

CAMBRIDGE

American English

GRAMMAR

Self-study reference
and practice for
students of English

IN USE

with answers

INTERMEDIATE

Fourth Edition

www.ZabanBook.com

زبان بوک

Raymond Murphy

with William R. Smalzer and Joseph Chapple

THE WORLD'S BEST-SELLING
GRAMMAR SERIES



www.ZabanBook.com

زبان بوک

Experience

Better

Learning

GRAMMAR
IN USE
INTERMEDIATE

Fourth Edition

COMPACT
disc

Raymond Murphy

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
www.cambridge.org

Grammar in Use Intermediate

Self-study reference and practice for
students of North American English

Fourth Edition

with answers

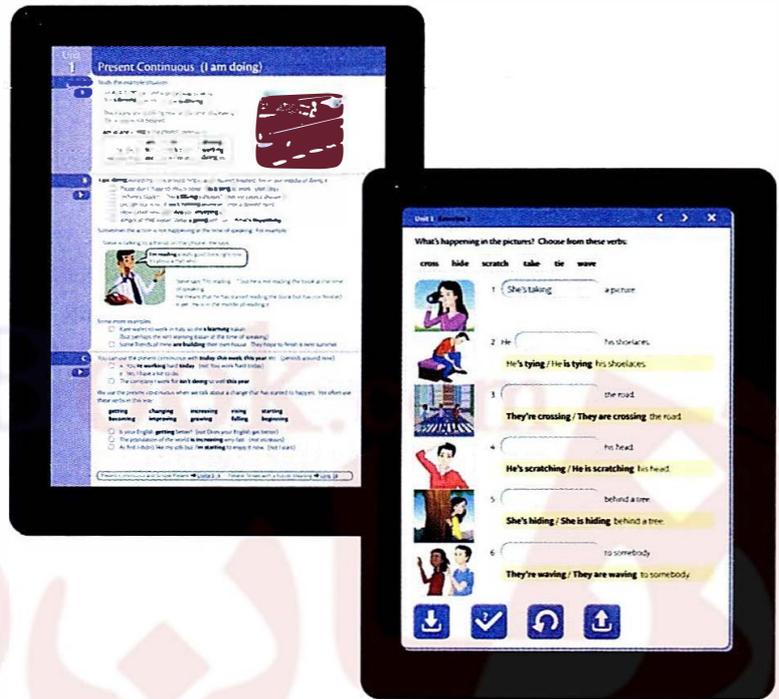
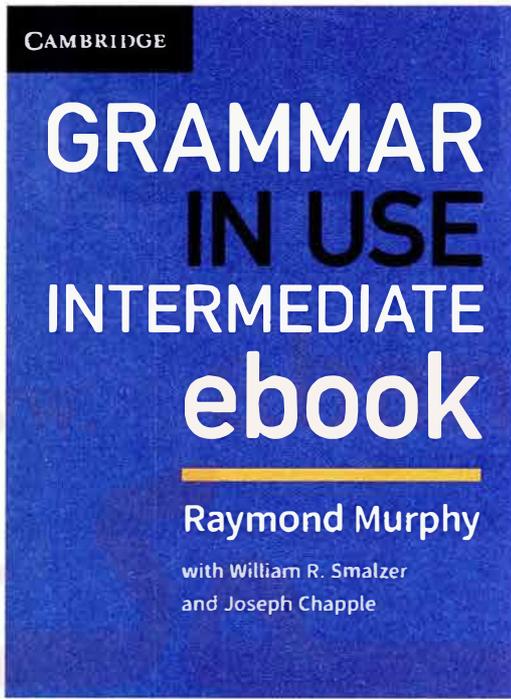
Raymond Murphy

with William R. Smalzer
and Joseph Chapple



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

The book is sold with or without an ebook. The ebook has the same grammar explanations and exercises as the book.



Using your ebook

You can use your ebook on an iPad, Android tablet, PC, or Mac.

Using your ebook, you can:



Listen to examples



Save your answers



Make notes



Highlight text



Bookmark pages



Use the dictionary

How to get your ebook

To access your ebook, follow the instructions on the inside front cover of this book.

Present Continuous (I am doing)

A Study this example situation:

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work.
She's **driving** to work. (= She **is driving** ...)

This means: she is driving *now*, at the time of speaking.
The action is not finished.

am/is/are + -ing is the *present continuous*:

I	am	(= I'm)	driving
he/she/it	is	(= he's, etc.)	working
we/you/they	are	(= we're, etc.)	doing etc.



B **I am doing** something = I started doing it, and I haven't finished. I'm in the middle of doing it.

- Please don't make so much noise. I'm **trying** to work. (*not* I try)
- "Where's Mark?" "He's **taking** a shower." (*not* He takes a shower)
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** anymore. (*not* It doesn't rain)
- How's your new job? **Are** you **enjoying** it?
- What's all that noise? What's **going** on? or What's **happening**?

