

剑桥英语 *Intermediate*

实用语法精练 中级

Grammar
in practice

Roger Gower

80 units of
self-study
grammar
exercises

with tests

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UNIVERSITY PRESS

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1 Is it a good job?

be/have got

Questions			Short answers					
Am	I	late?	Yes,	I	am.	No,	I'm not.	
Is	he/she/it			he/she/it	is.		he/she/it	isn't ('s not).
Are	we/you/they	got a pool?	Yes,	we/you/they	are.	No,	we/you/they	aren't ('re not).
Have	I/you/we/they			I/you/we/they	have.		I/you/we/they	haven't.
Has	he/she/it			he/she/it	has.		he/she/it	hasn't.

A Write questions with *be* and *have got* for a questionnaire.

LIFE AT WORK

- 1 you/interesting job? *Have you got an interesting job?*
- 2 your job/difficult?
- 3 you/happy at work?
- 4 you/a lot of friends at work?
- 5 your colleagues/helpful?
- 6 your manager/pleased with your work?
- 7 you/a company car?
- 8 your company/a gym?

B Answer the questions about you and your life at work.

- 1 *Yes, I have./No, I haven't.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

2 We had a big house

	have	have got
Present	I have a headache but I don't have any aspirins. Do you have a headache? Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	I've got a headache but I haven't got any aspirins. Have you got a headache? Yes, I have . / No, I haven't .
Past	I had a headache last night but I didn't have any aspirins. Did you have a headache last night? Yes, I did . No, I didn't .	① We don't usually use have got for the past.

We also use have to talk about an action in some expressions: *have a wash, have a swim, have a meeting, have a meal, have good weather*

① We can't use **have got** with these expressions.

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have* or *have got*.

HONG KONG FACTFILE

1 Hong Kong has got 23 parks and 40% of it is green!

2 In 1840, Hong Kong _____ a population of only 6,000.

3 Hong Kong _____ many rivers.

4 Hong Kong _____ seven large yacht clubs.

5 It _____ hot summers and cool, dry winters.

6 Many visitors come to Hong Kong and _____ a fantastic meal in one of its 6,000 restaurants!

B Use *have/have got* to make sentences about your town.

Today:

1 My town 's got / has / hasn't got / doesn't have a lot of parks. (a lot of parks)

2 It _____ (a lot of expensive shops)

3 We _____

In 1900:

4 It _____ (a big population)

5 My town _____

6 We _____

3 People are living longer

Present continuous

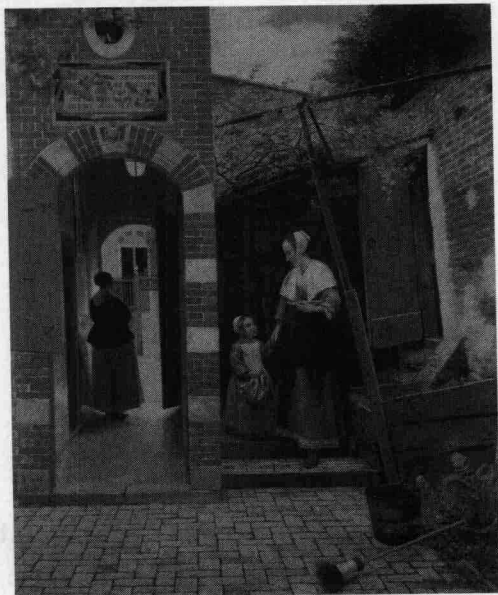
Positive			Negative					
I'm		singing.	I'm not (am not)					
He/She/It's (is)			He/She/It	isn't (is not)				
We/You/They're (are)			You/we/they	aren't (are not)				
Questions			Short answers					
Am	I	working?	Yes,	I	am.	No,	I'm not.	
Is	he/she/it			he/she/it	is.		he/she/it	isn't.
Are	we/you/they			we/you/they	are		we/you/they	aren't.

My French is getting better. (The situation is changing.)

