

CAMBRIDGE

Grammar
in use
Intermediate

WORKBOOK

with answers

William R. Smalzer
with Raymond Murphy

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To the Student

Grammar in Use Intermediate Workbook provides you with additional practice in North American English grammar, building on the grammar points presented and practiced in the *Grammar in Use Intermediate* student's book. It offers additional exercises on difficult grammar points and a variety of exercise types. The workbook will be useful in helping you apply what you have already learned in the student's book.

The workbook covers the same grammar points as the student's book and in the same order. The types of exercises in the workbook are often different from those in the student's book, however. This way you can apply what you have learned in a slightly different way. The exercises in this workbook will also help you understand how the grammar points in one unit of the student's book are related to the grammar in other units. You may be called on to use several different grammar structures in one exercise.

In general, workbook exercises will require you to read longer passages and write longer responses than the exercises in the student's book. In some exercises, you will rewrite whole sentences using different grammar forms but keeping the same meaning. In other exercises, you will read paragraphs and fill in blanks with correct forms, or answer questions that call on your understanding of grammar. In review exercises, you will have the chance to use your own ideas to complete or rewrite sentences.

Level

Like the student's book, the *Grammar in Use Intermediate Workbook* is intended mainly for intermediate students (students who have already studied the basic grammar of English). The book is not suitable for beginning learners. However, advanced learners who have problems with grammar will also find the book useful.

How the workbook is organized

There are 156 exercises covering all 133 units in the student's book. One exercise in the workbook may cover the grammar in one, two, or three units in the student's book, however. Each workbook exercise has a heading that indicates the units of the student's book that are covered in that exercise. Workbook exercises are grouped into sections, according to the sections in the student's book (see the Contents). At the end of each section there are review exercises.

How to use the workbook

Use the workbook only after you have completed the corresponding units in the student's book. If you have trouble with the exercises on the right-hand pages of the student's book, review the left-hand pages of those units. Then do the workbook exercises for those units.

Checking Your Work

After you have done an exercise or group of exercises in the workbook, check your answers in the Answer Key at the back of the book. You can use the Answer Key in several different ways:

Students working alone

Check your answers at the back of the book.

Students working in pairs

Student A: Read your answers to Student B, who will tell you if they are correct.

Student B: Refer to the key as you listen to Student A answer each item. In case of errors, try to help your partner find the correct solution rather than just reading it.

Groups of four or more (working in pairs)

Work with a partner on an exercise. Decide on your answers together. When you finish, compare answers with another pair of students. Discuss any differences. Finally, check the Answer Key together.

Groups of four or more (working with a leader)

Choose a leader. The leader opens the book to the Answer Key. The other group members take turns reading their answers. For each answer, group members compare their own solutions to the one they heard, discussing any differences. The leader, after listening to all the other members, reads the correct response.

If you do not understand an answer in the Answer Key, ask your teacher or someone who knows English well to explain the answer to you. The exercises that ask you to use your own ideas usually have sample answers in the Answer Key. Of course, your answers may be different. If you are studying in a class, your teacher may check your answers to those exercises.

To the Teacher

Grammar in Use Intermediate Workbook provides exercises to reinforce and extend the grammar lessons presented and practiced in the *Grammar in Use Intermediate* student's book. An exercise in the workbook typically covers more than one unit in the student's book, in order to help students consolidate their knowledge of related grammar points. Thus, workbook exercises are often slightly more challenging than exercises in the student's book, in addition to having more varied formats.

The workbook covers all 133 units in the student's book. At the beginning of every workbook exercise is a heading which indicates the titles and numbers of the relevant units in the student's book. Intended to supplement the student's book, workbook exercises should be done after the relevant units in the student's book have been completed. Exercises in the workbook are organized into sections, corresponding to the sections in the Contents in the *Grammar in Use Intermediate* student's book. Review exercises can be found at the end of each section.

This book will be most useful for students at the intermediate and upper-intermediate levels. It will also be useful for more advanced students who need further practice on particular grammar points. It is not suitable for students at the beginning or low-intermediate levels. Like the student's book, the workbook can be used by whole classes, by individual students needing extra help, or for independent study. Many of the exercises lend themselves better to writing than to oral work. These exercises may be done independently, or by students working together in the classroom.

This self-study edition of the workbook contains an answer key. Exercises that ask students to use their own ideas usually have sample answers, but students' actual answers may of course be different. You might want to look over student answers to such exercises at intervals, or have students compare answers in groups. A classroom edition of the *Grammar in Use Intermediate Workbook* without an answer key is also available.

