

► **Basic**

► with Tests

Norman Coe
Mark Harrison
Ken Paterson

Oxford Practice Grammar

www.ZabanBook.com

زبان بوک

NEW

Practice-Boost
CD-ROM

- 100% more exercises
- 100% more tests

+ online practice
for PET

OXFORD

Oxford Practice Grammar

Develop your grammar 'know-how'

- **Short explanations** are easy to understand.
- **100s of practice activities** build your confidence.

Test your progress

- Take the online **diagnostic test** at www.oup.com/elt/practicegrammar to find out what you need to practise.
- Use the **progress tests** in the book to find out what you have learned – and what needs more practice.
- Take the **multiple-choice tests** on the Practice-Boost CD-ROM.
- Use the **exit test** to see if you are ready for *Oxford Practice Grammar Intermediate*.

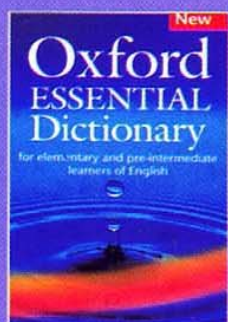
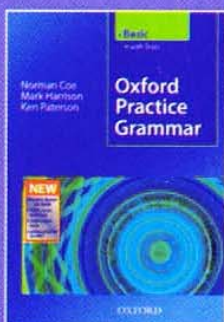
Oxford Practice Grammar Basic covers the grammar you need to prepare for the **KET** and **PET** exams.



NEW Practice-Boost CD-ROM – you'll find it inside this book!

- 1000 activities to test and practise your grammar with extra listening, speaking, reading, and writing:
 - Listen and respond to spoken English.
 - Learn to speak more naturally – record and listen to your voice.
 - Spot the mistakes in written English – and then correct them.
 - Practise for exams with multiple-choice tests.
- PLUS access to a free online PET practice test and an opportunity to register with oxfordenglishtesting.com for more exam practice.

Better together



Oxford – the world's authority on the English language

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

www.ZabanBook.com
زبان بوک

www.oup.com/elt

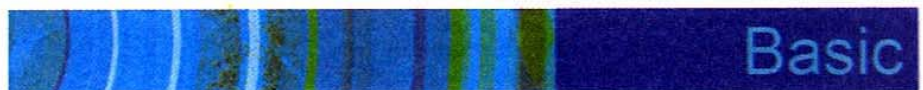


OXFORD ENGLISH
ISBN 978-0-19-457978-0



9 780194 579780

Oxford Practice Grammar



with answers

Norman Coe
Mark Harrison
Ken Paterson

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Contents

	<i>page</i>
Introduction	IX
Key to symbols	IX
 Tenses: present	
1 Be: Present Simple (1)	2
2 Be: Present Simple (2)	4
3 Present Simple (1)	6
4 Present Simple (2)	8
5 Present Continuous (1)	10
6 Present Continuous (2)	12
7 Present Simple or Present Continuous	14
8 Imperative	16
Test A	18
 Tenses: past	
9 Be: Past Simple	20
10 Past Simple	22
11 Past Continuous	24
12 Past Simple or Past Continuous	26
13 Present Perfect (1)	28
14 Present Perfect (2)	30
15 Present Perfect (3)	32
16 Past Simple or Present Perfect	34
17 Present Perfect Continuous	36
18 Present Perfect Simple or Continuous	38
19 Past Perfect	40
20 Used to	42
Test B	44
 Tenses: future	
21 Be going to	46
22 Will and shall	48
23 Will or be going to	50
24 Present Continuous for the future	52
25 Present tense: when, before, after, until, etc.	54
26 Future	56
Test C	58
 Sentences and questions	
27 Nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.	60
28 Word order: subject, verb, object	62
29 'Yes/no' questions	64
30 where, when, why, how	66

31	Who, what, which	68
32	How long/far/often ... ?	70
33	What ... like?	72
34	Who and what: subject and object	74
35	Whose is this? ~ It's John's.	76
36	Question tags	78
37	Short answers	80
38	So am I, I am too, Neither am I, etc.	82
Test D		84

Modal verbs

39	Ability: can, can't, could, couldn't	86
40	Can/Could I? May I? Can/Could you?	88
41	Must, mustn't	90
42	Have to	92
43	Must/have to, mustn't/don't have to	94
44	Must, can't, may, might, could	96
45	Should, shouldn't	98
46	Should, ought to, had better	100
47	Need, needn't, needn't have	102
48	Had to do/go, should have done/gone	104
Test E		106

Articles, nouns, pronouns, etc.

