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Essential Grammar in Use

A self-study
reference
and practice
book for
elementary
students of
English

with answers

THIRD
EDITION

Raymond Murphy

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Thanks

For their help in producing this third edition of *Essential Grammar in Use*, I would like to thank Liz Driscoll, Jessica Roberts and Alison Sharpe. I would also like to thank the teachers and reviewers from various countries who provided me with feedback on the previous edition.

Illustrations by Kate Charlesworth, Richard Deverell, Gillian Martin, Roger Penwill, Lisa Smith, Ian West and Simon Williams

Design by Kamae Design

To the student (working without a teacher)

This is a grammar book for elementary students of English. There are 115 units in the book and each unit is about a different point of English grammar. There is a list of units at the beginning of the book (*Contents*).

Do not study all the units in order from beginning to end. It is better to choose the units that you *need* to do. For example, if you have a problem with the present perfect (*I have been, he has done* etc.), study Units 15–20.

Use the *Contents* or the *Index* (at the back of the book) to find the unit (or units) that you need.

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149 Tom _____ a shower every morning. A bat B having C is having D has

156 What _____ at the weekend? A do you usually do B are you usually doing C are you usually do D do you usually do

177 Sarah isn't feeling well. _____ a headache. A she has B she has got C she has D she's got

118 Where and Jeff _____ any clothes. A don't have B doesn't have C no have D doesn't got E hasn't got

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21 The weather _____ hot week. A is good B was good C was good D good E had good

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28 They _____ in a hotel from 1996 to 2003. A work B working C works D worked E are work

34 Candice _____ on the tennis team since last year. A go B went C goes D got E was

23 I _____ relations yesterday. A didn't watch B didn't watched C wasn't watched D didn't watch E didn't watching

70 How _____ I _____ your book? I didn't see it. A happened the accident B had happen the accident C has the accident happen D did the accident happen E the accident happen

27 What _____ at 11.30 yesterday? A were you doing B was you doing C you were doing D were you do E you was doing

26 Jack was reading a book when the phone _____ A ringing B ring C rang D was ringing E was ring

49 I saw Nancy and Steve this evening. They _____ in the bus stop. A were sitting B were sitting C were waiting D were waiting E were wait

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20 'Go there and find out!' 'What time _____?' A don't you see B have already arrived C haven't already arrived D hasn't arrived yet

Study guide

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

58 My car _____ by phone. A has been stolen B has been stolen C is been stolen D has been stolen E has been stolen

44 A _____ that woman today, but I don't remember where. A I see B I saw C I've seen D I've seen E I've seen

16 'How long _____ married?' 'Since 1970.' A you are B you have been C has you been D are you E have you been

26 'Do you know Lisa?' 'Yes, _____ her for a long time.' A I know B I've known C I know D I am knowing E I know

27 Richard has been to Canada _____ times recently. A he has been B he has been C he has been D he has been E he has been

18 'Where do I live?' '_____.' A For me answer B Since you remember C Try answer D I'll answer E I'll answer

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44 'Why is it in the garage?' '_____.' A is being repaired B is repairing C has been repaired D repaired E repair

25 'I can't find my keys.' 'Check _____.' A they're here and there B they're there C they're there D they're being there

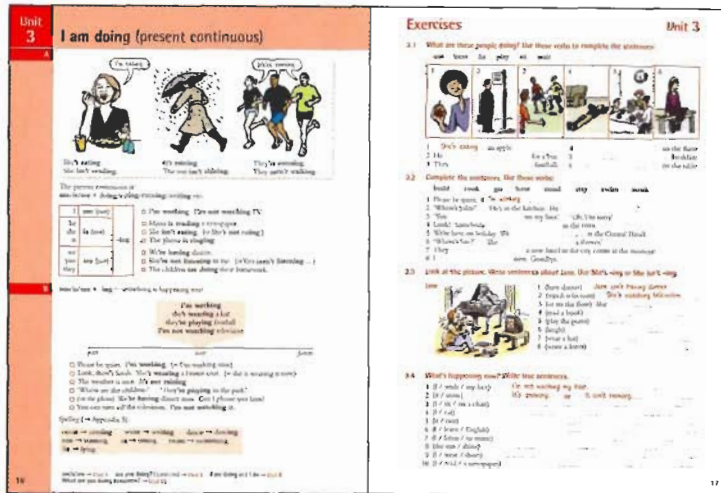
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51 'I _____ you've done well on your test.' A would thank B would you C didn't expect D would expect

