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Basic

# Oxford Practice Grammar

with answers

Norman Coe  
Mark Harrison  
Ken Paterson

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# Introduction

*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. Answers to the exercises 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.

## 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 Oxford Test of English and Cambridge A2 Key and B1 Preliminary exams. 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 Oxford Test of English and Cambridge B2 First exam. *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 the C1 Advanced, C2 Proficiency, TOEFL, IELTS, and other advanced-level exams.

*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](http://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 Jasmine 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>I am</i>	<i>I'm</i>
	<i>you are</i>	<i>you're</i>
	<i>he/she/it is</i>	<i>he's/she's/it's</i>
Plural	<i>we are</i>	<i>we're</i>
	<i>you are</i>	<i>you're</i>
	<i>they are</i>	<i>they're</i>

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

- 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 William.*  
*We're from Scotland.*  
*I'm Jessica and these are my sisters. This is Amber and this is Penelope. Amber and Penelope 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.*

**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 ..... 20 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.

**B** Now fill these gaps. This time, use short forms of **be**.

- ◆ I'm ..... a doctor.
- ◆ I'm not ..... (not) a bank manager.
- 1 She ..... (not) a teacher.
- 2 He ..... a student.
- 3 They ..... at home.
- 4 They ..... (not) in the park.
- 5 It ..... (not) cold today.
- 6 It ..... eight o'clock.
- 7 We ..... from Paris.
- 8 We ..... (not) from Bordeaux.
- 9 You ..... (not) 21 years old.
- 10 I ..... 24 years old.

**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. \_\_\_\_\_ 30 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 using the jobs from the box.

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

Italy



names: I'm Paolo and this is Federico.

nationality: We're from Italy.

jobs: I'm a police officer and Federico is a footballer.

Paolo Federico

Sweden



names: \_\_\_\_\_

nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

jobs: \_\_\_\_\_

Bjorn Liv

Mexico



names: \_\_\_\_\_

nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

jobs: \_\_\_\_\_

Maria Pedro

Australia



names: \_\_\_\_\_

nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

jobs: \_\_\_\_\_

Jim Mary

Japan



names: \_\_\_\_\_

nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

jobs: \_\_\_\_\_

Tomoko Akira

India



names: \_\_\_\_\_

nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

jobs: \_\_\_\_\_

Rajiv Ikram

**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:
  - William: *Hello. How are you?*
  - Jasmine: *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**.

**2** We use **there + be** to talk about the existence of something. **There + be** can be used to talk about where things are:

Singular	<i>There's a supermarket in this street.</i> <i>There is a washing machine in the flat.</i>
Plural	<i>There are some good cafes in the centre of the town.</i>

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	<i>Am I</i>	} <i>late?</i>
	<i>Are you</i>	
	<i>Is he/she/it</i>	
Plural	<i>Are we</i>	} <i>late?</i>
	<i>Are you</i>	
	<i>Are they</i>	

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

- Am I late for the film?*
- Are you 20 years old?*
- Is he at home now?*
- Is she French or Italian?*
- Is it time to go home?*
- Are we ready to leave?*
- Are you both at university?*
- Are they in London today?*

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

tired sad ~~thirsty~~ happy hungry bored afraid cold



◆ She's thirsty



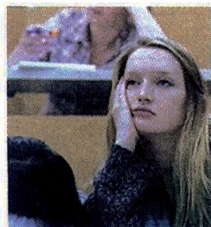
1 He



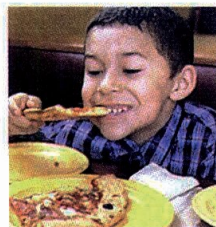
2 They



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

**D** Complete the dialogues with the correct forms of *be*.

- Steve: This <sup>1</sup> *is* ..... Jasmine, my sister.  
 Tom: Hello, Jasmine. <sup>1</sup> ..... you a student?  
 Jasmine: No, I <sup>2</sup> ..... a dentist. I work in Brighton.  
 Mike: How are you, Ellie?  
 Ellie: I <sup>3</sup> ..... fine, thanks.  
 Mike: <sup>4</sup> ..... you hungry?  
 Ellie: Yes. <sup>5</sup> ..... there a good restaurant near here?  
 Mike: Yes. There <sup>6</sup> ..... 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)? <i>Are you Spanish</i> ..... | ? ~ 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/20)? .....                              | ? ~ No, he's 18 years old.   |

# 3 Present Simple (1)

Tenses: present

**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 nine o'clock.

We add **-s** after **he/she/it**:

I start → he starts      I live → she lives

If a verb ends in **-ch, -o, -sh, -ss** or **-x**, 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.