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WORKBOOK

with answers

EXERCISE 1UNIT
1**Present Continuous (I am doing)**

Present and Past

A. Complete B's answers. Use an expression from the box in the present continuous.

paint the bedrooms	not get better	improve all the time	study law
take a shower	visit her	have a good time	make a salad

A**B**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Why isn't Claire studying? | Because some friends <u>are visiting her</u> . |
| 2. Why is the doctor worried about your leg? | Because it _____. |
| 3. Why are you cutting tomatoes? | Because I _____. |
| 4. Why are the Lee children sleeping in the living room? | Because their parents _____. |
| 5. Why doesn't Bill answer the telephone? | He's in the bathroom. He _____. |
| 6. It's late. Why don't you want to go home? | It's a nice party and I _____. |
| 7. Is your sister in medical school? | No. She _____. |
| 8. Are you pleased with your English? | Yes. It _____. |

B. Write complete sentences for questions 1 to 4. Use words from the question and your answer above.

- Claire isn't studying because some friends are visiting her.
- _____ worried about my leg because it _____.
- I _____ because _____.
- _____ because _____.

Simple Present (*I do*)

Write complete sentences to answer the questions. Use the simple present and a phrase from the box.

her older sister	in the library	swim in a pool every morning	outside on the balcony
work in a bank	not like him	look angry today	usually drive his car
not drink coffee	once or twice a week		

1. A: Where do Mr. and Mrs. White eat in the summer?

B: They eat outside on the balcony.

2. A: What does Al do for exercise?

B: He _____.

3. A: Where does Sarah usually study?

B: She _____.

4. A: Who takes care of little Sally Smith after school?

B: _____.

5. A: What does Margaret do?

B: _____.

6. A: Would you like a cup of coffee?

B: No thanks. I _____.

7. A: Why doesn't Amy talk to Ben?

B: _____.

8. A: How does Bill get to work?

B: _____.

9. A: Why don't you want to talk to the boss?

B: She _____.

10. A: How often do you exercise?

B: _____.

Simple Present (*I do*)

Complete B's answers. Use the simple present tense.

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| 1. Is Ben having rice and beans for dinner again? | <i>Yes, he has rice and beans for dinner</i>
_____ two or three times a week. |
| 2. Are you feeling dizzy* again? | Yes, I _____
_____ almost every morning. |
| 3. Is it raining again? | Yes, _____
_____ a lot here. |
| 4. Are you changing jobs again? | _____ a lot. |
| 5. Is the president traveling abroad again? | _____ pretty often. |
| 6. Are the Johnsons moving again? | _____ every year or two. |
| 7. Is Jill washing her windows again? | _____ every month. |
| 8. Are you having trouble with your car again? | _____ all the time. |
| 9. Is Mark cooking fish for dinner again? | _____ once a week. |
| 10. Are the Molinas watching soap operas* on TV again? | _____ every afternoon. |

* dizzy: feeling as if everything near is spinning or turning

* soap opera: a TV drama, with a continuing story, about the lives and problems of a group of characters

Present Continuous and Simple Present (*I am doing and I do*)

Put the verbs in the correct tense, the present continuous or the simple present.

1. *Jerry*: Nice to meet you, Mr. Green. I'm a student at the university. (you / do) And what do you do ?

Mr. Green: (not work) I'm an engineer, but I _____ right now.
2. *Mr. Smith*: (he / do) Where's Jim? _____ his homework in his room?

Mrs. Smith: (talk) No, he _____ to a friend on the phone.
3. (go out) We _____ for dinner now. Would you like to go with us?
4. *A*: (on a bus) _____ (you / take) this bus to work often?

B: (usually / get) No, I _____ a ride from a friend. (not / drive) But my friend _____ this week because his car is at the mechanic's.
5. I'm sorry I can't accept your invitation to dinner. (visit) My parents _____ from Chicago this week.
6. I'm afraid I disagree with you. (not / flow) The Mississippi River _____ into the Atlantic Ocean.
7. (you / shout) Why _____ ? Are you angry about something?
8. *A*: (get) It _____ late. (you / want) _____ to go home?

B: Sure, let's go.
9. *Eric*: It's only 6:30. (you / usually / leave) _____ the house this early in the morning?

Neighbor: No. (leave) I _____ early today for an appointment before work.
10. *A*: Should we invite Margaret to dinner?

B: No, let's not. (always / complain) She _____ about something. (not want) I _____ to listen to that all evening!
11. Whose umbrella is this? (it / belong) _____ to you, Sarah?

Put the verb in the correct form, the present continuous or the simple present.