49	Articles (1): a, an or the	108
50	Articles (2): a/an, the or no article	110
51	Plural nouns; one and ones	112
52	This, that, these, those	114
53	Countable and uncountable nouns	116
54	A, some, any, no	118
55	I and me (subject and object pronouns)	120
56	There or it/they	122
57	My, your; mine; yours	124
58	Myself, yourself, etc.; each other	126
59	Direct and indirect objects	128
60	Much, many; how much/many; more	130
61	A lot of, lots of, a little, a few	132
62	Something, anybody, nothing, etc.	134
63	Every/each; one/another/other/others	136
64	All, most, some, none	138
Test F		140

Adjectives and adverbs

65	Adjectives (order)	142
66	Adjectives: -ed or -ing	144
67	Cardinal and ordinal numbers	146
68	Comparison: (not) as ... as	148
69	Too and enough	150
70	So and such	152
71	Comparative adjectives	154
72	Superlative adjectives	156
73	Adverbs (1): adjectives and adverbs	158
74	Adverbs (2): adverbs of frequency	160
75	Adverbs (3): place, direction, sequence	162
76	Adverb + adjective; noun + noun; etc.	164
77	Position of adverbs in a sentence	166
Test G		168

Prepositions

78	Prepositions of place and movement	170
79	Prepositions of time	172
80	As/like; as if/as though	174
81	In; with; preposition + -ing	176
82	Other uses of prepositions	178
83	Verb + preposition	180
84	Adjective + preposition	182
Test H		184

Verbs

85	Have and have got	186
86	Make, do, have, get	188
87	Phrasal verbs (1): meanings and types	190
88	Phrasal verbs (2): separability	192
89	Passive sentences (1)	194
90	Passive sentences (2)	196
91	Have something done	198
92	Infinitive with/without to	200
93	Verb + -ing; like and would like	202
94	Verb + to or verb + -ing	204
95	Purpose: for ...ing	206
96	Verb + object (+ to) + infinitive	208
Test I		210

Conditionals and reported speech

97	Zero Conditional and First Conditional	212
98	Second Conditional	214
99	Third Conditional	216
100	Reported speech (1)	218
101	Reported speech (2)	220
102	Reported questions	222
<hr/>		
	Test J	224

Building sentences

103	And, but, so, both ... and, either, etc.	226
104	Because, in case, so, so that	228
105	Since, as, for	230
106	Although, while, however, despite, etc.	232
107	Relative clauses (1)	234
108	Relative clauses (2)	236
109	Relative clauses (3)	238
<hr/>		
	Test K	240

Appendices

1	Nouns	242
2	Regular verbs	243
3	Irregular verbs	244
4	Adjectives and adverbs	245

Key to the exercises	246
----------------------	-----

Key to the tests	275
------------------	-----

Exit test	281
-----------	-----

Key to the exit test	288
----------------------	-----

Index	289
-------	-----

Introduction

The *Oxford Practice Grammar* is a series of three books, each written at the right level for you at each stage in your study of English. The series is intended for your use either in a classroom or when working independently in your own time.

The books are divided into units, each of which covers an important grammar topic. Each unit starts with an explanation of the grammar and this is followed by a set of practice exercises. Tests at the end of each unit or section of units give the opportunity for more practice and enable you to assess how much you have learned. Answers to the exercises and the tests are given at the back of the book.

You may want to choose the order in which you study the grammar topics, perhaps going first to those giving you problems. (Topics are listed in the Contents page at the front of each book and in the Index at the back.) Alternatively you may choose to start at the beginning of each book and work through to the end.

An interactive CD-ROM is included at each of the three levels, offering alternative ways to practise. You can recognize and correct written mistakes, and you can also take part in spoken dialogues; you can record and listen to your own voice and learn to speak more naturally.

