



Intermediate

Oxford Practice Grammar

with answers

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John Eastwood



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Practice
Grammar

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2 Sentence structure: subject, verb, object, etc.

1 Sentence structure

The parts of a sentence are the subject, verb, object, complement and adverbial. A statement begins with the subject and the verb. There are five main structures which we can use to make a simple statement.

1	SUBJECT	VERB
	<i>My arms</i>	<i>are aching.</i>
	<i>Something</i>	<i>happened.</i>

2	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
	<i>I</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>a rest.</i>
	<i>Five people</i>	<i>are moving</i>	<i>the piano.</i>

The subject and object can be a pronoun (e.g. **I**) or a noun phrase (e.g. **the piano**).

3	SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT
	<i>This piano</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>heavy.</i>
	<i>It</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>a big problem.</i>

The complement can be an adjective (e.g. **heavy**) or a noun phrase (e.g. **a big problem**). The complement often comes after **be**. It can also come after **appear**, **become**, **get**, **feel**, **look**, **seem**, **stay** or **sound**. → For adjectives and word order see **Unit 104.2**.

4	SUBJECT	VERB	ADVERBIAL
	<i>It</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>on my foot.</i>
	<i>Their house</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>nearby.</i>

An adverbial can be a prepositional phrase (e.g. **on my foot**) or an adverb (e.g. **nearby**).

5	SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	OBJECT
	<i>It</i>	<i>'s giving</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>backache.</i>
	<i>David</i>	<i>bought</i>	<i>Melanie</i>	<i>a present.</i>

We use two objects after verbs like **give** and **send** (see **Unit 3**).

2 Adverbials

We can add adverbials to all the five main structures.

*My arms are aching **terribly**. I **really** need a rest.*

***Of course** this piano is heavy. **Fortunately** their house is nearby.*

***To everyone's surprise**, David **actually** bought Melanie a present **yesterday**.*

Mike and Harriet are moving their piano upstairs. Tom, Melanie and David are helping them.



A Parts of the sentence 1

Mike and Harriet are on holiday. They are sending an email to David and Melanie. Look at each underlined phrase and say what part of the sentence it is: subject, verb, object, complement or adverbial.

- ◆ We're having a great time. object
- 1 The weather is marvellous. _____
- 2 We really enjoy camping. _____
- 3 It's great fun. _____
- 4 We're on a farm. _____
- 5 We like this place. _____
- 6 The scenery is beautiful. _____

B Sentence structure 1

After moving the piano, the five friends had a rest and a cup of tea.

Look at this part of their conversation and then write the letters (a–e) in the correct place.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|
| a) David: That was a difficult job. | ◆ Subject + verb | <u>b</u> |
| b) Tom: I agree. | 1 Subject + verb + object | _____ |
| c) Mike: I'm on my deathbed. | 2 Subject + verb + complement | _____ |
| d) David: Someone should give us a medal. | 3 Subject + verb + adverbial | _____ |
| e) Harriet: I've made some more tea. | 4 Subject + verb + object + object | _____ |

C Word order 1

Put the words in the correct order and write the statements.

- ◆ is / Melanie / very nice Melanie is very nice.
- 1 football / likes / Tom _____
- 2 an accident / David / had _____
- 3 moved / the piano / we _____
- 4 a tall woman / Harriet / is _____
- 5 sat / on the floor / everyone _____
- 6 gave / some help / Mike's friends / him _____

D Adverbials 2

These sentences are from a news report. Write down the two adverbials in each sentence. Each adverbial is a prepositional phrase or an adverb.

- ◆ Prince Harry opened a new sports centre in Stoke yesterday.
in Stoke yesterday
- 1 He also spoke with several young people.

- 2 The sports centre was first planned in 2012.

- 3 Naturally, the local council could not finance the project without help.

- 4 Fortunately, they managed to obtain money from the National Lottery.

3 Direct and indirect objects

1 Introduction

Henry gave Claire some flowers.

Here the verb **give** has two objects. **Claire** is the indirect object, the person receiving something. **Some flowers** is the direct object, the thing that someone gives.

Henry gave some flowers to Claire.

Here **give** has a direct object (**some flowers**) and a phrase with **to**. **To** comes before **Claire**, the person receiving something.

Here are some more examples of the two structures.



	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT
Emma gave	Rachel	a ticket.
I'll send	my cousin	a text.
We bought	all the children	an ice cream.

	DIRECT OBJECT	PHRASE WITH TO/FOR
Emma gave	the ticket	to Rachel.
I'll send	a text	to my cousin.
We bought	ice creams	for all the children.

2 To or for?

We give something **to** someone, and we buy something **for** someone.

We can use **to** with these verbs: **bring, feed, give, hand, lend, offer, owe, pass, pay, post, promise, read, sell, send, show, take, teach, tell, throw, write**

Vicky paid the money **to** the cashier.
OR Vicky paid the cashier the money.

Let me read this news item **to** you.
OR Let me read you this news item.

We showed the photos **to** David.
OR We showed David the photos.

We can use **for** with these verbs: **book, bring, build, buy, choose, cook, fetch, find, get, leave, make, order, pick, reserve, save**

They found a spare ticket **for** me.
OR They found me a spare ticket.

