



# Grammar Reference with practice exercises

## UNIT 2

### 2.1 Present Simple *he, she, it* ▶ Ex. 1–2

- 1 The Present Simple expresses a fact which is always true, or true for a long time.  
 He **comes** from New Zealand. She **works** with her husband.
- 2 The Present Simple also expresses a habit or a routine.  
 He **often goes** to the gym. She **walks** her dog every day.

#### Positive

He	lives	in Hungary.
She		
It		

#### Negative

He	doesn't live	in Belgium.	doesn't = does not
She			
It			

#### Question

Where	does	he she it	live?
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#### Yes/No questions

Does	he she it	live	in America? in France?
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#### Short answers

Yes, he does.  
 No, she doesn't.  
 Yes, it does.

### 2.2 Spelling of the third person singular ▶ Ex. 3

- 1 Most verbs add *-s* in the third person singular.  
 wear → wears speak → speaks live → lives  
 But *go* and *do* are different. They add *-es*.  
 go → goes do → does
- 2 If the verb ends in *-s*, *-sh*, or *-ch*, add *-es*.  
 finish → finishes watch → watches
- 3 If the verb ends in a consonant + *-y*, the *-y* changes to *-ies*.  
 fly → flies study → studies  
 But if the verb ends in a vowel + *-y* the *-y* does not change.  
 play → plays
- 4 *Have* is irregular.  
 have → has

### 2.3 Pronouns

- 1 Subject pronouns come before the verb.  
**He** likes them. I love **him**. **She** wants it.
- 2 Object pronouns come after the verb.  
 He likes **them**. I love **him**. She wants **it**.

## UNIT 2 EXERCISES

### 1 Change the sentences from positive to negative.

- Olivier comes from Belgium. *Olivier doesn't come from Belgium.*
- Sandra works in a school. \_\_\_\_\_
- Bill speaks Japanese. \_\_\_\_\_
- My sister has two children. \_\_\_\_\_
- Lucy goes to Greece every year. \_\_\_\_\_
- Peter studies art at college. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Make questions.

- study / Harry / German / at school / does / ?  
*Does Harry study German at school?*
- does / she / live / where / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- does / come / this stamp / where / from / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- sports / does / enjoy / she / what / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Guy / does / have / a / dog / ?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Write the third person singular form of the verbs.

- do *does*
- buy \_\_\_\_\_
- watch \_\_\_\_\_
- have \_\_\_\_\_
- listen \_\_\_\_\_
- walk \_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 3

### ▶ 3.1 Present Simple ▶ Ex. 1-2

#### Positive

I We You They	live	in New York.
He She It	lives	

#### Negative

I We You They	don't	live	in New York.
He She It	doesn't		

#### Question

Where do you live?  
Where does he live?

#### Yes/No questions

Do you like playing cards?  
Does she go out on Sunday?

#### Short answers

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

### ▶ 3.2 Adverbs of frequency ▶ Ex. 3

0%	50%	100%
never	sometimes	usually
	often	always

1 These adverbs usually come before the main verb.

She **never** goes out on Sunday.

I **sometimes** work late.

I **often** eat in a restaurant.

I **usually** go to bed at about 11.00.

We **always** stop work at 6.00.

They come after the verb **to be**.

She's **always** late.

I'm **never** hungry in the morning.

2 *Sometimes* and *usually* can also come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

**Sometimes** we go out. We go out **sometimes**.

**Usually** I walk to school. I walk to school **usually**.

3 *Never* and *always* don't come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

NOT ~~Never I go to the theatre.~~

~~Always I have tea in the morning.~~

### ▶ 3.3 like/love + verb + -ing ▶ Ex. 4

When *like* and *love* are followed by another verb, it is usually the *-ing* form.

I **like** cooking.

She **loves** listening to music.

I don't **like** studying.

## UNIT 3 EXERCISES

### 1 Complete the sentences.

- I *don't watch* TV every day. (not watch)
- John and Kate \_\_\_\_\_ French and German. (speak)
- Nadia often \_\_\_\_\_ running before breakfast. (go)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ six days a week. (work)
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the piano, he plays the guitar. (not play)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ in the city centre. (not live)

### 2 Make questions and short answers. Use the Present Simple.

- he / like / swimming / ?

*Does he like swimming?*

No, *he doesn't*.

