# Contents

Introduction Entry test	
1 Present tenses	
present simple; present continuous; state verbs  Test practice: Listening Section 1	
2 Past tenses 1	
past simple; past continuous; used to; would  Test practice: Academic Reading	
3 Present perfect	
present perfect simple; present perfect continuous  Test practice: General Training Writing Task 1	
4 Past tenses 2	
past perfect simple; past perfect continuous  Test practice: Academic Reading	
5 Future 1	
plans, intentions and predictions: present continuous; going to; will  Test practice: General Training Reading	
6 Future 2	
present simple; be about to; future continuous; future perfect  Test practice: Academic Writing Task 2	
7 Countable and uncountable nouns	-11970
countable and uncountable nouns; quantity expressions (many, much, a lot of, some, any, a few, few, no)  Test practice: Academic Reading	
8 Referring to nouns	
articles; other determiners (demonstratives, possessives, inclusives: each, every, both, all etc.)	
9 Pronouns and referencing	
personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns; avoiding repetition	
10 Adjectives and adverbs	
describing things; adding information about manner, place, time, frequency and intensity  Test practice: General Training Reading	

11 Comparing things:	
comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs; other ways of comparing  Test practice: Academic Writing Task 1	
12 The noun phrase	
noun + prepositional phrase; noun + participle clause; noun + to-infinitive clause	
13 Modals 1	
ability; possibility; alternatives to modals  Test practice: Listening Section 4	
14 Modals 2	
obligation and necessity; suggestions and advice; adverbs	
15 Reported speech	
tense changes; time references; reporting questions; reporting verbs	
16 Verb + verb patterns	
verb + to-infinitive; verb + -ing; verb + preposition + -ing; verb + infinitive without to	
17 Likelihood based on conditions 1	
zero, first and second conditionals; other ways to introduce a condition	
18 Likelihood based on conditions 2	
third conditional; mixed conditionals; wishes and regrets; should(n't) have	
19 Prepositions	
prepositions after verbs, adjectives and nouns; prepositional phrases  Test practice: Listening Section 2	
20 Relative clauses	
relative pronouns; defining and non-defining relative clauses; prepositions	

21 Ways of organising texts	
subject choice; introductory it; ellipsis; organising information; it- and what-clauses	
22 The passive	
the passive; reporting with passive verbs; have something done; need + -ing  Test practice: Academic Writing Task 1	
23 Linking ideas	
conjunctions, adverbials and prepositions; linking expressions  Test practice: Academic Reading	
24 Showing your position in a text	
pronouns; adverbs; verbs; adjectives  Test practice: Academic Writing Task 2	
25 Nominalisation in written English	
forming nouns from other parts of speech (verbs, adjectives and linking words)  Test practice: Academic Writing Task 1	
Key	223
Recording scripts	
Appendix 1: Irregular verbs	256
Appendix 2: Phrasal verbs	257
CD tracklist	258



## To the student

#### Who is this book for?

This book is for anyone preparing for IELTS. Although the IELTS test does not include a specific grammar module, it is important to be able to recognize and use grammar appropriately. This book covers the grammar you will need to be successful in the test. You can use it to support an IELTS coursebook, with a general English language course for extra grammar practice, or with practice tests as part of a revision programme. You can use it in class or for self-study.

#### How do I use this book?

There are two ways to use this book. You can either start at Unit 1 and work through to the end of the book, or you can do the Entry test on page ix to find out which units you need most practice in and begin with those.

#### What is in this book?

This book contains 25 units. Each unit is in four parts:

A: Context listening This introduces the grammar of the unit in a context that is relevant to the IELTS test. This will help you to understand the grammar more easily when you study section B. It also gives you useful listening practice. Listen to the recording and answer the questions. Then check your answers in the Key before you read the Grammar section.

**B:** Grammar Read through this section before you do the grammar exercises. For each grammar point there are explanations with examples. You can refer back to this section when you are doing the exercises.

**C:** Grammar exercises Write your answers to each exercise and then check them in the Key.

D: Test practice Each unit has a test task. These help you practise the different parts of the test. The test task is followed by a grammar focus task, which gives you extra practice in the grammar from the unit.

