

English Grammar in Use

A self-study reference and practice book
for intermediate learners of English

Fourth Edition

with answers

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The sentences on the right follow those on the left. Which sentence goes with which?

- 1 Please don't make so much noise.
- 2 I need to eat something soon.
- 3 I don't have anywhere to live right now.
- 4 We need to leave soon.
- 5 They don't need their car any more.
- 6 Things are not so good at work.
- 7 It isn't true what they said.
- 8 We're going to get wet.

- a It's getting late.
- b They're lying.
- c It's starting to rain.
- d They're trying to sell it.
- e I'm getting hungry.
- f ~~I'm trying to work.~~
- g I'm looking for an apartment.
- h The company is losing money.

- 1 f
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

2 Complete the conversations.

- 1 A: I saw Brian a few days ago.
B: Oh, did you? What's he doing these days? (what / he / do)
A: He's at university.
B: _____? (what / he / study)
A: Psychology.
B: _____ it? (he / enjoy)
A: Yes, he says it's a very good course.
- 2 A: Hi, Nicola. How _____? (your new job / go)
B: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, but _____ better now.
(it / get)
A: What about Daniel? Is he OK?
B: Yes, but _____ his work right now. (he / not / enjoy)
He's been in the same job for a long time and _____ to get bored
with it. (he / begin)

3 Put the verb into the correct form, positive (I'm doing etc.) or negative (I'm not doing etc.).

- 1 Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying (I / try) to work.
- 2 Let's go out now. It isn't raining (it / rain) any more.
- 3 You can turn off the radio. _____ (I / listen) to it.
- 4 Kate phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. _____ (she / have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
- 5 I want to lose weight, so this week _____ (I / eat) lunch.
- 6 Andrew has just started evening classes. _____ (he / learn) Japanese.
- 7 Paul and Sally have had an argument. _____ (they / speak) to each other.
- 8 _____ (I / get) tired. I need a rest.
- 9 Tim _____ (work) today. He's taken the day off.
- 10 _____ (I / look) for Sophie. Do you know where she is?

1.4 Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

start get ~~increase~~ change rise

- 1 The population of the world is increasing very fast.
- 2 The world _____. Things never stay the same.
- 3 The situation is already bad and it _____ worse.
- 4 The cost of living _____. Every year things are more expensive.
- 5 The weather _____ to improve. The rain has stopped, and the wind isn't as strong.

Present simple (I do)

A Study this example situation:



Alex is a bus driver, but now he is in bed asleep. 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 *present simple*:

I/we/you/they	drive/work/do	etc.
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he/she/it	drives/works/does	etc.
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B We use the present simple to talk about things in general. We use it to say that something happens the time or repeatedly, or that something is true in general:

- Nurses **look** after patients in hospitals.
- I usually **go** away at weekends.
- The earth **goes** round the sun.
- The cafe **opens** at 7.30 in the morning.

Remember:

I **work** ... but He **works** ... They **teach** ... but My sister **teaches** ...

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

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

do does	I/we/you/they he/she/it	work? drive? do?	I/we/you/they he/she/it	don't doesn't	work drive do
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- I come from Canada. Where **do you come** from?
- I **don't go** away very often.
- 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 shop.'
- He's always so lazy. He **doesn't do** anything to help.

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

- I **get** up at 8 o'clock **every morning**.
- How often** do you **go** to the dentist?
- Julie **doesn't drink** tea **very often**.
- Robert usually **goes** away **two or three times a year**.

E I promise / I apologise 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. (*not* I'm promising)
- 'What do you **suggest** I do?' 'I **suggest** that you ...'

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