- you / have / a computer / ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- they / live / in Paris / ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- she / work / start / at 9.00 / ?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- we / have / any bread / ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ .

### 3 Put the adverb in the correct place.

- George walks to work. (always) *George always walks to work.*
- Sandra watches TV. (never) \_\_\_\_\_
- You don't go running. (often) \_\_\_\_\_
- I have toast for breakfast. (usually) \_\_\_\_\_
- They play golf. (sometimes) \_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Find and correct two incorrect sentences.

- Vicky loves listen to the radio.

\_\_\_\_\_

- My sister likes going shopping.

\_\_\_\_\_

- They love reading.

\_\_\_\_\_

- David likes to cooking.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar Reference with practice exercises

## UNIT 4

### ▶ 4.1 *There is .../There are ...* ▶ Ex. 1-2

#### Positive

There	is	a sofa.	(singular)
	are	two bedrooms.	(plural)

#### Negative

There	isn't	a shower.	(singular)
	aren't	any pictures.	(plural)

#### Yes/No questions

Is	there	a table?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are		any photos?	

#### Short answers

### ▶ 4.2 *How many ...?*

How many bathrooms are there?

### ▶ 4.3 *some/any* ▶ Ex. 3

#### Positive

There are **some** pictures.      *some* + plural noun

#### Negative

There aren't **any** glasses.      *any* + plural noun

#### Question

Are there **any** books?      *any* + plural noun

### ▶ 4.4 *a lot of*

She has **a lot of** clothes.

### ▶ 4.5 *this, that, these, those* ▶ Ex. 4

- We use *this/these* to talk about people/things that are near to us.  
I like **this** picture.      How much are **these** mugs?
- We use *that/those* to talk about people/things that aren't near to us.  
Can you see **that** man?      Who are **those** children outside?
- We can use *this/that/these/those* without a noun.  
**This** is lovely.      **That's** horrible.  
Can I have **this**?      **These** are my favourite.  
I don't like **that**.      I don't want **those**.

## UNIT 4 EXERCISES

### 1 Match the two halves of the sentences.

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 Is there    | a any biscuits? |
| 2 There are   | b a computer.   |
| 3 Are there   | c a car park?   |
| 4 There isn't | d two girls.    |

### 2 Complete the sentences. Use the verb *to be* (+, -, or ?).

- (?) Are there any books?
- (-) There \_\_\_\_\_ any champagne.
- (+) There \_\_\_\_\_ five glasses.
- (?) \_\_\_\_\_ there a dictionary?
- (-) There \_\_\_\_\_ any magazines.
- (+) There \_\_\_\_\_ a black dog.

### 3 Complete the sentences. Use *some* or *any*.

- There are some photos on the shelf.
- Are there \_\_\_\_\_ glasses on the table?
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ eggs in the fridge.
- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ plates in the cupboard.
- Are there \_\_\_\_\_ students in the classroom?

### 4 Underline the correct word in *italics*.

- I like this / *these* clock.
- Do you want *those* / that books?
- These* / this flowers are beautiful!
- How much is *that* / those skirt?
- Is *this* / these your coat?
- This/Those* is a picture of my mother.

# Grammar Reference with practice exercises

## UNIT 5

### 5.1 can/can't ▶ Ex. 1-2

*Can* and *can't* have the same form in all persons.  
There is no *do* or *does*.

*Can* is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

She can swim.

He can't dance. NOT ~~He doesn't can dance.~~

### 5.2 was/were ▶ Ex. 3

*Was/Were* is the past of *am/is/are*.

#### Positive

I/He/She/It	was	in Paris yesterday.
We/You/They	were	in England last year.

#### Negative

I/He/She/It	wasn't	at school yesterday.
We/You/They	weren't	at the party last night.

#### Question

Where **were you** yesterday?

Was **he** at school? Yes, **he was**. / No, **he wasn't**.

⚠ We use *was/were* with *born*, not *am/is/are*.

Where were you born? NOT ~~Where are you born?~~

### 5.3 could/couldn't ▶ Ex. 1-2

*Could* is the past of *can*.

*Could* and *couldn't* have the same form in all persons.