Exam practice

The first level in the series is *Oxford Practice Grammar – Basic*. This is suitable for elementary to pre-intermediate learners, and those working for the PET exam. The second is *Oxford Practice Grammar – Intermediate*, for students who are no longer beginners but are not yet advanced in their use of English. It is suitable for those studying for the Cambridge FCE. *Oxford Practice Grammar – Advanced* is for those who have progressed beyond the intermediate level and who wish to increase their knowledge of English grammar and become more confident when using it. It helps students prepare for CAE, CPE, TOEFL, IELTS, and other advanced-level exams.

The Oxford Practice Grammar – Basic is written for elementary to pre-intermediate students of English.

Grammar topics are explained simply and clearly and you are given lots of opportunity to practise.

Each new topic is presented on a left-hand page and the practice section follows on the same page or the facing page. You can therefore look across to the explanation while you are working through the exercises.

Appendices at the back of the book summarize how to form plurals of nouns, verb endings, comparative forms of adjectives, and adverbs. They also include a table of irregular verbs.

An exit test provides an opportunity for more practice, and prepares you for *Oxford Practice Grammar – Intermediate*.

There is an interactive *Oxford Practice Grammar* website at www.oup.com/elt/practicegrammar.

Key to symbols

The symbol / (oblique stroke) between two words means that either word is possible. *We put **does** before **he/she/it*** means that *We put **does** before **he***, *We put **does** before **she*** and *We put **does** before **it*** are all possible. In exercise questions this symbol is also used to separate words or phrases which are possible answers.

Brackets () around a word or phrase in the middle of a sentence mean that it can be left out. *She said (that) she lived in a small flat* means that there are two possible sentences: *She said that she lived in a small flat* and *She said she lived in a small flat*.

The symbol ~ means that there is a change of speaker. In the example *When did Jane go to India? ~ In June*, the question and answer are spoken by different people.

The symbol ► in an exercise indicates that a sample answer is given.

1 Be: Present Simple (1)

Tenses:
present

- 1 Here are some examples of be in the Present Simple:

*This is my brother. He's ten years old.
I'm a student. These are my books.
They aren't at home. They're at the theatre.*

- 2 We form the Present Simple of be like this:

POSITIVE		
	FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
Singular	I am	I'm
	you are	you're
	he/she/it is	he's/she's/it's
Plural	we are	we're
	you are	you're
	they are	they're
NEGATIVE		
	FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
Singular	I am not	I'm not
	you are not	you aren't
	he/she/it is not	he/she/it isn't
Plural	we are not	we aren't
	you are not	you aren't
	they are not	they aren't

- 3 In speech, we usually use the short forms:

*She's my sister. He's my brother.
I'm from Italy. They're German.*

- 4 We use be:

- ▶ to say who we are:
*I'm Steve and this is my friend Bill. We're from Scotland.
I'm Janet and these are my sisters. This is Sandra and this is Patricia. Sandra and Patricia are doctors.*
- ▶ to talk about the weather:
*It's cold today.
It's a beautiful day.
It's usually hot here
It isn't very warm today.*
- ▶ to talk about the time:
*It's ten o'clock.
It's half past four.
You're late!*
- ▶ to talk about places:
*Milan is in the north of Italy.
John and Mary are in Yorkshire.*
- ▶ to talk about people's ages:
My sister is six years old.

Practice

- A Maria is from Brazil. She is writing about herself and her family. Put full forms of be in the gaps.

- ▶ I am a student from Brazil.
- ▶ My parents are not (not) rich.
- 1 My father a teacher.
- 2 My mother (not) Brazilian.
- 3 She from America.
- 4 I twenty years old.
- 5 My little brother two.
- 6 My older brothers (not) students.
- 7 They in the army.
- 8 It often very hot in Brazil.

www.ZabanBook.com

زبان بک

B Now fill these gaps. This time, use short forms of *be*, as in the examples.

- I'm a doctor. ► I'm not (not) a bank manager.
- 1 She (not) a teacher. 6 It eight o'clock.
- 2 He a student. 7 We from Paris.
- 3 They at home. 8 We (not) from Bordeaux.
- 4 They (not) in the park. 9 You (not) twenty-one.
- 5 It (not) cold today. 10 I twenty-four.







