Essential Grammar in Use

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

Third Edition

with answers



Raymond Murphy

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

Design by Kamae Design

To the student (working without a teacher)

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

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

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

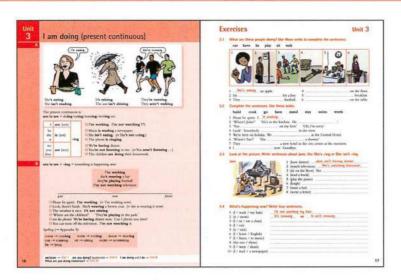


If you are not sure which units you need to study, use the *Study guide* at the back of the book.



Study guide (pages 271-282)

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



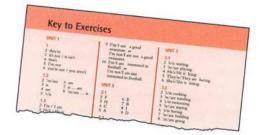
Information

Exercises

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

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

Study the left-hand page again if necessary.



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

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



CD Rom

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



To the teacher

The most important features of this book are:

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

Organisation of the book

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

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

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

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

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

Level

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

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

Using the book

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

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

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

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

CD Rom

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

Essential Grammar in Use Third Edition

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

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

am/is/are

A



В

positive

n	eg	a	ti	ν
	0			

I	am	$(I^{\prime}m)$
he she it	is	(he's) (she's) (it's)
we you they	are	(we 're) (you 're) (they 're)

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

short form

short forms

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



С

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

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



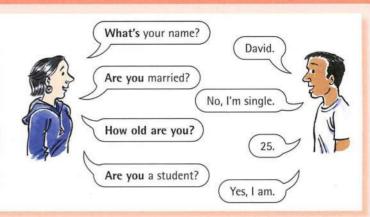
1.1	Write the short form (she's /	we aren't etc.).					
		3 it is not		5 I am not			
	2 they are	4 that is		6 you are not			
1.2	Write am, is or are.						
	1 The weatheris nice too 2 I not rich. 3 This bag heavy. 4 These bags heavy.	6 My brother 7 Emily	and Iat home.	good tennis p	at school.		
1.3	Complete the sentences.						
	1 Steve is ill. He's in bed 2 I'm not hungry, but 3 Mr Thomas is a very old man 4 These chairs aren't beautiful, 5 The weather is nice today. 6 'late.' 'No, I 7 Catherine isn't at home. 8 'your coat.'	thirsty. n. 98. but co warm a 'm not. I'm early!' at work.	mfortable. and sunny.				
1.4	Look at Lisa's sentences in 1	A. Now write senter	nces about	yourself.			
	1 (name?) My	N	Mynterested in				
1.5	Write sentences for the pictu	ires. Use:					
	afraid angry cold	hot hungry	thirsty				
		3			6		
	1 She's thirsty.	3 He		5			
	2 They	. 4		6			
1.6	Write true sentences, positive or negative. Use is/isn't or are/aren't.						
	1 (it / hot today) 2 (it / windy today) It 3 (my hands / cold) My 4 (Brazil / a very big country) 5 (diamonds / cheap) 6 (Toronto / in the US)	It isn't hot toda	y. or	It's hot toda	ny.		
	Write true sentences, positiv	e or negative. Use I	'm / I'm no	t.			
	7 (tired) 8 (hungry) 9 (a good swimmer) 10 (interested in football)	I'm tired. or	l'm not	tired.			

am/is/are (questions)

A

I	am
he	
she	is
it	
we	
you	are
they	

am	13		
is	he? she?		
are	we? you they		



- ☐ 'Am I late?' 'No, you're on time.'
- ☐ 'Is your mother at home?' 'No, she's out.'
- ☐ 'Are your parents at home?' 'No, they're out.'
- ☐ 'Is it cold in your room?' 'Yes, a little.'
- ☐ Your shoes are nice. Are they new?