I've saved a seat **for** you.
OR I've saved you a seat.

Melanie is making a cake **for** David.
OR Melanie is making David a cake.

3 Give + pronoun

Sometimes there is a pronoun and a noun after a verb such as **give**.

The pronoun usually comes before the noun.

Henry is very fond of Claire. He gave **her some flowers**.

We use **her** because Claire is mentioned earlier. **Her** comes before **some flowers**.

Henry bought some flowers. He gave **them to Claire**.

We use **them** because the flowers are mentioned earlier. **Them** comes before **Claire**.

A Give 1

Look at the Christmas presents and write sentences about them. Put one of these words at the end of each sentence: *necklace, scarf, sweater, tennis racket, watch.*

◆ To Mike
From Harriet



1 To Melanie
From David



2 To Alex
From Laura



3 To Matthew
From Emma



4 To Claire
From Henry



◆ Harriet gave Mike a watch.

1

3

2

4

B Indirect object or to? 1

Write the information in one sentence. Put the underlined part at the end of the sentence. Sometimes you need *to*.

◆ Daniel lent something to Vicky. It was his phone.

→ Daniel lent Vicky his phone.

◆ Mark sent a message. It was to his boss.

→ Mark sent a message to his boss.

1 Emma sold her bike. Her sister bought it.

→ Emma

2 Tom told the joke. He told all his friends.

→ Tom

3 Melanie gave some help. She helped her neighbour.

→ Melanie

4 Ilona wrote to her teacher. She wrote a letter.

→ Ilona

C To or for? 2

Mark's boss at Zedco is Mr Atkins. He is telling people to do things. Put in *to* or *for*.

◆ Give these papers to my secretary.

3 Don't show these plans _____ anyone.

◆ Could you make some coffee for us?

4 Leave a message _____ my secretary.

1 Book a flight _____ me, could you?

5 Fetch the file _____ me, could you?

2 Can you post this parcel _____ the office?

6 Send an email _____ all managers.

D Give + pronoun 3

Complete each answer using the words in brackets. Sometimes you need to use *to* or *for*.

◆ **Matthew:** Why is everyone laughing? (a funny story / us)

Vicky: Daniel told us a funny story.

◆ **Alex:** There's some fish left over. (it / the cat)

Laura: I'll feed it to the cat.

1 **Mark:** What are you doing with those bottles? (them / the bottle bank)

Sarah: I'm taking _____

2 **Alex:** How are things with you, Daniel? (a job / me)

Daniel: Fine. Someone has offered _____

3 **David:** What about those papers you found? (them / the police)

Tom: Oh, I handed _____

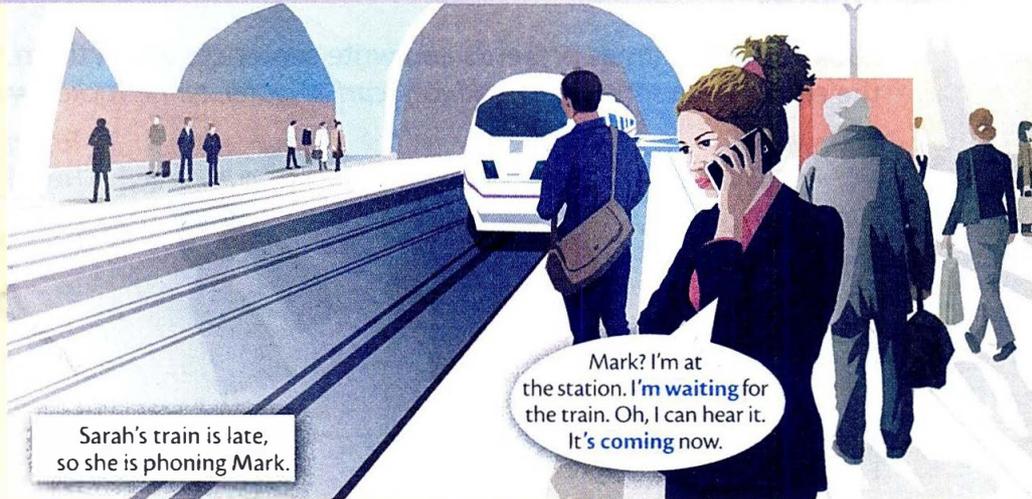
4 **Emma:** It's pouring with rain, look. (my umbrella / you)

Rachel: It's OK. I'll lend _____

4 Present Continuous

1 Introduction

The Present Continuous means that we are in the middle of an action.



2 Form

The Present Continuous is the present tense of **be** + an -ing form.

POSITIVE	<i>I am looking</i> OR <i>I'm looking</i> <i>You/we/they are looking</i> OR <i>You/we/they're looking</i> <i>He/she/it is looking</i> OR <i>He/she/it's looking</i>
NEGATIVE	<i>I'm not looking</i> <i>you/we/they aren't looking</i> OR <i>you're/we're/they're not looking</i> <i>he/she/it isn't looking</i> OR <i>he's/she's/it's not looking</i>
QUESTION	<i>am I looking?</i> <i>are you/we/they looking?</i> <i>is he/she/it looking?</i>

I'm getting the lunch ready.

We're looking for a post office.

What are you doing?

The train is coming, look.