47 'Somebody _____ the window.' A has broken B has broken C has broken D has broken

Study guide (pages 271–282)

Each unit is two pages. The information is on the left-hand page and the exercises are on the right:



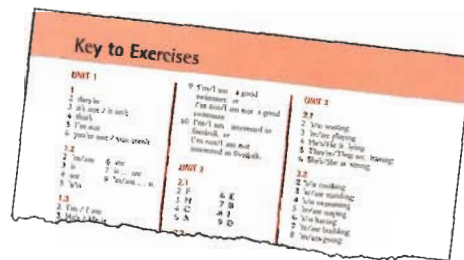
Information

Exercises

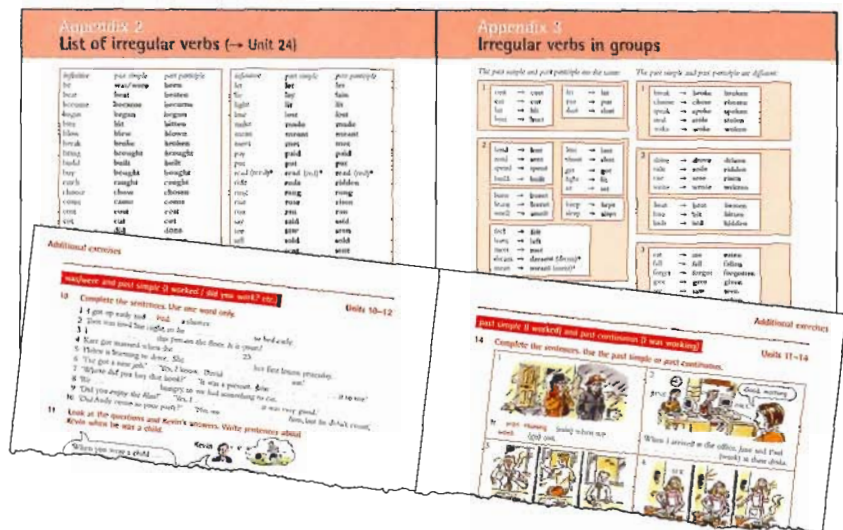
Study the left-hand page (information), and then do the exercises on the right-hand page.

Use the Key to check your answers. The Key is on pages 283–309.

Study the left-hand page again if necessary.



Don't forget the seven *Appendices* at the back of the book (pages 243–251). These will give you information about active and passive forms, irregular verbs, short forms, spelling and phrasal verbs.



There are also *Additional exercises* at the back of the book (pages 252–270). There is a list of these exercises on page 252.

CD Rom

You can buy this book with or without a CD Rom. On the CD Rom there are more exercises on all the units, and these are different from the exercises in the book. There are also more than 600 test questions.



To the teacher

The most important features of this book are:

- It is a grammar book. It does not deal with other aspects of the language.
- It is for elementary learners. It does not cover areas of grammar which are not normally taught at elementary level.
- It is a reference book with exercises. It is not a course book and is not organised progressively.
- It is addressed to learners and intended for self-study.

Organisation of the book

There are 115 units in the book, each one focusing on a particular area of grammar. The material is organised in grammatical categories, such as tenses, questions and articles. Units are *not* ordered according to difficulty, and should therefore be selected and used in the order appropriate for the learner(s). The book should *not* be worked through from beginning to end. The units are listed in the *Contents* and there is a comprehensive *Index* at the end of the book.

Each unit has the same format consisting of two facing pages. The grammar point is presented and explained on the left-hand page and the corresponding exercises are on the right. There are seven *Appendices* (pages 243–251) dealing with active and passive forms, irregular verbs, short forms (contractions), spelling and phrasal verbs. It might be useful for teachers to draw students' attention to these.

At the back of the book there is a set of *Additional exercises* (pages 252–270). These exercises provide 'mixed' practice bringing together grammar points from a number of different units (especially those concerning verb forms). There are 35 exercises in this section and there is a full list on page 252.

Also at the back of the book there is a *Study guide* to help students decide which units to study – see page 271.

Finally, there is a *Key* (pages 283–309) for students to check their answers to all the exercises in the book. An edition without the *Study guide* and *Key* is available for teachers who would prefer it for their students.

Level

The book is for elementary learners, i.e. learners with very little English, but not for complete beginners. It is intended mainly for elementary students who are beyond the early stages of a beginners' course. It could also be used by low-intermediate learners whose grammar is weaker than other aspects of their English or who have problems with particular areas of basic grammar.

