

Contents

Introduction	viii
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

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

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	266
-------------------------------	-----

Exit test	270
------------------------	-----

Key to the Exit test	276
-----------------------------------	-----

Index	277
--------------------	-----

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.

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)

- 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's/she's/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 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



names: I'm Paolo and this is Federico.

nationality: We're from Italy.

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



names: _____

nationality: _____

jobs: _____



names: _____

nationality: _____

jobs: _____



names: _____

nationality: _____

jobs: _____



names: _____

nationality: _____

jobs: _____



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:

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. 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