

4

ENGLISH GRAMMAR BOOK



Grammarway

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with answers



Express Publishing

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For Teachers' inspection ONLY

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Introduction

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Grammarway 4 is the fourth book in a four-level grammar series presented in full colour for learners of the English language at upper-intermediate level. The book is available in two editions - with or without answers - and is suitable for self-study or classroom use as a supplement to any course at this level.

The aim of the book is to help learners understand English grammar structures through comprehensive theory tables and functional examples, accompanied by a wealth of attractive photographs and illustrations.

The book adheres to the principle that every structure should first be heard, then practised in oral and, finally, in written form. Based on the use of full-colour visual stimuli, the book encourages learners to speak before writing, and allows them to practise English structures through a variety of enjoyable and useful activities.

The book consists of **12 units**, each focusing on a particular grammar topic.

A typical unit contains:

- presentation of grammar structures by means of visual prompts
- simple, concise explanations of the grammar structures
- examples in everyday conversational English, together with a few expressions showing slightly more formal use
- exercises practising the new structures, to help learners use correct, appropriate patterns in everyday situations
- speaking and writing activities to practise the new structures in oral and written form
- a revision box in each unit
- common mistakes section
- word-formation exercises

A **revision unit** follows every three units to consolidate material presented in previous units.

Six Progress Tests, each covering two consecutive units, are included at the end of the book. They may be used to assess students' progress before the main class test.

The Student's Book is accompanied by a **Teacher's Book** containing:

- guidance on presenting the theory of each unit, with or without Picture Flashcards
- a full key to the exercises in the Student's Book
- four tests in two separate versions each

The **Picture Flashcards** which accompany this book can be used for lively, motivating presentation of the target grammar structures.

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UNIT 1

Tenses

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Present Forms

Present Simple

We use the present simple:

- a) for permanent states, repeated actions and daily routines.

He **works** in a bank.
(permanent state)

He **takes** the train to work every morning.
(daily routine/repeated actions)



- b) for general truths and laws of nature.

The sun **sets** in the west.



- c) for timetables (planes, trains, etc.) and programmes.

The plane from Brussels **arrives** at 8:30.



- d) for sports commentaries, reviews and narration.

a) Peterson **overtakes** Williams and **wins** the race. (sports commentary)

b) Mike Dalton **plays** the part of Macbeth. (review)

c) Then the prince **gets** on his horse and quickly **rides** away. (narration)



- e) to give instructions or directions (instead of the imperative).

You **sprinkle** some cheese on the pizza and then you **bake** it. (Instead of: **Sprinkle** some cheese on the pizza ...)

The present simple is used with the following time expressions: *usually, often, always, etc., every day/ week/month/year, in the morning/afternoon/ evening, at night, at the weekend, on Mondays, etc.*

Present Continuous

We use the present continuous:

- a) for actions taking place now, at the moment of speaking.

He **is giving** the baby a bath at the moment.



- b) for temporary actions; that is actions that are going on around now, but not at the actual moment of speaking.

I'm looking for a new job these days.

(He is not looking for a job at the moment of speaking.)



- c) with adverbs such as: *always, constantly, continually, etc.* for actions which happen very often, usually to express annoyance, irritation or anger.

a) I'm **always meeting** Sara when I go shopping.
(action which happens very often)

b) You're **constantly interrupting** me when I'm talking. (expressing annoyance/irritation)



- d) for actions that we have already arranged to do in the near future, especially when the time and place have been decided.

They're **moving** into their new house next week. (The time has been decided.)



- e) for changing or developing situations.

More and more species **are becoming** extinct.

The present continuous is used with the following time expressions: *now, at the moment, at present, these days, still, nowadays, today, tonight, etc.*

Present Perfect

We use the present perfect:

- a) for an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with state verbs such as *be*, *have*, *like*, *know*, etc. In this case, we often use *for* and *since*.

Rachel **has had** the dog for three years. (She got the dog three years ago and she still has it.)



- b) for an action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in the present.

She **has just washed** her hair. (She has now wrapped her hair in a towel, so the action has finished.)



- c) for an action which happened at an unstated time in the past. The exact time is not mentioned because it is either unknown or unimportant. The emphasis is placed on the action.

The Taylors **have bought** a sailing boat. (The exact time is unknown or unimportant. What is important is the fact that they now own a sailing boat.)



- d) for an action which has happened within a specific time period which is not over at the moment of speaking. We often use words and expressions such as *today*, *this morning/evening/week/month*, etc.

She **has taken** fifteen pictures today. (The time period - today - is not over yet. She may take more pictures.)



BUT: She **took** twenty pictures yesterday. (The time period - yesterday - is over.)

Note: We use the present perfect to announce a piece of news and the past simple or past continuous to give more details about it.

The police **have finally arrested** Peter Duncan. He **was trying** to leave the country when they **caught** him.