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

hold look smile stand talk wear

- A mother *is looking* out of an open door.
- Perhaps she _____ to someone.
- Another woman and a child _____ behind the wall.
- The woman _____ the child's hand.
- They _____ long dresses and hats.
- The woman _____ but the child is.

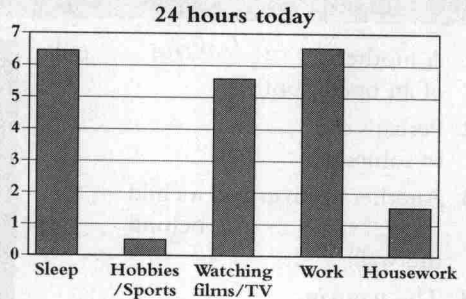
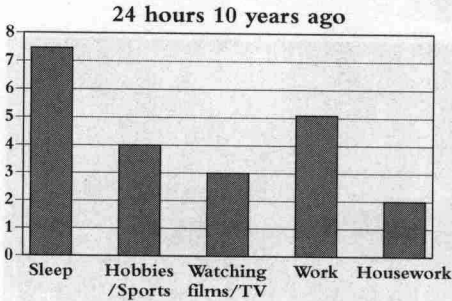


Courtyard in Delft Hooch

B Write the questions in the present continuous.

- 1 (the woman/walk) Is the woman walking down the steps? Yes, I think so.
- 2 What (she/hold) _____? A plate, I think.
- 3 (they/talk) _____ to each other? Yes, they are.
- 4 Who (the mother/look) _____ at? Perhaps some people in the street.
- 5 (the sun/shine) _____? No, it's a bit cloudy.

C How is life changing in the UK? Complete the sentences in the correct form of the present continuous.



- 1 These days people are spending less time playing sports. (spend)
- 2 People _____ less. (sleep)
- 3 The average person _____ more TV. (watch)
- 4 People _____ more. (work)
- 5 The average person _____ less housework these days. (do)

D How is life changing in your country?

- 1 (watch more TV/watch less TV) Children are watching more/less TV.
- 2 (work more/work less) Old people _____
- 3 (stay single/get married) More people _____
- 4 (get bigger/get smaller) Families _____
- 5 (leave home earlier/leave home later) Children _____

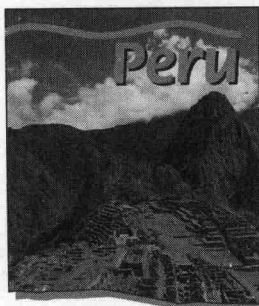
4 They speak Spanish

Present simple

Positive			Negative					
I/You/We/They	work.		I/You/We/They	don't (do not) work.				
He/She/It	works.		He/She/It	doesn't (does not) work.				
Questions			Answers					
Do	I/you/ we/they	work?	Yes.	I/you/ we/they	do.	No.	I/you/ we/they	don't.
Does	he/she/it			he/she/it	does.		he/she/it	doesn't.

A Complete the tourist guide. Use the verbs in the present simple.

be eat have play speak wear not/understand



There (1) are two official languages in Peru, Spanish and Quechua (the language of the Incas). Peru also (2) has many other native languages and today some people still (3) speak Spanish. Luckily for British tourists, Peruvians in tourist areas often (4) speak English. The Andes mountains is the area of Quechua and many people still (5) wear traditional music and (6) eat traditional clothes. Visitors love Peruvian food and (7) have a lot of ceviche (raw fish in lemon juice).

B Write the verbs in the correct form of the present simple. Then match the questions with the answers below.

Where in the World?

- Where (people/read) do people read more books per person than anywhere else? C
- Where (the world's fastest land animals/live) live the world's fastest land animals? A
- Where (90% of families/own) own video-recorders – the highest number in the world? E
- Where (the New Year/last) celebrate three days and (take place) at the beginning of February at the beginning of February? F
- Where (restaurants/serve) serve no beef – only chicken, lamb and fish? B
- Where (people/eat) eat more cheese than anywhere else in the world? D

A Australia B Africa C Iceland D India E France F China

C Write sentences about these people. Use the verbs in brackets.

