

Michael Swan • Catherine Walter

Oxford English Grammar Course



Intermediate



+ 'Pronunciation for grammar' CD-ROM

with answers

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SECTION 1 *be* and *have*

GRAMMAR SUMMARY

be (am/are/is/was/were)

- We can use **adjectives, nouns** or expressions of **place** after *be*.
She is early. I'm tired. Are you a student? Is anybody at home?
- We can use *be* to talk about **age, size, height, weight** and **colour**.
My sister's 22. What size are your shoes? I'm 1 metre 85 and 80 kilos. What colour are the baby's eyes?
- We use **there + be** to introduce things: to tell people that they exist.
There's a good film on TV tonight. There are some people at the door.
- *Be* can be an **auxiliary verb** in progressive tenses (see pages 14, 41) and passives (see page 94–95).
It is raining. This was made in 1850.

have (have/has/had)

- We can use *have* to talk about **possession, relationships** and some other ideas.
Do you have a pair of walking boots? I don't have any children.
- *Have* is often used with **got**.
I've got a headache.
- And we can use *have* to talk about some kinds of **actions**.
I'm going to have breakfast. Let's have a party.
- *Have* can also be an **auxiliary verb** in perfect tenses (see Section 5).
I haven't heard from Alan. I thought that I had seen her before.

'People can have it in any colour – as long as it's black.'
(Henry Ford, talking about the Model T Ford car)

'Don't throw away your old shoes until you have got new ones.'
(Proverb)

'The future is black.'
(James Baldwin)

'All the world's a stage
and all the men and women merely players.
They have their exits and their entrances.'
(Shakespeare: *As You like It*)

'The so-called white races are really pinko-grey.'
(E M Forster)

'Be contented when you have got all you want.'
(Holbrook Jackson)

'I am black, but O! my soul is white.'
(William Blake)

'Eyes too expressive to be blue,
too lovely to be grey.'
(Matthew Arnold)

'I've got plenty of nothing
and nothing's plenty for me.'
(Gershwin: *Porgy and Bess*)

'The East is red.'
(Chinese communist slogan)

'In the beginning there was nothing,
and it exploded.'
(Terry Pratchett)

revise the basics: *be* and *have*

1 Put in *am, are, is, was, were* or *will be*.

- ▶ I *am* ready.
- We in Dublin yesterday.
 - My brother a dentist. He works in London.
 - 'You late.' 'Sorry. The train late.'
 - It cold tomorrow.
 - I ill last week.
 - 'We surprised to see you yesterday.' 'And I surprised to see you.'
 - We in France all of next year.
 - I really happy today.
 - There a big storm last night.
 - My great-grandmother a writer, and her two sisters writers too.
 - Sue and Peter in America all this year.
 - We on the wrong bus. Let's get off now.

2 Make questions (?) or negatives (-).

- ▶ Liam in the office yesterday was ? *Was Liam in the office yesterday?*
- ▶ book this interesting is - *This book is not interesting.*
- will here be tomorrow you ?
 - Anne's teacher father a was ?
 - are ready we -
 - when birthday was your ?
 - chocolates those good very were -
 - Mary at home will next be week -
 - train this late morning the was ?
 - am for exam I ready the -
 - gloves in my the are car ?
 - were my brother happy and at I school -
 - there in kitchen telephone is the a ?
 - lesson will there tomorrow a be -

3 Make questions (?) or negatives (-) with *have*. Use *do/does*.

- ▶ you / a dog ? *Do you have a dog?*
- ▶ Wendy / much money - *Wendy doesn't have much money.*
- we / a car / We don't -
 - they / any children ?
 - James / a cold ?
 - my mother / a cat -
 - Cindy / any brothers or sisters ?
 - I / enough work -
 - John / a girlfriend ?
 - Why / you / two bicycles ?
 - This house / a garden -
 - you and Alan / an evening free next week ?