The present perfect is used with the following time expressions: *for*, *since*, *already*, *yet*, *always*, *just*, *ever*, *never*, *so far*, *today*, *this week/month*, etc., *how long*, *lately*, *recently*, *still* (in negations), etc.

Present Perfect Continuous

We use the present perfect continuous:

- a) to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present, especially with time expressions such as *for*, *since*, *all morning/day/year*, etc.

Sam **has been talking** on the phone for half an hour. (He began talking on the phone half an hour ago and he is still talking.)



- b) for an action which started in the past and lasted for some time. The action may have finished or may still be going on. The result of the action is visible in the present.

Her feet hurt. She **has been walking** all morning. (The result of the action is visible in the present - her feet hurt.)



- c) to express anger, irritation or annoyance.



(The speaker is irritated.)

Note: With the verbs *live*, *work*, *teach* and *feel* (= have a particular emotion) we can use the present perfect or present perfect continuous with no difference in meaning.

We **have lived/have been living** here for twenty years.

The present perfect continuous is used with the following time expressions: *for*, *since*, *how long*, *lately*, *recently*.

Note: We use the present perfect to put emphasis on number and the present perfect continuous to put emphasis on duration.

Compare the examples:

e.g. *I've typed four reports so far.*

I've been typing reports all morning.

Adverbs of Frequency

◆ **Adverbs of frequency** (*always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom/rarely, never, etc.*) come before the main verb (*read, work, etc.*) but after the verb to be, auxiliary verbs (*do, have, etc.*) or modal verbs (*can, should, etc.*). Adverbs of frequency go before the auxiliary verbs in short answers.

e.g. *Susan often goes skiing at the weekend.*

Kim is sometimes rude to other people.

You can always call me if you need help.

'Do you help your mother with the housework?'

'Yes, I usually do.'

◆ **Expressions such as** *every day, once/twice a week/month, etc., most mornings/evenings, etc.* go at the beginning or the end of a sentence. *Usually, often, sometimes, normally and occasionally* can go at the beginning or the end of a sentence for more emphasis.

e.g. *We go on holiday twice a year.*

Usually, I finish work at five.

I feel bored sometimes.

◆ **The adverbs** *never, seldom* and *rarely* have a negative meaning and are never used with the word **not**.

e.g. *I rarely go to bed late. (NOT: ~~I rarely don't go...~~)*

1

Underline the correct tense.

- The plane leaves/has left at four o'clock. We must be at the airport by two o'clock.
- It gets/is getting colder and colder every day.
- Have you seen Linda? I have been looking/am looking for her for almost an hour.
- Sam is a very interesting person. He knows/has known all kinds of unusual facts.
- First, you are heating/heat the oven to a temperature of 180°C.
- Have you heard the news? They have just elected/have been electing a new club chairman!
- Martha is finding/has found a new job. She is starting next week.

- The teacher has been correcting/has corrected essays for three hours.
- Michael's car broke down last week, so he uses/is using his father's for the time being.
- It rarely gets/is getting very hot in Britain.

2

Choose the correct answer.

- 'I met our new boss this morning.'
'I ...C... him, too. He's very nice.'
A am meeting B have been meeting C have met
- '..... in a hotel?'
'No, but my parents did last summer in Rome.'
A Have you ever stayed B Did you ever stay
C Are you ever staying
- 'Who is in that new film?'
'Well, a young actress the leading role.'
A has been playing B plays C has played
- 'Is David at home?'
'Yes, but he a shower at the moment.'
A is having B has been having C has
- 'Why are you so upset?'
'I my favourite ring.'
A lose B have been losing C have lost
- 'Have you found a house yet?'
'No. I with my aunt at the moment.'
A stay B am staying C have stayed

3

Put the adverbs of frequency in the correct position.

- A: Do you wear sunglasses in the winter?
B: No, I do. (never)
No, I never do.
- A: Do you like fishing, Alan?
B: Yes, I go fishing at weekends. (sometimes)
- A: Do you go to the gym very often?
B: Yes, I go. (once a week)
- A: How often do you visit your parents?
B: I visit them. (every weekend)
- A: Do you eat in restaurants very often?
B: No, I do. (rarely)
- A: Do you like oysters?
B: I don't know. I have eaten oysters. (never)
- A: How often do you go on holiday?
B: I go on holiday. (once a year)
- A: When do you read your post?
B: I read it on the way to work. (usually)
- A: Shall I lock the door?
B: Of course. You should lock the door when you go out. (always)
- A: You are breaking things! (always)
B: I'm sorry. I don't mean to.

4

Identify the tenses, then match them to the correct descriptions.