*Could* is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

#### Positive

I He/She/It We/You/They	could	swim.
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#### Negative

I He/She/It We/You/They	couldn't	dance.
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NOT ~~He didn't could dance.~~

#### Question

What	could	I he/she/it we/you/they	do?
------	-------	-------------------------------	-----

#### Yes/No questions

Could	you/she/they/etc.	drive? cook?
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NOT ~~Do you can drive?~~

#### Short answers

Yes, she could.  
Yes, they could.  
No, we couldn't.

## UNIT 5 EXERCISES

### 1 Correct the sentences.

1 Tanya can sing, but she couldn't dance.

*Tanya can sing, but she can't dance.*

2 Mark could to swim two years ago, but he couldn't ride a bicycle.

3 Do you can play tennis?

4 What you can say in French?

5 Could you to write your name when you were four?

### 2 Write sentences that are true for you. Use *can/can't* or *could/couldn't*.

1 I \_\_\_\_\_ play an instrument.

2 I \_\_\_\_\_ use a computer.

3 I \_\_\_\_\_ fly a plane.

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ cook.

5 I \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike when I was six.

6 I \_\_\_\_\_ swim when I was two.

7 I \_\_\_\_\_ speak two languages when I was eight.

8 I \_\_\_\_\_ swim when I was seven.

### 3 Rewrite the sentences in the past. Use *was* or *were*.

1 I'm in London. *I was in London.*

2 They are at a party. \_\_\_\_\_

3 Where are you? \_\_\_\_\_

2 You aren't at school. \_\_\_\_\_

5 She's at home. \_\_\_\_\_

6 Are they in the restaurant? \_\_\_\_\_

7 Where's David? \_\_\_\_\_

8 We aren't at work. \_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar Reference with practice exercises

## UNIT 6

### 6.1 Past Simple – spelling of regular verbs

- The normal rule is to add *-ed*.  
work → worked  
start → started  
If the verb ends in *-e*, add *-d*.  
live → lived  
love → loved
- If the verb has only one syllable and one vowel and one consonant, double the consonant, and add *-ed*.  
stop → stopped  
plan → planned
- Verbs that end in a consonant + *-y* change to *-ied*.  
study → studied  
carry → carried

### 6.2 Past Simple ▶ Ex. 1–3

The Past Simple expresses a past action that is finished.

I **lived** in Rome when I was six.

She **started** school when she was four.

The form of the Past Simple is the same in all persons.

#### Positive

I	lived	in London in 1985.
He/She/It		
You/We/They		

#### Negative

We use *didn't* + infinitive (without *to*) in all persons.

I	didn't	live	in Madrid.
He/She/It			
You/We/They			

#### Question

We use *did* + subject + infinitive (without *to*) in all persons.

When	did	I	go?
Where		he/she/it	
		we/you/they	

#### Yes/No questions

Did	you	like	the film?
	she	enjoy	the party?
	they		
	etc.		

#### Short answers

No, I didn't.  
No, we didn't.  
Yes, she did.  
No, they didn't.

### 6.3 Irregular verbs

*To be* is irregular and has two forms in the past:

be → was/were

Other irregular verbs have only one form in the past:

go → went

can → could

▶▶ See irregular verbs p158

### 6.4 Time expressions ▶ Ex. 4–5

last	night
	month
	week
	year
	Saturday

yesterday	morning
	afternoon
	evening

## UNIT 6 EXERCISES

### 1 Complete the sentences with the verb in brackets. Use the Past Simple.

- I stopped playing football at 5 p.m. (stop)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ in a café last summer. (work)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ John last week. (not see)
- \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ to university? (go)
- Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ in New York in 2002. (live)
- When \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_? (arrive)
- Peter \_\_\_\_\_ to travel round Europe. (decide)
- Luke \_\_\_\_\_ two dogs and a cat. (have)
- When \_\_\_\_\_ the film \_\_\_\_\_? (finish)
- They \_\_\_\_\_ the film. (not watch)

### 2 Write short answers that are true for you.

- Did you watch TV last night?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you and your friends go out last weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did your father teach you to ride a bike?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did your parents read to you when you were a child?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Write the Past Simple of the verbs.

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 walk <u>walked</u> | 6 write _____ |
| 3 see _____          | 8 run _____   |
| 4 eat _____          | 9 sing _____  |
| 5 become _____       | 10 hear _____ |

### 4 Put the time expressions in the correct column.

*morning* *night* *afternoon* *year* *evening* *week*

last	yesterday
_____	<u>morning</u> _____
_____	_____
_____	_____

### 5 Number the times in chronological order, 1–6. (1 is the nearest time)

- yesterday morning  
 last year  
 last week  
 yesterday afternoon  
 last night

# Grammar Reference with practice exercises

## UNIT 7

### 7.1 Past Simple

For the forms of the Past Simple, see Unit 6.