Sometimes the action is not happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



I'm **reading** a really good book right now.
It's about a man who ...

Steve says "I'm reading ..." but he is *not* reading the book at the time of speaking.

He means that he has started reading the book but has not finished it yet. He is in the middle of reading it.

Some more examples:

- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's **learning** Italian.
(but perhaps she isn't learning Italian at the time of speaking)
- Some friends of mine **are building** their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.

C You can use the present continuous with **today, this week, this year**, etc. (periods around now):

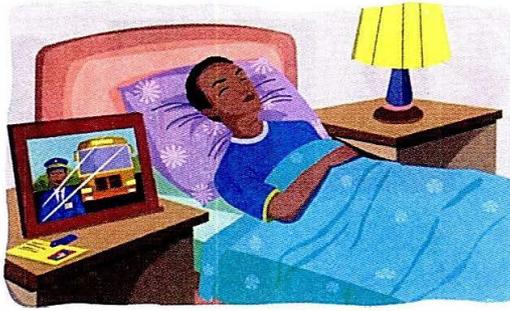
- A: You're **working** hard **today**. (*not* You work hard today)
B: Yes, I have a lot to do.
- The company I work for **isn't doing** so well **this year**.

We use the present continuous when we talk about a change that has started to happen. We often use these verbs in this way:

getting	changing	increasing	rising	starting
becoming	improving	growing	falling	beginning

- Is your English **getting** better? (*not* Does your English get better)
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast. (*not* increases)
- At first I didn't like my job, but I'm **starting** to enjoy it now. (*not* I start)

A Study this example situation:



Alex is a bus driver, but now he is asleep in bed.
He is not driving a bus. (He is asleep.)

but He **drives** a bus. (He is a bus driver.)

drive(s), work(s), do(es), etc., is the *simple present*:

I/we/you/they	drive/work/do , etc.
---------------	-----------------------------

he/she/it	drives/works/does , etc.
-----------	---------------------------------

B We use the simple present to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general:

- Nurses **take** care of patients in hospitals.
- I usually **leave** for work at 8 a.m.
- The earth **goes** around the sun.
- The coffee shop **opens** at 7:30 in the morning.

We say:

I **work** but he **works** you **go** but it **goes**
they **teach** but my sister **teaches** I **have** but he **has**

For spelling (-s or -es), see Appendix 6.

C We use **do/does** to make questions and negative sentences:

do	I/we/you/they	work?	I/we/you/they	don't	work
does	he/she/it	drive?	he/she/it	doesn't	drive
		do?			do

- I come from Japan. Where **do** you **come** from?
- I don't travel** a lot.
- What **does** this word **mean**? (*not* What means this word?)
- Rice **doesn't grow** in cold climates.

In the following examples, **do** is also the main verb (do you **do** / doesn't **do**, etc.):

- "What **do** you **do**?" "I work in a store."
- He's always so lazy. He **doesn't do** anything to help us.

D We use the simple present to say how often we do things:

- I get** up at 8:00 **every morning**.
- How often** do you **go** to the dentist?
- Julia **doesn't drink** coffee **very often**.
- Michael usually **plays** tennis two or three times a week.

E **I promise / I apologize**, etc.

Sometimes we do things by saying something. For example, when you promise to do something, you can say "**I promise ...**"; when you suggest something, you can say "**I suggest ...**":

- I promise** I won't be late.
- "What do **you suggest** I do?" "**I suggest** that you ..."

In the same way we say: **I agree ... / I advise ... / I insist ... / I refuse ... / I suppose ...**, etc.

Exercises

2.1 Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

cause(s) close(s) connect(s) go(es) live(s) speak(s)- take(s)

- 1 Tanya speaks German very well.
- 2 Ben and Jack to the same school.
- 3 Bad driving many accidents.
- 4 The museum at 4:00 on Sundays.
- 5 My parents in a very small apartment.
- 6 The Olympics place every four years.
- 7 The Panama Canal the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

2.2 Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1 Julia doesn't drink (not / drink) coffee very often.
- 2 What time (the banks / close) here?
- 3 I have a car, but I (not / use) it very much.
- 4 Where (Maria / come) from? Is she Colombian?
- 5 "What (you / do)?" "I'm an electrician."
- 6 Look at this sentence. What (this word / mean)?
- 7 David isn't in very good shape. He (not / get) any exercise.
- 8 It (take) me an hour to get to work in the morning. How long (it / take) you?

2.3 Complete the sentences using these verbs. Sometimes you need the negative.

believe eat flow ~~go~~ ~~grow~~ make rise tell translate

- 1 The earth goes around the sun.
- 2 Rice doesn't grow in cold climates.
- 3 The sun in the east.
- 4 Bees honey.
- 5 Vegetarians meat.
- 6 An atheist in God.
- 7 An interpreter from one language into another.
- 8 Liars are people who the truth.
- 9 The Amazon River into the Atlantic Ocean.