4 Make statements (+), questions (?) or negatives (-) about Sharon. Use *have got*.

- ▶ a TV + *She's got a TV.*
- ▶ any boyfriends ? *Has she got any boyfriends?*
- ▶ a horse - *She hasn't got a horse.*
- 1 a brother ?
- 2 a car -
- 3 three dogs +
- 4 a lot of money -
- 5 long hair ?
- 6 any sisters -
- 7 a nice flat ?
- 8 a good job +
- 9 problems with her family +
- 10 much free time -

5 Write these sentences with contractions. (There are sometimes two possible answers.)

- ▶ It is cold. *It's cold.*
- 1 We are all here.
- 2 They are tired.
- 3 I am ready.
- 4 My name is Mike.
- 5 You are very kind.
- 6 Nina has got a headache.
- 7 I do not have a car.
- 8 They are not ready.
- 9 I am not well.
- 10 You are not very polite.
- 11 What is your name?
- 12 What has the dog got in its mouth?
- 13 Where is the station?
- 14 I did not have a good time at school.
- 15 The house does not have central heating.
- 16 There is not much cheese in the fridge.

6 Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- ▶ Are you ready? ✓
- ▶ I got a headache. x
- 1 This coffee is'nt hot.
- 2 We don't got much time.
- 3 The hotel does not have a bar.
- 4 Steve doesn't got a girlfriend.
- 5 There has a man at the door.
- 6 Who's that woman?
- 7 I amn't ready yet.
- 8 I gotn't your address.
- 9 Do you have got a car?
- 10 I won't be at home tonight.

7 Be or have? Circle the correct form.

- ▶ Is / Has your brother at home?
- 1 Are / Have you thirsty?
- 2 Alice is / has three brothers.
- 3 My sister is / has 25 today.
- 4 'I am / have cold.' 'Put on a sweater.'
- 5 I am / have too much work.
- 6 Emma is / has very happy today.
- 7 Are / Have you interested in history?
- 8 What size are / have your shoes?
- 9 'It's 10.00.' 'You are / have wrong. It's 9.00.'
- 10 Everybody is / has problems sometimes.

revise the basics: *there is/was* etc

THE MOST COMMON STRUCTURES WITH <i>THERE + BE</i>		
<i>there is/are</i>	<i>there was/were</i>	<i>there will be</i>
<i>there is/are going to be</i>	<i>there has/have been</i>	<i>there had been</i>
Questions: <i>is there, are there</i> etc		
Contraction: <i>there's</i> (pronounced /ðəz/, like the beginning of <i>the zoo</i>)		

We use **there is** to say that **something exists** (or doesn't exist) somewhere or at some time.

There is a hole in my sock. **There's** snow on the mountains.

There are two men at the door. Once upon a time **there were** three little pigs.

There will be rain tonight. **There has never been** anybody like you.

In an informal style we often use *there's* before a plural noun.

There's some grapes in the fridge.

1 Put in the correct form of *there is(n't)*.

- no water in the Atacama desert.
- no railways in the 18th century.
- Once upon a time a beautiful princess.
- Tomorrow snow.
- some soup, if you're hungry.
- any potatoes?
- wars all through history.
- many tigers left in the wild.
- an accident – can I use your phone?
- I'm afraid time to see Granny.
- Do you know if any tickets left?
- a letter for me yesterday?
- going a test tomorrow.
- I'm sorry, but any rooms free.
- How many US Presidents since 1900?
- I don't think any reason to worry.
- a meeting tomorrow: everybody's away.
- never land animals in Antarctica.
- going a general election soon, do you think?
- Why so much rain in the last two months?

There is introduces **indefinite** subjects. Compare:

There's a window open.

The window's open. (NOT ~~There's the window open.~~)

2 Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- In 1800 there weren't any
- 500 years ago there
- 5000 years ago there
- Next year there
- In 100 years there
- In 1000 years there

more about *there is* *There seems to be a delay.*

THERE IS: MORE COMPLICATED STRUCTURES

with *seem/appear*

There seems to be a delay.

with modal verbs

There may be a problem.

There must be a car park somewhere.

with *certain/sure/likely*

Is there likely to be a test?

with *need/sense/point/use*

There's no point in asking questions.

with *something/anything/nothing* + *wrong*

Is there anything wrong?

infinitive

I don't want there to be any trouble.

I'd like there to be more hours in the day.

in question tags

There will be enough, won't there?

with auxiliary *be*

There were some children playing in the garden.

