**CEFR B2 Grammar Workshop**

This workshop is structured to help learners master advanced grammatical structures at the CEFR B2 level. Each section includes explanations, forms, uses, exercises, and answers, covering the following topics: **Clauses**, **Discourse Markers**, **Focus**, **Modality**, **Negation**, **Verb Tenses and Voice**, and **Reported Speech**.

**1. Clauses (Relative, Conditional, and Subordinate Clauses)**

**Explanation**:

* **Relative Clauses**: Add extra information about a noun using **who**, **whom**, **which**, **that**, etc.
* **Conditional Clauses**: Express different levels of possibility (First, Second, Third, Mixed).
* **Subordinate Clauses**: Function to add details related to **time**, **reason**, **condition**, or **purpose** to the main clause.

**Forms**:

* *If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam.* (Third Conditional)
* *The man who lives next door is a doctor.* (Relative Clause)
* *Although it was raining, we decided to go for a walk.* (Subordinate Clause)

**Exercise 1**: Complete the following sentences with appropriate relative, conditional, or subordinate clauses.

1. I will give you a call \_ WHEN\_\_\_ you arrive.
2. She didn’t go to the meeting \_BECAUSE\_\_ she was feeling ill.
3. He is the kind of person \_WHO / THAT\_ everyone likes.
4. If they \_KNEW/ HAD KNOWN\_\_\_\_ (know) the truth, they would have acted differently.

SE AVESSERO SAPUTO LA VERITA’, AVREBBERO AGITO IN MODO DIVERSO. – CONDITIONAL 3

1. This is the place \_WHERE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I grew up.
2. \_UNLESS\_\_ you work harder, you won't pass the exam.

IF YOU DON’T WORK HARDER, YOU WON’T PASS THE EXAM

CONDITIONAL 1 = IF PRESENT THEN WILL / UNLESS PRESENT THEN WILL

1. She bought the house \_\_THAT \_ was recently renovated.
2. We won’t start the meeting \_WHEN/ UNTIL\_\_\_ everyone is here.

WE WON’T START THE MEETING IF EVERYONE ISN’T HERE

1. The movie \_THAT\_\_ I watched last night was fascinating.
2. \_\_ALTHOUGH\_/ EVEN THOUGH it rained all night, the match was still held in the morning.

TO HOLD = TENERE, AVERE LUOGO

**2. Discourse Markers (Contrast, Addition, Cause and Effect)**

**Explanation**:  
Discourse markers are words or phrases that help connect sentences and ideas. At the B2 level, learners are expected to use more complex markers.

* **Contrast**: *However, nevertheless, although, despite*
* **Addition**: *Moreover, in addition to, not only... but also*
* **Cause and Effect**: *Therefore, as a result, consequently*

**Form**:

* *He didn’t study; therefore, he failed the exam.*
* *Not only is she smart, but she is also hardworking.*

**Exercise 2**: Fill in the blanks with appropriate discourse markers.

1. \_\_ALTHOUGH\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is talented, she didn’t get the job.
2. He was tired; \_\_BUT/NEVERTHELESS / HOWEVER, he kept working.

TO KEEP WORKING= CONTINUARE A LAVORARE

1. They went to the beach \_DESPITE (NONOSTANTE) the bad weather.
2. \_NOT ONLY / AFTER / IN ADDITION TO (OLTRE A)\_\_ finishing her project, she also helped her colleague.
3. He missed the bus; \_THEREFORE (QUINDI)\_\_\_\_, he was late for work.
4. \_ALTHOUGH\_\_\_\_\_ it was late, they continued the meeting.
5. She has a lot of experience; \_\_THEREFORE/SO\_\_\_, she’s the best candidate for the job.
6. \_DESPITE\_ the fact that he was inexperienced, he performed well.
7. The company grew quickly; \_AS A RESULT/ AS A CONSEQUENCE/ THEREFORE \_, they had to hire more employees.
8. \_ALTHOUGH\_\_ he’s qualified, he hasn’t received any job offers yet.

**3. Modality (Modal Verbs of Probability, Obligation, and Advice)**

**Explanation**:  
Modal verbs are used to express degrees of certainty, obligation, or advice. At the B2 level, learners should be comfortable using a range of modals with subtle differences in meaning.