2.4 You ask Emily questions about herself and her family. Write the questions.

- 1 You know that Emily plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.
How often do you play tennis ?
- 2 Perhaps Emily's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Emily.
..... your sister
- 3 You know that Emily goes to the movies a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.
..... ?
- 4 You know that Emily's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Emily.
..... ?
- 5 You're not sure if Emily speaks Spanish. You want to know. Ask her.
..... ?
- 6 You don't know where Emily's grandparents live. You want to know. Ask Emily.
..... ?

2.5 Complete using the following:

I agree I apologize I insist I promise I recommend I suggest

- 1 Mr. Evans is not in the office today. I suggest you try calling him tomorrow.
- 2 I won't tell anybody what you said.
- 3 (in a restaurant) You must let me pay for the meal.
- 4 for what I said. I shouldn't have said it.
- 5 The new restaurant on Lake Street is very good. it.
- 6 I think you're absolutely right. with you.

A Compare:

Present continuous (I am doing)

We use the *continuous* for things happening at or around the time of speaking. The action is not complete.

I am doing

past now future

- The water **is boiling**. Be careful.
- Listen to those people. What language **are they speaking**?
- Let's go out. It **isn't raining** now.
- "I'm busy." "What **are you doing**?"
- I'm **getting** hungry. Let's go and eat.
- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's **learning** Italian.
- The population of the world **is increasing** very fast.

We use the *continuous* for *temporary* situations (things that continue for a short time):

- I'm **living** with some friends until I find a place of my own.
- A: You're **working** hard today.
B: Yes, I have a lot to do.

See Unit 1 for more information.

Simple present (I do)

We use the *simple* for things in general or things that happen repeatedly.

I do

past now future

- Water **boils** at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Excuse me, **do** you **speak** English?
- It **doesn't rain** very much in the summer.
- What **do** you usually **do** on weekends?
- I always **get** hungry in the afternoon.
- Most people **learn** to swim when they are children.
- Every day the population of the world **increases** by about 200,000 people.

We use the *simple* for *permanent* situations (things that continue for a long time):

- My parents **live** in Vancouver. They have lived there their whole lives.
- Joe isn't lazy. **He works** hard most of the time.

See Unit 2 for more information.

B I always do and I'm always doing

I always do something = I do it every time:

- I **always go** to work by car. (*not* I'm always going)

I'm always doing something = I do it too often or more often than normal. For example:



I'm always losing them = I lose them too often, or more often than normal.

- Eric is never satisfied. He's **always complaining**. (= he complains too much)
- You're **always looking** at your phone. Don't you have anything else to do?

Present Continuous and Simple Present 2
(I am doing and I do)

A

We use continuous forms (**I'm waiting**, **it's raining**, etc.) for actions and events that have started but haven't finished. Some verbs (for example, **know** and **like**) are not normally used in this way. We don't say "I am knowing" or "they are liking." We say "I **know**" and "they **like**."

The following verbs are not normally used in the present continuous:

like	want	need	prefer	
know	understand	recognize		
believe	suppose	remember	mean	
belong	fit	contain	consist	seem

- I'm hungry. I **want** something to eat. (*not* I'm wanting)
- Do** you **understand** what I **mean**?
- Anna **doesn't seem** very happy right now.

B

think

When **think** means "believe" or "have an opinion," we do not use the continuous:

- I **think** Mary is Canadian, but I'm not sure. (*not* I'm thinking)
- What **do** you **think** of my idea? (= what is your opinion?)

When **think** means "consider," the continuous is possible:

- I'm **thinking** about what happened. I often **think** about it.
- Nicky **is thinking** of giving up her job. (= she is considering it)

C

see hear smell taste look feel

We normally use the simple present (not the present continuous) with **see/hear/smell/taste**:

- Do** you **see** that man over there? (*not* are you seeing)
- The room **smells** bad. Let's open a window.
- This soup **doesn't taste** very good.

You can use the simple present or the present continuous to say how somebody **looks** or **feels** now:

- You **look** well today. *or* You're **looking** well today.
- How **do** you **feel** now? *or* How **are** you **feeling** now?

but

- I usually **feel** tired in the morning. (*not* I'm usually feeling)

D

am/is/are being

You can say **he's being** ..., **you're being** ..., etc., to say how somebody is behaving *now*:

- I can't understand why he's **being** so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
(**being** selfish = behaving selfishly now)
- "The path is icy. Don't slip." "Don't worry. I'm **being** very careful."

Compare:

- He never thinks about other people. He's very selfish.
(= he is selfish generally, not only now)
- I don't like to take risks. I'm a very careful person.