(= *Some children were playing ...*)

1 Put the beginnings and ends together.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 0 According to the forecast, | A 'He says there's nothing wrong with me.' |
| 1 I can't see how to open the door. | B 'There seems to be something lying in the road.' |
| 2 I'm looking forward to the party. | C any noise while I'm on the phone. |
| 3 OK, children, now I don't want there to be | D We've got plenty of time. |
| 4 That must be Jeff. | E but there may be some tomorrow. |
| 5 There are too many people | F if you've got a headache – you won't enjoy it. |
| 6 There aren't any tickets now, | G there's likely to be more snow tonight. |
| 7 There's no need to hurry. | H looking for too few jobs in this country, aren't there? |
| 8 There's no point in going to the cinema | |
| 9 'Why have we stopped?' | I There are sure to be some nice people there. |
| 10 'What did the doctor say?' | J There can't be two people who look like that. |
| | K There must be a keyhole somewhere. |

We don't use *it is* like *there is*. We usually use *it is* for something that we have already talked about, or that people already know about.

There's a car outside. It's a Ford. (NOT It's a car outside.)

2 Put in *there's* or *it's*.

- a cat in your bedroom.
- ice on the roads.
- I've got a new job. interesting.
- 'Whose is that dog?' '..... mine.'
- a letter on the table.
..... for Alex.
- a car park just round the corner.
- 'What's that noise?' '..... the wind.'
- a problem with the TV.
- Do you like my new coat?
..... very warm.
- a funny smell in the kitchen.



'Right, children, there are going to be a few changes this term.'

have with got and do *We haven't got / don't have time.*

Have can be used to talk about **possession, relationships, characteristics** and similar ideas.

The short forms *I have, have I?, I have not* etc are **unusual** in an informal style.

Instead, we generally use forms with **have got** or **do ... have**.

Have got is **not present perfect** in this use. It means exactly the same as *have*.

INSTEAD OF	WE USE
<i>I/you etc have</i>	<i>I've got, you've got etc</i>
<i>have I/you? etc</i>	<i>have I got? etc OR do I have? etc</i>
<i>I/you etc haven't</i>	<i>I haven't got etc OR I don't have etc</i>
<i>had I/you? etc</i>	<i>did I have? etc</i>
<i>I/you etc hadn't</i>	<i>I didn't have etc</i>

I've got a headache. (More natural than *I have a headache.*)

Have you got a credit card with you? (More natural than *Have you a credit card ...?*)

We haven't got much time. (More natural than *We haven't much time.*)

Do you have today's paper? (More natural than *Have you today's paper?*)

Did Lily have your keys? (More natural than *Had Lily your keys?*)

Got-forms are most common in the **present**. The past forms *I/you etc had* are more common **without got**.

I had a bad cold last week.

Do and got are not used together. (NOT *Do you have got any children?*)

1 Complete the sentences.

- I've a new boyfriend.
- your sister got a car?
- I haven't your keys.
- The school does not adequate sports facilities.
- you good teachers when you were at school?
- We got any bread in the house.
- you Anne's address? OR you Anne's address?
- 'Can I borrow your bike?' 'Sorry, I one.' OR 'Sorry, I one.'
- you a headache? OR you a headache?
- Ruth and Joe any children. OR Ruth and Joe any children.

2 If you're homeless, you haven't got a home. Write sentences using *If you're ..., you haven't got a/any ...* to explain these words:

- bald
- penniless
- childless
- unemployed
- toothless
- lonely
- starving
- an orphan
- unmarried

3 Complete the conversations, using *have got*, *has got* etc.

- 1 '..... an aspirin? a terrible headache.' 'I'll just look. I think some in my bag. Oh, no, sorry, any.'
- 2 'How many brothers and sisters ?' 'Just one brother.'
- 3 'We a new car.' 'Really?' 'Yes. four-wheel drive, power steering and anti-lock braking.' 'Fascinating.'
- 4 'I'm afraid some bad news for you.' 'Oh, no. What is it this time?'
- 5 'Why dark glasses on?' '..... something wrong with my eyes.'
- 6 '..... dirt on my nose?' 'No, but something funny in your hair.'
- 7 'Sally a new boyfriend.' 'What's he like?' 'Very good-looking. He's quite tall, and big dark brown eyes and a lovely smile. But she says a terrible temper.'
- 8 '..... any idea why Rob wants to see us?' 'Not really. Maybe a problem with Sarah again.'
- 9 'You a new flat, haven't you?' 'Yes, and it a view of the river.'
- 10 '..... anything to drink?' 'Only water. Is that OK?'

