so that/in order that he could pay less.</i>
so as to/in order to + bare infinitive	<i>He bought the smartphone online, so as to/in order to pay less.</i>

! **NOTE:** We cannot use **to** in negative sentences.

- We didn't turn on the lights **not to** wake up the baby.*
- We didn't turn on the lights **in order not to/so as not to** wake up the baby.*

CLAUSES OF CONCESSION

We use clauses of concession to show that the opposite of what we mention in the main clause will happen. We introduce these clauses with:

though/although/even though + subject + verb	<i>Though he was tired, he met his friends. He met his friends although he was tired.</i>
In spite of + -ing/noun	<i>In spite of being tired, he met his friends. He met his friends in spite of his tiredness.</i>
In spite of the fact that + subject + verb	<i>In spite of the fact that he was tired, he met his friends.</i>
Despite + -ing/noun	<i>Despite being tired, he met his friends. He met his friends despite his tiredness.</i>
Despite the fact that + subject + verb	<i>Despite the fact that he was tired, he met his friends.</i>

! **NOTE:** If the sentence begins with a clause of concession, we have to use a comma (,) to separate it from the main clause.

A. Join the sentences, using: *so...that* or *such...that*.

1. She has studied hard. She will definitely pass the exams.

.....
.....

2. Tom is an interesting person. I always like listening to his ideas.

.....
.....

3. The message was confusing. We didn't know what to do.

.....
.....

4. She had put on too much make up. I hardly recognised her.

.....
.....

5. The weather was bad. We had to cancel our excursion.

.....
.....

6. The student was late. The teacher had to start the lesson without him.

.....
.....

7. It was a nice place. Harry has decided to go again next year.

.....
.....

8. The child behaved well. His parents let him go to the party.

.....
.....

9. Brian is a bad lawyer. He has never won any case.

.....
.....

10. It was a strong coffee. It kept me awake till morning.

.....
.....

B. Fill in the gaps with: *so* or *such*.

1. Harry is hard-working that he will soon get a promotion.

2. Molly is an intelligent student that she always gets high marks.

3. He played well that everyone congratulated him.

4. Kathleen is a good author that her books become bestsellers.

5. Her husband is helpful that she doesn't have to do much at home.

6. The book was interesting that I couldn't put it down.

7. It was a lovely day that we went swimming.

8. The mall is a crowded place that pickpockets can easily get your money.

9. The little dog was frightened that it wouldn't come close to me.

10. The water is cold that I can't swim.

C. Choose the correct item.

1. He painted the room, ***so that/so as to*** it looked better.

2. Martin informed us about the meeting ***in order to/in order that*** we get prepared.

3. I am going to work ***so/such*** early tomorrow that I have to set the alarm clock at 6.

4. The wind was ***so/such*** strong that I could hardly keep my coat on.

5. Peter filled the bucket with water, ***so/so as to*** wash his car.

6. We subscribed to the website, ***so that/in order to*** we could get some articles for free.

7. You need flour, tomatoes, peppers, and cheese ***in order to/so that*** make pizza.

8. He didn't call me ***not to/in order not to*** upset me.

9. My friends and I meet once a month ***to/so that*** talk about our news.

10. The client called, ***so as to/so that*** talk with the manager.

D. Choose the correct answer.

1. She travelled to the USA she is afraid of flying.
a. despite b. despite of c. despite the fact that
2. The child kept crying his mother gave him a lollipop.
a. despite b. although c. in spite of
3. working for more than 8 hours, she didn't want to have a break.
a. Despite b. In spite c. Even though
4. he had been unemployed for more than two months, he didn't look for a job.
a. Despite b. Although c. In spite of
5. His car broke down the mechanic had checked it the previous day.
a. despite b. although c. in spite of
6. saving the files, the secretary couldn't find them.
a. Despite of b. In spite of c. Even though
7. the young woman had a lot of qualifications, she didn't have any experience.
a. Despite of b. In spite of c. Even though
8. The manager didn't do anything to help me my complaining.
a. despite of b. in spite of c. even though
9. She was still in pain she had already taken a painkiller.
a. despite b. although c. in spite of
10. He took part in the games he hadn't trained hard.
a. despite b. in spite of c. despite the fact that
11. it being the first time he had ever been to the circus, he didn't have a very good time.
a. Despite b. Although c. In spite
12. He passed the test, he hadn't studied at all.
a. despite b. although c. even though

E. Rewrite the sentences using the word given, so that they have a similar meaning to the sentences given. Use between two and five words including the word given.