We use **am/is/are being** to say how a person is *behaving* (= doing something they can control) now.

It is not usually possible in other situations:

- Sam **is** sick. (*not* is being sick)
- Are** you tired? (*not* are you being tired)

Exercises

4.1 Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or simple present.

- Are you hungry? Do you want (you / want) something to eat?
- Alan says he's 90 years old, but nobody (believe) him.
- She told me her name, but (I / not / remember) it now.
- Don't put the dictionary away. (I / use) it.
- Don't put the dictionary away. (I / need) it.
- Air (consist) mainly of nitrogen and oxygen.
- Who is that man? What (he / want)?
- Who is that man? Why (he / look) at us?
- Who is that man? (you / recognize) him?
- (I / think) of selling my car. Would you be interested in buying it?
- I can't make up my mind. What (you / think) I should do?
- Alex wasn't well earlier, but (he / seem) OK now.

4.2 Use the words in parentheses to make sentences.

1 (you / not / seem / very happy today)
You don't seem very happy today.

2 Are you OK? You look worried.
(I / think / about something)

3 (who / this umbrella / belong to?)
I have no idea.

4 (this / smell / good)

5 Excuse me. (anybody / sit / there?)
No, it's free.

6 (these gloves / not / fit / me)
They're too small.

4.3 Are the underlined verbs OK? Correct them where necessary.

- Michelle is thinking of giving up her job. OK
- It's not true. I'm not believing it. I don't believe it
- I'm feeling hungry. Is there anything to eat?
- I've never eaten that fruit. What is it tasting like?
- I'm not sure what she does. I think she works in a store.
- Look over there. What are you seeing?
- You're very quiet. What are you thinking about?

4.4 Complete the sentences. Use is/are being (continuous) or is/are (simple).

- I can't understand why he's being so selfish. He isn't usually like that.
- You'll like Andrea when you meet her. She very nice.
- Sarah very nice to me right now. I wonder why.
- They very happy. They just got married.
- You're normally very patient, so why so unreasonable about waiting ten more minutes?
- Would you like something to eat? hungry?

1.3 List of irregular verbs

(* pronunciation)

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
flee	fled	fled
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read [red]*	read [red]*
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown/showed
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spit	spat	spat
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

Additional Exercises

4 Use your own ideas to complete B's sentences.

- 1 A: What's Chicago like? Is it a good place to visit?
 B: I have no idea. *I've never been* there.
- 2 A: How well do you know Ben?
 B: Very well. We since we were children.
- 3 A: Did you enjoy your vacation?
 B: Yes, it was really good. It's the best vacation
- 4 A: Is David still here?
 B: No, I'm afraid he isn't. about ten minutes ago.
- 5 A: I like your suit. I haven't seen it before.
 B: It's new. It's the first time
- 6 A: How did you cut your knee?
 B: I slipped and fell when tennis.
- 7 A: Do you ever go swimming?
 B: Not recently. I haven't a long time.
- 8 A: How often do you go to the movies?
 B: Hardly ever. It's been almost a year to the cinema.
- 9 A: I bought some new shoes. Do you like them?
 B: Yes, they're very nice. Where them?

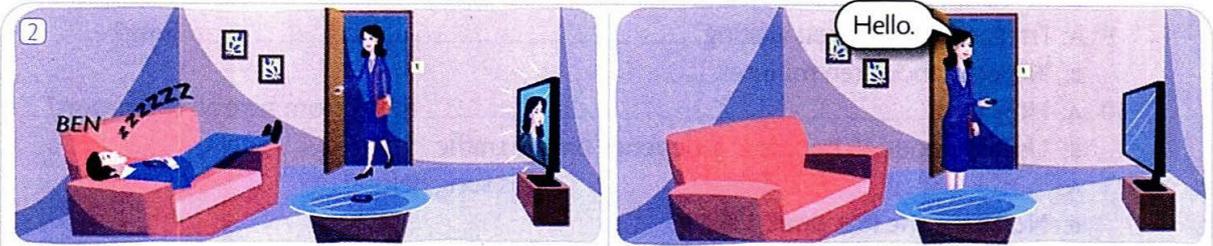
Present and Past

Units 1-16, 107, Appendix 2

5 Put the verb into the correct form: simple past (I did), past continuous (I was doing), past perfect (I had done), or past perfect continuous (I had been doing).



Yesterday afternoon Sarah *went* (go) to the train station to meet Matt. When she (get) there, Matt (already/wait) for her. His train (arrive) early.



When I got home, Ben (lie) on the sofa. The TV was on, but he (not/watch) it. He (fall) asleep and (snore) loudly. I (turn) the TV off, and just then he (wake) up.



Last night I (just/go) to bed and (read) a book when suddenly I (hear) a noise. I (get) up to see what it was, but I (not/see) anything, so I (go) back to bed.