**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 <input type="checkbox"/> in a bank.              | 4 We play _____ tennis every weekend.     |
| ◆ They live <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in France. | 5 They go _____ on holiday in August.     |
| 1 I watch _____ TV every day.                              | 6 He speak _____ Italian and French.      |
| 2 She go _____ to work by car.                             | 7 She do _____ her homework every night.  |
| 3 The film finish _____ at ten o'clock.                    | 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   write   drink   live

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| ◆ He <b>eats</b> _____ toast for breakfast.  | 4 He _____ a blog post every week. |
| 1 I _____ coffee three times a day.          | 5 They _____ in Ireland.           |
| 2 My father _____ a new language every year. | 6 He _____ work at six o'clock.    |
| 3 She _____ to New York once a month.        | 7 I _____ fruit in a shop.         |

**C** Write sentences using the words in brackets ( ) and 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 music) .....

4 (We/not/speak/French) .....

5 (You/not/listen/to me!) .....

6 (My car/not/work) .....

7 (I/not/drink/tea) .....

8 (Michelle/not/eat/meat) .....

9 (I/not/understand/you) .....

**D** Complete the interview using the verbs from the box. Use each verb once.

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

Interviewer: How do you start the day, James?

James: Well, I <sup>1</sup> *get* up at six o'clock. I get washed and dressed, and I <sup>2</sup> my teeth. I <sup>3</sup> to work at eight o'clock.

Interviewer: When do you get to work?

James: I usually <sup>4</sup> at my office at about half past eight. First, I <sup>5</sup> a cup of coffee, and then I <sup>6</sup> work at just before nine o'clock.

Interviewer: Where do you work?

James: I <sup>7</sup> in a bank. I am a computer programmer. I <sup>8</sup> my job. It's very interesting.

Interviewer: When do you eat lunch?

James: I <sup>9</sup> work and I have lunch at one o'clock. I <sup>10</sup> a cup of tea at half past three.

Interviewer: When do you finish work?

James: I <sup>11</sup> the office at six o'clock. I eat dinner when I get home. Then I <sup>12</sup> TV for an hour or two.

**E** Write facts about Jasmine using the table and the verbs in brackets ( ). A tick (✓) means that something is true. A cross (X) means that something is not true.

◆	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) .....

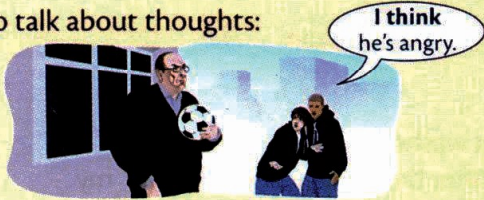
**1** We use the Present Simple:

- ▶ to talk about feelings and opinions:



*I like pop music. I don't like classical music.*  
*She loves football!*  
*Raphael wants a new car.*  
*I don't want a cup of tea, thanks.*  
*He feels sick.*

- ▶ to talk about thoughts:



*I don't think she likes her new job.*  
*I don't know the answer.*  
*He doesn't understand me.*

**2** We form Present Simple questions like this:

QUESTIONS			
Singular	Do	I/you	} know?
	Does	he/she/it	
Plural	Do	we	} know?
	Do	you	
	Do	they	

Note that we put **do** before **I/you/we/they**:

- Do you speak Spanish?*
- Do you work in the town centre?*
- Do they know the answer?*

We put **does** before **he/she/it**:

- Does he walk to work?*
- Does Steve enjoy his job?*
- Does she play the piano?*

Note that we say:

*Does he walk? (NOT ~~Does he walks?~~)*

For other uses of the Present Simple, see **Unit 3**.