1. Although the gardener watered the plants, some of them died. **FACT**
Despite watered the plants, some of them died.
2. In spite of working at the company for 3 years, he has never taken a day off. **EVEN**
..... at the company for three years, he has never taken a day off.
3. Though Andrea is a polite woman, she likes gossiping. **SPITE**
In woman, Andrea likes gossiping.
4. Despite being married for only a year, they do not get along with each other. **HAVE**
Although for only a year, they do not get along with each other.
5. Although Matt doesn't particularly like rock music, he enjoys going to concerts. **THAT**
Despite the like rock music, he enjoys going to concerts.
6. In spite of the fact that I watched the whole movie, I didn't really like it. **WATCHING**
Despite I didn't really like it.
7. He went to the party despite the fact that his parents didn't let him. **EVEN**
He went to the party didn't let him.
8. Although she had good marks, she didn't manage to pass the university exams. **SPITE**
In , she didn't manage to pass the university exams.
9. Despite the fact that Kate worked hard to complete the project, she didn't get a bonus. **WORKING**
Despite the project, Kate didn't get a bonus.
10. Even though she has a well-paid job, she is looking for another one. **OF**
In a well-paid job, she is looking for another one.

F. Spot the mistake and correct it.

1. In spite the rain, I managed to find a taxi to work.

.....

2. Although being tired, he went out for a drink with his friends.

.....

3. Despite of the fact that she had hurt her knee, she went on and finished the race.

.....

4. I was such tired that I couldn't keep my eyes open.

.....

5. It was so a nice day that we left the office earlier.

.....

6. It was such a difficult exam the whole class failed.

.....

7. He called the electrician, so to repair the fridge.

.....

8. Let me give you some money in order you pay the bill.

.....

9. She had no money, she had to beg out in the street.

.....

10. Could you help me with my project in order finish it on time?

.....

WRITING

You are thinking about buying a house. Look at your options below and write a paragraph answering the following questions.

1) Compare and contrast the two houses, using relative clauses and clauses of concession.

e.g: "The house **which** is located in London is quite spacious. **Despite this**, it is quite affordable."

2) Choose a house and say why you chose it.

e.g. "I chose this house in order to be close to my job".

HOUSE A	HOUSE B
	
€200.000	€100.000
90 square metres	110 square metres
Downtown, near all amenities	Suburbs, 20 km from the city centre
(hospital, metro, school, supermarket)	Quiet, next to the forest
2 balconies with a view	Big garden

You may start with:

The house that is near the city centre/downtown has...



VOCABULARY BOOSTER

PHRASAL VERBS

- **look down on:** despise; απεχθάνομαι
- **look for:** search for something; ψάχνω
- **look forward to:** await; can't wait to do something; περιμένω με ανυπομονησία
- **look up to:** admire; θαυμάζω
- **make fun of:** laugh at; κοροϊδεύω
- **make up:** invent (excuses, stories); εφευρίσκω, "σκαρφίζομαι"
- **nod off:** fall asleep; αποκοιμιέμαι
- **own up (to sth):** admit or confess; ομολογώ
- **pass away:** die; πεθαίνω
- **pass out:** faint, lose consciousness; λιποθυμώ

A. Fill in the gaps with the phrasal verbs given above.

1. Stop your brother!
2. She's always stories that are so hard to believe!
3. Unfortunately, your grandpa last night.
4. Was there a particular teacher you when you were at school?
5. I found her on the sofa.
6. I'm our excursion!
7. He still hasn't the burglary.
8. Will you stop those who don't have as much money as you do?
9. She in the middle of the road and it took her over half an hour to come round.
10. We're an experienced graphic designer.

B. Choose the correct option (A, B, or C).

1. I always in front of the TV in the afternoon.
a. pass out b. nod off c. own up
2. What exactly are you, madam?
a. making up b. looking up to c. looking for
3. It's so rude to others just because they are not as educated as you are!
a. look up to b. look down on c. look forward to
4. When did he? Is his funeral going to be held tomorrow?
a. pass out b. pass away c. nod off
5. You don't have to any excuse! Just tell him the truth!
a. own up b. make up c. look for
6. She because of the heat. Now she's much better.
a. made up b. passed out c. passed away
7. I feel much better when I have something to
a. look for b. make up c. look forward to
8. I was when I was at school. That's why I'm sensitive to cases of bullying.
a. made up b. looked up to c. made fun of
9. Unless you, I will not let you leave this room!
a. own up b. make up c. nod off
10. I my uncle because he was an eminent scientist.
a. looked for b. looked up to c. looked down on



VERBS, NOUNS, AND ADJECTIVES WITH PREPOSITIONS

- reply to
- responsible for
- rich in

A. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. My diet is rich vitamins.
2. You're not responsible what happened, so stop blaming yourself.
3. I need to reply his letter before I leave.

