

GRAMMAR

B2

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- 
- Grammar is tested mainly in the Use of English part of the exam, but it's also important for the Writing and Speaking sections. Understanding a wide range of structures will help you express yourself accurately and fluently.

Key Grammar Topics:

- Verb tenses
- Modal verbs
- Conditionals
- Passive voice
- Reported speech
- Gerunds and infinitives
- Relative clauses
- Comparatives and superlatives
- Inversion
- Phrasal verbs



B2 GRAMMAR



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VERB TENSES REVIEW

Present Simple

- Form: Subject + base verb (add -s for third person singular).
 - Positive: "She works every day."
 - Negative: "She does not (doesn't) work on Sundays."
 - Question: "Does she work on Sundays?"
- Use:
 - Habitual actions or routines: "I drink coffee every morning."
 - General truths: "Water boils at 100°C."
 - Permanent situations: "She lives in London."
 - Schedules: "The bus leaves at 6 PM."
- Common time expressions: always, never, usually, every day, often.

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Present Continuous

- Form: Subject + am/is/are + verb+-ing.
 - Positive: "She is working now."
 - Negative: "She is not [isn't] working today."
 - Question: "Is she working now?"
- Use:
 - Actions happening right now: "I am studying for the B2 exam."
 - Temporary actions: "She is staying with her aunt this week."
 - Future arrangements: "I am meeting my friend tomorrow."
- Common time expressions: now, at the moment, currently, this week, today.



VERB TENSES REVIEW



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VERB TENSES REVIEW

Present Perfect

- Form: Subject + have/has + past participle.
 - Positive: "I have finished my homework."
 - Negative: "I haven't finished it yet."
 - Question: "Have you finished your homework?"
- Use:
 - Actions that happened at an unspecified time in the past but have relevance to the present: "I have visited Paris."
 - Actions that started in the past and continue to the present: "She has lived here for five years."
 - Recent actions with present effects: "I have just eaten lunch."
- Common time expressions: just, already, yet, ever, never, for [a period of time], since [a point in time].

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Present Perfect Continuous

- Form: Subject + have/has been + verb+ing.
 - Positive: "I have been reading for two hours."
 - Negative: "I haven't been reading much recently."
 - Question: "Have you been reading?"
- Use:
 - Actions that started in the past and continue to the present with focus on the duration: "I have been working here since 2018."
 - Recent actions with present consequences, especially when the action is ongoing: "It has been raining all day."
- Common time expressions: for, since, all day, recently.

VERB TENSES REVIEW



VERB TENSES REVIEW

Past Simple

- Form: Subject + past form of the verb (regular verbs add -ed; irregular verbs vary).
 - Positive: "She worked yesterday."
 - Negative: "She did not (didn't) work yesterday."
 - Question: "Did she work yesterday?"
- Use:
 - Completed actions in the past: "I visited Spain last summer."
 - Actions that happened at a specific time: "He arrived at 8 PM."
- Common time expressions: yesterday, last week/month/year, in 2010, two days ago.

VERB TENSES REVIEW

Past Continuous

- Form: Subject + was/were + verb+-ing.
 - Positive: "She was working when I called."
 - Negative: "She was not [wasn't] working then."
 - Question: "Was she working when you called?"
- Use:
 - Actions that were happening at a specific moment in the past: "At 5 PM, I was reading."
 - Interrupted past actions: "I was walking when it started to rain."
 - Background description in stories: "The sun was shining, and the birds were singing."
- Common time expressions: at 5 PM, while, when, all day.



Past Perfect

- Form: Subject + had + past participle.
 - Positive: "I had finished the project before the meeting started."
 - Negative: "I had not (hadn't) finished it in time."
 - Question: "Had you finished the project before the deadline?"
- Use:
 - Actions that happened before another action in the past: "By the time I arrived, they had already left."
 - Showing the sequence of past events: "She had studied English before moving to the UK."
- Common time expressions: before, after, by the time, already.



VERB TENSES REVIEW



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VERB TENSES REVIEW

Past Perfect Continuous

- Form: Subject + had been + verb+-ing.
 - Positive: "I had been studying for hours when he called."
 - Negative: "I had not been studying before the exam."
 - Question: "Had you been studying when he arrived?"
- Use:
 - Actions that were ongoing up until a point in the past: "She had been working there for five years before she quit."
 - Actions that caused a past result: "He was tired because he had been running."
- Common time expressions: for, since, before, by the time.