#### The Key

The Key contains:

- answers for all the exercises. Check your answers at the end of each exercise. The Key tells you which part of the Grammar section you need to look at again if you have any problems.
- sample answers for exercises where you use your own ideas to help you check your work.
- test tips for each exercise type in the Test practice section.
- sample answers for all the writing tasks in the Test practice section. Read these after you have written your own answer. Study the language used and the way the ideas are organised.

## **Recording scripts**

There are recording scripts for the Context listenings in each unit and for the Test practice listening tasks. Do not look at the script until after you have answered the questions. It is a good idea to listen to the recording again while you read the script.

## The Entry test

You can do this test before using the book to help you choose what to study. Answer the questions and then check your answers in the Key. The Key tells you which units are most important for you.

#### To the teacher

This book offers concise yet comprehensive coverage of the grammar necessary in order to be successful in the IELTS test. It can be used for self-study or with a class. It will be particularly useful for a class where all the students are preparing for IELTS. It will also be useful for revision, and for candidates in classes where some students are not entered for the test, as sections A, B and C are designed to be useful for all students.

#### The Entry test

The Entry test can be used diagnostically as a means of prioritising the language areas to be covered, either for a class, or for individual students.

A: Context listening This section is suitable for classroom use. Many of the tasks can be done in pairs or small groups if appropriate.

**B:** Grammar This section is designed for private study, but you may wish to discuss those parts which are particularly relevant to your students' needs.

C: Grammar exercises This section can be done in class or set as homework. Students can be encouraged to check their own work and discuss any difficulties they encounter.

D: Test practice This section can be used to familiarize students with the test task types while offering further practice in the grammar for each unit. Each task is followed by a Grammar focus task, designed to raise students' awareness of a particular language point covered in that unit. The book contains at least one task from each part of the Listening, Academic Reading, General Training Reading, Academic Writing and General Training Writing modules.

In classes where there are students who are not entered for the test, you may prefer to set Section D tasks as extra work for IELTS candidates only. However, they offer all students valuable opportunities to practise the grammar of the unit and provide an effective teaching resource for EAP classes.

# **Entry test**

You can do this test before using the book to help you choose what to study. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C, for each question. When you have finished, check your answers on page 223. The key tells you which units are most important for you.

1	Most university students on	7	the experiment three times
	campus in their first year.		now with different results each time!
	A lives		A We've done
	B live		B We did
	C are living		C We've been doing
2	From this graph we can see that the	8	When I arrived the lecture so
	economy at the moment.		I didn't find it easy to follow.
	A improves		A started
	B improve		B had started
	C is improving		C had been starting
3	They personal computers	9	She well at school but that
	when my father was a student.		changed when she became friends with
	A hadn't		a different group of girls.
	B didn't have		A did
	C weren't having		B had done
4	I want to be a practising		C had been doing
	doctor but now I'm more interested in	10	the doctor at 2.00 this
	research.		afternoon so I can't go to the lecture.
	A was used to		A I'm seeing
	B used to		B I see
	C would		C I will see
5	The teacher us how to do the	11	My sister economics and
	experiment when the fire bell rang.		politics when she goes to university.
	A showed		A is going to study
	B shown		B studies
	C was showing		C will study
6	I finished my essay yesterday but	12	While we're working on the project our
	it in to the tutor yet.		boss on a beach in Greece!
	A I've given		A will sit
	B I haven't given		B will have sat
	C I didn't give		C will be sitting

13	If the trend continues, the average	20	You should visit Bath. It's
	income by 107% by 2020.		city.
	A will increase		A a historical and interesting
	B will have increased		B a historical interesting
	C will be increasing		C an interesting historical
14	You can base your geography	21	The government has released some
	assignment on country - it		data showing how schools are
	doesn't matter which.		not providing an adequate education to
	A a		our children.
	B some		A shocking
	C any		B shock
15	There aren't places left on		C shocked
	the course so you'd better apply soon.	22	You really should go to Namibia. The
	A much		scenery is stunning and the
	B many		people are very friendly.
	C lots of		A very
16	I don't know whether to accept the job		B fairly
	offer. It's		C absolutely
	A a difficult decision	23	This factory produces some of
	B the difficult decision		cameras in the world.
	C difficult decision		A best
17	For those of you new to the company,		B the best
	this leaflet is full of		C the most best
	A a valuable information	24	people live in the countryside
	B the valuable information		than 100 years ago.
	C valuable information		A Less
18	The manager interviewed		B Few
10	candidates in turn.		C Fewer
	A each of the	25	The bookshop the end of the
	B each		road is excellent.
	C every		A at
10	I know it's not much of a present but I		B on
17	made it		C in
	A me		
	B myself		
	C by myself		

