

Basic

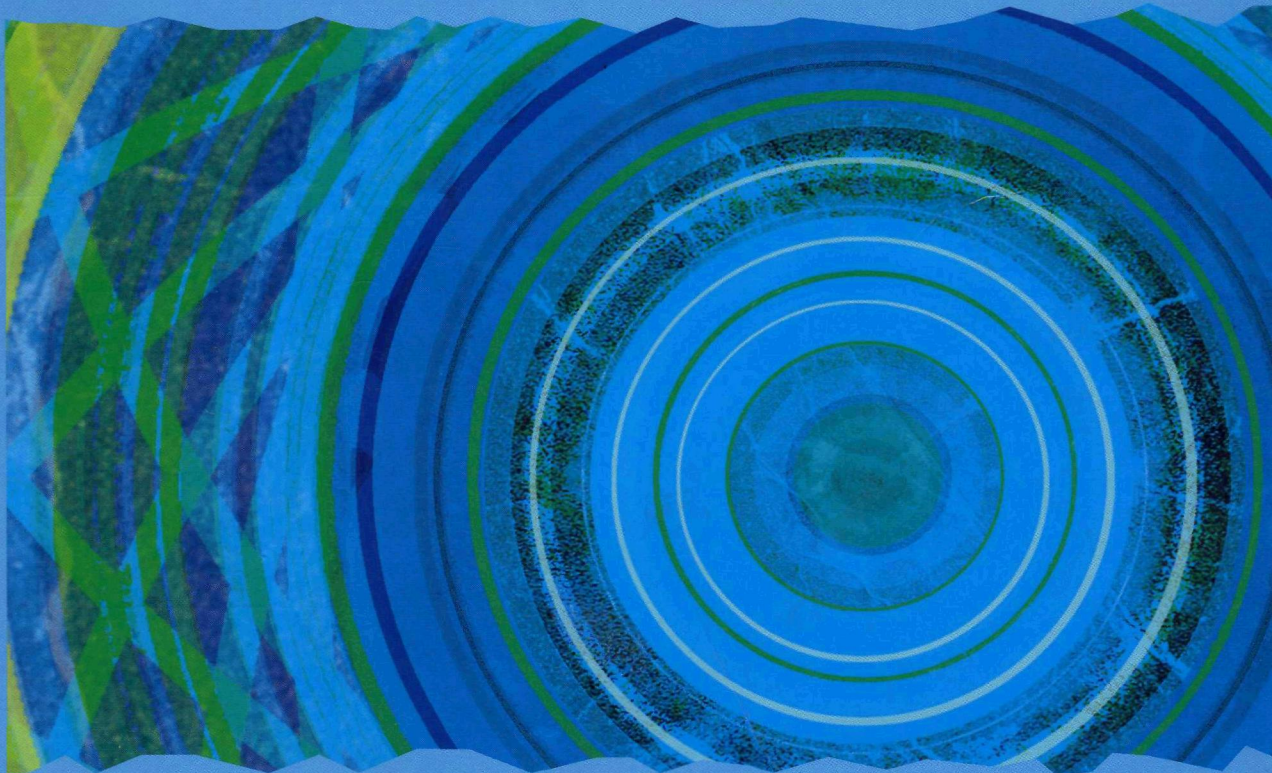
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# Oxford Practice Grammar

with answers

with  
Practice-Plus CD-ROM



OXFORD



# 1 Be: Present Simple (1)

Tenses:  
present

1 Here are some examples of **be** in the Present Simple:

*This is my brother. He's ten years old.*  
*I'm a student. These are my books.*  
*They aren't at home. They're at the theatre.*

2 We form the Present Simple of **be** like this:

POSITIVE		
	FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
Singular	I am	I'm
	you are	you're
	he/she/it is	he's/she's/it's
Plural	we are	we're
	you are	you're
	they are	they're
NEGATIVE		
	FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
Singular	I am not	I'm not
	you are not	you aren't
	he/she/it is not	he/she/it isn't
Plural	we are not	we aren't
	you are not	you aren't
	they are not	they aren't