We say:

- ☐ Is she at home? / Is your mother at home? (not Is at home your mother?)
- ☐ Are they new? / Are your shoes new? (not Are new your shoes?)
- B Where 2 / What 2 / Who
 - Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?
 - □ Where is your mother? Is she at home?
 - "Where are you from?' 'Canada.'
 - ☐ 'What colour is your car?' 'It's red.'
 - ☐ 'How old is Joe?' 'He's 24.'
 - ☐ How are your parents? Are they well?
 - ☐ These postcards are nice. How much are they?
 - ☐ This hotel isn't very good. Why is it so expensive?

what's = what is who's = who is how's = how is where's = where is

□ What's the time?

□ Who's that man?

□ Where's Lucy?

☐ How's your father?

C

Short answers

	I	am.
Yes,	he she it	is.
	we you they	are.

	ľ'm	
	he 's	
	she 's	
No,	it 's	not.
	we 're you 're	
	they're	

or	No,	he she it	isn't.
		we you they	aren't.



- ☐ 'Are you tired?' 'Yes, I am.'
- ☐ 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I'm not, but I'm thirsty.'
- ☐ 'Is your friend English?' 'Yes, he is.'
- ☐ 'Are these your keys?' 'Yes, they are.'
- ☐ 'That's my seat.' 'No, it isn't.'

1 Where's the camera?	A London.	1 G
2 Is your car blue?	B No, I'm not.	2
3 Is Linda from London?	C Yes, you are.	3
4 Am I late?	D My sister.	4
5 Where's Ann from?	E Black.	5
6 What colour is your bag?	F No, it's black.	6
7 Are you hungry?	G In your bag.	7
8 How is George?	H No, she's American.	8
9 Who's that woman?	I Very well.	9
Make questions with these wo	rds.	
(is / at home / your mother)	Is your mother at hom	ne
2 (your parents / are / well)	Are your parents well	
3 (interesting / is / your job)		
the shops / are / open today)		
(from / where / you / are)	***************************************	
(interested in sport / you / are)	
(is / near here / the post office	######################################	
3 (at school / are / your children	n)	
(you / are / late / why)		
	these oranges? your favourite sport? man in this photograph?	They're very well. At the end of the stree Five, six and ten. £1.50 a kilo. Skiing. That's my father. Black.
Write the questions.		
(name?) What's your name	0007	Paul.
(name?) What's your name? (American?)		
(how olds)		
(how old?)		
(a teacher?)		Yes Lam
(a teacher?) (married?)		
(a teacher?) (married?) (wife a lawyer?)		No, she's a designer
(a teacher?) (married?)		No, she's a designer She's Italian.

2 Are you thirsty?

3 Is it cold today?

5 Is it dark now?

6 Are you a teacher?

I am doing (present continuous)



She's eating. She isn't reading. The sun isn't shining.

They aren't walking.

The present continuous is:

am/is/are + doing/eating/running/writing etc.

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

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

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

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

future □ Please be quiet. I'm working. (= I'm working now) □ Look, there's Sarah. She's wearing a brown coat. (= she is wearing it now) ☐ The weather is nice. It's not raining. 'They're playing in the park.' ☐ 'Where are the children?' (on the phone) We're having dinner now. Can I phone you later? ☐ You can turn off the television. I'm not watching it. Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

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

3.1 What are these people doing? Use these verbs to complete the sentences:

	eat	have	lie	play	sit	wait				
			2	BUS STOP	3		4	5		
	2 He					for a bus. football.	5			on the floor. breakfast. on the table.
3.2	Comple	ete the	senten	ces. Use	thes	e verbs:				
	2 'Whee 3 'You 4 Look 5 We're 6 'Whee 7 They	e be qui ere's John ! Some e here or ere's Sue	body holid?' 'S	He's in 1	the kit		'Oh, I'n in the river a show	sorry.' the Centra ver.'	l Hotel.	t.
3.3	Look at	t the pic	eture.	Write se	enten	2 (watch 3 (sit on 4 (read a 5 (play t 6 (laugh 7 (wear	dinner) in television the floor) hook) inhe piano) inhe piano) hand	Jane isn't) She's She	having o	linner. television.
3.4	1 (I / v 2 (it / 3 (I / s 4 (I / c 5 (it / 6 (I / I 7 (I / I 8 (the	wash / n snow) sit / on a eat)	ny hair) n chair) English) o musi ine)		I'm no	ue sentence ot washing nowing.	my hair.	isn't snow	ing.	