**A** Complete the sentences using the Present Simple form of the verbs from the box. Use each verb once.

like not have love feel think not like want not understand

- ◆ She thinks that films are fantastic! She loves films.
- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ sick. Can I have a glass of water, please?
- 2 I don't know the answer because I \_\_\_\_\_ the question.
- 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ he's tired. He works too hard.
- 4 We \_\_\_\_\_ that new painting. We think it's terrible!
- 5 I want to call Jasmine, but I \_\_\_\_\_ her phone number.
- 6 They're thirsty. They \_\_\_\_\_ something to drink.
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ your new car. It's very nice. Was it expensive?

**B** Write sentences about Peter using the information in brackets ( ). (✓ = like, ✓✓ = love, ✗ = not like, ✗✗ = hate)

- ◆ (tennis: ✗) He doesn't like tennis.
- ◆ (music: ✓✓) He loves music.
- 1 (coffee: ✓) He \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 (films: ✗) He \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (his job: ✓✓) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 (fishing: ✗✗) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 (holidays: ✓✓) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 (golf: ✗) \_\_\_\_\_

- C** This is an interview with Mary Woods about herself and her husband, John. Write the questions using the ideas from the box.

like films	read books	listen to music	<del>play golf</del>
watch TV	play a musical instrument	go to the gym	go to the theatre
drive a car	like pop music	drink coffee	<del>live in London</del>
like dogs	speaking any foreign languages		

## QUESTIONS

◆ Do you live in London

?

~ Yes, I live in north London.

◆ Does John play golf

?

~ No, but he plays tennis.

1

?

~ Yes, I speak French.

2

?

~ Yes, I like some programmes on TV.

3

?

~ Yes, he listens to music in the morning.

4

?

~ No, but he loves cats.

5

?

~ No, I don't like films.

6

?

~ Yes, he has two cups in the morning.

7

?

~ No, but I have a motorbike.

8

?

~ Yes, he plays the piano.

9

?

~ No, I prefer classical music.

10

?

~ Yes, I love musicals.

11

?

~ Yes, I read one book every week.

12

?

~ No, but he likes running.

## ANSWERS

- D** You are on holiday, and you are in a Tourist Information Centre. Ask questions using the table below.

A	B	C
Do	<del>you</del>	stop at the railway station?
Does	<del>the sports centre</del>	finish before 11 o'clock?
	all the banks	start here?
	the number 38 bus	<del>sell maps of the city?</del>
	the restaurants	change tourists' money into pounds?
	the concert	sell souvenirs?
	the sightseeing tour	have a swimming pool?
	the museum	serve typical English food?

◆ Do you sell maps of the city?

1

the sports centre

2

3

4

5

6

7



# 5 Present Continuous (1)

Tenses: present

**1** We form the Present Continuous like this:

*be + -ing form*  
I am eating.

Here are the forms of the Present Continuous:

POSITIVE	
FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
I am eating.	I'm eating.
You are eating.	You're eating.
He/She/It is eating.	He's eating.
We are eating.	We're eating.
You are eating.	You're eating.
They are eating.	They're eating.

NEGATIVE	
FULL FORM	SHORT FORM
I am not eating.	I'm not eating.
You are not eating.	You aren't eating.
He/She/It is not eating.	He isn't eating.
We are not eating.	We aren't eating.
You are not eating.	You aren't eating.
They are not eating.	They aren't eating.

**2** To make the **-ing** form, we add **-ing** to the verb:

listen → listening      play → playing  
work → working      read → reading

**3** But notice these irregular spellings:

win → winning      get → getting  
shop → shopping      sit → sitting  
swim → swimming      travel → travelling  
dance → dancing      write → writing  
shine → shining

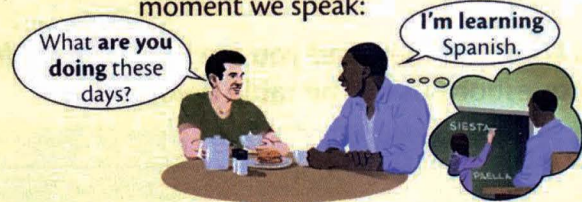
(For more details on the spelling of the **-ing** form, see **Appendix 2**, page 243.)

**4** We use the Present Continuous:

- ▶ to talk about actions and situations in progress now:



- ▶ to talk about actions and situations in progress around now, but not exactly at the moment we speak:



**A** Look at the pictures and the words in brackets ( ). Decide what is happening (✓) and what isn't happening (✗). Then write positive or negative sentences.