3 In speech, we usually use the short forms:

*She's my sister. He's my brother.*  
*I'm from Italy. They're German.*

4 We use **be**:

- ▶ to say who we are:  
*I'm Steve and this is my friend Bill. We're from Scotland.*  
*I'm Janet and these are my sisters. This is Sandra and this is Patricia. Sandra and Patricia are doctors.*
- ▶ to talk about the weather:  
*It's cold today.*  
*It's a beautiful day.*  
*It's usually hot here*  
*It isn't very warm today.*
- ▶ to talk about the time:  
*It's ten o'clock.*  
*It's half past four.*  
*You're late!*
- ▶ to talk about places:  
*Milan is in the north of Italy.*  
*John and Mary are in Yorkshire.*
- ▶ to talk about people's ages:  
*My sister is six years old.*

## Practice

A Maria is from Brazil. She is writing about herself and her family. Put full forms of *be* in the gaps.

- ▶ I am..... a student from Brazil.
- ▶ My parents are not..... (not) rich.
- 1 My father ..... a teacher.
- 2 My mother ..... (not) Brazilian.
- 3 She ..... from America.
- 4 I ..... twenty years old.
- 5 My little brother ..... two.
- 6 My older brothers ..... (not) students.
- 7 They ..... in the army.
- 8 It ..... often very hot in Brazil.

**B** Now fill these gaps. This time, use short forms of *be*, as in the examples.

- ▶ I'm ..... a doctor.      ▶ I'm *not* ..... (not) a bank manager.
- 1 She ..... (not) a teacher.      6 It ..... eight o'clock.
- 2 He ..... a student.      7 We ..... from Paris.
- 3 They ..... at home.      8 We ..... (not) from Bordeaux.
- 4 They ..... (not) in the park.      9 You ..... (not) twenty-one.
- 5 It ..... (not) cold today.      10 I ..... twenty-four.




**C** Choose words from the box to put in the gaps.




He's    She's    They're    It's (x2)    are    is    We    isn't




- ▶ My parents live in Scotland. *They're* ..... teachers.
- 1 New York ..... in England. .... in America.
- 2 Paul ..... from Germany. .... German.
- 3 My sister is a doctor. .... thirty years old.
- 4 ..... six o'clock! ..... are late.
- 5 Look at the time! Chris and Mary ..... late.




**D** Look at these pictures. These people are saying who they are. Write sentences, choosing the correct jobs from the box, as in the example.




a pop star    a farmer    a bank manager    a footballer    a dentist    a doctor  
 a policeman    an artist    a teacher    a film star    a scientist    a photographer




▶    names: *I'm Paolo and this is Federico.*  
 nationality: *We're from Italy.*  
 jobs: *I'm a policeman and Federico is a footballer.*

1    names: .....  
 nationality: .....  
 jobs: .....

2    names: .....  
 nationality: .....  
 jobs: .....

3    names: .....  
 nationality: .....  
 jobs: .....

4    names: .....  
 nationality: .....  
 jobs: .....

5    names: .....  
 nationality: .....  
 jobs: .....



# 2 Be: Present Simple (2)

## 1 We use be:

- ▶ to talk about how we feel:  
*I'm happy. They're sad.*  
*They're bored. She's tired.*  
*We're hungry. I'm thirsty.*  
*He isn't afraid. They're cold.*
  - ▶ to greet people:  
 Bill: *Hello. How are you?*  
 Jane: *I'm fine thanks. How are you?*
  - ▶ to apologize:  
*I'm sorry I'm late.*
  - ▶ to describe things:  
*It isn't expensive. It's cheap.*  
*It's an old film. It isn't very good.*  
*These photos are bad!*
- (For other uses of be, see Unit 1.)

We also use **there + be** to talk about when things happen:

*There is a bus to London at six o'clock.*  
*There are taxis, but there aren't any buses on Sunday.*  
*There isn't another train to Manchester today.*

## 3 We form questions with be in the Present Simple like this:

QUESTIONS			
Singular	Am I	}	late?
	Are you		
	Is he/she/it		
Plural	Are we	}	late?
	Are you		
	Are they		

Here are some examples of questions using all the forms of be:

*Am I late for the film?*  
*Are you twenty years old?*  
*Is he at home now?*  
*Is she French or Italian?*  
*Is it time to go home?*  
*Are we ready to leave?*  
*Are you both at university?*  
*Are they in London today?*

## 2 We use there + be to talk about the existence of something. There + be can be used to talk about where things are:

SINGULAR: *There's a supermarket in this street.*  
*There is a telephone in the flat.*

PLURAL: *There are some good cafes in the centre of the town.*

## Practice

### A Make sentences about the pictures using the words in the box. Use He/She/They and the Present Simple of be.

tired	sad	thirsty	happy
hungry	bored	afraid	cold



▶ She's thirsty.....