Rachel isn't wearing her new dress.

Who is Vicky dancing with?

→ For rules about the spelling of the -ing form see **page 320**.

3 Use

We use the Present Continuous to say that we are in the middle of an action.

I'm waiting for the train. (I'm at the station now.)

I'm getting the lunch ready. (I'm in the kitchen now.)

I'm waiting means that I am in the middle of a period of waiting. The wait is not yet over.

We can also use the Present Continuous when we are in the middle of something but not actually doing it at the moment of speaking.

I must get back to the office. We're working on a new project.

I'm quite busy these days. I'm doing a course at college.

We can use the Present Continuous when things are changing over a long period.

The number of cars on the road is increasing. The earth is slowly getting warmer.

→ For the future meaning of the Present Continuous see **Unit 26.1**.

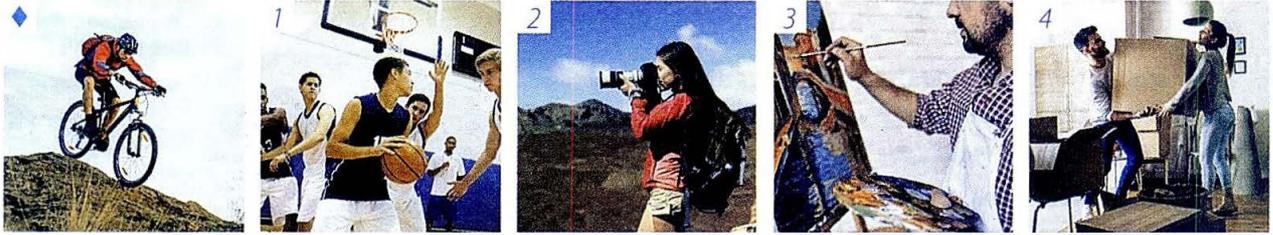
I'm playing badminton with Matthew tomorrow.

A Form 2

Look at the pictures and say what people are doing.

Use these verbs: *carry, paint, play, ride, take*

Use these objects: *a bicycle, a box, a photo, a picture, basketball*



◆ He's riding a bicycle.

- 1 _____ 3 _____
 2 _____ 4 _____

B Form 2

Rachel is in the computer room at college. Complete her conversation with Andrew.

Put in a Present Continuous form of the verb.

Andrew: What **◆** *are you doing?* _____ (you / do)

Rachel: **◆** *I'm emailing* _____ (I / email) a friend. He's a DJ. Vicky and I ¹ _____ (try) to organize a party.

Andrew: That sounds a lot of work. How ² _____ (you / find) time for your studies?

Rachel: Well, as I said, Vicky ³ _____ (help) me. ⁴ _____ (we / get) on all right. ⁵ _____ (we / not / spend) too much time on it. ⁶ _____ (it / not / take) me away from my studies, don't worry about that. Oh, sorry, ⁷ _____ (you / wait) for this computer?

Andrew: Yes, but there's no hurry.

Rachel: ⁸ _____ (I / correct) the last bit of the email. I've nearly finished.

C Use 3

What can you say in these situations? Add a sentence with the Present Continuous.

◆ A friend rings you up in the middle of *Neighbours*, your favourite soap opera.

Is it important? *I'm watching 'Neighbours'.* _____

1 A friend is at your flat and suggests going out, but you can see rain outside.

I don't want to go out now. Look, _____

2 A friend calls you at work.

Sorry, I can't talk now. _____

3 You want to get off the bus, but the man next to you is sitting on your coat.

Excuse me, _____

4 A friend wants to talk to you, but you have just started to write an important letter.

Can I talk to you later? _____

5 You have been ill, but you're better now than you were.

I'm OK now. _____

5 Present Simple

1 Use

We use the Present Simple for

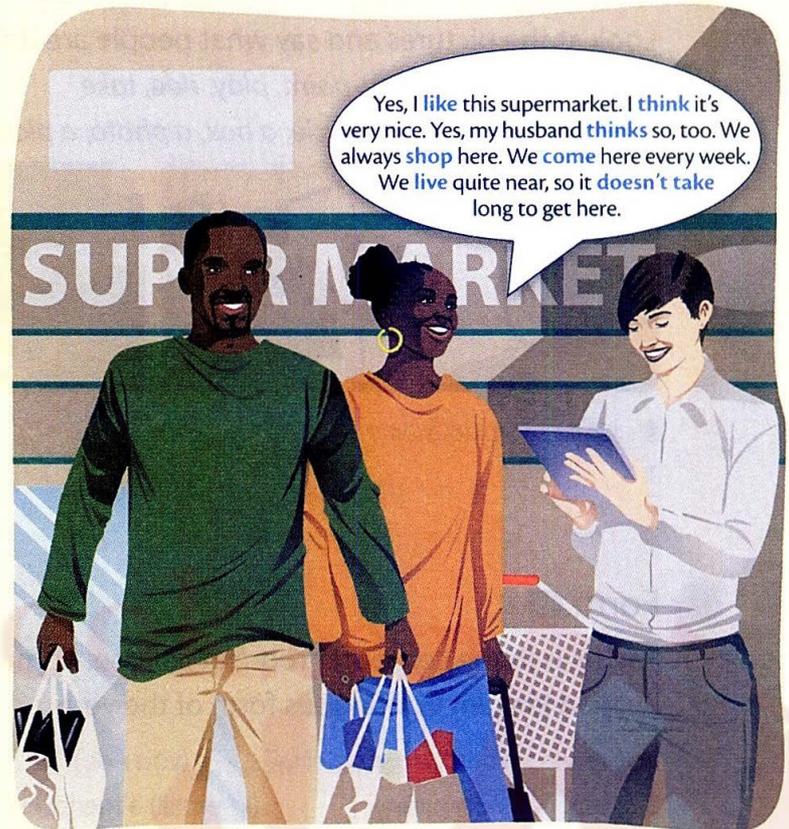
- ▶ thoughts and feelings:
I think so, I like it.
- ▶ states, things staying the same, facts and things that are true for a long time:
We live quite near. (see Unit 7.)
- ▶ repeated actions:
We come here every week.