◆ (George/eat/breakfast)  
(George/sleep)

1 (They/work)  
(They/sit/in the garden)

2 (I/study/music)  
(I/learn/Japanese)

✗ George isn't eating breakfast.  
✓ George is sleeping.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- 3 (He/play/tennis) .....  
 (He/win) .....
- 4 (We/spend/a day at the seaside) .....  
 (The sun/shine) .....

**B** Complete the postcard using the words in brackets ( ) in the Present Continuous. Use full forms (e.g. *is sitting*).

Dear Peter,

Jenny and I **are staying** (stay) here

for a week. The sun <sup>1</sup> .....

(shine) and it's very hot. We

<sup>2</sup> ..... (sit) on the beach and I

<sup>3</sup> ..... (drink) an orange juice.

We <sup>4</sup> ..... (not/swim) because

we're both tired. We <sup>5</sup> .....

(watch) the boats on the sea at the

moment. They <sup>6</sup> .....

(travel) fast, but I can see 15 or 16. Jenny

<sup>7</sup> ..... (read) her book, and I

<sup>8</sup> ..... (write) all the postcards!

James and Jenny



**C** Match the two halves of the sentences. Then put in the correct form of the verb in brackets ( ).

- ◆ My aunt **is staying** (stay) with us this week
- 1 I ..... (go) to work by bike this week
- 2 My father ..... (take) some medicine
- 3 Anna is not in the office this week
- 4 Olivia needs some exercise
- 5 We ..... (eat) in a restaurant this week
- 6 Charlotte doesn't feel well
- 7 Tom ..... (study) more now
- a so he is feeling quite drowsy.
- b because she ..... (work) at home.
- c so she ..... (stay) at home today.
- d so I am sleeping in the living room.
- e because our oven is broken.
- f because he wants to get a good mark.
- g because I haven't got money for petrol.
- h so she ..... (walk) to school this week.

◆ d 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

# 6 Present Continuous (2)

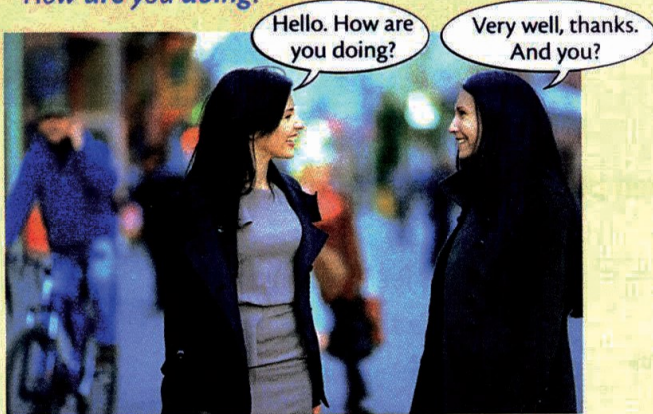
Tenses: present

- 1** Look at these questions:  
*Are you enjoying that drink, Anna?*  
*Is he watching TV at the moment?*  
*Are they working hard?*

**2** We form Present Continuous questions like this:

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

- 3** Here are three common Present Continuous questions. They all mean 'How are you?':  
*How's it going?*  
*How are you getting on?*  
*How are you doing?*



- 4** We do not usually use the Present Continuous to talk about opinions or thoughts:  
*I like tennis. I know your sister. (NOT I'm liking tennis. I'm knowing your sister.)*

We do not usually use these verbs in the Present Continuous:

like	believe	hate
love	understand	know
mean	remember	want

- 5** think and have:
- ▶ we cannot use **think** in the Present Continuous to express opinions:  
*I think he's nice. (NOT I'm thinking he's nice.)*
  - ▶ we can use **think** in the Present Continuous to talk about an action:  
*She's thinking about the film.*
  - ▶ we cannot use **have** in the Present Continuous to talk about possessions:  
*I have a ticket. (NOT I am having a ticket.)*
  - ▶ we can use **have** to talk about actions:  
*I'm having breakfast. He's having fun.*

**A** Make questions by putting the words in brackets ( ) in the correct order.

- ◆ (enjoying – your work – you – are – ?)
- 1 (she – having lunch – is – ?)
- 2 (playing football – are – they – ?)
- 3 (the cat – sleeping – is – ?)
- 4 (the sun – is – shining – ?)
- 5 (you – are – coming – to the cinema – ?)
- 6 (listening – are – they – ?)
- 7 (eating – at the moment – she – is – ?)
- 8 (it – raining hard – is – ?)
- 9 (I – getting better – at tennis – am – ?)
- 10 (are – winning the match – we – ?)