C Choose words from the box to put in the gaps.

He's She's They're It's (x2) are is We isn't

- My parents live in Scotland. They're teachers.
- 1 New York in England. in America.
- 2 Paul from Germany. German.
- 3 My sister is a doctor. thirty years old.
- 4 six o'clock! are late.
- 5 Look at the time! Chris and Mary late.

D Look at these pictures. These people are saying who they are. Write sentences, choosing the correct jobs from the box, as in the example.

a pop star a farmer a bank manager a footballer a dentist a doctor
~~a policeman~~ an artist a teacher a film star a scientist a photographer

-  names: I'm Paolo and this is Federico.
 nationality: We're from Italy.
 jobs: I'm a policeman and Federico is a footballer.
- 1  names:
 nationality:
 jobs:
- 2  names:
 nationality:
 jobs:
- 3  names:
 nationality:
 jobs:
- 4  names:
 nationality:
 jobs: www.ZabanBook.com
- 5  names:
 nationality:
 jobs:

2 Be: Present Simple (2)

1 We use be:

- ▶ to talk about how we feel:
I'm happy. They're sad.
They're bored. She's tired.
We're hungry. I'm thirsty.
He isn't afraid. They're cold.
 - ▶ to greet people:
 Bill: *Hello. How are you?*
 Jane: *I'm fine thanks. How are you?*
 - ▶ to apologize:
I'm sorry I'm late.
 - ▶ to describe things:
It isn't expensive. It's cheap.
It's an old film. It isn't very good.
These photos are bad!
- (For other uses of be, see Unit 1.)

We also use **there + be** to talk about when things happen:

There is a bus to London at six o'clock.
There are taxis, but there aren't any buses on Sunday.
There isn't another train to Manchester today.

3 We form questions with be in the Present Simple like this:

QUESTIONS

Singular	Am I	} late?
	Are you	
	Is he/she/it	
Plural	Are we	} late?
	Are you	
	Are they	

Here are some examples of questions using all the forms of be:

Am I late for the film?
Are you twenty years old?
Is he at home now?
Is she ready to leave?
Are you ready to go home?
Are they at university?
Are they in London today?

SINGULAR: *There's a supermarket in this street.*

There is a telephone in the flat.

PLURAL: *There are some good cafes in the centre of the town.*

Practice

A Make sentences about the pictures using the words in the box. Use He/She/They and the Present Simple of be.

tired sad thirsty happy
hungry bored afraid cold



▶ She's thirsty.....



1 He



2 They



3



4



5



6



7

B Use *there* + the correct form of *be* to say what we can and cannot find in the town of Smallwood.

- ▶ (a cinema: ✓) ~~There's~~ a cinema.
- ▶ (~~a river~~) ~~There isn't~~ a river.
- ▶ (restaurants: 10) ~~There are~~ ten restaurants.
- 1 (a castle: ✓) a castle.
- 2 (baker's shops: 2) two baker's shops.
- 3 (a zoo: ✓) a zoo.
- 4 (banks: 6) six banks.
- 5 (a luxury hotel: ✓) a luxury hotel.
- 6 (~~a theatre~~) a theatre.
- 7 (newsagents: 6) six newsagents.
- 8 (~~many tourists~~) many tourists.

C Write questions by putting the words in brackets () in the correct order.

- ▶ (thirsty – you – are) Are you thirsty?
- 1 (a teacher – you – are)
- 2 (they – bored – are)
- 3 (is – afraid – he)
- 4 (she – tired – is)
- 5 (are – you – how)
- 6 (cold today – it – is)
- 7 (she – Spanish – is)
- 8 (they – from London – are)

D Put forms of *be* in these conversations.

Steve: This ▶ is Joan, my sister.
 Tom: Hello, Joan. (1) you a student?
 Joan: No, I (2) a dentist. I work in Brighton.
 Mike: How are you, Sally?
 Sally: I (3) fine, thanks.
 Mike: (4) you hungry?
 Sally: Yes. (5) there a good restaurant near here?
 Mike: Yes. There (6) a good, and cheap, restaurant in Wellington Street.