* **Probability**: *might, may, could, must*
* **Obligation**: *must, have to, should*
* **Advice**: *ought to, should, had better ADVICE= CONSIGLI / A PIECE OF ADVICE*

**Form**:

* *He must be the manager (high probability).*
* *You ought to see a doctor (advice).*

**Exercise 3**: Complete the sentences with appropriate modal verbs.

1. You \_MUST- SHOULD\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (should/must) finish this project by the deadline.
2. They \_\_MIGHT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (might/could) be on holiday, but I’m not sure. / POSSIBILITY
3. She \_CAN’T/ MUST\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (must/can’t) be at work; her car is parked outside.
4. I \_SHOULD / HAD BETTER\_ (should/had better) call her before it gets too late. – FAREI MEGLIO A CHIAMARLA PRIMA CHE SIA TROPPO TARDI
5. You \_\_MUSTN’T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (don’t have to/mustn’t) park here; it’s a no-parking zone.
6. They \_SHOULD\_ (should/could) have arrived by now.
7. You \_HAVE TO \_\_ (have to/mustn’t) wear a uniform at this job.
8. She \_OUGHT TO (ought to/can) apologize for what she said. - DOVREBBE SCUSARSI PER CIO’ CHE HA DETTO
9. You \_\_MUST\_\_ (must/might) be joking; he can’t have done that!
10. He \_\_CAN’T\_\_\_ (can’t/must) have missed the meeting; he was in the office all day.

**4. Verb Tenses and Voice (Active and Passive Voice)**

**Explanation**:  
B2 learners are expected to manipulate a range of verb tenses and understand both **active** and **passive voice** structures.

* **Active**: *She wrote the letter. / SIMPLE PAST*
* **Passive**: *The letter was written by her. /*  
  SUBJECT + TO BE + PARTICIPLE

**Exercise 4**: Change the following active sentences into passive voice.

1. The chef prepared a wonderful meal. / WAS PREPARED
2. The committee will discuss the new policy. / WILL BE DISCUSSED
3. They have already completed the report. (PRESENT PERFECT)/ ~~WAS~~ ALREADY ~~COMPLETED~~ BY THEM

HAVE COMPLETED THE REPORT HAS ALREADY BEEN COMPLETED

I HAVE BEEN, YOU HAVE, SHE HAS BEEN….. (ESSERE AL PRESENT PERFECT)

1. She sent the letter yesterday. / WAS SENT
2. The company is launching a new product. / ~~HAS BEEN~~ LAUCHED / IS BEING LAUNCHED
3. They had repaired the road before the storm. (PAST PERFECT) / ~~HAS~~ HAD BEEN REPAIRED BY THEM
4. We will announce the winner tomorrow. / WILL BE ANNOUNCED
5. The teacher gave the students an assignment. / WAS GIVEN TO THE STUDENTS BY… (THE ASSIGNMENT)

THE STUDENTS WERE GIVEN THE ASSIGNMENT BY….

1. He painted the house last summer. / WAS PAINTED
2. The government has introduced new regulations. / HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED

**5. Reported Speech**

**Explanation**:  
Reported speech is used to relay what someone else has said. At B2 level, learners are expected to backshift tenses correctly and adjust pronouns and time expressions.

* **Direct Speech**: *"I am studying," she said.*
* **Reported Speech**: *She said that she was studying.*

**Exercise 5**: Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. “I am going to the store,” he said.
2. “We visited the museum last week,” they said.
3. “I will call you tomorrow,” she told me.
4. “They are working on the project,” he said.
5. “You should try the new restaurant,” she said.
6. “I can’t attend the meeting,” he said.
7. “We have finished the assignment,” they said.
8. “She went to the concert last night,” he said.
9. “I’ll help you with your homework,” she promised.
10. “We are planning a trip next month,” they said.

**Conclusion**

This workshop provides comprehensive exercises on key grammar topics at the CEFR B2 level, including clauses, discourse markers, focus, modality, negation, verb tenses and voice, and reported speech. By completing these exercises, learners should enhance their understanding and proficiency in using these complex grammatical structures in both written and spoken English.