

PRACTISING  
GRAMMAR  
WORKBOOK

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WORKBOOK  

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Jon Blundell

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## Present perfect continuous

### Long form

I have been waiting  
you have been waiting  
he/she/it has been waiting

we have been waiting  
you have been waiting  
they have been waiting

### Short form

I've been waiting  
you've been waiting  
he/she/it's been waiting

we've been waiting  
you've been waiting  
they've been waiting

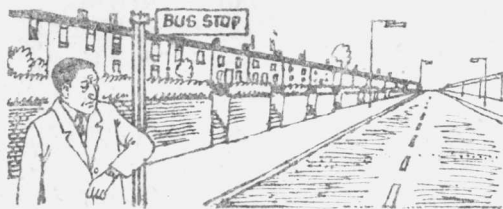
We use the present perfect continuous when we are more interested in the period of time than the action itself.

*Example:*

You've **been watching** television for three hours!

### 1 Use the long and the short form to describe the pictures.

*Example:* He/ wait for half an hour.



He has been waiting for half an hour.

He's been waiting for half an hour.

1 They/try to catch a fish since three o'clock this morning.



2 It/rain ever since we arrived!



3 I/ring them all morning, but there's no answer.





4 We/stay at the Loch Ness Hotel for three days and we still haven't seen the monster!




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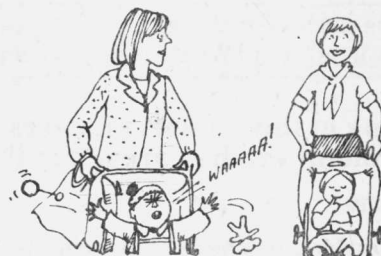


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5 She/cry all day!




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6 I/smoke for thirty years. I can't stop now!




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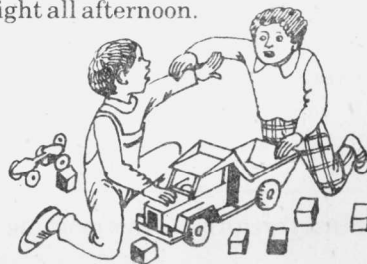


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7 They/fight all afternoon.




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8 They/dig up the road since last Tuesday.




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## Questions

Have you been waiting?  
How long / Why / Where have you been waiting?

**2 Look at these short answers to Exercise 1. Now write the questions. Remember, they are not in the same order as Exercise 1!**

*Example:*

A: **How long has he been waiting?**

B: For half an hour.

1 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B: Since last Tuesday.

3 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B: Ever since we arrived!

5 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B: Since three o'clock this morning.

7 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B: For three days.

2 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B: All afternoon.

4 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B: All morning.

6 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B: All day!

8 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B: For thirty years.

8

## Results of a recently completed action

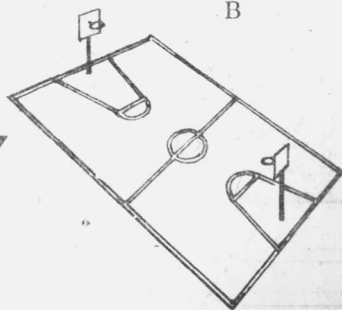
**3 Match the pictures in column A with those in column B. Make sentences. Use the long and the short form.**

*Example:* A



Nick

B



play basketball

**Nick has been playing basketball.**

**Nick's been playing basketball.**

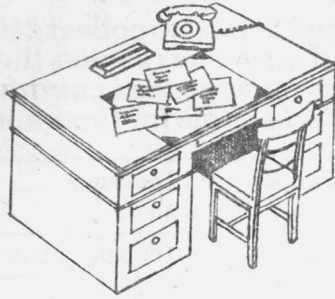
A

1



Jonathan

B



(write) letters

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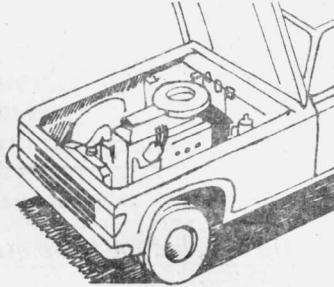
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2



Sally



(work) on the car

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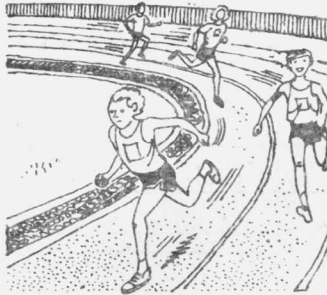
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3



Judi



(train) hard

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---

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4



Martin



(ski)

---

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## Present perfect continuous/present perfect simple

4 Southwood Sports Club are trying to collect £1000 for charity. Each sportsperson earns £200 if he or she reaches the target. What is the situation so far? Use the present perfect continuous for periods of time and the present perfect simple for facts and figures.