The explanations are addressed to the elementary learner and are therefore as simple and as short as possible. The vocabulary used in the examples and exercises has also been restricted so that the book can be used at this level.

Using the book

The book can be used by students working alone (see *To the student*) or as supplementary course material. In either case the book can serve as an elementary grammar book.

When used as course material, the book can be used for immediate consolidation or for later revision or remedial work. It might be used by the whole class or by individual students needing extra help and practice.

In some cases it may be desirable to use the left-hand pages (presentation and explanation) in class, but it should be noted that these have been written for individual study and reference. In most cases, it would probably be better for teachers to present the grammar point in their preferred way with the exercises being done for homework. The left-hand page is then available for later reference by the student.

Some teachers may prefer to keep the book for revision and remedial work. In this case, individual students or groups of students can be directed to the appropriate units for self-study and practice.

CD Rom

The book is sold with or without a CD Rom. This contains further exercises on all the units in the book, as well as a bank of more than 600 test questions from which users can select to compile their own tests. The CD Rom is also available separately.

Essential Grammar in Use *Third Edition*

This is a new edition of *Essential Grammar in Use*. The differences between this edition and the second edition are:

- The book has been redesigned with new colour illustrations.
- There is one new unit (Unit 35) and some reorganisation, so that most units have different numbers from the previous edition.
- There are many (usually minor) revisions to the explanations, examples and exercises.
- There are two new pages of *Additional exercises* (pages 252–270).
- There is a new *Study guide* at the back of the book to help users decide which units to study.
- There is a new CD Rom with further exercises to accompany the book.

am/is/are

A

My name is Lisa. I'm 22. I'm not married. My favourite colour is blue. My favourite sports are football and swimming. I'm interested in art. I'm a student. I'm American. I'm from Chicago. My father is a doctor and my mother is a journalist.

LISA

B

positive

I	am	(I'm)
he		(he's)
she	is	(she's)
it		(it's)
we		(we're)
you	are	(you're)
they		(they're)

short form

negative

I	am not	(I'm not)
he		(he's not or he isn't)
she	is not	(she's not or she isn't)
it		(it's not or it isn't)
we		(we're not or we aren't)
you	are not	(you're not or you aren't)
they		(they're not or they aren't)

short forms

- I'm cold. Can you close the window, please?
- I'm 32 years old. My sister is 29.
- Steve is ill. He's in bed.
- My brother is afraid of dogs.
- It's ten o'clock. You're late again.
- Ann and I are good friends.
- Your keys are on the table.
- I'm tired, but I'm not hungry.
- Tom isn't interested in politics. He's interested in music.
- Jane isn't a teacher. She's a student.
- Those people aren't English. They're Australian.
- It's sunny today, but it isn't warm.



C

that's = that is there's = there is here's = here is

- Thank you. That's very kind of you.
- Look! There's Chris.
- 'Here's your key.' 'Thank you.'



1.1 Write the short form (she's / we aren't etc.).

- 1 she is she's 3 it is not 5 I am not
 2 they are 4 that is 6 you are not

1.2 Write am, is or are.

- 1 The weather is nice today. 5 Look! There Carol.
 2 I not rich. 6 My brother and I good tennis players.
 3 This bag heavy. 7 Emily at home. Her children at school.
 4 These bags heavy. 8 I a taxi driver. My sister a nurse.

1.3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Steve is ill. He's in bed.
 2 I'm not hungry, but thirsty.
 3 Mr Thomas is a very old man. 98.
 4 These chairs aren't beautiful, but comfortable.
 5 The weather is nice today. warm and sunny.
 6 '..... late.' 'No, I'm not. I'm early!'
 7 Catherine isn't at home. at work.
 8 '..... your coat.' 'Oh, thank you very much.'

1.4 Look at Lisa's sentences in 1A. Now write sentences about yourself.

- 1 (name?) My 5 (favourite colour or colours?)
 2 (from?) I My
 3 (age?) I 6 (interested in ... ?)
 4 (job?) I I

1.5 Write sentences for the pictures. Use:

afraid angry cold hot hungry thirsty



- 1 She's thirsty. 3 He 5
 2 They 4 6

1.6 Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use is/isn't or are/aren't.

- 1 (it / hot today) It isn't hot today. or It's hot today.
 2 (it / windy today) It
 3 (my hands / cold) My
 4 (Brazil / a very big country)
 5 (diamonds / cheap)
 6 (Toronto / in the US)

Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use I'm / I'm not.