Liz had to go to New York last week, but she almost (miss) the plane. She (stand) in line at the check-in desk when she suddenly (realize) that she (leave) her passport at home. Fortunately, she lives near the airport, so she (have) time to take a taxi home to get it. She (get) back to the airport just in time for her flight.



I (meet) Dan and Lucy yesterday as I (walk) through the park. They (be) to the gym where they (play) tennis. They (go) to a coffee shop and (invite) me to join them, but I (arrange) to meet another friend and (not/have) time.

6

Make sentences from the words in parentheses. Put the verb into the correct form: present perfect (I have done), present perfect continuous (I have been doing), past perfect (I had done), or past perfect continuous (I had been doing).

- 1 Amanda is sitting on the ground. She's out of breath.
(she / run) She has been running.
- 2 Where's my bag? I left it under this chair.
(somebody / take / it)
- 3 We were all surprised when Jess and Nick got married last year.
(they / only / know / each other / a few weeks)
- 4 It's still raining. I wish it would stop.
(it / rain / all day)
- 5 Suddenly I woke up. I was confused and didn't know where I was.
(I / dream)

Reported Speech

26 Complete the sentences using reported speech.

1



Can I speak to Paul, please?

I'll try again later.



Paul's gone out. I don't know when he'll be back. Do you want to leave a message?

YOU

A woman called at lunchtime yesterday and asked if she could speak to Paul. I told
 and
 I asked
, but she said later.
 But she never did.

2

We have no record of a reservation in your name.

We're sorry, but the hotel is full.



Do you have any rooms available anyway?

I went to New York recently, but my trip didn't begin well. I had made a hotel reservation, but when I got to the hotel, they told
 When I asked
 they said, but
 There was nothing I could do. I just had to look for somewhere else to stay.

3

Why are you visiting the country?

How long do you intend to stay?

Where will you be staying during your visit?

Immigration



We're on vacation.

After getting off the plane, we had to stand in line for an hour to get through immigration. Finally, it was our turn. The immigration officer asked us
, and we told
 Then he wanted to know and
 He seemed satisfied with our answers, checked our passports, and wished us a pleasant stay.

4

I'll call you from the airport when I arrive.

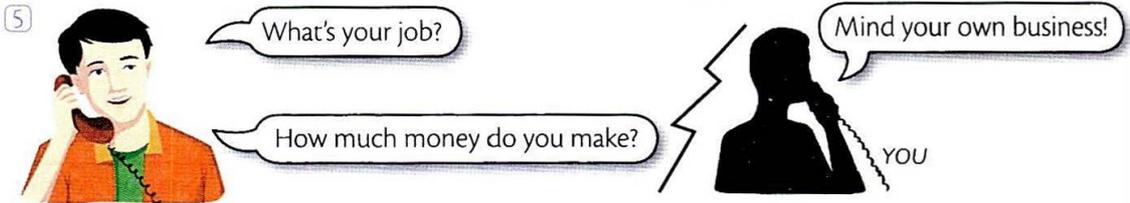


SUE

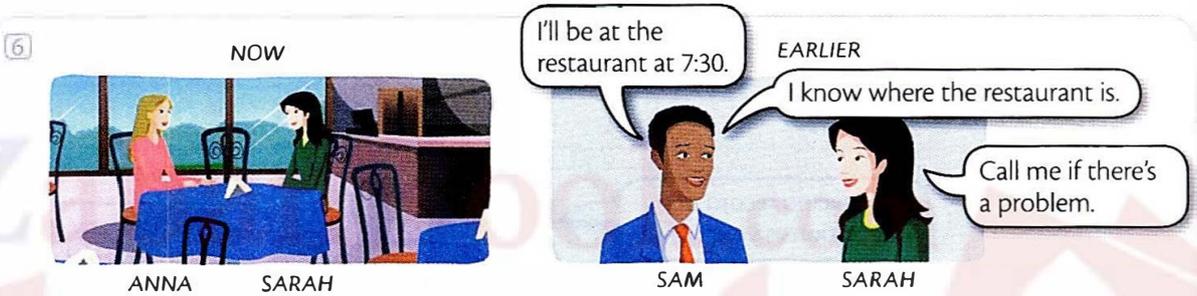
Don't come to the airport. I'll take the bus.

A: What time is Sue arriving this afternoon?
 B: About 3:00. She said

 A: Aren't you going to meet her?
 B: No, she said not She said that



A few days ago a man called from a marketing company and started asking me questions. He wanted to know and asked I don't like people calling and asking questions like that, so I told and ended the call.



Sarah and Anna are in a restaurant waiting for Sam.
 SARAH: I wonder where Sam is. He said
 ANNA: Maybe he got lost.
 SARAH: I don't think so. He said
 And I told



Five minutes later
 JOE: Is there anything to eat?
 JEN: You just said
 JOE: Well, I am now. I'd love a banana.
 JEN: A banana? But you said
 You told

-ing and to ...