Sport	Name	Time so far	Distance so far	Target	Money
Cycling	Dave	2 hours	100 kilometres	200 kilometres	£200
Running	Sally	2 hours	15 kilometres	30 kilometres	£200
Walking	Peter	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres	30 kilometres	£200
Throwing the javelin	Tessa	20 minutes	45 metres	60 metres	£200
Throwing the hammer	Ian	10 minutes	60 metres	60 metres	£200
Swimming	Sharon	45 minutes	5 kilometres	10 kilometres	£200

Example:

*Dave has been cycling for two hours. He's cycled 100 kilometres and he's earned £100 so far.*

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

5 Look at Exercise 4 again and make questions.

Example: a) How long has Dave been cycling?  
 b) How far has he cycled?

- 1 a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_

2 a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

3 a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

4 a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

5 a) \_\_\_\_\_

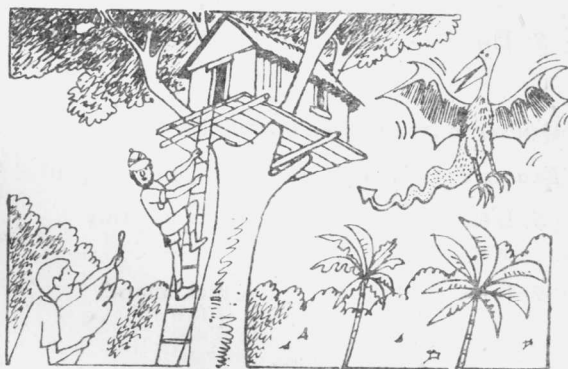
b) \_\_\_\_\_

10

**6 The explorer Angus MacStain, is living in the South American jungle. A television team is interviewing him. Complete the conversation. Use the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous.**

Interviewer: Mr MacStain, what are you doing here in the jungle?

MacStain: I'm studying the birds, animals, insects ...



Interviewer: I see. And how long (you live) have you been living here?

MacStain: Three months, I think. Yes, nearly three months.

Interviewer: And (you live) \_\_\_\_\_ 1 in that tree-house all that time?

MacStain: Yes, I have.

Interviewer: And (you look) \_\_\_\_\_ 2 for any special kind of bird, insect or animal?

MacStain: Yes, I (try) \_\_\_\_\_ 3 to find the giant Peruvian bat-parrot. I (search) \_\_\_\_\_ 4 the whole area three times.

Interviewer: And you (not catch) \_\_\_\_\_ 5 one yet?

MacStain: No, I (not even see) \_\_\_\_\_ 6 one.

I (find) \_\_\_\_\_ 7 three rare monkeys, two new snakes and an enormous spider ... but I (not find) \_\_\_\_\_ 8 a giant bat-parrot.

8

Interviewer: Well, Mr MacStain – I think this is your lucky day! Look out!

# 2

## Compounds of some / any

someone/somebody   something   somewhere

### 1 Complete these sentences.

#### Affirmative statements

Example: I know I left my calculator somewhere.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_'s taken my book.      2 There's \_\_\_\_\_ I want to tell you.  
3 There's \_\_\_\_\_ at the door.      4 The watermelon's \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge.

#### Questions that expect the answer 'Yes'

Example: Has somebody left the door open?

- 5 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ I can leave my suitcases?      6 Do you want to tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
7 Is he \_\_\_\_\_ I've met before?      8 Has \_\_\_\_\_ gone to meet Mr Parker?

#### Offers

Example: Would you like something to drink?

- 9 Shall I get \_\_\_\_\_ to help you?      10 Shall we go \_\_\_\_\_ else?  
11 Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ to stop your headache?      12 Shall we do \_\_\_\_\_ different this evening?