- 7 (tired) I'm tired. or I'm not tired.
 8 (hungry) I
 9 (a good swimmer)
 10 (interested in football)

2.1 Find the right answers for the questions.

1 Where's the camera?	A London.	1 <u>G</u>
2 Is your car blue?	B No, I'm not.	2
3 Is Linda from London?	C Yes, you are.	3
4 Am I late?	D My sister.	4
5 Where's Ann from?	E Black.	5
6 What colour is your bag?	F No, it's black.	6
7 Are you hungry?	G In your bag.	7
8 How is George?	H No, she's American.	8
9 Who's that woman?	I Very well.	9

2.2 Make questions with these words.

- (is / at home / your mother) Is your mother at home ?
- (your parents / are / well) Are your parents well ?
- (interesting / is / your job)
- (the shops / are / open today)
- (from / where / you / are)
- (interested in sport / you / are)
- (is / near here / the post office)
- (at school / are / your children)
- (you / are / late / why)

2.3 Complete the questions. Use What ... / Who ... / Where ... / How ...

1	..... <u>How are</u> your parents?	They're very well.
2	..... the bus stop?	At the end of the street.
3	..... your children?	Five, six and ten.
4	..... these oranges?	£1.50 a kilo.
5	..... your favourite sport?	Skiing.
6	..... the man in this photograph?	That's my father.
7	..... your new shoes?	Black.

2.4 Write the questions.

1	(name?) <u>What's your name?</u>	 <p>PAUL</p> <p>Paul. No, I'm Australian. I'm 30. No, I'm a lawyer. Yes, I am. No, she's a designer. She's Italian. Anna. She's 27.</p>
2	(American?)	
3	(how old?)	
4	(a teacher?)	
5	(married?)	
6	(wife a lawyer?)	
7	(from?)	
8	(her name?)	
9	(how old?)	

2.5 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.).

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 Are you married? <u>No, I'm not.</u> | 4 Are your hands cold? |
| 2 Are you thirsty? | 5 Is it dark now? |
| 3 Is it cold today? | 6 Are you a teacher? |

I am doing (present continuous)

A



She's eating.
She **isn't** reading.



It's raining.
The sun **isn't** shining.



They're running.
They **aren't** walking.

The present continuous is:
am/is/are + doing/eating/running/writing etc.

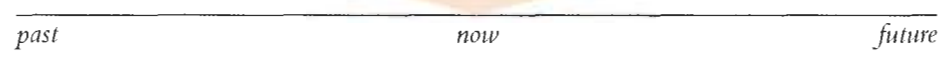
I	am (not)	-ing
he she it	is (not)	
we you they	are (not)	

- I'm working. I'm not watching TV.
- Maria **is reading** a newspaper.
- She **isn't eating**. (or She's not eating.)
- The phone **is ringing**.
- We're **having** dinner.
- You're **not listening** to me. (or You aren't listening ...)
- The children **are doing** their homework.

B

am/is/are + -ing = something is happening *now*:

I'm working
she's wearing a hat
they're playing football
I'm not watching television



- Please be quiet. I'm **working**. (= I'm working now)
- Look, there's Sarah. She's **wearing** a brown coat. (= she is wearing it now)
- The weather is nice. It's **not raining**.
- 'Where are the children?' 'They're **playing** in the park.'
- (on the phone) We're **having** dinner now. Can I phone you later?
- You can turn off the television. I'm **not watching** it.

Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

come → **coming** write → **writing** dance → **dancing**
 run → **running** sit → **sitting** swim → **swimming**
 lie → **lying**

am/is/are → **Unit 1** are you doing? (questions) → **Unit 4** I am doing and I do → **Unit 8**
 What are you doing tomorrow? → **Unit 25**

are you doing? (present continuous questions)

A

positive

I	am	
he		doing
she	is	working
it		going
we		staying
you	are	etc.
they		

question

am	I	
	he	doing?
is	she	working?
	it	going?
	we	staying?
are	you	etc.
	they	



- 'Are you feeling OK?' 'Yes, I'm fine, thanks.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'Yes, take an umbrella.'
- Why are you wearing a coat? It's not cold.
- 'What's Paul doing?' 'He's reading the newspaper.'
- 'What are the children doing?' 'They're watching television.'
- Look, there's Emily! Where's she going?
- Who are you waiting for? Are you waiting for Sue?