- 1 The plane to Sydney **leaves** at eleven o'clock.
- 2 I **have written** two letters this morning.
- 3 They're **going** on holiday on Saturday.
- 4 Graham **has known** Errol for five years.
- 5 You're **always leaving** the door open.
- 6 We **are rehearsing** a new play at the moment.
- 7 George **has bought** a new car.
- 8 Lisa **has been cleaning** the house all morning.
- 9 Look! Alison **has dyed** her hair!
- 10 More and more people **are recycling** their rubbish.

- a actions which started in the past and continue up to the present
- b action which has recently finished and whose result is visible in the present
- c to put emphasis on the duration of an action which started in the past and continues up to the present
- d to express criticism or annoyance
- e timetables and programmes
- f actions that we have arranged to do in the near future
- g action which has happened within a specific time period which is not over at the moment of speaking
- h action which happened at an unstated time in the past
- i changing or developing situations
- j temporary actions

5

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present form.

- 1 A: Tortoises ...*live*... (live) to be very old.
B: I've heard of one which is over a hundred years old.
- 2 A: Are you still busy?
B: Yes. I (read) this article for an hour and I still (not/finish).
- 3 A: More and more people (go) to university these days.
B: Yes. I think it's a good thing.
- 4 A: I (have) a party tonight. Do you want to come?
B: Yes. What time does it start?
- 5 A: Why are your shoes wet?
B: I (wash) the car.
- 6 A: What's the matter?
B: I (break) my ankle.
- 7 A: What do I need to do next?
B: You (add) the sugar to the mixture and you (mix) it well.
- 8 A: Who (use) my car?
B: I have.
- 9 A: Are you new here?
B: No. Actually, I (live) here for almost ten years.
- 10 A: Pete is playing his music very loud.
B: Again! He (always/do) that!
- 11 A: Have you made plans for Saturday yet?
B: I (go) to the cinema with Jack.
- 12 A: Mr Collins is a very good teacher.
B: Well, he (teach) Maths for twenty-five years, you know.
- 13 A: Are you going to the concert on Saturday night?
B: Yes. Actually, I (already/buy) the tickets.
- 14 A: Hello, Simon.
B: Oh! We (always/meet) each other in this supermarket.

6

a) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

Dear Kathleen,

I 1) ...*'m writing*... (write) to tell you my news. My school 2) (choose) me to spend six weeks at a school in the USA. I'm very happy about it!

At the moment, I 3) (pack) things for my trip, because I 4) (leave) next week. My mother 5) (book) the ticket.

I 6) (wait) for this opportunity for ages, so I'm very excited. I 7) (finish) reading two books about the USA and I 8) (borrow) another one from the school library. I 9) (become) more and more nervous every day!

Well, I must go now. I've got a lot of things to do. I'll write to you from the USA.

Love,
Tracy

b) Which of the present forms in the text above are used to express:

- 1 actions which happened at an unstated time in the past
- 2 actions which started in the past and continue up to the present with emphasis on duration
- 3 actions happening at or around the moment of speaking
- 4 changing and developing situations
- 5 actions that we have arranged to do in the near future

State Verbs

State Verbs are verbs which describe a state rather than an action and therefore do not normally have continuous tenses. These include:

- verbs which express likes and dislikes: *like, love, dislike, hate, enjoy, prefer, adore, etc.* e.g. *I love chocolate ice cream.*
- verbs of the senses: *see, hear, smell, taste, feel, look, sound.* We often use *can* or *could* with these verbs when we refer to what we see, hear, etc. at the moment of speaking. e.g. *Jim must be at home. I can see his car parked outside.*
- verbs of perception: *know, believe, understand, realise, remember, forget, notice, recognise, think, seem, see (=understand), expect (=think), etc.* e.g. *I expect they will be late.*
- some other verbs such as *be, contain, include, belong, fit, need, matter, cost, mean, own, want, owe, have (=possess), require, weigh, wish, keep (=continue), etc.* e.g. *My uncle owns a hotel.*

Some of the above verbs are used in continuous tenses when they describe actions and not states. Study the following examples:

- I think* he's lying. (= believe)
I'm thinking about the plan. (= am considering)
- The food **tastes** delicious. (= has a delicious flavour)
He **is tasting** the food. (= is testing the flavour of)
- I can **see** some people. (= perceive with my eyes)
I **see** what you mean. (= understand)
I'm seeing my doctor tomorrow. (= am meeting)
- It **looks** as if they've finished the job. (= appears)
Mike **is looking** out of the window. (is directing his eyes)