He **published** his theory of relativity in 1905.

Man **landed** on the moon in 1969.

The Berlin Wall **came down** in 1989.

#### Questions

When **did it happen**?

How long ago **did it sell**?

How much pocket money **did you get**?

#### But:

How many people **died** in the war?

How many programmes **were** there?

### 7.2 Time expressions ▶ Ex. 1

#### in/at/on

in	the twentieth century / 1924 / the 1990s winter / summer / the evening / the morning / September
on	10 <sup>th</sup> October / Christmas Day / Saturday / Sunday evening
at	seven o'clock / weekends / night

#### ago

I went there	ten years / two weeks / a month	ago.
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### 7.3 Adverbs ▶ Ex. 2-3

Adjectives describe nouns.

a **big** dog    a **careful** driver

Adverbs describe verbs.

She ran **quickly**. He drives too **fast**.

To form regular adverbs, add *-ly* to the adjective. Words ending in *-y* change to *-ily*.

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
slow	slowly
bad	badly
careful	carefully
real	really
immediate	immediately
easy	easily

Some adverbs are irregular.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
hard	hard
early	early
fast	fast

## UNIT 7 EXERCISES

### 1 Underline the correct preposition.

- They met on / at / in 11 June.
- Kate was born in / at / on the 1980s.
- We play tennis on / in / at weekends.
- She bought the flat at / on / in May.
- What did you do in / at / on Monday?
- I usually have breakfast in / at / on 7.30.
- I was born on / in / at 1990.
- Did you see Mark on / in / at Saturday evening?

### 2 Change the adjectives into adverbs.

- good well
- happy \_\_\_\_\_
- fast \_\_\_\_\_
- hard \_\_\_\_\_
- angry \_\_\_\_\_
- noisy \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the sentences with the adjective or the adverb.

- She drives very carefully. (careful / carefully)
- Peter speaks Chinese very \_\_\_\_\_. (fluent / fluently)
- It was a very \_\_\_\_\_ journey. (slow / slowly)
- He got a very \_\_\_\_\_ mark in the exam. (bad / badly)
- I opened the letter \_\_\_\_\_. (immediate / immediately)
- You play golf very \_\_\_\_\_. (good / well)

# Grammar Reference with practice exercises

## UNIT 8

### 8.1 Count and uncount nouns ▶ Ex. 1

There are countable nouns. These can be singular or plural.

a book → two books    an egg → six eggs

There are uncountable nouns.

bread    rice

⚠ Some nouns are both.

We'd like three ice-creams, please.    Do you like ice-cream?

### 8.2 some and any ▶ Ex. 2

We use *some* in positive sentences with uncount nouns and plural nouns.

There is	some	bread	on the table.
There are		oranges	

We use *some* in questions when we ask for things and offer things.

Can I have	some	coffee, please?
Would you like		grapes?

We use *any* in questions and negative sentences with uncount nouns and plural nouns.

Is there	any	water?	I don't know if there is any water.
Does she have		children?	I don't know if she has any children.
We haven't got		rice.	
There aren't		people.	

### 8.3 would like ▶ Ex. 3

*Would* is the same in all persons.

We use *would like* in offers and requests.

**Positive**

I/He/She We/You/They	'd like	a cup of coffee.	'd = would
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**Yes/No questions**

Would	you/he/she/they	like a biscuit?	Short answers Yes, please. No, thank you.
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### 8.4 How much ...? and How many ...? ▶ Ex. 4

We use *How much ...?* with uncount nouns.

**How much** rice is there?    There isn't **much** rice.

We use *How many ...?* with plural count nouns.

## UNIT 8 EXERCISES

### 1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable).

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 magazine <u>C</u> | 5 apple _____ |
| 2 money _____       | 6 bread _____ |
| 3 homework _____    | 7 fruit _____ |
| 4 CD _____          | 8 lamp _____  |

### 2 Underline the correct word in italics.

- Can I have *any* / *some* milk, please?
- Do they have *some* / *any* sandwiches?
- There are *some* / *any* oranges.
- Would you like *any* / *some* coffee?
- Are there *any* / *some* tomatoes?
- I haven't got *some* / *any* bread.