#### Requests

Example: Can someone help me, please?

- 13 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ I can leave my bag?      14 Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ to put this in?  
15 Could you ask \_\_\_\_\_ to meet me at the station?      16 Would you do \_\_\_\_\_ for me?

anyone/anybody   anything   anywhere

### 2 Complete these sentences.

#### Negative statements

Example: I haven't seen anybody all day.

- 1 There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ else we can do.      2 We didn't go \_\_\_\_\_ near the Parthenon

3 They couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_  
to help.

4 She didn't tell me \_\_\_\_\_ about the  
car crash.

Questions – answer may be 'Yes' or 'No'.

Example: Does anyone know what time the train leaves?

5 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ I can do to help?

6 Has \_\_\_\_\_ seen my car keys?

7 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in Athens you  
haven't visited?

8 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ you can stay  
with in New York?

**everyone/everybody    everything    everywhere**

Note: We use the verb in the singular with these forms.

Example: Everyone/Everybody **thinks** that you're in England.

### 3 Complete these sentences.

Affirmative statements.

Example: Everybody knows where to go.

1 Tell the police \_\_\_\_\_ that happened.

2 I've looked \_\_\_\_\_.

3 Come on! \_\_\_\_\_'s waiting for us!

4 There were crowds of tourists \_\_\_\_\_  
we went.

Questions

Example: Does everyone know where I live?

5 Is it hilly \_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland?

6 Has \_\_\_\_\_ arrived already?

7 Have you packed \_\_\_\_\_?

8 Do you know \_\_\_\_\_? Let me  
introduce you to Aydin.

Negative statements

Note: not + everybody/everyone/everything/everywhere = some, but not all.

**Not everybody was there** = Some people were there, but not all.

Compare: **Nobody** was there = No people were there.

### 4 Complete these sentences.

Example: I didn't understand everything.

1 We didn't invite \_\_\_\_\_ we knew.

2 We couldn't go \_\_\_\_\_. There just  
wasn't time.

3 Don't tell them \_\_\_\_\_.

4 We weren't able to help \_\_\_\_\_.

5 We can't invite \_\_\_\_\_.

6 Don't agree to \_\_\_\_\_ he says.

7 I couldn't see your watch but I didn't have  
time to look \_\_\_\_\_.

8 We don't want \_\_\_\_\_ to know.

**no one/nobody    nothing    nowhere**

*Note:* these forms are more emphatic.

I've seen **no one** all day. (more emphatic)

*Compare:* I haven't seen **anyone** all day.

## 5 Complete these sentences.

### Affirmative statements

*Example:* **Nobody** knows where he lives.

- 1 There's \_\_\_\_\_ I can do.
- 2 There's \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to go in the evenings.
- 3 There was \_\_\_\_\_ there who we could ask.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to come.
- 5 We all waited, but \_\_\_\_\_ happened.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ told us where to go.
- 7 We searched and searched, but it was \_\_\_\_\_ in the house.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ arrived until after 9:30.

## 6 The Carter family have got up late this morning. Complete the conversation. Use words from this table.

someone	somebody	something	somewhere
anyone	anybody	anything	anywhere
everyone	everybody	everything	everywhere
no one	nobody	nothing	nowhere



Mr Carter: Has **anyone** seen my wallet? I left it on that chair.

Has 1 \_\_\_\_\_ moved it? I've looked 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

Mrs Carter: 3 \_\_\_\_\_'s moved it! It's over there on the desk where you put it.

Sit down and finish your breakfast!

Tom: Mum? Where's my football shirt? Have you washed it? I can't see it

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: Are my sandwiches ready, Mum? I can't find them 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

Mr Carter: Shall I tell you all 6 \_\_\_\_\_? ... I'm tired of doing 7 \_\_\_\_\_

for 8 \_\_\_\_\_! 9 \_\_\_\_\_ ever says 'Thank you'. Finish your breakfasts!

Tom: But I won't have 10 \_\_\_\_\_ to wear!

Kate: And I'll have 11 \_\_\_\_\_ to eat!

Mr Carter: And I'll have 12 \_\_\_\_\_ to help me find things!

Mrs Carter: That's too bad! I'm going on strike!