B

Study the word order:

is/are + *subject* + **-ing**

	Is	he	working today?
Where	Is	Paul	working today? (<i>not</i> Is working Paul today?)
Where	are	they	going?
Where	are	those people	going? (<i>not</i> Where are going those people?)







C

Short answers

Yes,	I	am.	No,	I'm	not.	or	No,	he	isn't.		
	he	is.		he's				we're		she	aren't.
	she			she's						it	
it	are.	it's	you're	they							
we		they're	they								






- 'Are you going now?' 'Yes, I am.'
- 'Is Paul working today?' 'Yes, he is.'
- 'Is it raining?' 'No, it isn't.'
- 'Are your friends staying at a hotel?' 'No, they aren't. They're staying with me.'

4.1 Look at the pictures and write the questions.

<p>1 (you / watch / it?) Are you watching it?</p>  <p>No, you can turn it off.</p>	<p>2 (you / go / now?)</p>  <p>Yes, see you tomorrow.</p>	<p>3 (it / rain?)</p>  <p>No, not at the moment.</p>
<p>4 (you / enjoy / the film?)</p>  <p>Yes, it's very funny.</p>	<p>5 (that clock / work?)</p>  <p>No, it's broken.</p>	<p>6 (you / wait / for a bus?)</p>  <p>No, for a taxi.</p>

4.2 Look at the pictures and complete the questions. Use:

cry eat go laugh look at read

<p>1 What are you reading ?</p> 	<p>2 Where she ?</p> 	<p>3 What ?</p> 
<p>4 Why ?</p> 	<p>5 What ?</p> 	<p>6 Why ?</p> 

4.3 Make questions from these words. Put the words in the right order.

- (is / working / Paul / today) **Is Paul working today**
- (what / the children / are / doing) **What are the children doing**
- (you / are / listening / to me)
- (where / your friends / are / going)
- (are / watching / your parents / television)
- (what / Jessica / is / cooking)
- (why / you / are / looking / at me)
- (is / coming / the bus)

4.4 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't. etc.).

- Are you watching TV? **No, I'm not.**
- Are you wearing a watch?
- Are you eating something?
- Is it raining?
- Are you sitting on the floor?
- Are you feeling well?

I do/work/like etc. (present simple)

A



They're looking at their books.
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice-cream.
He **likes** ice-cream.

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work** etc. = the *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	read	like	work	live	watch	do	have
he/she/it	reads	likes	works	lives	watches	does	has

Remember:

he works / **she lives** / **it rains** etc.

- I **work** in a shop. **My brother works** in a bank. (*not* My brother work)
- Lucy lives** in London. **Her parents live** in Scotland.
- It rains** a lot in winter.

I **have** → he/she/it **has**:

- John has** a shower every day.

Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

-es after -s / -sh / -ch:	pass → passes	finish → finishes	watch → watches
-y → -ies:	study → studies	try → tries	
also:	do → does	go → goes	

B

We use the present simple for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- I **like** big cities.
- Your English is good. You **speak** very well.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7.30 and **finishes** at 8 o'clock in the evening.
- The earth **goes** round the sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to build a hospital.

C

always/never/often/usually/sometimes + present simple

- Sue **always gets** to work early. (*not* Sue gets always)
- I **never eat** breakfast. (*not* I eat never)
- We **often go** away at weekends.
- Mark **usually plays** football on Sundays.
- I **sometimes walk** to work, but not very often.

I don't ... (negative) → **Unit 6** Do you ... ? (questions) → **Unit 7** I am doing and I do → **Unit 8**
always/usually/often etc. (word order) → **Unit 94**

5.1 Write these verbs with -s or -es.

- 1 (read) she reads 3 (fly) it 5 (have) she
- 2 (think) he 4 (dance) he 6 (finish) it

5.2 Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use:

eat go live ~~play~~ play sleep



- 1 He plays the piano. 4 tennis.
- 2 They in a very big house. 5 to the cinema a lot.
- 3 a lot of fruit. 6 seven hours a night.

5.3 Complete the sentences. Use:

boil close cost cost like like meet open ~~speak~~ teach wash

- 1 Maria speaks four languages.
- 2 The shops in the city centre usually at 9 o'clock in the morning.
- 3 The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening.
- 4 Tina is a teacher. She mathematics to young children.
- 5 My job is very interesting. I a lot of people.
- 6 Peter's car is always dirty. He never it.
- 7 Food is expensive. It a lot of money.
- 8 Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money.
- 9 Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
- 10 Julia and I are good friends. I her and she me.