27 Put the verbs into the correct form.

- 1 How old were you when you learned to drive ? (drive)
- 2 I don't mind walking home, but I'd rather take a taxi. (walk, take)
- 3 I can't make a decision. I keep my mind. (change)
- 4 He had made his decision and refused his mind. (change)
- 5 Why did you change your decision? What made you your mind? (change)
- 6 It was a really good vacation. I really enjoyed by the ocean again. (be)

This guide is to help you decide which units you need to study. The sentences in the guide are grouped together (*Present and Past*, *Articles and Nouns*, etc.) in the same way as the units in the *Contents* (pages iii–vi).

Each sentence can be completed using one or more of the alternatives (A, B, C, etc.). There are between two and five alternatives each time. IN SOME SENTENCES MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IS POSSIBLE.

If you don't know or if you are not sure which alternatives are correct, then you probably need to study the unit(s) in the list on the right. You will also find the correct sentence in this unit. (If two or three units are listed, you will find the correct sentence in the first one.)

There is a key to this study guide on page 367.

IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHICH IS RIGHT

STUDY UNIT

Present and Past

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 1.1 | At first I didn't like my job, but to enjoy it now.
A I'm starting B I start | 1, 3 |
| 1.2 | I don't understand this sentence. What ?
A does mean this word B does this word mean C means this word | 2, 47 |
| 1.3 | Michael tennis two or three times a week.
A is playing usually B is usually playing C usually plays D plays usually | 2, 3, 107 |
| 1.4 | How now? Better than before?
A you are feeling B do you feel C are you feeling | 4 |
| 1.5 | It was a boring weekend. anything.
A I didn't B I don't do C I didn't do | 5 |
| 1.6 | Matt while we were having dinner.
A called B was calling C has called | 6, 13 |

Present Perfect and Past

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------|
| 2.1 | Everything is going well. There any problems so far.
A weren't B have been C haven't been | 7 |
| 2.2 | Sarah has lost her passport again. This is the second time this
A has happened B happens C happened D is happening | 7 |
| 2.3 | "Are you hungry?" "No, lunch."
A I just had B I just have C I've just had | 8 |
| 2.4 | It raining for a while, but now it's raining again.
A stopped B has stopped C was stopped | 8 |
| 2.5 | My mother in Chile.
A grew up B has grown up C had grown up | 8, 14 |
| 2.6 | Why are you out of breath? ?
A Are you running B Have you run C Have you been running | 9 |
| 2.7 | Where's the book I gave you? What with it?
A have you done B have you been doing C are you doing | 10 |

UNIT 66

66.1

- 2 Amy was sitting in an armchair reading a book.
- 3 Nicole opened the door carefully, trying not to make any noise.
- 4 Sarah went out saying she would be back in an hour.
- 5 Kim worked in Rome for two years teaching English.
- 6 Anna walked around the town looking at the sights and taking pictures.

66.2

- 2 I got very wet walking in the rain.
- 3 Lauren had an accident driving to work.
- 4 My friend slipped and fell getting off a bus.
- 5 Emily hurt her back trying to lift a heavy box.
- 6 Two people were overcome by smoke trying to put out the fire.

66.3

Example answers:

- 2 Having bought our tickets / Having gotten our tickets
- 3 Having discussed the problem / Having talked about the problem / Having thought about the problem
- 4 Having said he was hungry
- 5 Having lost his job / Having given up his job / Having been fired from his job
- 6 Having spent most of his life / Having lived (for) most of his life

66.4

- 2 Thinking they might be hungry, ...
- 3 Being a vegetarian, ...
- 4 Not having a phone, ...
- 5 Having traveled a lot, ...
- 6 Not being able to speak the local language, ...
- 7 Having spent almost all our money, ...

UNIT 67

67.1

- 3 We went to **a** very nice restaurant ...
- 4 OK
- 5 I use **a** toothbrush ...
- 6 ... if there's **a** bank near here?
- 7 ... for **an** insurance company.
- 8 OK
- 9 ... we stayed in **a** big hotel.
- 10 If you have **a** problem ...
- 11 ... It's **an** interesting idea.
- 12 OK
- 13 It's **a** good game.
- 14 OK
- 15 ... wearing **a** beautiful necklace.
- 16 ... have **an** airport?