### 3 Make questions. Then write answers that are true for you.

- you / like / ice-cream / do / ?  
*Do you like ice-cream?*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- plane / a / would / like / you / to / fly / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- do / like / going / you / to / restaurants / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- where / you / would / like / go / to / for / your / holiday / next. / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you / would / to / like / be / millionaire / a / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- sort / what / like / do / you / of / films / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Complete the sentences. Use *is, are, some, any, much, or many*.

- How *much* sugar is there?
- I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ water, please.
- \_\_\_\_\_ there any bread?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ people did you see?
- There \_\_\_\_\_ some letters for you.
- Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ money?



# Grammar Reference with practice exercises

## UNIT 9

### 9.1 Comparative and superlative adjectives ▶ Ex. 1–2

London is **bigger than** Paris.

Paris is **more romantic**.

It's **the most exciting** place!

This is **the best** restaurant in the world.

Form	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable adjectives	old safe big hot	older safer bigger* hotter*	the oldest the safest the biggest* the hottest*
Adjectives ending in -y	noisy dirty	noisier dirtier	the noisiest the dirtiest
Two or more syllable adjectives	boring beautiful	more boring** more beautiful	the most boring** the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest

\* Adjectives which end in one vowel and one consonant double the consonant.

fit → fitter thin → thinner

\*\* Most two-syllable adjectives use *more and most*, but some two-syllable adjectives use *-er/-est*.

modern → **more** modern → **most** modern  
polite → **more** polite → **most** polite  
quiet → quieter/quietest  
clever → cleverer/cleverest

1 We can make a comparison stronger using *much* and *a lot*.

London is **much more beautiful** than Paris.

Dave's **a lot more handsome** than Pete.

2 Adverbs also have comparatives.

He works **harder than** you.

Can you come **earlier than** 8.30?

### 9.2 *have got* and *have* ▶ Ex. 3

*Have got* means the same as *have* to talk about possession, but the form is very different. We often use *have got* in spoken English.

#### *have got*

She has got a garden.

I haven't got a garage.

Have you got any money? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

#### *have*

I have a cat.

He doesn't have a car.

Does she have a sister? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

#### Past

The past of both *have* and *have got* is *had/didn't have*.

We **had** a lovely holiday.

I **didn't have** a happy childhood.

What did you **have** for lunch?

When I was young I **had** a bike.

I **didn't have** any money.

## UNIT 9 EXERCISES

### 1 Write the comparative and superlative form.

- 1 easy      easier      →      the easiest  
2 boring      \_\_\_\_\_      →      \_\_\_\_\_  
3 far      \_\_\_\_\_      →      \_\_\_\_\_  
4 noisy      \_\_\_\_\_      →      \_\_\_\_\_  
5 nice      \_\_\_\_\_      →      \_\_\_\_\_  
6 bad      \_\_\_\_\_      →      \_\_\_\_\_  
7 hot      \_\_\_\_\_      →      \_\_\_\_\_  
8 quiet      \_\_\_\_\_      →      \_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- 1  My TV's bigger than yours.  
 My TV's more big than yours.  
2  She's the prettiest girl I know.  
 She's the prettiest girl I know.  
3  It's the worse film in the world.  
 It's the worst film in the world.  
4  Tommy's the quietest student in the class.  
 Tommy's the most quiet student in the class.  
5  Museums are boringer than parks.  
 Museums are more boring than parks.

### 3 Make sentences. Use *have got* (+, -, or ?).

- 1 (+) I / a brother  
Have you got a brother?  
2 (?) you / a pet  
\_\_\_\_\_  
3 (-) they / a car  
\_\_\_\_\_  
4 (?) we / any money  
\_\_\_\_\_  
5 (-) he / a computer  
\_\_\_\_\_  
6 (+) it / a cinema  
\_\_\_\_\_

## UNIT 10

### ▶ 10.1 Present Continuous ▶ Ex. 1-2

- 1 The Present Continuous describes an activity that is happening now.

She's **wearing** jeans.  
I'm **studying** English.

#### Positive and negative

I'm watching TV.  
They aren't watching TV.

#### Question

What is she thinking?

#### Yes/No questions

Are you having a good time?  
Is my English getting better?  
Are they having a party?