4 Change the sentences as in the examples.

- ▶ Have you got my keys? *Do you have my keys?*
 - ▶ Does Sue have your address? *Has Sue got your address?*
- 1 We haven't got a TV.
 - 2 Do you have a dog?
 - 3 Bill doesn't have a job any more.
 - 4 My mother hasn't got time for a holiday.
 - 5 Luke doesn't have any friends.
 - 6 I haven't got a very good temper.
 - 7 Why have you got that funny hat on?
 - 8 Do we have a meeting this evening?
 - 9 Has anybody got a map of the town?
 - 10 Have you got time to look at something?

5 Complete some of these sentences about yourself.

- 1 I've got plenty of
- 2 I haven't got a
- 3 I haven't got much
- 4 I haven't got many
- 5 I haven't got any
- 6 I've got too much
- 7 I've got too many
- 8 I've got enough
- 9 I haven't got enough



'I think we've got a leadership problem.'

habitual and repeated actions *Do you often have colds?*

Got-forms are not generally used to talk about habits and repeated actions.
 We **have** meetings on Mondays. (NOT ~~We've got meetings on Mondays.~~)
 Do you often **have** colds? (NOT ~~Have you often got colds?~~)

1 Here is a child's school timetable. Write five or more sentences beginning *She has ... / She doesn't have ...*

	M	T	W	Th	F
9.00–10.00	maths	French	English	maths	physics
10.15–11.15	history	maths	chemistry	French	chemistry
11.30–12.30	biology	physics	Russian	geography	English
2.00–3.00	English	geography	sociology	Russian	maths
3.15–4.15	games	economics	games	English	games

- ▶ *She has maths at nine o'clock on Mondays.*
- ▶ *She has economics once a week.*
- ▶ *She doesn't have French on Wednesdays.*

2 Write some sentences about what happens in your week.

- ▶ *I usually have a lie-in on Sunday mornings.*
- ▶ *I have English lessons three times a week.*

3 Use *have* with words from the box to complete the sentences.

a medical check-up a service bad dreams difficulty exams fish ✓
 long holidays meetings terrible headaches

- ▶ We always *have fish* on Fridays.
- 1 Students here at the end of every term.
- 2 My car every 10,000 miles.
- 3 I'm not usually ill, but I sometimes.
- 4 Do you ever those when you can't wake up?
- 5 We with the manager every Monday morning.
- 6 I at the hospital twice a year.
- 7 Children in Britain in the summer.
- 8 I often remembering names and faces.

have for actions *I'm going to have a swim.*

We use *have* in a lot of fixed expressions to talk about actions, especially in an informal style.

COMMON EXPRESSIONS

*have breakfast, lunch, coffee etc have a wash, bath etc have a rest, sleep, lie-down, dream etc
 have a good time, bad day, nice evening, day off, holiday etc have a good flight, trip, journey etc
 have a talk, word, conversation, disagreement, quarrel, fight etc have a swim, walk, dance, ride, game etc
 have a try, a go, a look have difficulty in, trouble in ... ing
 have a baby have an accident, an operation, a nervous breakdown*

In this structure, *have* is an ordinary verb with progressive forms, and with *do* in questions and negatives.

'Where's Jane?' 'She's **having** a bath.' *What time do you **have** lunch?*

1 What can you do with these things / in these places? Use *have* with the words in the box.

dinner a drink a game of cards a game of tennis a rest a shave a shower a swim coffee



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

2 What are they going to do? Use *have* with the words in the box.

an accident a baby a fight a nervous breakdown an operation



1



2



3



4



5

1 She
 2 They
 3 He
 4 She
 5 He

be and have: more practice

1 **There is.** Use words from the three boxes (or your own words) to make 10 sentences.

There must be There might be There can't be There is/are (not) likely to be I would like there to be	→	green elephants a horse three small dogs pizza life teachers your idea	→	on the moon on Mars somewhere in the universe in Scotland upstairs in this street your idea
--	---	--	---	---

▶ *There are not likely to be green elephants on the moon.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 **Be, not have.** Write five or more sentences with *I am (not)* to say how you feel now. Use some of the words in the box.

cold hot hungry ill sleepy thirsty warm well wide awake

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3 **Internet exercise.** Use a search engine (e.g. Google). How many examples are there of the following?