67.2

- 3 a key
- 4 a coat
- 5 ice
- 6 a cookie
- 7 electricity
- 8 a question
- 9 a minute
- 10 blood
- 11 a decision
- 12 an interview

67.3

- 2 days
- 3 meat
- 4 a line
- 5 jokes
- 6 friends
- 7 people
- 8 air
- 9 patience
- 10 an umbrella
- 11 languages
- 12 space

UNIT 68

68.1

- 1 b there's a lot of noise
- 2 a Light
b a light
- 3 a time
b a great time
- 4 a a glass of water
b broken glass
- 5 a a very nice room
b room

68.2

- 2 bad luck
- 3 trip
- 4 complete chaos
- 5 doesn't
- 6 some lovely scenery
- 7 very hard work
- 8 paper
- 9 heavy traffic
- 10 Your hair is ... it
- 11 is

68.3

- 2 furniture
- 3 chairs
- 4 hair
- 5 progress
- 6 permission
- 7 advice
- 8 experience
- 9 experiences
- 10 damage

68.4

- 2 I'd like some information about places to visit (in the town).
- 3 Can you give me some advice about which courses to take? / ... courses I can take?
- 4 I (just) got some good news.
- 5 It's a beautiful view (from here), isn't it?
- 6 What horrible/awful weather!

UNIT 69

69.1

- 3 They're vegetables.
- 4 It's a flower.
- 5 They're planets.
- 6 It's a game.
- 7 They're tools.
- 8 They're rivers.
- 9 It's an insect.
- 10 They're languages.

69.2

- 2 He's a waiter.
- 3 She's a journalist.
- 4 He's a surgeon.
- 5 He's a chef.
- 6 He's a plumber.
- 7 She's a tour guide.
- 8 She's an interpreter.

69.3

- 2 a careful driver
- 3 some books
- 4 books
- 5 sore feet
- 6 a sore throat
- 7 a lovely present
- 8 some students
- 9 without an umbrella
- 10 Some people

69.4

- 4 a
- 5 Some
- 6 an
- 7 – (You're always asking questions!)
- 8 a
- 9 – (Do you like staying in hotels?)
- 10 Some
- 11 – (Those are nice shoes.)
- 12 You need **a** visa to visit **some** countries
- 13 Kate is **a** teacher. Her parents were teachers too.
- 14 He's **a** liar. He's always telling lies.

Index

The numbers in the index are unit numbers, not page numbers.

a/an 67–70

- a/an* and *the* 70, 71A
- a little / a few* 85D–E
- such a/an* 100

able (be able to) 25

about

- adjective + *about* 127, 128A
- verb + *about* 130–131

accuse (of) 60B, 132A

active and passive 40

adjectives 96–99

- adjective + *to* ... 63–64
- the* + adjective 74B
- adjectives ending in *-ing* and *-ed* 96
- order of adjectives 97
- adjectives after verbs 97C
- adjectives and adverbs 98–99
- comparative 102–104
- superlative 105
- adjective + preposition 127–128

advantage (of/in/to) 58A, 126B

adverbs

- adjectives and adverbs 98–99
- comparatives 102B
- position of adverbs with the verb (*always, also, etc.*) 107

advice (noncount noun) 68B

advise (+ to ...) 53B

afford (+ to ...) 52A, 54A

afraid (of) 128A

- I'm afraid so/not* 49D
- afraid to do* and *afraid of doing* 64A

after

- after* + present simple / present perfect 24A–B
- after* + *-ing* 58B, 66B
- look after* 130D

ago 12C

agree (+ to ...) 52A, 54A

all 86, 88

- all* and *all the* 73B, 86B
- all (of)* 86
- all* and *both* 87D
- all, every* and *whole* 88
- position of *all* 107D

alleged (it is alleged ...) 43A

allow (+ to ... and *-ing*) 53B, 64D

already 8D, 108D

- position of *already* 107
- also* (position of *also*) 107

although 110

always

- I always do* and *I'm always doing* 3B
- position of *always* 107

amazed

- amazed* + *to* ... 63C
- amazed at/by* 127C

an see a

angry (about/with/for) 127B

annoyed (about/with/for) 127B

answer

- an answer to something* 126D
- to answer a question* (no preposition) 129B

any 67C, 83–84

- any* and *some* 83
- anybody/anyone/anything/anywhere* 83–84
- not ... any* 84
- any* and *no* 84D
- any (of)* 86
- any* and *either* 87D
- any* + comparative 103B
- anymore / any longer* 108B

apologize (to somebody for) 60, 129A, 132B

apostrophe (in short forms)