- This perfume **smells** nice. (= has a nice smell)
He **is smelling** the milk. (= is sniffing)
- The baby's hair **feels** like silk. (= has the texture of)
She **is feeling** the baby's forehead. (= is touching)
- Bob **has** a Porsche. (= possesses)
He's **having a shower** at the moment. (= is taking a shower)
- The chicken **weighs** 2 kilos. (= has a weight of)
The butcher **is weighing** the meat. (= is measuring how heavy it is)
- This dress **fits** you perfectly. (= it is the right size)
We **are fitting** new locks. (= are putting in)
- He **appears** to be nervous. (= seems)
He **is appearing** in a new play. (= is taking part)
- He **is** a rude person. (= character - permanent state)
He **is being** rude. (= behaviour - temporary situation, usually with adjectives such as *careful, silly, (im)polite, lazy, etc.*)

Note: a) The verb *enjoy* can be used in continuous tenses to express specific preference.

e.g. *I'm enjoying this party a lot.* (specific preference)

BUT: *I enjoy going to parties.* (I enjoy parties in general.)

b) The verbs *look* (when we refer to a person's appearance), *feel* (= experience a particular emotion), *hurt* and *ache* can be used in either the continuous or simple tenses with no difference in meaning.

e.g. *You look/are looking great today.*

7

Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.

- A: Why *are you smelling*... (you/smell) the soap?
B: It (smell) lovely. It's like roses!
- A: Why (you/taste) the soup?
B: To see if it (taste) good. I think it needs more salt.
- A: I (feel) very tired.
B: You should go to bed early.
- A: I (see) Andy this evening.
B: I (see). So, you don't want to come to the cinema with me, do you?
- A: How much (the bag of apples/weigh)?
B: I don't know yet. The man (weigh) the bag now.
- A: I (think) about buying a new car soon.
B: Why? I (think) your car is fine. You don't need a new one.
- A: What (you/look) at?
B: The sky. It (look) as if it's going to rain.
- A: I really (enjoy) home-made food.
B: So do I, and I (enjoy) every bit of this meal.
- A: Why (you/feel) the radiator?
B: It (feel) cold in here. Is the heating on?
- A: That famous opera singer (appear) at the opera house tonight.
B: Yes. He (appear) to be feeling better after his operation.
- A: Chris (be) a sensible person, isn't he?
B: Yes, but in this case he (be) rather foolish.
- A: My dad (fit) the old blind from the living room in my bedroom today.
B: Really? (it/fit) that window?
- A: My back (hurt).
B: Why don't you lie down for a while?

Have gone (to) / Have been (to)



- ◆ She **has gone to** the office. (This means she has not come back yet. She is still at the office.)
- ◆ He **has been to** Rome twice. (This means that he has visited Rome twice; he is not there now. He has come back.)

Note: In this case **been** is used as the past participle of the verb **to go**.

8 Fill in the gaps with **have / has been (to)** or **have / has gone (to)**.

- 1 A: Hello, Jim! Have you seen Mum?
B: Yes. She **has gone to** the shops. She'll be back soon.
- 2 A: Where you today?
B: I the cinema.
- 3 A: Shall we go on a picnic this weekend?
B: Oh, yes! I not on a picnic for ages.
- 4 A: I'm going to India this year.
B: I never India.
A: Really? I there twice before.
- 5 A: Where are the children?
B: They the park to play football.
A: Dad with them?
B: Of course. Don't worry!

9 Underline the correct word in bold.

- 1 I always/**already** do the housework on Saturdays.
- 2 We haven't booked our summer holiday **just**/yet.
- 3 My brother has **just**/**ever** joined the football club.
- 4 Linda has **already**/**ever** bought a new dress for the party.
- 5 Have you **so far**/**ever** tasted Japanese food?
- 6 Joe has been in Paris **since**/**for** two weeks.
- 7 I have **never**/**just** seen this film before.
- 8 The secretary has typed twenty letters **yet**/**so far** this morning.
- 9 I have been working here **since**/**still** July.
- 10 The Taylors have moved house **recently**/**so far**.
- 11 They **still**/**already** haven't employed a new supervisor.

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present form.

- 1 A: Linda **is learning**... (learn) to drive at the moment.
B: I know. She told me last week.
- 2 A: Has Alan got a job?
B: Oh yes. He (be) the manager of a leisure centre.
- 3 A: Do you want to have a break now?
B: Not yet. I (write) a report for tomorrow's meeting.
- 4 A: It's ten o'clock. Have you given the manager his letters?
B: Yes, and I (also/type) six reports so far this morning.
- 5 A: Is Jeff still in the garden?
B: Yes. He (plant) flowers all afternoon.
- 6 A: That author is very well-known, isn't she?
B: Yes. She (write) twenty novels so far.
- 7 A: You look very happy today.
B: I am. I (just/hear) some good news.
- 8 A: What time (the play/start) tonight?
B: Seven o'clock, I think.
- 9 A: Are you new to this company?
B: Not really. In fact, I (work) here for almost two years.
- 10 A: Are you ready for the concert?
B: Yes. I (practise) for weeks.
- 11 A: Do you do any exercise at all?
B: Yes. Actually, I (go) swimming three times a week.