12

## Adjectives ending in -ing

7 Use the words in the table to describe what Andreas and Nicola think about these activities. You can use some of these words more than once.

relaxing	frightening	exciting
tiring	interesting	boring

Andreas	Nicola
Likes TV	Doesn't like TV
1 Doesn't like yoga	Likes yoga
2 Likes skiing	Doesn't like skiing
3 Doesn't like chess	Likes chess
4 Likes jogging	Doesn't like jogging
5 Likes hang-gliding	Doesn't like hang-gliding

Example: Andreas thinks TV is interesting, but Nicola thinks it's boring.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

10



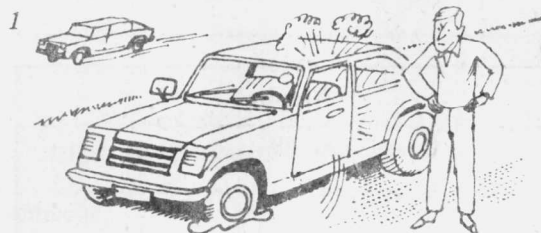
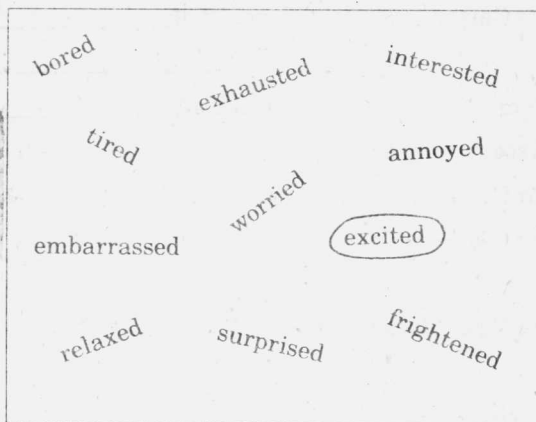
## Adjectives ending in -ed

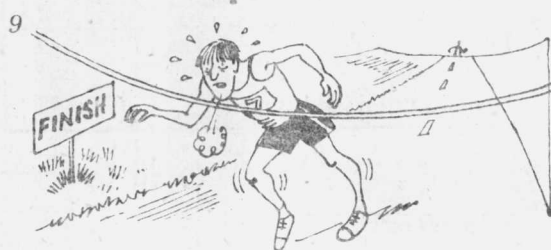
8 How would you describe these people? Use the words in the table.

Example:



They're excited.





10

**9 Complete these sentences. Use the *ed/-ing* adjectives you have used before in this unit.**

*Example:* Let's turn off the TV.

All the programmes are really **boring**.

- 1 I'm just not i\_\_\_\_\_ in football.
- 2 He didn't get the job and was really an\_\_\_\_\_ about it.
- 3 Flying through that storm with only one engine was a very f\_\_\_\_\_ experience.
- 4 We arrived two hours late for the wedding. It was very em\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 I thought Eleñi was in France. I was really s\_\_\_\_\_ to see her.
- 6 Chris was very w\_\_\_\_\_ about his exams.
- 7 We were all e\_\_\_\_\_ about going on holiday.
- 8 My home town is a very b\_\_\_\_\_ place. There is nothing to do in the evenings.
- 9 I'm f\_\_\_\_\_ of the dark.
- 10 I'm b\_\_\_\_\_. Let's go out and do something interesting.
- 11 Francesca thinks that yoga is very r\_\_\_\_\_.
- 12 Miguel's friends are going to the Himalayas this spring. Isn't that e\_\_\_\_\_!

12

# 3

## Past perfect

### Affirmative

Long form	Short form
I had moved you had moved he/she/it (etc) had moved	I'd moved you'd moved he'd/she'd/it'd (etc) moved

Examples:

I **had arrived** too late.

I'd **arrived** too late.

### Negative

Long form	Short form
I had not forgotten you had not forgotten he/she/it (etc) had not forgotten	I hadn't forgotten you hadn't forgotten he/she/it (etc) hadn't forgotten

Examples:

We **had not seen** them before.

We **hadn't seen** them before.

### Questions and short answers

Had he been to the house before?	No, he hadn't.
Had they seen the notice?	Yes, they had.

We use the past perfect when we want to emphasise the fact that one action in the past came *before* another action in the past.

Example: He **had left** before the letter arrived.