THE WORLD'S RICH LIST

Name		Money comes from	Interests
Bill Gates	USA	Computer software	Books and golf
Nina Wang	China	Property	Comic books
Bernie and Slavica Ecclestone	Britain	Motor racing	Politics
Rob Walton	USA	Supermarkets	Old cars
Kenneth Thomson and family	Canada	Newspapers	Art
Sheikh Makhtoum	Dubai	Oil	Horsereading

- 1 Bill Gates *designs software and plays golf.* (design/play)
- 2 Nina Wang (sell/write)
- 3 Bernie and Slavica Ecclestone (live in/be interested in)
- 4 Rob Walton (own/drive)
- 5 Kenneth Thomson and family (sell/collect)
- 6 Sheikh Makhtoum (come from/like)

D Correct the information in these newspapers.

- 1 **Bill hates reading.**
No, he *doesn't. He likes reading.*
- 2 **Nina lives in Japan.**
No, she
- 3 **The Ecclestons make their money from newspapers.**
No, they
- 4 **Rob comes from Germany.**
No, he
- 5 **The Thomsons hate art.**
No, they
- 6 **Sheikh Makhtoum works in the property business.**
No, he

5 She's never ill

Frequency adverbs: never, rarely/hardly ever, sometimes, often, usually, always

Before the verb:

She **never takes** a long lunch break.

We **hardly ever** meet. (= almost never)

I **rarely see** her. (= not often)

After *be, have, do/does*:

He's **often** late home.

She's **never** been to Greece.

It **doesn't always** rain.

In questions, after *be, have, do/does* + subject:

Does she ever take a holiday?

Is he often late?

① Longer expressions go at the end: I go to the office **every day/twice a week**.

To ask about frequency we use *how often*: **How often** do you go to the office?

A Write sentences about Karen.

Name: Karen Jennings

How often do you ...

get a cold? Not often.

go to the doctor? About three times a year.

have a headache? Sometimes in the evenings.

feel depressed? Rarely.

stay off work? Hardly ever!

get some exercise? Every day.

1 She doesn't often get a cold.

2

3

4

5

6

B How often do you do the things below? Write sentences.

1 play golf I never play golf.

2 go jogging

3 go swimming

4 play football

5 go for a walk

6 play tennis

6 I'm travelling round the world

Present simple or present continuous?

We use the present simple:

for something which is always true (a fact): The sun **rises** in the east.

for something we often/usually do: He **watches** television every evening.

with verbs which describe a state not an action (*like, love, hate, understand, believe, want, know, think*): He **understands** Spanish. I **like** you. NOT ~~I am liking you.~~

We use the present continuous:

for something which is happening at the moment of speaking: Where's Jenny? She's **watching** television.

for temporary situations: I'm **learning** English at college.

for changing situations: My French is **getting** better.

① I **live** in France. (It's my home.)

I'm **living** in France. (Now, but it's temporary.)

A This is an article about the movie star, Susan Sarandon. Underline the correct form.



Susan Sarandon (1) is usually living/usually lives in New York with the actor, Tim Robbins. At the moment (2) she's working/works for UNICEF in India, meeting sick children. (3) She 's liking/likes trips like this but there is a lot to do and (4) she's never getting/never gets much sleep. Tim (5) isn't travelling/doesn't travel with Susan when she works for UNICEF. (6) He's making/makes a film in Hollywood at the moment.

B Write the journalist's questions and Susan's answers using the article in A.

1 *Do you usually live in New York?*

Yes, I do.

2

.....

3

.....

4

.....

5

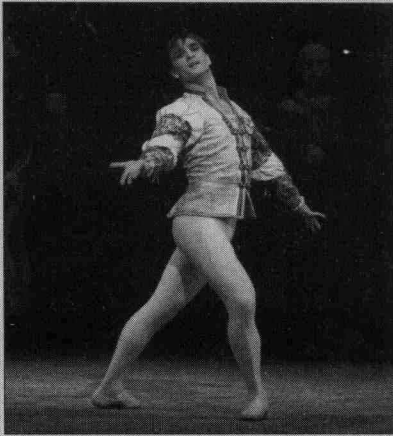
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6

.....