Future Simple (Will)

- Form: Subject + will + base verb.
 - Positive: "I will study tomorrow."
 - Negative: "I will not (won't) study tomorrow."
 - Question: "Will you study tomorrow?"
- Use:
 - Spontaneous decisions: "I'll help you with that."
 - Predictions: "It will rain tomorrow."
 - Promises: "I will always love you."
- Common time expressions: tomorrow, next week, soon, in the future.

VERB TENSES REVIEW



VERB TENSES REVIEW

Be Going to

- Form: Subject + am/is/are going to + base verb.
 - Positive: "I am going to study tomorrow."
 - Negative: "I am not going to study tomorrow."
 - Question: "Are you going to study tomorrow?"
- Use:
 - Plans or intentions: "I am going to visit my grandmother this weekend."
 - Predictions based on evidence: "Look at those clouds! It's going to rain."
- Common time expressions: tomorrow, next week, soon, in the future.

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VERB TENSES REVIEW

Future Continuous

- Form: Subject + will be + verb+-ing.
 - Positive: "I will be working at 5 PM tomorrow."
 - Negative: "I won't be working at 5 PM tomorrow."
 - Question: "Will you be working at 5 PM tomorrow?"
- Use:
 - Actions happening at a specific time in the future: "This time next week, I will be lying on the beach."
 - Polite inquiries about someone's future plans: "Will you be using the car tomorrow?"
- Common time expressions: this time tomorrow, next week, at 5 PM tomorrow.

VERB TENSES REVIEW

Future Perfect

- Form: Subject + will have + past participle.
 - Positive: "I will have finished the project by next week."
 - Negative: "I won't have finished by next week."
 - Question: "Will you have finished the project by next week?"
- Use:
 - Actions completed before a specific time in the future: "By the end of the month, I will have read this book."
- Common time expressions: by, by the time, before.

VERB TENSES REVIEW

Future Perfect Continuous

- Form: Subject + will have been + verb+-ing.
 - Positive: "By next year, I will have been working here for five years."
 - Negative: "By next year, I won't have been working here for long."
 - Question: "Will you have been working here for five years by next year?"
- Use:
 - Ongoing actions leading up to a future moment, with emphasis on duration: "By 2025, I will have been studying English for 10 years."
- Common time expressions: for, by, by the time, for [duration].

MODAL VERBS

Must
Obligation, strong
advice
"You must study
hard."

Might
Possibility
"I might study
tonight."

May
Permission, possibility
"It may rain
tomorrow."

Can
Ability, permission
"I can speak English."

Could
Past ability, polite
requests
"Could you help me?"

Would
Hypothetical
situations, polite
offers
"I would like a coffee,
please."

Should
Advice
"You should practice
writing every day."

Have to
Necessity
"I have to finish my
homework."

PRACTICE

"She __must__ be at home because I saw her car outside."

1. You _____ finish your homework before going out with your friends.
2. I'm not sure, but I _____ visit my grandmother this weekend.
3. When I was younger, I _____ swim very fast.
4. You look tired; you _____ go to bed early tonight.
5. It's very late; we _____ leave now or we'll miss the last train.
6. She _____ speak three languages fluently.
7. You don't _____ bring any food; we'll have everything prepared.
8. _____ you help me carry this box, please?
9. They _____ have forgotten about the meeting because they didn't show up.
10. You _____ park here without a permit. It's not allowed.



CONDITIONALS



Zero Conditional:

- Use: For general truths or scientific facts.
 - Example: "If you heat water, it boils."

First Conditional:

- Use: For real, possible future situations.
 - Example: "If I study hard, I will pass the exam."



CONDITIONALS



Second Conditional:

- Use: For hypothetical or unlikely situations in the present or future.
 - Example: "If I were you, I would take more practice tests."

Third Conditional:

- Use: For past hypothetical situations and regrets.
 - Example: "If I had studied more, I would have passed the exam."

PASSIVE VOICE

Form:

Present simple: "The homework is done every day."

Past simple: "The homework was done yesterday."

Present perfect: "The homework has been done."