and also

- ▶ in phrases like **I promise, I agree**, etc:
I promise I'll pay you back.
- ▶ in a negative question with **why** to make a suggestion:
Why don't we go out?

→ For the future meaning of the Present Simple see **Units 26 and 27.**

The new term starts next week.



2 Positive forms

I/you/we/they **get**
he/she/it **gets**

In the Present Simple we use the verb without an ending.

I get the lunch ready at one o'clock, usually.
Most children like ice cream.

We always do our shopping at Greenway.
You know the answer.

But in the third person singular (after **he, she, it, your friend**, etc), the verb ends in **-s** or **-es**.

→ For spelling rules see **page 320.**

It gets busy at weekends.
Sarah catches the early train.

My husband thinks so, too.
She sends messages all over the world.

3 Negatives and questions

NEGATIVE

I/you/we/they **do not get** OR **don't get**
he/she/it **does not get** OR **doesn't get**

QUESTION

do I/we/you/they **get?**
does he/she/it **get?**

We use a form of **do** in negatives and questions (but see **Unit 37**). We use **do** and **don't** except in the third person singular, where we use **does** and **doesn't**.

We don't live far away. *He doesn't want to go shopping.*
Do you live here? ~ Yes, I do. *What does he want? ~ Money.*

We do not add **-s** to the verb in negatives and questions.

NOT *He doesn't gets* and NOT *Does he gets?*

A Use 1

Look at each underlined verb and say what kind of meaning it expresses. Is it a thought, a feeling, a fact or a repeated action?

- ◆ Matthew loves sport. *a feeling*
- ◆ Sarah often works late at the office. *a repeated action*
- 1 I hate quiz programmes.
- 2 We play table tennis every Thursday.
- 3 The laptop belongs to Emma.
- 4 These plates cost £20 each.
- 5 I believe it's the right thing to do.
- 6 I'm hungry. I want something to eat.
- 7 I usually go to work by bus.
- 8 It's OK. I understand your problem.

B Forms 2-3

Complete the sentences by putting in the verbs. Use the Present Simple. You have to decide if the verb is positive or negative.

- ◆ Claire is very sociable. She knows (know) lots of people.
- ◆ We've got plenty of chairs, thanks. We don't want (want) any more.
- 1 My friend is finding life in Paris a bit difficult. He (speak) French.
- 2 Most students live quite close to the college, so they (walk) there.
- 3 My sports kit is really muddy. This shirt (need) a good wash.
- 4 I've got four cats and two dogs. I (love) animals.
- 5 No breakfast for Mark, thanks. He (eat) breakfast.
- 6 What's the matter? You (look) very happy.
- 7 Don't try to ring the bell. It (work).
- 8 I hate voicemail. I just (like) talking to it.
- 9 Matthew is good at badminton. He (win) every game.
- 10 We always travel by bus. We (own) a car.

C Forms 2-3

Complete the conversation. Put in the Present Simple forms.

- Rita: ◆ Do you like (you / like) football, Tom?
- Tom: ◆ I love (I / love) it. I'm a United fan. ¹ (I / go) to all their games. Nick usually ² (come) with me. And ³ (we / travel) to away games, too. Why ⁴ (you / not / come) to a match some time?
- Rita: I'm afraid football ⁵ (not / make) sense to me — players running after a ball. Why ⁶ (you / take) it so seriously?
- Tom: It's a wonderful game. ⁷ (I / love) it. United are my whole life.
- Rita: How much ⁸ (it / cost) to buy the tickets and pay for the travel?
- Tom: A lot. ⁹ (I / not / know) exactly how much. But ¹⁰ (that / not / matter) to me. ¹¹ (I / not / want) to do anything else. ¹² (that / annoy) you?
- Rita: No, ¹³ (it / not / annoy) me. I just ¹⁴ (find) it a bit odd.

A Afraid 1

Complete the sentences. Use these words and put the verb into the to-infinitive or -ing form: *dive into the water, drop them, fall, move*



- ◆ He's afraid *to dive into the water*.
- 1 She's afraid _____
- 2 She's afraid _____
- 3 He's afraid _____

B Afraid 1

Look at what people say and write a comment about each person. Rewrite the second sentence using *afraid to* or *afraid of*.