C Complete the sentences about Irek Mukhamedov. Use verbs from the box in the correct form of the present simple or continuous.

act ~~dance~~ not/dance like live watch



CELEBRITY PROFILE

NAME

Irek Mukhamedov

OCCUPATION

Ballet dancer with the Royal Ballet

FAMILY

Wife Masha and son and daughter

WORK AT PRESENT

Actor in TV hospital drama

LIKES

Dancing, acting

- 1 Normally Irek dances with the Royal Ballet.
- 2 This week he _____ in a TV hospital drama.
- 3 He _____ acting very much.
- 4 At the moment he _____ with the Royal Ballet.
- 5 He _____ with his wife, Masha, and his son and daughter.
- 6 Right now his children _____ their dad on TV!

D Write the questions in the present simple or continuous.

- 1 (you/like/ballet) Do you like ballet?
- 2 (you/watch TV/at the moment) _____
- 3 (you/sometimes/listen to music at work) _____
- 4 (your family/live/with you) _____
- 5 (where/you/do this exercise) _____
- 6 (what/you/want to do later today) _____

E Answer the questions in D for you.

- 1 Yes, I do./No, I don't.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

7 She studied business

Past simple (regular and irregular verbs)

» Irregular forms page 124

		Positive	Questions		
I/He/She/It We/You/They	Positive	stayed last night. left yesterday.	Did	I/he/she/it we/you/they	stay last night? leave yesterday?
	Negative	didn't stay last night. didn't leave yesterday.		Short answers	
			Yes,	I/he/she/it/ we/you/they	did.
			No,	we/you/they	didn't.
Verb be					
Positive and negative			Questions		
I/He/She/It We/You/They	was/wasn't	at home.	Was	I/he/she/it	at home?
	were/weren't		Were	we/you/they	
Short answers					
Yes,	I/he/she/it	was.	No,	I/he/she/it	wasn't
	we/you/they	were		we/you/they	weren't.

A Complete the sentences below with the past simple.

Key events in Business History

- 1499-1000 BC The Phoenicians opened (open) sea ports in the Mediterranean.
- 687 BC The Lydians (use) coins as money for the first time.
- 599-500 BC The Babylonians (set up) the first banks.
- 1260 Florence (become) the centre of world banking.
- 1859 The USA (sell) oil for the first time.
- 1958 The Bank of America (introduce) the world's first credit card.
- 1999 Europe (start) a new currency, the Euro.

B Complete this company report. Write the verbs in the past simple.

- Last year we (1 **have**) had another excellent year at The Motor Company.
- We (2 **open**) a new factory in the north of the country and we (3 **make**) 10% more cars. This (4 **create**) over 500 new jobs. Sales (5 **be**) very good in the UK but unfortunately, because the price of oil (6 **go**) up at the beginning of the year, we (7 **not/sell**) as many cars in Europe and the USA as we hoped. However, we (8 **do**) better than all the other big car companies. Finally, we (9 **win**) the prize for best small car of the year.

C Complete the questions in this questionnaire in the past simple.

MY FIRST JOB

NAME: *Masashi*

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| 1 (you/have) <i>Did you have</i> | an interview? | ✓ |
| 2 (they/offer) | you the job the same day? | ✓ |
| 3 (you/say) | yes straight away? | X |
| 4 (be/the job) | well-paid? | X |
| 5 (be/you happy) | in the job? | ✓ |
| 6 (you/stay) | more than a year? | X |



D Write short answers for Masashi, then for you.

- | Masashi | You |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Yes, he did.</i> | 1 <i>Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.</i> |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 |

E Write sentences to say what you did or didn't do at work yesterday. Use the following verbs.

arrive (late) get (more than 10 emails) use (a photocopier) write (a report)
have (a long lunch) shout (at the manager) go (to sleep) make (a mistake)
enjoy (work) leave (early)

- I didn't arrive late. I wrote a report.*
-
-
-
-
-