*Are you enjoying your work?*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**B** Make questions and answers using the words in brackets ( ) and the Present Continuous.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
◆ (she/work/in Peru this year?) Is she working in Peru this year? .....	(No, she/study/in Mexico) ~ No, she's studying in Mexico. ....
1 (you/study/English at the moment?) .....	(Yes, I/work/hard) ~ .....
2 (they/listen/to the radio?) .....	(No, they/play/music) ~ .....
3 (Peter/wash/now?) .....	(Yes, he/have/a bath) ~ .....
4 (they/live/in Madrid at the moment?) .....	(Yes, they/learn/Spanish) ~ .....
5 (David/sing/in a band this year?) .....	(No, he/work/in a restaurant) ~ .....

**C** Put a tick (✓) next to the correct sentences, and a cross (X) next to the incorrect sentences.

- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ◆ She's liking pop music. X        | ◆ He's learning French. ✓        |
| 1 They're enjoying the film.       | 6 She's eating a banana.         |
| 2 We're loving ice cream.          | 7 He thinks it's a good idea.    |
| 3 She's believing he's right.      | 8 'Huge' is meaning 'very big'.  |
| 4 John's thinking about my idea.   | 9 Mick is knowing Jasmine.       |
| 5 He's having lunch at the moment. | 10 She's hating classical music. |

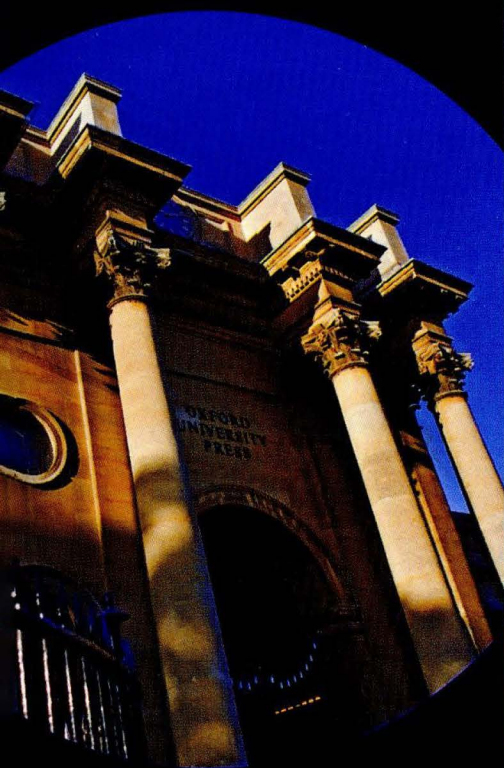
**D** Complete this conversation. Use the verbs in brackets ( ) in the Present Continuous.

- Paul: Hi Steve! What are you doing?
- Steve: ◆ I'm going ..... (I/go) to the bank. What are you doing?
- Paul: 1 ..... (I/shop). 2 ..... (I/look) for a new tennis racket.  
3 ..... (I/play) a lot of tennis at the moment, and I need a new racket.
- Steve: Where is Lily? Do you know?
- Paul: Yes. She isn't in England at the moment. 4 ..... (She/work) in France for a month.
- Steve: What 5 ..... (she/do) in France?
- Paul: 6 ..... (She/sing) in a show.
- Steve: Really? What about Jacob and Lucy? What 7 ..... (they/do)?
- Paul: 8 ..... (They/study) for an exam. They're always in the library at the moment.
- Steve: How is your sister? Is she all right?
- Paul: Yes, she's fine, but she's tired. 9 ..... (We/paint) the living room. It's hard work.
- Steve: Can I help you?
- Paul: No, it's OK. My father 10 ..... (help).
- Steve: Well, I hope you find a good racket.

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