Future: "The homework will be done tomorrow."

When to use the passive:

When the action is more important than the doer.

Example: "The exam results were announced last week."

To avoid mentioning the subject when it's unknown or not important.

Example: "A mistake was made."

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REPORTED SPEECH

- Direct speech: "I am studying for the exam," she said.
- Reported speech: She said that she was studying for the exam.

Key Changes:

- Tense shift (backshifting):
 - Present → Past: "I am studying" → She said she was studying.
 - Past → Past perfect: "I studied" → She said she had studied.
- Modals:
 - "Will" becomes "would": "I will pass" → She said she would pass.

GERUND AND INFINITIVES

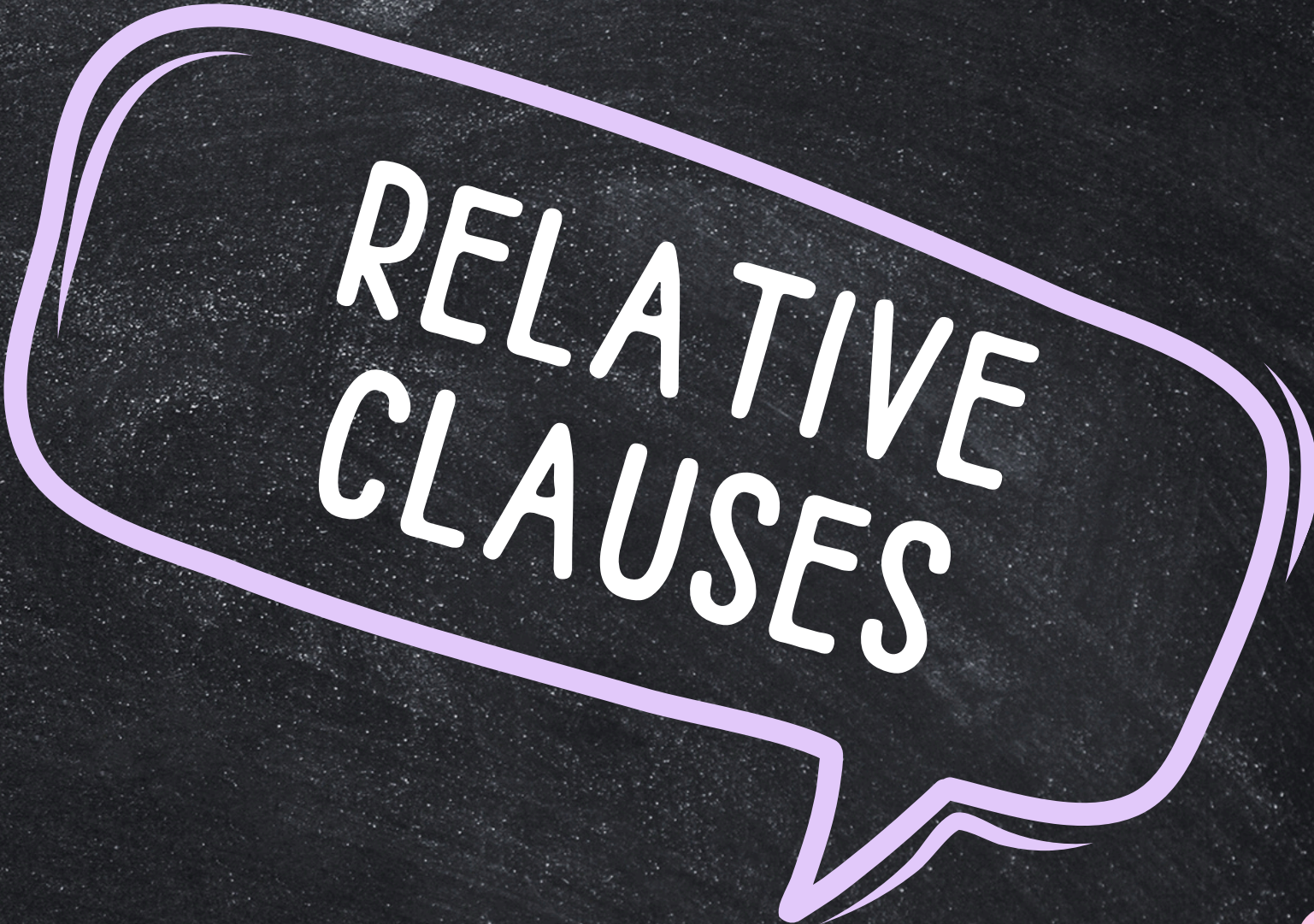


- Gerund [verb + ing]: "I enjoy studying."
 - Verbs followed by gerunds: enjoy, avoid, consider, etc.
- Infinitive [to + base verb]: "I want to study."
 - Verbs followed by infinitives: want, decide, hope, etc.