- ◆ Vicky: There's a large bull in the field. I don't want to open the gate.
Vicky is afraid to open the gate.
- ◆ Claire: I arrived at the airport in good time. I thought I might get stuck in traffic.
Claire was afraid of getting stuck in traffic.
- 1 Nick: I was going to do a bungee jump yesterday. But I couldn't jump.
- 2 Daniel: The police officer looked angry. I didn't want to argue with him.
- 3 Matthew: I'm keeping my shirt on. I might get sunburnt.

C Afraid, anxious, ashamed and interested 1-2

Complete the conversation. Put in a to-infinitive or a preposition + -ing form.

Laura: I'm ashamed [◆] *to admit* _____ (admit) it, but planes terrify me. I get really anxious [◆] *about flying* _____ (fly). I'm afraid ¹ _____ (buy) a plane ticket. I can't stand being on a plane. I'm afraid ² _____ (get) killed. I feel ashamed ³ _____ (be) so silly.

Sarah: Aren't there things you can do to overcome your fear?

Laura: Well, I was interested ⁴ _____ (read) online recently that you can go on a course that helps you. I'm anxious ⁵ _____ (book) a place on it very soon.

D Sorry 3

Complete the conversation. Use a to-infinitive or *about* + -ing form. Look at the information in brackets.

Oliver: I'm sorry [◆] *to disturb you* _____ (I'm disturbing you), but could I just say something? I'm sorry ¹ _____ (I was so rude) last night. I didn't mean what I said.

Mark: Oh, that's OK. I'm sorry ² _____ (I lost my temper).

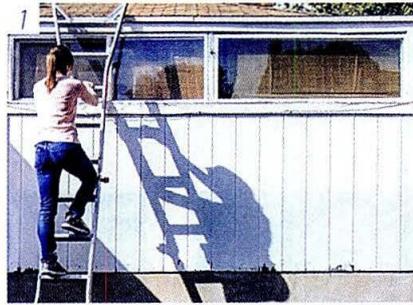
Oliver: Right. OK. And, as I said, sorry ³ _____ (I'm interrupting you).

A Prepositions of place 1

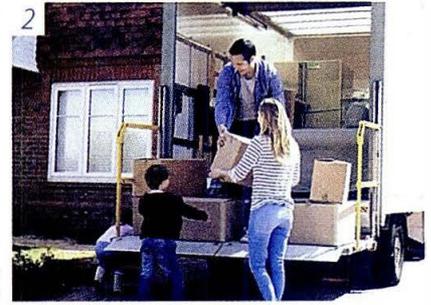
Put in the prepositions. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.



He is getting out of the taxi.



She is going up the ladder.



The furniture is in the van.



My friend lives in a flat above a shop.



The boss is coming down the corridor.



There's a garage in front of the house.



We walked along the lake.



There's a statue in front of the museum.



They are walking to the school.

B Prepositions of place 1

Complete the conversations. Choose the correct preposition.

- Vicky:** I felt really afraid when I was walking home from/off the club. All the time I could hear someone behind/in front of me, but I didn't dare turn round.

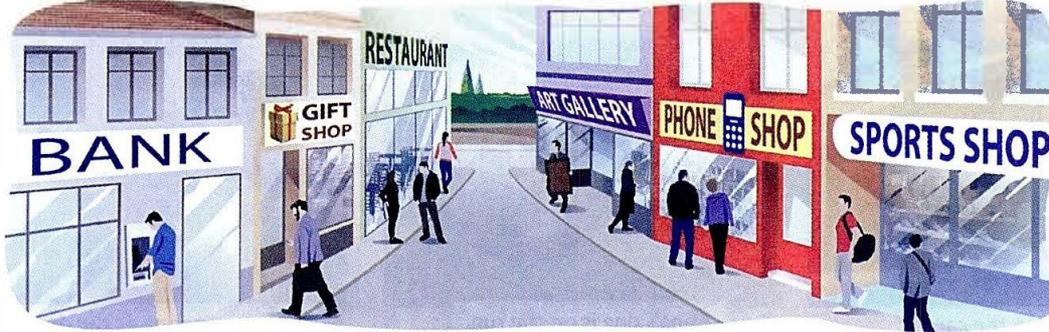
Rachel: I expect you were imagining it.

Vicky: No, I wasn't. I saw him after I'd come in across/through the gate. He was wearing a long black coat that came down well below/under his knees.
- Daniel:** You know Adam, don't you? He's very strange. He walked right along/past me yesterday as I was coming among/down the stairs, but he didn't say hello.

Matthew: The other day he was sitting beside/opposite me at lunch, so I couldn't help looking at him. I said hello, but he didn't speak.

C Between, next to and opposite 1

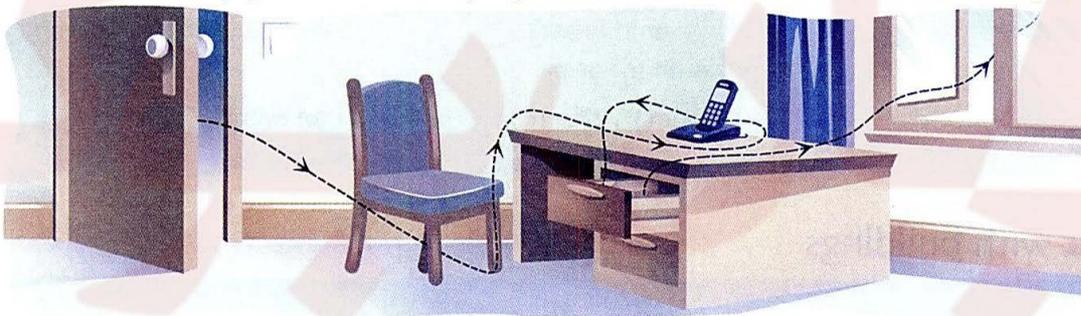
Look at the plan and explain where things are. Use *between*, *next to* or *opposite*.