E Write questions using the words in brackets () and a form of *be*.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
▶ (you/Spanish)? <u>Are you Spanish?</u>	~ No, I'm French.
1 (you/hungry)?	~ No, I'm thirsty.
2 (she/your sister)?	~ No, she's my mother.
3 (I/late)?	~ No, you're on time.
4 (they/from America)?	~ No, they're from Canada.
5 (he/a tennis player)?	~ No, he's a footballer.
6 (you/happy)?	~ No, I'm sad.
7 (she/at home)?	~ No, she's at work.
8 (he/twenty)?	~ No, he's eighteen years old.

3 Present Simple (1)

1 We form the Present Simple like this:

POSITIVE	
Singular	I know
	you know
	he/she/it knows
Plural	we know
	you know
	they know

I know the answer.
She starts work at 9.30.

We add -s after he/she/it:

I start → he starts I live → she lives

If a verb ends in -ch, -o, -sh or -ss, we add -es after he/she/it:

I watch → he watches you do → he does
 they go → it goes we wash → she washes

If a verb ends in a consonant (b, c, etc.) + y (e.g. study), we use -ies after he/she/it:

I study → he studies I fly → it flies

(For more examples, see Appendix 2, page 243.)

2 Now look at these examples of the negative:

I don't like that music.
He doesn't listen to his teacher.

NEGATIVE	
FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
I do not know.	I don't know.
You do not know.	You don't know.
He/She/It does not know.	He doesn't know.
We do not know.	We don't know.
You do not know.	You don't know.
They do not know.	They don't know.

Note that we say:

He does not know. (NOT ~~He does not knows.~~)

3 We use the Present Simple:

- ▶ to talk about things that happen regularly:
He plays golf every day.
- ▶ to talk about facts:
She comes from France.
 (= She is French.)
Greengrocers sell vegetables.
I don't speak Chinese.



Practice

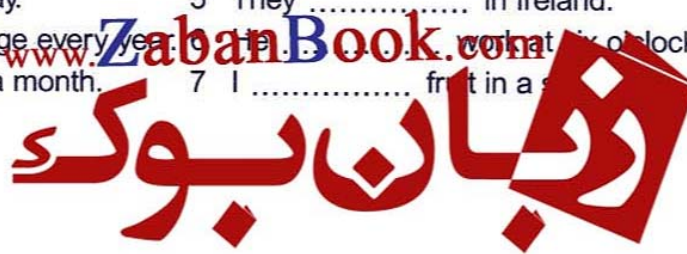
A Add -s or -es to the verbs in the sentences if it is necessary. If it is not necessary, put a tick (✓) in the gap.

- ▶ He work..... in a bank.
- ▶ They live ✓..... in France.
- 1 I watch TV every day.
- 2 She go to work by car.
- 3 The film finish at ten o'clock.
- 4 We play tennis every weekend.
- 5 They go on holiday in August.
- 6 He speak Italian and French.
- 7 She do her homework every night.
- 8 We start work at half past eight.

B Now finish these sentences using a verb from the box. Use each verb once. Remember to add -s or -es if necessary.

fly study finish eat sell smoke drink live

- ▶ He eats..... toast for breakfast.
- 1 I coffee three times a day.
- 2 My father a new language every year.
- 3 She to New York once a month.
- 4 He ten cigarettes a day.
- 5 They in Ireland.
- 6 He at ten o'clock.
- 7 I fruit in a...



C Write these sentences, using the negative form of the Present Simple.

- ▶ (He/not/live/in Mexico) *He doesn't live in Mexico.*
- 1 (She/not/work/in a bank)
- 2 (I/not/play/golf)
- 3 (Paul/not/listen/to the radio) *www.ZabanBook.com*
- 4 (We/not/speak/French) *زبان بوک*
- 5 (You/not/listen/to me!)
- 6 (My car/not/work)
- 7 (I/not/drink/tea)
- 8 (Sheila/not/eat/meat)
- 9 (I/not/understand/you)

D Put in the verbs from the box, in the Present Simple. Use each verb once.

leave	start	arrive	get	watch	work	brush
eat	have	like	drink	go	stop	

Interviewer: How do you start the day, Jim?