B. Fill in the gaps with the phrases above.

1. I still haven't her invitation.
2. Everyone is their lives.
3. This food is fat.

IDIOMS

- pull up your socks
- so far so good
- take sth with a grain/pinch of salt

A. Fill in the gaps with one suitable word that is part of the idioms above.

1. Stop talking and pull your socks! We've got loads of work to do!
2. "How do you like retirement?" "So far so I enjoy doing things that I didn't have the time to do while I worked."
3. I think you should take what he says with a of salt. He often makes up stories!

B. Fill in the gaps with the idioms above.

1. Don't tell me you believed his story! You'd better what he says
2. "How do you like living in the countryside?" " ! I don't even want to talk about the city!"
3. You'll have to if you want to remain in the team!

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

- in distress
- in doubt
- in due course
- in essence
- in excess of
- in exchange for
- in existence
- in fact
- in favour of
- in flames
- in general
- in good/bad condition
- in good faith
- in harmony (with)

A. Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

1. The house was in
2. They live together in, although they have separated for many years.
3. She was in upon hearing the bad news.
4. He's not in very good, I'm afraid.
5. This company has been in for at least twenty years.
6. Everything in this article has been written in good
7. The speed of the car was in of 80 mph.
8. In, I'm rather satisfied with my job.
9. He was in near death when they reached him.
10. The old lady gave me a sack of potatoes in for two pounds.
11. If you're in about your career aims, talk to the principal.
12. We can discuss that in due
13. The problem looks complex, but in it is very simple.
14. Are you in of capital punishment?



REVISION - UNITS 7-9

A. Fill in the gaps using Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous.

- His hands are dirty. What (he/do)?
- She (just/finish) writing the report.
- Tom (never/eat) at this restaurant before.
- How long (Peter/sleep)?
- I (not/see) my friends for a long time.
- The lesson (not/start) yet.
- The secretary (already/send) the e-mails to the customers.
- I (wait) for the bus for ten minutes now.
- Fiona (never/ride) a horse before.
- How long (Jimmy/have) this car?

B. What is the meaning of the sentences below? Choose either a or b.

- She has gone to the supermarket.
 - She has come back from the supermarket.
 - She has not come back from the supermarket.
- I have been in Moscow for a week.
 - I came to Moscow a week ago, but left yesterday.
 - I came to Moscow a week ago, but I am still here.
- He has been to a gallery to buy a painting.
 - He is at the gallery now.
 - He has come back home now.
- I have been in New York for three years now.
 - I have lived in New York for three years, and I am still here.
 - I lived in New York for three years, but now I live somewhere else.
- My cousin has gone to the library to get some books.
 - He is at the library.
 - He is back home.

C. Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

- The company our offer by the end of the day.
 - has accepted
 - will have accepted
 - has been accepting
 - will have been accepting
- She here for ten years by the end of the year.
 - had worked
 - has worked
 - will have worked
 - will have been working
- The professor the students' assignments, so they are going to receive their results within the day.
 - has already marked
 - had already marked
 - will have already marked
 - will have already been marking
- I couldn't find my car keys because my wife them.
 - has taken
 - will have taken
 - had taken
 - had been taking
- I about your offer lately, and I think we will proceed.
 - had thought
 - had been thinking
 - have been thinking
 - will have been thinking

D. Choose the correct answer.

- Unless/if** he apologises to me, I will not speak to him again.
- If I knew/if I had known** you were coming, I would have cooked something.
- She **will fail/will pass**, unless she tries harder.
- Who would give me a hand if I **would need/needed** some help?
- I would never have invited him to the party if I **had known/knew** he was so mean!
- She **would have lent you/would lend** you money if she knew about your difficulties.
- If **they corrected/they had corrected** the papers on time, the students wouldn't complain.
- If you **will see/see** him, tell him to call me.
- If I **were/had been** you, I would ask her out on a date.
- If I **had known/knew** her email address, I would send her the report.