10 (I / read / a newspaper)

are you doing? (present continuous questions)

A

positi

I	am	
he she it	is	doing working going
we you hey	are	staying e

9	uestio	n
-		

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



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

В

Study the word order:

	Is	he	working today?
	Is	Paul	working today? (not Is working Paul today?)
Where	are	they	going?
Where	are	those people	going? (not Where are going those people?)

C

Short answers

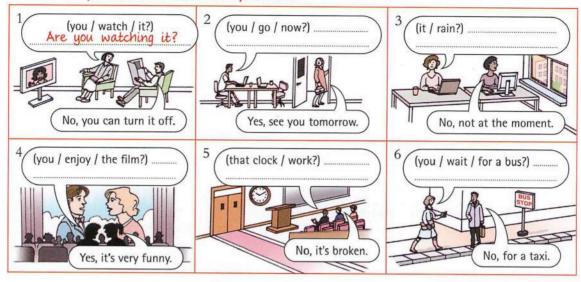
	I	am.
Yes,	he she it	is.
	we you they	are.

	I'm	
No,	he's she's it's	not.
	we 're you 're they 're	

or	No,	he she it	isn't.
		we you they	aren't.

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

4.1 Look at the pictures and write the questions.



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



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

1	(is / working / Paul / today) 15 Paul Working today	?
2	(what / the children / are / doing) What are the children doing	?
3	(you / are / listening / to me)	?
4	(where / your friends / are / going)	?
5	(are / watching / your parents / television)	?
6	(what / Jessica / is / cooking)	?
7	(why / you / are / looking / at me)	?
8	(is / coming / the bus)	?

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

1 Are you watching TV? No, I'm not.	4 Is it raining?
2 Are you wearing a watch?	5 Are you sitting on the floor?
3 Are you eating something?	6 Are you feeling well?

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

A



They're looking at their books.

They read a lot.



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

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

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

Remember:

he works / she lives / it rains etc.

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

I have → he/she/it has:

□ John has a shower every day.

Spelling (→ Appendix 5):

В

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

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

C

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

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

J. I	Write these veros with -s or -cs.
	1 (read) she <u>reads</u> 3 (fly) it 5 (have) she 2 (think) he 4 (dance) he 6 (finish) it
5.2	Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use:
	eat go live play play sleep
	Tennis is my favourite we love films. My piano. My piano. My piano.
	1 He plays the piano. 4 tennis.
	2 They in a very big house. 5 to the cinema a lot.
	3 a lot of fruit. 6 seven hours a night.
5.3	Complete the sentences. Use:
	boil close cost cost like like meet open speak teach wash
	1 Maria Speaks four languages. 2 The shops in the city centre usually at 9 o'clock in the morning. 3 The City Museum at 5 o'clock in the evening. 4 Tina is a teacher. She mathematics to young children. 5 My job is very interesting. I a lot of people. 6 Peter's car is always dirty. He never it. 7 Food is expensive. It a lot of money. 8 Shoes are expensive. They a lot of money. 9 Water at 100 degrees Celsius. 10 Julia and I are good friends. I her and she me.
5.4	Write sentences from these words. Use the right form of the verb (arrive or arrives etc.).
	1 (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early. 2 (to the cinema / never / I / go) I 3 (work / Martina / hard / always) 4 (like / chocolate / children / usually) 5 (Julia / parties / enjoy / always) 6 (often / people's names / I / forget) 7 (television / Tim / watch / never) 8 (usually / dinner / we / have / at 7.30) 9 (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear)
5.5	Write sentences about yourself. Use always/never/often/usually/sometimes.
	1 (watch TV in the evening) 2 (read in bed) I 3 (get up before 7 o'clock) 4 (go to work/school by bus)
	5 (drink coffee in the morning)