- ◆ The bank is *next to* the gift shop.
- 1 The sports shop is _____ the bank.
- 2 The phone shop is _____ the sports shop and the art gallery.
- 3 The restaurant is _____ the art gallery.
- 4 The gift shop is _____ the bank and the restaurant.
- 5 The art gallery is _____ the phone shop.

D Prepositions of place 1-2

Where did the fly go? Put in these prepositions: *around*, *into*, *on*, *out of*, *through*, *under*, *up*



- ◆ The fly came in *through* the door.
- 1 It flew _____ the chair.
- 2 It crawled _____ the chair leg.
- 3 It stopped _____ the desk for a moment.
- 4 It went _____ the telephone.
- 5 It flew _____ the drawer.
- 6 It went _____ the window.

E Prepositions of place 1-2

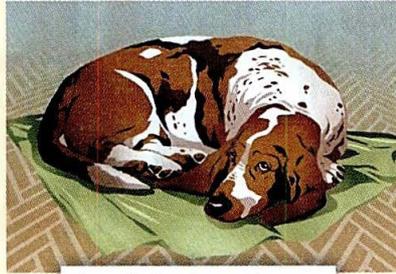
Put in the correct preposition.

- ◆ Rachel was lying *on* the grass reading a book.
- 1 It's my holiday next week. I'm going _____ Spain.
- 2 There was a big crowd _____ the shop waiting for it to open.
- 3 That man is an idiot. He pushed me _____ the swimming pool.
- 4 I went _____ the chemist's just now, but I didn't notice if it was open.
- 5 David hurt himself. He fell _____ his bike.
- 6 There's a café _____ top of the mountain. You can have a coffee there before you go down.
- 7 The sheep got out _____ a hole in the fence.
- 8 Pompeii is quite _____ Sorrento. It's only a short train ride.
- 9 There's such a crowd. You won't find your friend _____ all these people.

1 Meanings



Emma is **in** the car.



Anna's dog is **on** the rug.



There's someone **at** the door.

IN	ON	AT
<i>in the car</i> <i>in the kitchen</i> <i>work in the garden</i> <i>swim in the pool</i>	<i>sit on the floor</i> <i>walk on the pavement</i> <i>a number on the door</i> <i>egg on your shirt</i>	<i>sit at my desk</i> <i>wait at the bus stop</i> <i>at the crossroads</i> <i>wait at the traffic lights</i>
In a street (GB) <i>in Shirley Road</i>	On a street (US) <i>on Fifth Avenue</i>	At a house/an address <i>at Mike's (house)</i> <i>at 65 Shirley Road</i>
In a town/country <i>Kate lives in York.</i> <i>Atlanta is in America.</i>	On a road or river <i>a village on this road</i> <i>Paris is on the Seine.</i>	At a place on a journey <i>Does this train stop at York?</i>
	On a floor (1 st , 2 nd , etc.) <i>on the first floor</i>	At an event <i>at the party</i>

2 In and at with buildings

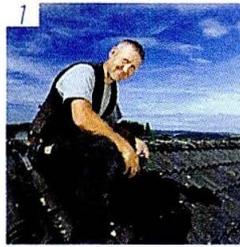
IN	AT
<i>There are 400 seats in the cinema.</i> <i>It was raining, so we waited in the pub.</i> We use in when we mean inside a building.	<i>I was at the cinema. (= watching a film)</i> <i>We were at the pub. (= having a drink)</i> But we normally use at when we are talking about what happens there.

3 Some common phrases

IN	ON	AT
<i>in prison/hospital</i> <i>in the lesson</i> <i>in a book/newspaper</i> <i>in the photo/picture</i> <i>in the country</i> <i>in the middle</i> <i>in the back/front of a car</i> <i>in a queue/line/row</i>	<i>on the platform</i> <i>on the farm</i> <i>on the page/map</i> <i>on the screen</i> <i>on the island/beach/coast</i> <i>drive on the right/left</i> <i>on the back of an envelope</i> <i>on the website</i>	<i>at the station/airport</i> <i>at home/work/school</i> <i>at the seaside</i> <i>at the top/bottom of a hill</i> <i>at the back of the room</i> <i>at the end of a corridor</i>

A Meanings 1

Look at the pictures and write the sentences. Use *in*, *on* or *at* and these words: *the bath*, *the party*, *the lights*, *the roof*, ~~*the table*~~



◆ She's sitting on the table.

1

2

3

4 She

B In and at with buildings 2

Complete each sentence. Use *in* or *at* and these words:

the petrol station, *the restaurant*, ~~*the stadium*~~, *the station*, *the theatre*, *the zoo*

◆ There's a huge crowd *in the stadium* waiting for the Games to start.