Jim: Well, I (▶) *get* up at six o'clock. I get washed and dressed, and I
(1) breakfast at seven o'clock. After breakfast, I (2)
my teeth. I (3) to work at eight.

Interviewer: When do you get to work?

Jim: I usually (4) at my office at about half past eight. First, I
(5) a cup of coffee, and then I (6) work at 8.45 a.m.

Interviewer: Where do you work?

Jim: I (7) in a bank. I am a computer operator. I (8) my job.
It's very interesting.

Interviewer: When do you eat lunch?

Jim: I (9) work and I have lunch at one o'clock. I (10) a cup
of tea at half past three.

Interviewer: When do you finish work?

Jim: I (11) the office at six o'clock. I eat dinner when I get home. Then I
(12) TV for an hour or two.

E Use the table to write facts about Joan. A tick (✓) means that something is true. A cross (X) means that something is not true. Use the verbs in brackets ().

▶	1	2	3	4
from Scotland ✓	in a bank X	in a flat ✓	French ✓	new films X
from England X	in a shop ✓	in a house X	Italian X	old films ✓

- ▶ (come) *She comes from Scotland.* ▶ *She doesn't come from England.*
- 1 (work) She in a bank. She in a shop.
- 2 (live) She She
- 3 (speak)
- 4 (like)

Key to the exercises

Unit 1

- A 1 is 4 am 7 are
2 is not 5 is 8 is
3 is 6 are not
- B 1 isn't 5 isn't 9 aren't
2 's 6 's 10 'm
3 're 7 're
4 aren't 8 aren't
- C 1 isn't, It's 3 She's 5 are
2 is, He's 4 It's, We
- D 1 names: I'm Bjorn and this is Liv.
nationality: We're from Sweden.
jobs: I'm a doctor and Liv is a film star.
2 names: I'm Maria and this is Pedro.
nationality: We're from Mexico.
jobs: I'm a teacher and Pedro is a pop star.
3 names: I'm Jim and this is Mary.
nationality: We're from Australia.
jobs: I'm a bank manager and Mary is an artist.
4 names: I'm Tomoko and this is Akira.
nationality: We're from Japan.
jobs: I'm a dentist and Akira is a photographer.
5 names: I'm Rajiv and this is Vikram.
nationality: We're from India.
jobs: I'm a scientist and Vikram is a farmer.

Unit 2

- A 1 's/is cold.
2 're/are happy.
3 He's/He is afraid.
4 She's/She is bored.
5 He's/He is hungry.
6 They're/They are sad.
7 They're/They are tired.
- B 1 There's/There is
2 There are
3 There's/There is
4 There are
5 There's/There is
6 There isn't/There is not
7 There are
8 There aren't/are not

- C 1 Are you a teacher?
2 Are you bored?
3 Is he afraid?
4 Is she tired?
5 How are you?
6 Is it cold today?
7 Is she Spanish?
8 Are they from London?

- D 1 Are 3 'm/am 5 Is
2 'm/am 4 Are 6 's/is

- E 1 Are you hungry?
2 Is she your sister?
3 Am I late?
4 Are they from America?
5 Is he a tennis player?
6 Are you happy?
7 Is she at home?
8 Is he twenty?

Unit 3

- A 1 watch ✓ 3 finishes 5 go ✓ 7 does
2 goes 4 play ✓ 6 speaks 8 start ✓
- B 1 drink 3 flies 5 live 7 sell
2 studies 4 smokes 6 finishes
- C 1 She doesn't/does not work in a bank.
2 I don't/do not play golf.
3 Paul doesn't/does not listen to the radio.
4 We don't/do not speak French.
5 You don't/do not listen to me!
6 My car doesn't/does not work.
7 I don't/do not drink tea.
8 Sheila doesn't/does not eat meat.
9 I don't/do not understand you.
- D 1 eat 7 work
2 brush 8 like
3 go 9 stop
4 arrive 10 have (OR drink)
5 drink (OR have) 11 leave
6 start 12 watch
- E 1 doesn't/does not work, works
2 lives in a flat, doesn't/does not live in a house
3 She speaks French. She doesn't/does not speak Italian.