1 He .....



2 They .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....



7 .....

**B** Use *there* + the correct form of *be* to say what we can and cannot find in the town of Smallwood.

- ▶ (a cinema: ✓) *There's* a cinema.
- ▶ (a river) *There isn't* ..... a river.
- ▶ (restaurants: 10) *There are* ..... ten restaurants.
- 1 (a castle: ✓) ..... a castle.
- 2 (baker's shops: 2) ..... two baker's shops.
- 3 (a zoo: ✓) ..... a zoo.
- 4 (banks: 6) ..... six banks.
- 5 (a luxury hotel: ✓) ..... a luxury hotel.
- 6 (a theatre) ..... a theatre.
- 7 (newsagents: 6) ..... six newsagents.
- 8 (many tourists) ..... many tourists.

**C** Write questions by putting the words in brackets ( ) in the correct order.

- ▶ (thirsty – you – are) *Are you thirsty?* .....
- 1 (a teacher – you – are) .....
- 2 (they – bored – are) .....
- 3 (is – afraid – he) .....
- 4 (she – tired – is) .....
- 5 (are – you – how) .....
- 6 (cold today – it – is) .....
- 7 (she – Spanish – is) .....
- 8 (they – from London – are) .....

**D** Put forms of *be* in these conversations.

Steve: This ▶ *is* ..... Joan, my sister.

Tom: Hello, Joan. (1) ..... you a student?

Joan: No, I (2) ..... a dentist. I work in Brighton.

Mike: How are you, Sally?

Sally: I (3) ..... fine, thanks.

Mike: (4) ..... you hungry?

Sally: Yes. (5) ..... there a good restaurant near here?

Mike: Yes. There (6) ..... a good, and cheap, restaurant in Wellington Street.

**E** Write questions using the words in brackets ( ) and a form of *be*.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
▶ (you/Spanish)? <i>Are you Spanish</i> ..... ?	~ No, I'm French.
1 (you/hungry)? ..... ?	~ No, I'm thirsty.
2 (she/your sister)? ..... ?	~ No, she's my mother.
3 (I/late)? ..... ?	~ No, you're on time.
4 (they/from America)? ..... ?	~ No, they're from Canada.
5 (he/a tennis player)? ..... ?	~ No, he's a footballer.
6 (you/happy)? ..... ?	~ No, I'm sad.
7 (she/at home)? ..... ?	~ No, she's at work.
8 (he/twenty)? ..... ?	~ No, he's eighteen years old.



# 3 Present Simple (1)

1 We form the Present Simple like this:

## POSITIVE

<i>Singular</i>	I know you know he/she/it knows
<i>Plural</i>	we know you know they know

*I know the answer.*

*She starts work at 9.30.*

We add **-s** after **he/she/it**:

I start → he starts    I live → she lives

If a verb ends in **-ch**, **-o**, **-sh** or **-ss**, we add **-es** after **he/she/it**:

I watch → he watches    you do → he does  
they go → it goes    we wash → she washes

If a verb ends in a consonant (**b**, **c**, etc.) + **y** (e.g. **study**), we use **-ies** after **he/she/it**:

I study → he studies    I fly → it flies

(For more examples, see Appendix 2, page 243.)

2 Now look at these examples of the negative:

*I don't like that music.*

*He doesn't listen to his teacher.*

## NEGATIVE

### FULL FORM

I do not know.  
You do not know.  
He/She/It does  
not know.

### SHORT FORM

I don't know.  
You don't know.  
He doesn't know.  
We do not know.  
You do not know.  
They do not know.

Note that we say:

*He does not know.* (NOT *He does not knows.*)

3 We use the Present Simple:

▶ to talk about things that happen regularly:  
*He plays golf every day.*

▶ to talk about facts:  
*She comes from France.*  
(= She is French.)  
*Greengrocers sell vegetables.*  
*I don't speak Chinese.*



## Practice

**A** Add **-s** or **-es** to the verbs in the sentences if it is necessary. If it is not necessary, put a tick (✓) in the gap.