5.4 Write sentences from these words. Use the right form of the verb (arrive or arrives etc.).

- 1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.
- 2 (to the cinema / never / I / go) I
- 3 (work / Martina / hard / always)
- 4 (like / chocolate / children / usually)
- 5 (Julia / parties / enjoy / always)
- 6 (often / people's names / I / forget)
- 7 (television / 'I'm / watch / never)
- 8 (usually / dinner / we / have / at 7.30)
- 9 (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear)

5.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use always/never/often/usually/sometimes.

- 1 (watch TV in the evening) I usually watch TV in the evening.
- 2 (read in bed) I
- 3 (get up before 7 o'clock)
- 4 (go to work/school by bus)
- 5 (drink coffee in the morning)

I don't ... (present simple negative)

A

The present simple negative is **don't/doesn't** + *verb*:



She **doesn't drink** coffee.



He **doesn't like** his job.

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

negative

I	don't	work
we	(do not)	
you		
they		
he	doesn't	like
she	(does not)	
it		

- I **drink** coffee, but I **don't drink** tea.
- Sue **drinks** tea, but she **doesn't drink** coffee.
- You **don't work** very hard.
- We **don't watch** television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't rain** very often.
- Gary and Nicole **don't know** many people.

B

Remember:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| I/we/you/they don't ... | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't like football. |
| he/she/it doesn't ... | <input type="checkbox"/> He doesn't like football. |

- I **don't** like Fred and **Fred doesn't** like me. (*not* Fred don't like)
- My car doesn't** use much petrol. (*not* My car don't use)
- Sometimes he is late, but **it doesn't** happen very often.

C

We use **don't/doesn't** + *infinitive* (**don't like** / **doesn't speak** / **doesn't do** etc.):


- I **don't like** washing the car. I **don't do** it very often.
- Sarah **speaks** Spanish, but she **doesn't speak** Italian. (*not* doesn't speaks)
- Bill **doesn't do** his job very well. (*not* Bill doesn't his job)
- Paula **doesn't** usually **have** breakfast. (*not* doesn't ... has)

6.1 Write the negative.

- 1 I play the piano very well. I don't play the piano very well.
- 2 Jane plays the piano very well. Jane
- 3 They know my phone number. They
- 4 We work very hard.
- 5 He has a bath every day.
- 6 You do the same thing every day.

6.2 Study the information and write sentences with like.

Do you like ... ?



BEN AND SOPHIE KATE YOU

1 classical music?	yes	no	?
2 boxing?	no	yes	?
3 horror films?	yes	no	

- 1 Ben and Sophie like classical music.
Kate
I classical music.
- 2 Ben and Sophie
Kate
I
- 3
.....
.....

6.3 Write about yourself. Use:

I never ... or I often ... or I don't ... very often.

- 1 (watch TV) I don't watch TV very often. or I never watch TV. or I often watch TV.
- 2 (go to the theatre)
- 3 (ride a bicycle)
- 4 (eat in restaurants)
- 5 (travel by train)

6.4 Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use don't/doesn't + these verbs:

cost go know ~~read~~ see use wear

- 1 I buy a newspaper every day, but sometimes I don't read it.
- 2 Paul has a car, but he it very often.
- 3 Paul and his friends like films, but they to the cinema very often.
- 4 Amanda is married, but she a ring.
- 5 I much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- 6 The Regent Hotel isn't expensive. It much to stay there.
- 7 Brian lives very near us, but we him very often.

6.5 Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- 1 Margaret speaks four languages – English, French, German and Spanish. (speak)
- 2 I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- 3 'Where's Martin?' 'I'm sorry. I ? (know)
- 4 Sue is a very quiet person. She very much. (talk)
- 5 Andy a lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)
- 6 It's not true! I it! (believe)
- 7 That's a very beautiful picture. I it very much. (like)
- 8 Mark is a vegetarian. He meat. (eat)

Do you ... ? (present simple questions)

A We use **do/does** in present simple questions:

positive

I	work
we	like
you	do
they	have
he	works
she	likes
it	does
	has

question

do	I we you they	work? like? do? have?
does	he she it	



B Study the word order:

do/does + *subject* + *infinitive*

Where	Do	you	work	on Sundays?
How often	Do	your friends	live	near here?
What	Does	Chris	play	tennis?
How much	do	your parents	live?	
	do	you	wash	your hair?
	does	this word	mean?	
	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome?

Questions with **always/usually/often**:

What	Do	you	always	have	breakfast?
	Does	Chris	often	phone	you?
	do	you	usually	do	at weekends?