#### Short answers

Yes, we are.  
Yes, it is.  
No, they aren't.

#### Spelling of verb + -ing

- 1 Most verbs add *-ing*.  
wear → wearing  
go → going
- 2 If the infinitive ends in *-e*, drop the *-e* and add *-ing*.  
write → writing  
smile → smiling
- 3 When a one-syllable verb has one vowel and ends in a consonant, double the consonant and add *-ing*.  
sit → sitting  
get → getting

### ▶ 10.2 Present Simple and Present Continuous ▶ Ex. 3

- 1 The Present Simple describes things that are always true, or true for a long time.

I **come** from Switzerland.  
He **works** in a bank.

- 2 The Present Continuous describes activities happening now, and temporary activities.

I'm **working** very hard this week.  
Why **are** you **wearing** yellow trousers?

### ▶ 10.3 something/nothing ... ▶ Ex. 4

THING something/anything/everything/nothing  
BODY somebody/anybody/everybody/nobody  
WHERE somewhere/anywhere/everywhere/nowhere

#### something/anything ...

The rules are the same as for *some* and *any*.

#### Positive

I'd like **something** to eat.  
**Somebody** phoned you.

#### Negative

I didn't go **anywhere**.  
I don't know **anybody**.

#### Question

Does **anybody** know the answer?  
Would you like **something** to drink? (= an offer)

#### nobody/nothing/nowhere

- 1 The forms *nobody/nothing/nowhere* can be stronger than *not anybody/anything/anywhere*.

I didn't buy **anything**.

I bought **nothing**. (= stronger, more emphatic)

- 2 We use these forms as the subject of a sentence.

**Nobody** loves me.

**Nothing** is cheap these days.

- 3 We use them in one word answers.

'Where did you go?' '**Nowhere**.'

- 4 We don't use two negatives.

NOT I ~~didn't see~~ ~~nobody~~. I **didn't** see **anybody**.

NOT ~~Nothing isn't~~ ~~easy~~. **Nothing** is easy.

## UNIT 10 EXERCISES

### 1 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Continuous.

- 1 He's *studying* maths at university. (study)  
2 I \_\_\_\_\_ a book at the moment. (not read)  
3 Be quiet! I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. (do)  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_? (work)  
5 He \_\_\_\_\_ the party. (not enjoy)  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the film? (enjoy)

### 2 Write the -ing form.

- 1 write *writing*  
2 stop \_\_\_\_\_  
3 travel \_\_\_\_\_  
4 go \_\_\_\_\_  
5 dance \_\_\_\_\_  
6 read \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Simple or Continuous.

- 1 Juan *comes* from Barcelona. (come)  
2 I can't talk now. I \_\_\_\_\_ my lunch. (eat)  
3 Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ now? (laugh)  
4 She always \_\_\_\_\_ nice clothes. (wear)  
5 We're late! \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_? (come)

### 4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

everybody anywhere ~~something~~ nobody  
anything nothing

- 1 I'm hungry. I want *something* to eat.  
2 I didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_ at the shops.  
3 I can't find my keys \_\_\_\_\_.  
4 I can't cook dinner. There's \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge!  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ likes the teacher. He's really boring.  
6 \_\_\_\_\_ did their homework this week. Our teacher's very happy.

# Grammar Reference with practice exercises

## UNIT 11

### ▶ 11.1 *going to* ▶ Ex. 1

- Going to* expresses a person's plans and intentions.  
She's **going to be** a ballet dancer when she grows up.  
We're **going to stay** in a villa in France this summer.
- We also use *going to* when we can see now that something is sure to happen in the future.  
Look at those clouds. It's **going to rain**. (= I'm sure.)

#### Positive and negative

I	'm	(not) going to	have a break. stay at home. be late.
He/She/It	's		
We/You/They	're		

#### Questions

When	am	I	going to	have a break? stay at home?
	is	he/she/it		
	are	we/you/they		

### ▶ 11.2 *going to* and the Present Continuous ▶ Ex. 2

- The Present Continuous can also describe a future intention.  
I'm **playing** tennis this afternoon.  
Jane's **seeing** her boyfriend tonight.
- Often there is little difference between *going to* and the Present Continuous to refer to future time.  
I'm **seeing** Peter tonight.  
I'm **going to see** Peter tonight.
- With the verbs *to go* and *to come*, we usually use the Present Continuous.  
We're **going to** Paris next week.  
Joe and Tim **are coming** for lunch tomorrow.  
NOT ~~We're going to go ....~~  
~~We're going to come ...~~

### ▶ 11.3 Infinitive of purpose

The infinitive can express why a person does something.