www.ZabanBook.com
ZabanBook.com
ZabanBook.com

Unit 4

- A
- 1 feel
 - 2 don't/do not understand
 - 3 think
 - 4 don't/do not like
 - 5 don't/do not know
 - 6 want
 - 7 like
- B
- 1 He likes coffee.
 - 2 He doesn't like films.
 - 3 He loves his job.
 - 4 He hates fishing.
 - 5 He loves holidays.
 - 6 He doesn't like golf.
- C
- 1 Do you speak any foreign languages?
 - 2 Do you watch TV?
 - 3 Does John listen to the radio?
 - 4 Does John like dogs?
 - 5 Do you like films?
 - 6 Does John drink coffee?
 - 7 Do you drive a car?
 - 8 Does John play a musical instrument?
 - 9 Do you like pop music?
 - 10 Do you go to the theatre?
 - 11 Do you read books?
 - 12 Does John smoke?
- D
- 1 Does ... have a swimming pool?
 - 2 Do all the banks change tourists' money into pounds?
 - 3 Does the number 38 bus stop at the railway station? (OR Does the number 38 bus start here?)
 - 4 Do the restaurants serve typical English food?
 - 5 Does the concert finish before eleven p.m.?
 - 6 Does the sightseeing tour start here? (OR Does the sightseeing tour stop at the railway station?)
 - 7 Does the museum sell souvenirs?

Unit 5

- A
- 1 ~~X~~ They aren't/They're not/They are not working.
✓ They're/They are sitting in the garden.
 - 2 ~~X~~ I'm not/I am not studying music.
✓ I'm/I am learning Japanese.
 - 3 ✓ He's/He is playing tennis.
~~X~~ He isn't/He's not/He is not winning.
 - 4 ✓ We're/We are spending a day at the seaside.
✓ The sun isn't/is not shining.
- B
- 1 is shining
 - 2 are sitting
 - 3 am drinking
 - 4 are not swimming
 - 5 are watching
 - 6 are travelling
 - 7 is reading
 - 8 am writing

- C
- 1 g am going
 - 2 a is taking
 - 3 b is working
 - 4 h is walking
 - 5 e are eating
 - 6 c is staying
 - 7 f is studying

Unit 6

- A
- 1 Is she having lunch?
 - 2 Are they playing football?
 - 3 Is the cat sleeping?
 - 4 Is the sun shining?
 - 5 Are you coming to the cinema?
 - 6 Are they listening?
 - 7 Is she eating at the moment?
 - 8 Is it raining hard?
 - 9 Am I getting better at tennis?
 - 10 Are we winning the match?
- B
- 1 Are you studying English at the moment?
~ Yes, I'm/I am working hard.
 - 2 Are they listening to the radio?
~ No, they're/they are playing CDs.
 - 3 Is Peter washing now?
~ Yes, he's/he is having a bath.
 - 4 Are they living in Madrid at the moment?
~ Yes, they're/they are learning Spanish.
 - 5 Is David singing in a group this year?
~ No, he's/he is working in a restaurant.
- C
- 1 They're enjoying the film. ✓
 - 2 We're ~~loving~~ ice-cream. ~~X~~
 - 3 She's ~~believing~~ he's right. ~~X~~
 - 4 John's thinking about my idea. ✓
 - 5 He's having lunch at the moment. ✓
 - 6 She's eating a banana. ✓
 - 7 He thinks it's a good idea. ✓
 - 8 'Huge' is ~~meaning~~ 'very big'. ~~X~~
 - 9 Mick is ~~knowing~~ Jane. ~~X~~
 - 10 She's ~~hating~~ classical music. ~~X~~
- D
- 1 I'm/I am shopping
 - 2 I'm/I am looking
 - 3 I'm/I am playing
 - 4 She's/She is working
 - 5 's she/is she doing
 - 6 She's/She is singing
 - 7 are they doing
 - 8 They're/They are studying
 - 9 We're/We are painting
 - 10 's/is helping

Oxford Practice Grammar

► Basic

Norman Coe
Mark Harrison
Ken Paterson

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
CD-ROM

www.abanBook.com

فائلان بوکس