Some verbs can take both forms with a change in meaning:

- "I stopped smoking." [gerund: stopped the action]
- "I stopped to smoke." [infinitive: stopped another action to smoke]





RELATIVE CLAUSES



Defining Relative Clauses:

- Gives essential information about the noun.
 - Example: "The book that I bought is interesting."

Non-defining Relative Clauses:

- Adds extra, non-essential information (use commas).
 - Example: "My friend, who lives in Spain, is visiting next week."

Relative Pronouns:

- Who (people), which (things), that (both), where (places), whose (possession).



COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES



Comparatives and Superlatives



- Comparatives: Used to compare two things.
 - Example: "My English is better than before."
- Superlatives: Used to show the highest degree.
 - Example: "This is the best book I have read."

INVERSION

Inversion refers to the grammatical construction in which the normal order of the subject and verb is reversed. While the standard sentence structure in English typically follows a subject-verb-object order [e.g., "The cat [subject] sat [verb] on the mat [object]"], inversion changes this order for specific purposes, often for emphasis, formality, or to form questions. Below is a detailed exploration of inversion, its types, and when to use it.

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INVERSION

Types of Inversion

A. Inversion with Negative Adverbials

One of the most common uses of inversion is after negative adverbials or expressions. This type of inversion emphasizes the negative aspect of the statement. Common negative adverbials include:

Never

Seldom

Rarely

Hardly

Scarcely

Not only...but also

No sooner...than

Little

INVERSION

Example Sentences:

Standard: I have never seen such a beautiful sunset.

Inverted: Never have I seen such a beautiful sunset.

Standard: She rarely goes to the gym.

Inverted: Rarely does she go to the gym.

B. Inversion for Emphasis with "So" and "Such"

Inversion is also used for emphasis when using expressions with "so" and "such."

So: Used to emphasize the degree of something.

Such: Used to emphasize the type or kind of something.

INVERSION

Example Sentences:

Standard: The performance was so amazing.

Inverted: So amazing was the performance that it brought the audience to tears.

Standard: It was such a difficult exam.

Inverted: Such was the difficulty of the exam that many students failed.

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INVERSION

C. Inversion with Conditional Clauses

Inversion can replace "if" in conditional sentences, usually to express a more formal or literary tone. This structure often uses "were," "had," or "should."

Example Sentences:

- Standard: If I were you, I would accept the job.
- Inverted: Were I you, I would accept the job.
- Standard: If she had known, she would have come.
- Inverted: Had she known, she would have come.
- Standard: If you should need help, just call.
- Inverted: Should you need help, just call.

INVERSION

D. Inversion in Questions

Inversion is commonly used in question formation, where the auxiliary verb precedes the subject.

Example Sentences:

- Standard: You are coming to the party.
- Inverted: Are you coming to the party?
- Standard: She has finished her work.
- Inverted: Has she finished her work?

INVERSION

Why Use Inversion?

Inversion serves several purposes in English:

- **Emphasis:** Inversion can add emphasis to a statement, particularly when highlighting a negative aspect.
- **Formality:** Inverted sentences can sound more formal or literary, making them suitable for written texts or formal speeches.
- **Clarity:** Sometimes, inversion can clarify the focus of a sentence, especially when dealing with adverbials or conditions.

INVERSION

Example Sentences:

1.

Negative Adverbials:

Normal: I have not seen him today.
Inverted: Not have I seen him today.

2.

So/Such for Emphasis:

Normal: It is so hot today.
Inverted: So hot is it today that we cannot go outside.

3.

Conditional Clauses:

Normal: If I had known about the meeting, I would have attended.
Inverted: Had I known about the meeting, I would have attended.