26	There were millions of people around	32	this newspaper report, more
	the world the football match		women smoke than men nowadays.
	live on television.		A Apparently
	A watched		B According to
	B watching		C Supposedly
	C were watching	33	My parents encouraged this
27	Scientists finally find a cure		course.
	for the disease after years of research.		A me to do
	A managed to		B me doing
	B can		C me do
	C could	34	What will you do if
28	She got a terrible mark in the exam so		A you don't get a good IELTS score?
	she very hard at all.		B you didn't get a good IELTS score?
	A mustn't have worked		C you won't get a good IELTS score?
	B can't have worked	35	A recent government report has warned
	C didn't work		that we act immediately to
29	What in order to get a permit		reduce pollution, there will be serious
	to work in your country?		consequences for the planet.
	A do I need to do		A provided that
	B must I do		B in case
	C ought I do		C unless
30	When you write your essays you	36	If I didn't have to work tonight,
	copy ideas from books		A I'd be able to relax now.
	without referencing them properly.		B I'm able to relax now.
	A mustn't		C I'll be able to relax now.
	B don't have to	37	I wish that man tapping his
	C have to		fingers on the table. It's really
31	Doctors have us to cut down		annoying me.
	on salt in our diets if we want to reduce		A stopped
	the risk of getting heart disease.		B had stopped
	A insisted		C would stop
	B suggested	38	I'm aiming a band 7 in IELTS.
	C advised		A on
			B for
			C to

39	Do you have any knowledgehow our education system works?  A of B on C for	45	I can't pick you up from the station on Wednesday because on that day.  A I'm fixing my car  B I'm having my car fixed
40	The minister is responsible		C I need my car fixed
	for education has just resigned.  A which  B who  C what  The University of St Andrews	46	These drugs are the best medicine available as a treatment at the moment, they are expensive, unfortunately.  A although B because
	A which was founded in 1413		C so
	<ul><li>B , which was founded in 1413,</li><li>C , that was founded in 1413,</li></ul>	47	Learning a foreign language is important because it helps you to understand other
42	Many children these days do not have a healthy diet is possible that this is because less healthy foods are cheaper than healthy ones.  A What		cultures better it can be a useful skill in many areas of work.  A However,  B Despite this,  C In addition,
	B That	48	I can't go to the conference as
	C It		I've got to go to Sydney on business.
43	The charity is trying to find ways to save and the world's endangered animal species.		A Frankly B Unfortunately C Personally
	<ul> <li>A the charity is trying to find ways to protect</li> <li>B to find ways to protect</li> <li>C protect</li> </ul>	49	I think it's useful to write an outline of your essay before you start to write the first draft.  A Interestingly,
44	In the past we threw a lot of our		B Definitely,
	kitchen waste away, but today many		C Personally,
	items such as plastic bottles and	50	The of dark red spots is one
	newspapers		of the first signs of the disease.
	A are recycled		A appearance
	B recycle		B appearing
	C need recycling		C appear

# **Present tenses**

### present simple; present continuous; state verbs

## A Context listening

You are going to hear a woman interviewing a student for a survey about what people do in their free time. Before you listen, look at the pictures. Which activities do you think the student does in his free time?



- 2 1011 Listen and check if you were right.
- Listen again and decide if the following statements are true or false. If a statement is false, write the correction.
  - 1 Peter is waiting for his friends.
  - 2 He isn't studying much this month.
  - 3 His parents own a shop.
  - 4 He practises the guitar most mornings.
  - 5 He frequently uses the Internet.
  - 6 His cousin is living in America at the moment.
  - 7 Peter doesn't support any football teams.
- 4 Look at your answers to Exercise 3 and answer these questions.
  - 1 Which sentences are about a situation that is permanent or a fact? .....
  - 2 Which sentences are about everyday habits? .....
  - 3 Which sentence is about an action happening at the moment of speaking? .....
  - 4 Which sentences are about a temporary situation? .....