What do you do? = What's your job?

- 'What do you do?' 'I work in a bank.'

C Remember:

do I/we/you/they ...

does he/she/it ...

Do they like music?

Does he like music?

D *Short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they do .
	he/she/it does .

No,	I/we/you/they don't .
	he/she/it doesn't .

- 'Do you play tennis?' 'No, I don't.'
- 'Do your parents speak English?' 'Yes, they do.'
- 'Does Gary work hard?' 'Yes, he does.'
- 'Does your sister live in London?' 'No, she doesn't.'

7.1 Write questions with Do ... ? and Does ... ?

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I like chocolate. How about you? | <i>Do you like chocolate</i> | ? |
| 2 I play tennis. How about you? | you | ? |
| 3 You live near here. How about Lucy? | Lucy | ? |
| 4 Tom plays tennis. How about his friends? | ..... | ? |
| 5 You speak English. How about your brother? | ..... | ? |
| 6 I do yoga every morning. How about you? | ..... | ? |
| 7 Sue often goes away. How about Paul? | ..... | ? |
| 8 I want to be famous. How about you? | ..... | ? |
| 9 You work hard. How about Anna? | ..... | ? |

7.2 Make questions from these words + do/does. Put the words in the right order.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 (where / live / your parents) | <i>Where do your parents live</i> | ? |
| 2 (you / early / always / get up) | <i>Do you always get up early</i> | ? |
| 3 (how often / TV / you / watch) | ..... | ? |
| 4 (you / want / what / for dinner) | ..... | ? |
| 5 (like / you / football) | ..... | ? |
| 6 (your brother / like / football) | ..... | ? |
| 7 (what / you / do / in your free time) | ..... | ? |
| 8 (your sister / work / where) | ..... | ? |
| 9 (to the cinema / often / you / go) | ..... | ? |
| 10 (what / mean / this word) | ..... | ? |
| 11 (often / snow / it / here) | ..... | ? |
| 12 (go / usually / to bed / what time / you) | ..... | ? |
| 13 (how much / to phone New York / it / cost) | ..... | ? |
| 14 (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what) | ..... | ? |

7.3 Complete the questions. Use these verbs:



~~do~~ do enjoy go like start teach work



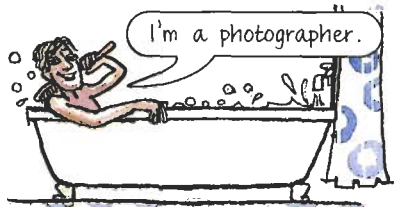



- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | What <i>do you do</i> | ? |
| 2 | it? | |
| 3 | What time | in the morning? |
| 4 | ..... | on Saturdays? |
| 5 | How | to work? |
| 6 | And your husband. What | ? |
| 7 | What | ? |
| 8 | ..... | his job? |

- I work in a bookshop.
It's OK.
At 9 o'clock.
Sometimes.
Usually by bus.
He's a teacher.
Science.
Yes, he loves it.

7.4 Write short answers (Yes, he does. / No, I don't. etc.).

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Do you watch TV a lot? | <i>No, I don't.</i> or <i>Yes, I do.</i> |
| 2 Do you live in a big city? | ..... |
| 3 Do you often ride a bicycle? | ..... |
| 4 Does it rain a lot where you live? | ..... |
| 5 Do you play the piano? | ..... |

8.1 Answer the questions about the pictures.

<p>1</p>  <p>Does he take photographs? <u>Yes, he does.</u> Is he taking a photograph? <u>No, he isn't.</u> What is he doing? <u>He's having a bath.</u></p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Is she driving a bus? Does she drive a bus? What is she doing?</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>Does he clean windows? Is he cleaning a window? What is he doing?</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>Are they teaching? Do they teach? What do they do?</p>

8.2 Complete the sentences with am/is/are or do/don't/does/doesn't.

- Excuse me, do you speak English?
- 'Where's Kate?' 'I know.'
- What's funny? Why you laughing?
- 'What your sister do?' 'She's a dentist.'
- It raining. I want to go out in the rain.
- 'Where you come from?' 'Canada.'
- How much it cost to send a letter to Canada?
- Steve is a good tennis player, but he play very often.