Appendix 5

apostrophe s ('s) 79, 81A

appear (+ to ...) 52B

apply (for) 130B

approve (of + *-ing*) 60A, 132A

aren't I? (tag question) 50D

arrange (+ to ...) 52A, 54A

arrive (in/at) 123B

articles (a/an/the) 67–76

- a/an* 67–70
- a/an* and *the* 70, 71A
- the* 70–76
- school / the school, etc.* 72
- children / the children, etc.* 73
- the* with names 75–76

as 104, 113–115

- as soon as* 24A–B
- as ... as* (in comparative sentences) 104
- as long as* 112B
- as* (= at the same time as) 113A
- as* and *when* 113
- as* (= because) 113B
- as* and *like* 114
- as if / as though* 115

ashamed (of) 128A

ask

- ask* in passive sentences 42A
- ask (somebody) to do something* 46D, 53A
- ask how/what* + *to* ... 52D
- ask somebody* (no preposition) 129B
- ask somebody for* 130B

astonished (at/by) 127C

at

- at* (time) 118
- at the end* and *in the end* 119B
- at* (position) 120–4
- at the age of* ... 124D
- adjective + *at* 127B–C, 128B
- verb + *at* 129

attitude (about/to/toward/towards) 126D

auxiliary verbs (see also modal verbs)

- in questions 47A–B
- in short answers, etc. 49
- in tag questions 50

avoid (+ *-ing*) 51A, 54A

aware (of) 128A

away (verb + away) 134, 142

back

- in/on the back* 121D, Appendix 7
- back up* 140D
- verb + *back* 142

bad (at) 128B

baggage (noncount noun) 68B

base form of verb Appendix 1

- subjunctive 32A
- after *make* and *let* 53C
- see/hear somebody do* 65

because (of) 110B–C

bed (in bed / to bed) 72C, 122A

been to 7A, 123A

before

- before* + simple present 24A
- before* + *-ing* 58B

begin (+ *-ing* or *to* ...) 54C

beginning (at the beginning) 119B

being (he is and he is being) 4D

believe (in) 133A

believed (it is believed ...) 43A

better 102C

- had better* 33A–B

between (noun + between) 126E

blame 132B

bored

- bored* and *boring* 96
- bored with* 127C

born (I was born ...) 42C

both (of) 87

- both ... and* 87C
- both* and *all* 87D
- position of *both* 107D

bother (+ *-ing* or *to* ...) 54C

bottom (at the bottom) 121C

bound (bound to do) 63E

bread (noncount noun) 68B

break

- break into* 133B
- break down* 134B, 139D
- break up* 141D

British English Appendix 7

busy (busy doing something) 61D

by 117, 125

- by* after the passive 40B, 125C
- by* (+ *-ing*) 58B
- by myself / yourself, etc.* 81E
- by (the time)* 117
- by* and *until* 117B
- by chance / by mistake, etc.* 125A
- by car / by bus, etc.* 125B
- a play by Shakespeare, etc.* 125C
- adjective + *by* 127C

GRAMMAR IN USE INTERMEDIATE

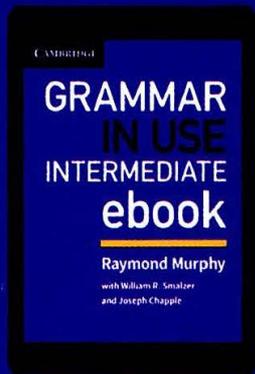


With answers • Fourth Edition

The grammar reference and practice book for students of American English

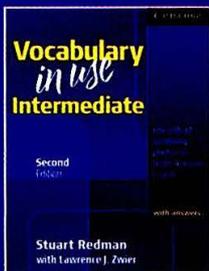
Simple explanations, clear examples, and easy-to-understand exercises make this book perfect for both self-study and classroom activities.

- Test yourself and find out your strengths and weaknesses with a simple Study Guide.
- Learn about the grammar and then practice, with explanations on the left-hand page and exercises on the right.
- Improve your understanding with even more exercises in the back of the book.
- Check your answers with the easy-to-use answer key.

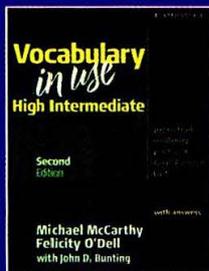


Grammar in Use Intermediate is available in the following formats:

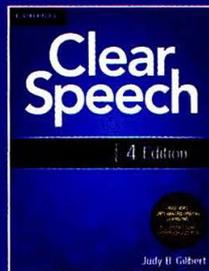
ISBN	with answers	without answers
978-1-108-61761-1	●	
978-1-108-44945-8	●	
978-1-108-44939-7		●



ISBN 978 0 521 12375 4



ISBN 978 0 521 12386 0



ISBN 978 1 108 65933 8

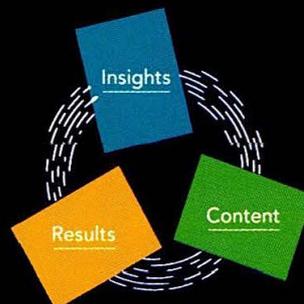
Also available:

VOCABULARY IN USE INTERMEDIATE
VOCABULARY IN USE HIGH INTERMEDIATE
CLEAR SPEECH

Better Learning is our simple approach where insights shape content that drives results.

Discover more:

cambridge.org/betterlearning



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
www.cambridge.org

ISBN 978-1-108-61761-1