▶ He work    in a bank.

▶ They live  in France.

1 I watch ..... TV every day.

2 She go ..... to work by car.

3 The film finish ..... at ten o'clock.

4 We play ..... tennis every weekend.

5 They go ..... on holiday in August.

6 He speak ..... Italian and French.

7 She do ..... her homework every night.

8 We start ..... work at half past eight.

**B** Now finish these sentences using a verb from the box. Use each verb once. Remember to add **-s** or **-es** if necessary.

fly    study    finish    eat    sell    smoke    drink    live

▶ He *eats* ..... toast for breakfast.

1 I ..... coffee three times a day.

2 My father ..... a new language every year.

3 She ..... to New York once a month.

4 He ..... ten cigarettes a day.

5 They ..... in Ireland.

6 He ..... work at six o'clock.

7 I ..... fruit in a shop.

**C** Write these sentences, using the negative form of the Present Simple.

- ▶ (He/not/live/in Mexico) *He doesn't live in Mexico.* .....
- 1 (She/not/work/in a bank) .....
- 2 (I/not/play/golf) .....
- 3 (Paul/not/listen/to the radio) .....
- 4 (We/not/speak/French) .....
- 5 (You/not/listen/to me!) .....
- 6 (My car/not/work) .....
- 7 (I/not/drink/tea) .....
- 8 (Sheila/not/eat/meat) .....
- 9 (I/not/understand/you) .....

**D** Put in the verbs from the box, in the Present Simple. Use each verb once.

leave	start	arrive	get	watch	work	brush
eat	have	like	drink	go	stop	

Interviewer: How do you start the day, Jim?

Jim: Well, I (▶) *get* ..... up at six o'clock. I get washed and dressed, and I (1) ..... breakfast at seven o'clock. After breakfast, I (2) ..... my teeth. I (3) ..... to work at eight.

Interviewer: When do you get to work?

Jim: I usually (4) ..... at my office at about half past eight. First, I (5) ..... a cup of coffee, and then I (6) ..... work at 8.45 a.m.

Interviewer: Where do you work?

Jim: I (7) ..... in a bank. I am a computer operator. I (8) ..... my job. It's very interesting.

Interviewer: When do you eat lunch?

Jim: I (9) ..... work and I have lunch at one o'clock. I (10) ..... a cup of tea at half past three.

Interviewer: When do you finish work?

Jim: I (11) ..... the office at six o'clock. I eat dinner when I get home. Then I (12) ..... TV for an hour or two.

**E** Use the table to write facts about Joan. A tick (✓) means that something is true. A cross (X) means that something is not true. Use the verbs in brackets ( ).

▶	1	2	3	4
from Scotland ✓	in a bank X	in a flat ✓	French ✓	new films X
from England X	in a shop ✓	in a house X	Italian X	old films ✓

▶ (come) *She comes from Scotland.* .....

▶ *She doesn't come from England.* .....

1 (work) She ..... in a bank.

She ..... in a shop.

2 (live) She .....

She .....

3 (speak) .....

.....

4 (like) .....

.....



# 4 Present Simple (2)

- 1 We use the Present Simple:  
 ▶ to talk about feelings and opinions:



*I like pop music. I don't like classical music.*  
*She loves football!*  
*Philip wants a new car.*  
*I don't want a cup of tea, thanks.*  
*He feels sick.*

- ▶ to talk about thoughts:



*I don't think she likes her new job.*  
*I don't know the answer.*  
*He doesn't understand me.*

For other uses of the Present Simple, see Unit 3.

- 2 We form Present Simple questions like this:

## QUESTIONS

Singular	Do	I/you	} know?
	Does	he/she/it	
Plural	Do	we	} know?
	Do	you	
	Do	they	

Note that we put **do** before **I/you/we/they**:

*Do you speak Spanish?*  
*Do you work in the town centre?*  
*Do they know the answer?*

We put **does** before **he/she/it**:

*Does he walk to work?*  
*Does Steve enjoy his job?*  
*Does she play the piano?*

Note that we say:

*Does he walk?* (NOT ~~Does he walks?~~)

## Practice

- A Put in the words from the box in the correct form. Use the Present Simple. Use each verb once.

like   not   know   love   feel   think   not like   want   not understand

- ▶ She thinks that films are fantastic! She loves..... films.
- 1 I ..... sick. Can I have a glass of water please?
- 2 I don't know the answer because I ..... the question.
- 3 I ..... he's tired. He works too hard.
- 4 We ..... that new painting. We think it's terrible!
- 5 I want to telephone Jane, but I ..... her phone number.
- 6 They're thirsty. They ..... something to drink.
- 7 I ..... your new car. It's very nice. Was it expensive?