E. Spot the mistake and correct it.

1. If she will call, let me know.

.....

2. You won't pass the exam unless you don't study hard.

.....

3. It would be better if you hadn't come to the party last night.

.....

4. If I were you, I'll call her.

.....

5. If he had known you were at home, he would visit you earlier.

.....

6. Unless you don't stop, you will hurt yourself.

.....

7. I will buy that car if I will get the promotion.

.....

8. Email me if there will be any changes in the programme.

.....

9. They would have come to the party if you told them.

.....

10. If I were taller, I would get that job last year.

.....

F. Choose the correct answer a, b, c, or d.

1. You have got killed, falling off that tree!
a. must b. could c. mustn't d. couldn't

2. You really have bought any potatoes! We've got quite a lot already!
a. might b. should c. needn't d. couldn't

3. I to work as it was a bank holiday, so I slept in.
a. must have gone b. might have gone
c. didn't need to go d. needn't have gone

4. You have seen your grannie earlier!
a. ought b. mustn't c. ought to d. shouldn't

5. You have asked for his permission.
a. need b. ought c. mustn't d. ought to

G. Are the relative clauses below defining (D) or non-defining (ND)?

1. The house where I grew up is not far from the city centre.

2. Sam, who is married to Kate, is a lawyer.

3. Peter is the student who won the maths competition.

4. I need back the book which I lent you.

5. The park where I go jogging is a 5-minute walk from here.

6. *The Followers*, which costs \$10, is a very interesting book.

7. George, whose sister is a student in England, is the manager of this company.

8. The bird which you can hear singing is a present my father gave me.

9. *Othello*, which is a play Shakespeare wrote, is on TV tonight.

10. The Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus, where thousands of people go every year, is famous all over the world.

H. Fill in the gaps with: so or such.

1. Stan is good-looking that he works as a model.
2. Anna is a good student that she always gets high marks.
3. He sang well that everyone congratulated him.
4. My wife is a good cook that she is planning to write a cookbook.
5. Her husband is helpful that she doesn't have to do much at home.
6. The film was dull that I couldn't watch it.
7. It was hot that we went swimming.
8. These cars are expensive that very few people buy them.
9. The little dog was frightened that it wouldn't come close to me.
10. The lake is cold that I can't swim in it.

I. Write sentences, as in the example. Use the conditionals.

e.g. you/do/be/millionaire?

What would you do if you were a millionaire?

1. I/sing/better/be/singer
2. you/talk to her/see/her?
3. you/see her/you come to the party last night
4. you/heat water at 100 degrees Celsius/it/boil
5. I/win the lottery/give the money to charity

J. Spot the mistake and correct it.

1. I've waited here for three hours! What's keeping you so long?
.....
2. How long are you working for our company?
.....
3. We have seen eighteen flats before we rented this one!
.....
4. She had still been sitting her exam when I called her.
.....
5. I will complete the project by the time you come over to pick me up.
.....



K. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. If you (see) him, (let) me know.
2. (Not tell) him what happened last night unless he (ask) you.
3. You (should/see) his reaction when I told him the truth!
4. If he (know) you were here, he (not come)!
5. If I (speak) English, I (be) a journalist!

L. Write sentences in the Past as in the example:

e.g. I should go to the doctor tomorrow.
I should have gone to the doctor yesterday.

1. He ought to study harder for tomorrow's exam.
.....
.....
2. You could help him with the shopping bags when he comes.
.....
.....
3. You needn't buy any oranges tomorrow.
.....
.....
4. He may be able to visit us next week.
.....
.....
5. She must be really tired. She has barely touched her food.
.....
.....

M. Choose the correct item.

1. He called her, **so that/so as to** congratulate her on passing her exam.
2. She warned us about the danger **in order to/in order that** we avoided the area.
3. I am going to work **so/such** early tomorrow that I have to set the alarm clock at 6.
4. The wind was **so/such** strong that I could hardly keep my coat on.
5. He tiptoed into the room, **not to/so as not to** wake the baby.
6. We subscribed to the website, **so that/in order to** we could download some ebooks for free.
7. What ingredients do we need **in order to/so that** make a cake?
8. He didn't tell me the truth **not to/in order not to** upset me.
9. My friends and I meet once a month **to/so that** catch up.
10. The client called, **so as to/so that** talk to the manager.



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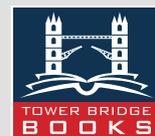
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