1. I don't know why Hannah is being (be) so difficult. She is (be) usually very nice.
2. I _____ (make) a salad for lunch today, but I _____ (need) some tomatoes from the store.
3. _____ you _____ (see) the parking space over there? Why don't we park the car there?
4. My friend Paul _____ (be) very interesting. I _____ (think) you'll like him.
5. A: (*at a party*) _____ you _____ (have) a good time?
B: Yes. I _____ (love) parties.
6. This soup _____ (taste) better than it _____ (look).
7. When it _____ (be) hot outside, I _____ (prefer) to stay inside.
8. My sister _____ (think) of going to medical school because she _____ (want) to help sick people.
9. A: What _____ this word _____ (mean)?
B: I _____ (have) no idea.
10. This salad _____ (belong) in the refrigerator because it _____ (contain) mayonnaise.
11. Stop acting like a child. You _____ (not / realize) how foolish you _____ (be).
12. (*at a coffee shop*) _____ you _____ (use) this chair, or can I take it?

Simple Past (*I did*)

Use the words in parentheses to write sentences in the simple past. Some are questions.

1. (they / go / for a walk)
They went for a walk.
2. (you / do / your exercises / this morning?)
Did you do your exercises this morning?
3. (I / not / have / time / to visit my parents yesterday)
I didn't have time to visit my parents yesterday.
4. (I / forget / his name)

5. (you / see / the sunset last night?)

6. (the baby / not / eat / all her breakfast)

7. (you / be / on time for work yesterday?)

8. (they / not / sell / their house for a good price)

9. (you / spend / too much money on your haircut)

10. (Amy / lose / her ring, but she / find / it)

11. (How / Ann / catch / a cold?)

12. (Martin / not / teach / last night / because it / be / a holiday)

13. (the book / cost / a lot, but / I buy / it anyway)

14. (anyone / get hurt / in the accident?)

Past Continuous (*I was doing*)

Respond to A as shown. Use the past continuous.

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| 1. John is studying law. | Really? <u>He wasn't studying law the last time</u>
<u>I saw him.</u> |
| 2. Tom's baby is walking now. | Really? She _____
_____ the last time I saw her. |
| 3. I'm working for a computer company now. | Really? You _____
_____ you. |
| 4. The Johnsons are taking a Chinese cooking class. | Really? They _____
_____ |
| 5. My brother exercises five days a week now. | Really? _____
_____ |
| 6. We are thinking of moving to Toronto. | Really? _____
_____ |
| 7. Carol makes commercials* for TV. | Really? _____
_____ |
| 8. George is having trouble at work. | Really? _____
_____ |
| 9. My wife and I are talking about adopting* a baby. | Really? _____
_____ |
| 10. I work at home two days a week now. | Really? _____
_____ |
| 11. Brad and his wife are having problems with their children. | Really? _____
_____ |

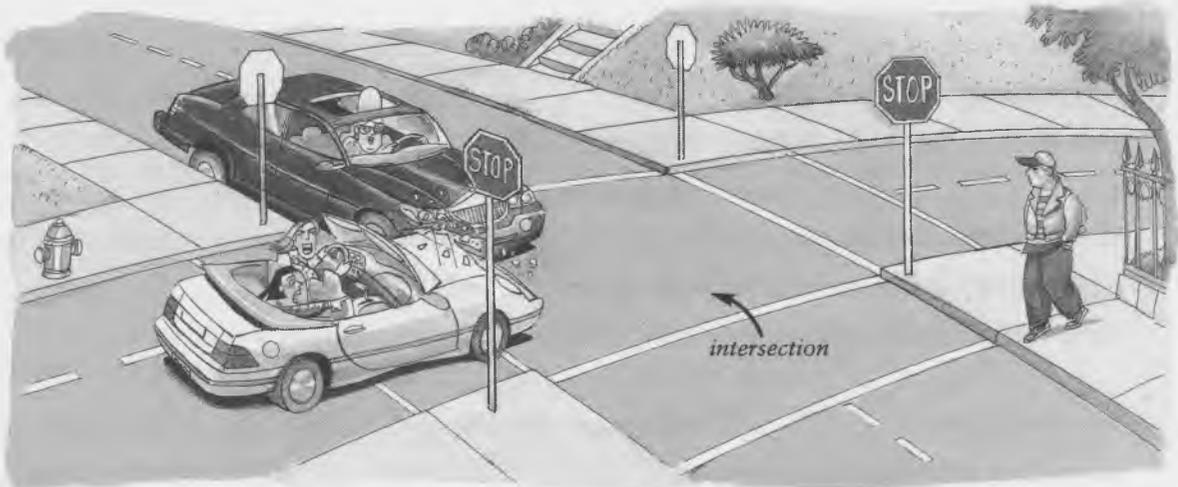
* commercial: a paid advertisement on TV or radio

* adopt: to accept someone else's child into a family through a legal process

Simple Past (*I did*)

Past Continuous (*I was doing*)

Look at the illustration of an accident. Then complete the passage describing it. Put the verbs in the correct tense, the simple past or the past continuous.