"They are hungry" *585,000* "They have got hunger" *0*

"She was cold and" "She had cold and"

"We are a new car" "We've got a new car"

"What size are your shoes?" "What size have your shoes?"

"What colour are her eyes?" "What colour have her eyes?"

"I am happy now" "I have happy now"

"They were afraid" "They had afraid"

"They were a long journey" "They had a long journey"

4 **DO IT YOURSELF** Which of the three rules is correct? Use a dictionary if necessary.

In English, we often use *be*, not *have*, to talk about:
 A possessions, travel and illness. B feelings, colour and size. C feelings, possessions and clothing.
 Answer: Rule is correct.

5 Grammar in texts. Here are some 'contact' advertisements from a magazine. Write sentences about some of the things that the people *are* and *have got* (according to them).

1 handsome, intelligent male, 6ft, 31, athletic build, Porsche, seeks attractive girlfriend, under 30, for fun and friendship. Box 329.

2 natural woman, 37, intelligent, fun-loving, tall, brown hair, blue eyes, good sense of humour, enjoys cinema, theatre and travel, seeks sincere, well-educated man, 35-55, for honest, caring relationship. Ring 093 22815.

3 attractive, professional black lady, slim, 5ft 6in, nice smile, own apartment, likes long hair, brains in a man. Ring 038 9734.

4 successful businessman, 35, attractive, tanned, nice home, yacht, requires exciting, slim female. Photograph. Ring 045 37943.

▶ *The man in advertisement 1 is handsome. He has got an athletic build.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Grammar in a text. Here is a rather unnatural conversation. Can you make it more natural?

A: Good morning, Helen. Have you a moment? *Have you got a moment?*

H: For you, Amanda, I always have a moment.

Have you a problem?

A: Yes, Helen. I have a small problem.

But first, I have a question.

Have you a dog?

H: Yes, Amanda. I have three.

A: I see. Now I have a garden.

And yesterday I had flowers. But today I have no flowers.

.....

H: I have no idea what you are talking about.

A: Really? Well, Helen. I have a gun.

And now I must go. I have work to do.

7 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY. Houses. Read the advertisement with a dictionary and complete the sentences.

- ▶ *There are two* floors.
- ▶ *There is a modern* kitchen.
- 1 living room.
- 2 study.
- 3 cloakroom.
- 4 two
- 5 four
- 6 gas
- 7 garage.
- 8 large

Price: £ 650,000 ref.no.671749

Large new house situated in the village of Wickfield.



Modern kitchen, large living room, small study, downstairs cloakroom and shower room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, gas central heating, double garage, large garden.

be and have: revision test

1 Put in *there's* or *it's*.

- 1 a new teacher in the school.
- 2 some fresh milk in the fridge.
- 3 '..... no sugar in your coffee.'
- 4 'Whose is that coat?' '..... Ann's.'
- 5 a problem with the car.
- 6 a present in my bag. for you.
- 7 a mistake on this page.
- 8 'What's that noise?' '..... the children playing.'
- 9 We've got a new flat. quite small.
- 10 'Have you seen my purse?' '..... on the floor.'

2 Put the words in the right order.

- 1 problem seems to there be a
- 2 much soup is there in salt the too
- 3 snow is to tomorrow there likely be
- 4 any I there don't to want be trouble
- 5 any for letters me there were ?
- 6 with wrong something there is car the
- 7 singing the bus was a woman there on
- 8 shout to there no need is
- 9 must somebody be there home at
- 10 there an exam next will week be ?

3 Are these normal English expressions or not?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ▶ have a bath <i>Yes.</i> | 8 have a try |
| ▶ have a write <i>No.</i> | 9 have a baby |
| 1 have a good journey | 10 have a good time |
| 2 have a conversation | 11 have an operation |
| 3 have an eat | 12 have a find |
| 4 have a look | 13 have happiness |
| 5 have a play | 14 have an accident |
| 6 have trouble | 15 have a dream |
| 7 have a work | |

4 Correct (✓) or not (x)?

- 1 I have often got headaches.
- 2 There might be snow tomorrow.
- 3 I would like that there is good weather for my holiday.
- 4 It's a big dog in the garden.
- 5 Are you having a good time?
- 6 We've got too much work.
- 7 Are you having any brothers or sisters?
- 8 How much money do you have got?
- 9 Did you have a good journey?
- 10 I'm going to have a talk with John.