1 Sarah's just called. She's getting some petrol.

2 The children like wild animals. They'd love to spend an afternoon

3 It was so hot that I didn't really enjoy the play.

4 We're quite a large group. There may not be enough room for all of us to sit together.

5 I saw Daniel while I was waiting for a train.

C In, on and at 1.3

Put in the preposition *in*, *on* or *at*.

◆ We spent the whole holiday *on* the beach.

1 I read about the pop festival a magazine.

2 My parents' flat is the 21st floor.

3 Melanie was holding a small bird her hands.

4 I'll meet you the airport.

5 Natasha now lives 32 The Avenue.

6 I was standing the counter at the baker's, waiting to be served.

7 London is the Thames.

8 There weren't many books the shelves.

9 The passengers had to stand a queue.

10 The woman sitting next to me left the train Chesterfield.

1 Saying when

Look at these examples.

IN	ON	AT
<i>We bought the flat in 2016.</i>	<i>The race is on Saturday.</i>	<i>The film starts at seven o'clock.</i>
In + year/month/season <i>in 2020</i> <i>in September</i> <i>in winter</i> <i>in the 21st century</i>	On + day/date <i>on Wednesday</i> <i>on 15th April</i> <i>on that day</i>	At + clock time/meal time <i>at three o'clock</i> <i>at lunch (time)</i> <i>at that time</i> <i>at the moment</i>
In + a week or more <i>in the Easter holiday</i> <i>in the summer term</i>	On + a single day <i>on Easter Monday</i> <i>on Christmas Day</i>	At + two or three days <i>at Easter/Christmas</i> <i>at the weekend</i> <i>(US: on the weekend)</i>
In + part of day <i>in the morning</i> <i>in the evening</i>	On + day + part of day <i>on Friday morning</i> <i>on Tuesday evening</i>	
Look at these examples with night . <i>I woke up in the night.</i> (= in the middle of the night)	<i>It happened on Monday night.</i>	<i>I can't sleep at night.</i> (= when it is night)

But we do not use **in**, **on** or **at** before **every**, **last**, **next**, **this**, **tomorrow** and **yesterday**.

We go to Greece every summer. My brother came home last Christmas.

I'll see you next Friday. I leave school this year.

The party is tomorrow evening. The group set off yesterday morning.

2 In time or on time?

IN TIME	ON TIME
In time means 'early enough'. <i>We'll have to hurry if we want to be in time for the show.</i> <i>We got to the airport in time to have a coffee before checking in.</i> <i>I was about to close the door when just in time I remembered my key. (= at the last moment)</i>	On time means 'at the right time', 'on schedule'. <i>The plane took off on time.</i> <i>I hope the meeting starts on time.</i> <i>Rachel is never on time. She's always late.</i>

3 Other uses of in

We can use **in** for the time it takes to complete something.

I did the crossword in five minutes. Could you walk 30 miles in a day?

We can also use **in** for a future time measured from the present.

Your pizza will be ready in 15 minutes. (= 15 minutes from now)

The building will open in six weeks/in six weeks' time.

A Feelings 1-2

Say what these people's feelings are. Use the adjectives in brackets and a preposition.

- ◆ The children are leaving on a trip to the zoo. (excited)
They're *excited about the trip to the zoo.*
- 1 Vicky doesn't like the dark. (afraid)
She's _____
- 2 Nick was watching a film, but he's going to switch the TV off. (bored)
He's _____
- 3 Emma is reading about robots. (interested)
She's _____
- 4 Mark has just heard some news that he didn't expect. (surprised)
He's _____
- 5 United have won a victory. (proud)
They're _____
- 6 Olivia's children are being very silly. (annoyed)
She's _____
- 7 The Zedco staff don't think their pay increase is big enough. (not satisfied)

B Good, bad, etc. 3

Complete the conversation. Put in *at*, *for* or *to*.

- Sarah: You were very rude ◆ *to* Henry when you said he needs to lose weight.
Claire: Well, it's true. Exercise would be good ¹ him. He started jogging and then gave it up.
Sarah: Yes, but we can't all be good ² taking physical exercise.
Claire: Anyone can do a bit of jogging. You don't have to be brilliant ³ it. And eating so much must be bad ⁴ you.
Sarah: Well, you could have been more polite.
Claire: Sorry. I'm not very good ⁵ saying the right thing. I'll try to be nice ⁶ him next time I see him.

C Other adjectives 1-4

Complete these paragraphs from an email Emma has received from her brother. Use these adjectives and put a preposition after each one: *aware*, *different*, *famous*, *full*, *interested*, *late*, *ready*, *responsible*, *similar*, *used*

Everything was strange here at first because this new job is ◆ *different from* any I've had before. But I've got ◆ *used to* it now, and I'm really enjoying it. I'm mainly ¹ controlling the costs of the project. The work is quite hard, and I must say I feel ² a holiday. The company expect people to do overtime. I wasn't ³ that before I arrived because they hadn't told me at the interview, but I don't mind. I've got a nice flat, which is very ⁴ the one I had in London. The only difference is that my flat here is ⁵ horrible old furniture. I keep falling over it! I live right by the harbour. It's a pity I've never been ⁶ boats, because this is a good place for sailing. The noise of the motor boats wakes me up every morning, so I'm never ⁷ work. The area is ⁸ its seafood, which is great, because I love eating fish, as you know.