- B Write sentences about Peter. (✓ = like, ✓✓ = love, X = not like, XX = hate)

- ▶ (tennis X)                    *He doesn't like tennis.*.....
- ▶ (music ✓✓)                *He loves music.*.....
- 1 (coffee ✓)                He .....
- 2 (films X)                 He .....
- 3 (his job ✓✓)              .....
- 4 (fish XX)                 .....
- 5 (holidays ✓✓)            .....
- 6 (golf X)                  .....



**C** This is an interview with Mary Woods about herself and her husband, John. Write the questions, using the ideas from the box.

like films	read books	listen to the radio	play golf
watch TV	play a musical instrument	smoke	go to the theatre
drive a car	like pop music	drink coffee	live in London
like dogs	speak any foreign languages		

**QUESTIONS**

- ▶ *Do you live in London* .....
- ▶ *Does John play golf* .....
- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....
- 11 .....
- 12 .....

**ANSWERS**

- ~ Yes, I live in north London.
- ~ No, but he plays tennis.
- ~ Yes, I speak French.
- ~ Yes, I like all the programmes on TV.
- ~ Yes, he listens to the radio in the morning.
- ~ No, but he loves cats.
- ~ No, I don't like films.
- ~ Yes, he has two cups in the morning.
- ~ No, but I have a bicycle.
- ~ Yes, he plays the piano.
- ~ No, I prefer classical music.
- ~ Yes, I love musicals.
- ~ Yes, I read one book every week.
- ~ No, he doesn't like cigarettes.

**D** You are on holiday, and you are in a Tourist Information Centre. Ask questions using the table below.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Do	you	stop at the railway station?
Does	the sports centre	finish before eleven p.m.?
	all the banks	start here?
	the number 38 bus	sell maps of the city?
	the restaurants	change tourists' money into pounds?
	the concert	sell souvenirs?
	the sightseeing tour	have a swimming pool?
	the museum	serve typical English food?

- ▶ *Do you sell maps of the city?* .....
- 1 ..... the sports centre .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....

# 5 Present Continuous (1)

1 We form the Present Continuous like this:

be + -ing form  
I am eating.

Here are the forms of the Present Continuous:

**POSITIVE**

*FULL FORM*

I am eating.  
You are eating.  
He/She/It is eating.  
We are eating.  
You are eating.  
They are eating.

*SHORT FORM*

I'm eating.  
You're eating.  
He's eating.  
We're eating.  
You're eating.  
They're eating.

**NEGATIVE**

*FULL FORM*

I am not eating.  
You are not eating.  
He/She/It is not eating.  
We are not eating.  
You are not eating.  
They are not eating.

*SHORT FORM*

I'm not eating.  
You aren't eating.  
He isn't eating.  
We aren't eating.  
You aren't eating.  
They aren't eating.

2 To make the -ing form, we add -ing to the verb:

listen → listening    play → playing  
work → working      read → reading

3 But notice these irregular spellings:

win → winning      get → getting  
shop → shopping    sit → sitting  
swim → swimming    travel → travelling  
dance → dancing     write → writing  
shine → shining

(For more details on the spelling of the -ing form, see Appendix 2, page 243.)

4 We use the Present Continuous:

- ▶ to talk about actions and situations in progress now:



- ▶ to talk about actions and situations in progress around now, but not exactly at the moment we speak:



## Practice

A Look at these pictures.



Decide what is happening (✓) and what isn't happening (X) in each picture, and then write positive or negative sentences.

- ▶ (George/eat/breakfast)
- (George/sleep)
- 1 (They/work)
- (They/sit/in the garden)
- 2 (I/study/music)
- (I/learn/Japanese)

X	George isn't eating breakfast.....
✓	George is sleeping.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....