I'm saving my money **to buy** a CD player.  
(= I want to buy a CD player.)

We're going to Paris **to have** a holiday.  
(= We want to have a holiday.)

NOT ~~I'm saving my money for to buy a CD player.~~  
~~I'm saving my money for buy a CD player.~~

## UNIT 11 EXERCISES

### 1 Complete the sentences. Use *going to* (+, -, or ?).

- (+) Look! It's *going* to be a lovely day!
- (?) \_\_\_\_\_ Bill \_\_\_\_\_ see Dan tonight?
- (-) I \_\_\_\_\_ study this weekend.
- (+) Be careful! You \_\_\_\_\_ fall.
- (-) We \_\_\_\_\_ play football today.
- (?) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ cook dinner tonight?
- (+) He \_\_\_\_\_ pass the exam.
- (-) I \_\_\_\_\_ work tomorrow.
- (?) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ stay with us?

### 2 Rewrite the sentences. Use an infinitive of purpose.

- I'm going out because I want to walk the dog.  
I'm going out to walk the dog.
- They're saving money because they want to buy a flat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She's going to the bank because she wants to get some cash.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Nick is running because he wants to get fit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You are studying because you want to learn English.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'm going to the chemist's because I want to buy aspirin.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar Reference with practice exercises

## UNIT 12

### ▶ 12.1 Present Perfect ▶ Ex. 2-3

- The Present Perfect is formed with *have/has* + past participle.
- The Present Perfect refers to an action or experience that happened at some time before now.  
She's **travelled** to most parts of the world.  
**Have** you ever **been** in a car accident?

#### Positive and negative

I/We/You/They	have	(not) been	to the Czech Republic.
He/She/It	has		

I've been = I have been

We've been = We have been

They've been = They have been

#### Question

Where	have	I/you/we/they	been?
	has	she/he/it	

#### Yes/No questions

Have you been to Russia?

#### Short answers

Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

#### been and gone

She's **gone** to Portugal. (= she's there now)

She's **been** to Portugal. (= now she has returned)

### ▶ 12.2 Past Simple and Present Perfect ▶ Ex. 1

- If we want to say **when** an action happened, we use the Past Simple not the Present Perfect.  
She **went** to Russia **two years ago**. I **was** in a crash **when I was 10**.
- Notice the time expressions used with the Past Simple.

last night / yesterday / in 1990 / at three o'clock / on Monday

### ▶ 12.3 Indefinite time ▶ Ex. 3

*Ever, never, yet, and just* refer to indefinite time.

#### ever and never

We use *ever* in questions.

Have you **ever** been to Russia?

We use *never* in negative sentences.

I've **never** been to Russia.

#### yet and just

We use *just* in positive sentences.

I have **just** done it (a short time before now).

We use *yet* in negative sentences and questions.

**Have** you done your homework **yet**?

I haven't done it **yet** (but I'm going to).

## UNIT 12 EXERCISES

### 1 Tick the correct sentence in each pair.

- I went to Finland last year.  
 I have been to Finland last year.
- Have you ever met a famous person?  
 Did you ever meet a famous person?
- Kate's not here. She's been to Paris.  
 Kate's not here. She's gone to Paris.
- You have met him when you were six.  
 You met him when you were six.

### 2 Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect (+, -, or ?).

- (+) He's *travelled* all over the world. (travel)
- (?) \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ this film? (see)
- (-) We \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday this year. (be)
- (+) They \_\_\_\_\_ your letter. (read)
- (?) \_\_\_\_\_ Bill \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping? (do)
- (-) We \_\_\_\_\_ the card yet. (send)

### 3 Write short answers that are true for you.

- Have you ever been to Manchester?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have you taken any exams this year?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have any of your friends ever played in a rock band?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Has your best friend ever lied to you?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Has the lesson finished yet?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 4 Put the adverb in the correct place.

- Have you finished the report? (yet)  
*Have you finished the report yet?*
- I've been to Australia. (never)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Tom has called. (just)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Has Bill lived in London? (ever)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I haven't started cleaning the kitchen. (yet)  
\_\_\_\_\_