1 Introduction

A prepositional verb is a verb + preposition.

I'm waiting for you. The dog belongs to our neighbours.

The preposition always goes before the object.

NOT ~~*I'm waiting you for.*~~

In questions the preposition usually goes at the end of the sentence (see **Unit 38**).

Who are you waiting for?

Some verbs can go with a number of different prepositions.

I'm looking at these photos. They're really good. I'm looking for my ticket. I can't find it anywhere.

I'm looking after the children while their parents are out. The police are looking into the matter.

2 Some common prepositional verbs

Here are some more examples.

Yes, I agree with you. Tom's neighbours apologized for the noise.

I approve of the new scheme. I think it's a good idea.

Have you applied for the job? The patient asked for a glass of water.

Do you believe in God? I'm sorry, but I don't care about your problems.

Lots of people care for elderly relatives. (= look after)

I didn't care for the film. (= like) Please concentrate on your work.

The US consists of 50 states. I can deal with any enquiries.

Claire finally decided on a holiday in Turkey.

Whether we go out will depend on the weather. I feel like a drink. (= want)

Everyone laughed at the joke. I was listening to their new song.

Did you pay for the coffee? You can't rely on the weather forecast.

I'll see to the matter at once. Vicky suffers from headaches.

We do not normally use a preposition after these verbs:

answer, approach, control, demand, enter, expect, leave, reach, request

*The President is **entering** the building. NOT ~~*He is entering into the building.*~~*

3 About, of and to

We can use **about** after many verbs. Here are some of them:

ask, complain, dream, enquire, hear, know, learn, protest, speak, talk, think, wonder

Did you hear about the accident? Mark was talking about golf.

We do not use **about** after **discuss**.

*We discussed the problem. NOT ~~*We discussed about the problem.*~~*

Note the meaning of **dream of**, **hear of** and **think of**.

I'd never tell you a lie. I wouldn't dream of it.

Who's Ron Mason? ~ I don't know. I've never heard of him.

Did you like the play? What did you think of it?

We can **apologize to**, **complain to**, **talk to** and **write to** a person.

I'm writing to the manager. We talked to Natasha about classical music.

We do not use **to** after **phone**.

*I'm phoning the office. NOT ~~*I'm phoning to the office.*~~*

Key to the Exit test

The number after the answer tells you which unit of the book has information and practice on that grammar point.

Words and sentences

1 c) 3

Verbs

2 c) 4, 6

3 d) 5, 6

4 a) 7

5 a) 8

6 d) 9

7 c) 9, 10

8 d) 11

9 b) 12, 13

10 d) 14

11 b) 15

12 d) 16

13 d) 17

14 a) 18, 19

15 a) 20

16 b) 23

17 b) 24, 25

18 d) 26

19 c) 27

20 b) 28

21 d) 31

22 b) 33

Modal verbs

30 d) 44

31 b) 46

32 c) 47

33 a) 48

34 b) 51, 52

35 c) 49, 53

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36 b) 54

37 b) 55, 56

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39 b) 58

The infinitive and the -ing form

40 d) 60, 62

41 b) 61, 62

42 c) 64

43 c) 65

44 d) 66

45 b) 68

46 b) 70

47 b) 72

48 b) 73

49 d) 74

This, my, some, a lot of, all, etc.

59 c) 91

60 d) 92

61 b) 94

62 d) 95

63 d) 96

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64 d) 99

65 a) 100, 101

66 b) 102

67 c) 103

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70 a) 108

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73 d) 112

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76 d) 115

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77 c) 118

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25 c) 38

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53 d) 81

54 d) 83, 84

55 a) 86

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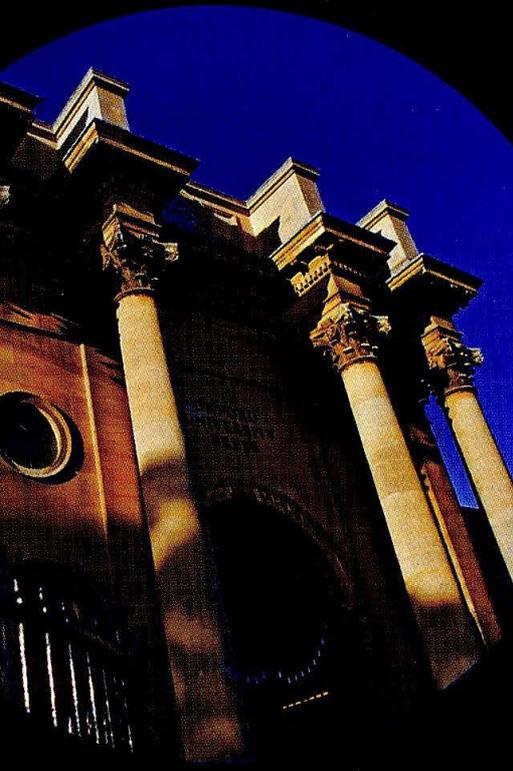
57 c) 89

58 c) 90

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