8.3 Put the verb in the present continuous (I am doing) or the present simple (I do).

- Excuse me, do you speak (you/speak) English?
- 'Where's Tom?' 'He's having (he/have) a shower.'
- I don't watch (I/not/watch) television very often.
- Listen! Somebody (sing).
- Sandra is tired. (she/want) to go home now.
- How often (you/read) a newspaper?
- 'Excuse me, but (you/sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
- I'm sorry, (I/not/understand). Can you speak more slowly?
- It's late. (I/go) home now.
(you/come) with me?
- What time (your father / finish) work every day?
- You can turn off the radio. (I/not/listen) to it.
- 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen. (he/cook) something.'
- Martin (not/usually/drive) to work. He
..... (usually/walk).
- Sue (not/like) coffee. (she/prefer) tea.

I have ... and I've got ...

A You can say **I have** or **I've got**, **he has** or **he's got**:

I	have
we	
you	
they	
he	has
she	
it	

or

I	have got	(I've got)
we		(we've got)
you		(you've got)
they		(they've got)
he	has got	(he's got)
she		(she's got)
it		(it's got)

short form



- I **have** blue eyes. or I **'ve got** blue eyes.
- Tim **has** two sisters. or Tim **has got** two sisters.
- Our car **has** four doors. or Our car **has got** four doors.
- Sarah isn't feeling well. She **has** a headache. or She **'s got** a headache.
- They like animals. They **have** a horse, three dogs and six cats. or They **'ve got** a horse ...

B I haven't got / have you got? etc.

negative

I	have not (haven't)	got
we		
you		
they		
he	has not (hasn't)	
she		
it		

question

have	I	got?
	we	
	you	
	he	
	she	
	it	

short answers

Yes,	I	have.
No,	we	
	you	haven't.
	they	
Yes,	he	has.
No,	she	
	it	hasn't.

- I **'ve got** a motorbike, but I **haven't got** a car.
- Tracey and Jeff **haven't got** any children.
- It's a nice house, but it **hasn't got** a garden.
- 'Have you got** a camera?' 'No, I **haven't.**'
- 'What have you got** in your bag?' 'Nothing. It's empty.'
- 'Has Helen got** a car?' 'Yes, she **has.**'
- What kind of car **has** she **got?**

C I don't have / do you have? etc.


In negatives and questions you can also use **do/does** ... :

- They **don't have** any children. (= They **haven't got** any children.)
- It's a nice house, but it **doesn't have** a garden. (= it **hasn't got** a garden)
- Does** Helen **have** a car? (= **Has** Helen **got** a car?)
- What **do** you **have** in your bag? (= What **have** you **got** in your bag?)

9.1 Write the short form with got (we've got / he hasn't got etc.).

- 1 we have got we've got 3 they have got 5 it has got
- 2 he has got 4 she has not got 6 I have not got

9.2 Read the questions and answers. Then write sentences about Mark.

<p>1 Have you got a car?</p> <p>2 Have you got a computer?</p> <p>3 Have you got a dog?</p> <p>4 Have you got a mobile phone?</p> <p>5 Have you got a watch?</p> <p>6 Have you got any brothers or sisters?</p>	 No. Yes. No. No. Yes. Yes, two brothers and a sister.	<p>1 <u>He hasn't got a car.</u></p> <p>2 He</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p>
---	---	--

What about you? Write sentences with I've got or I haven't got.

- 7 (a computer)
- 8 (a dog)
- 9 (a bike)
- 10 (brothers/sisters)

9.3 Write these sentences with got (I've got / have you got etc.). The meaning is the same.

- 1 They have two children. They've got two children.
- 2 She doesn't have a key. She hasn't got a key.
- 3 He has a new job.
- 4 They don't have much money.
- 5 Do you have an umbrella?
- 6 We have a lot of work to do.
- 7 I don't have your phone number.
- 8 Does your father have a car?
- 9 How much money do we have?

9.4 Write have got ('ve got), has got ('s got), haven't got or hasn't got.

- 1 Sarah hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
- 2 They like animals. They 've got three dogs and two cats.
- 3 Charles isn't happy. He a lot of problems.
- 4 They don't read much. They many books.
- 5 'What's wrong?' 'I something in my eye.'
- 6 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. I it.'
- 7 Julia wants to go to the concert, but she a ticket.

9.5 Complete the sentences. Use have/has got or haven't/hasn't got with:

- a lot of friends four wheels ~~a headache~~ six legs
- ~~a garden~~ much time a key

- 1 I'm not feeling well. I 've got a headache.
- 2 It's a nice house, but it hasn't got a garden.
- 3 Most cars
- 4 Everybody likes Tom. He
- 5 I can't open the door. I
- 6 An insect
- 7 We must hurry. We