I 1) saw (see) an accident while I 2) was walking (walk) to work this morning. The accident, between a blue car and a white car, 3) _____ (happen) because the driver of the white car 4) _____ (not see) the stop sign. The driver of the blue car 5) _____ (slow) down and 6) _____ (stop) at the sign. The driver of the white car 7) _____ (not notice) the stop sign because she 8) _____ (talk) to a passenger in her car. For some reason, the passenger 9) _____ (sit) in the back seat, and the driver 10) _____ (turn) around once or twice to look at her.

The white car 11) _____ (drive) into the intersection while the blue car 12) _____ (cross) it. The driver of the white car 13) _____ (try) to stop, but it 14) _____ (be) too late. She 15) _____ (hit) the front of the blue car. Fortunately, no one 16) _____ (be) hurt, probably because at the moment of the crash, both cars 17) _____ (move) slowly. After the accident, the drivers of both cars 18) _____ (get out) and 19) _____ (check) their vehicles*. They 20) _____ (speak) to each other briefly to make sure that no one 21) _____ (have) a serious injury. Five minutes later, the police 22) _____ (arrive) and 23) _____ (make) an accident report. Although it all 24) _____ (happen) very quickly, I 25) _____ (think) about it all day at work.

* vehicles: cars, buses, and trucks

Read the passage about twins*. Then complete the passage with the verbs in parentheses in the simple or continuous form of the present or past tense.

Ted and Ralph 1) *are* (be) twin brothers who 2) *married* (marry) twin sisters, Cindy and Sarah. All four 3) _____ (go) to high school together, but the girls 4) _____ (attend) a different college from the boys. The two couples 5) _____ (get) married on the same day a year after graduating from college. Cindy and Sarah's father 6) _____ (be) happy when they 7) _____ (ask) him to hold just one wedding for both of them. He and his wife 8) _____ (have) three younger daughters, and they will probably have to pay for their weddings, too.

The couples 9) _____ (be) happily married. They 10) _____ (live) on the same street in similar houses and 11) _____ (visit) each other often. This is good, because twins 12) _____ (be) unusually close* to each other, psychologists* say, and usually 13) _____ (spend) more time together than other brothers and sisters do. Both couples 14) _____ (plan) to wait a while before they have children because they want to work and establish* their careers first. Since they all 15) _____ (grow) up in big families and 16) _____ (enjoy) it, they want to have children.

Ted and Ralph 17) _____ (own) a small computer business together. The idea for their own business 18) _____ (come) to them while they 19) _____ (work) for another company in town. It's a young company, but they 20) _____ (do) well because they do good work and 21) _____ (know) a lot of people in town. Cindy and Sarah are dentists and have their own dental clinic. They 22) _____ (not have) a lot of patients right now, but their business 23) _____ (grow). They 24) _____ (borrow) money from their father to start the clinic two years ago. They 25) _____ (want) to be independent, so they 26) _____ (pay) him back. Their debt* will be paid in a year or two. Ted and Cindy and Ralph and Sarah are two very interesting couples.

* twins: *two children born at the same time from the same mother*

* be close to (somebody): *to feel connected with, and to be in a strong relationship with, somebody*

* psychologist: *someone who studies the mind and emotions and their relationship to how people act*

* establish: *to begin something well so that it will last*

* debt: *money that you owe someone*

Present and Past

Read the paragraph about Bob. Write a similar paragraph about yourself or someone who has a problem with where they are living. Use verbs in an appropriate tense.

My friend Bob lives with his family, but he is looking for an apartment. He works at a dental lab* during the day. He takes college classes at night and studies on the weekend, the only free time he has. Bob is having a problem with his younger brothers and sisters, however. They are always making noise or coming into his room when he is trying to study. Last week he didn't finish his school work because they bothered him a lot. He felt angry at them and frustrated because he didn't finish his homework. "Maybe I should get an apartment," Bob thinks. But he isn't thinking of the extra cost and the time that it takes to shop, cook, and clean. I hope he makes the right decision.

Use these questions as a guide:

1. Who do you live with?
2. What problem are you having?
3. Is there a solution to the problem? What?

I live with . . . OR My friend Amy lives with . . .

* dental lab: a laboratory that makes false teeth

Present Perfect (*I have done*)

UNITS
7-8

Put a check (✓) next to the sentence that has the same meaning as the first sentence.

1. This is the first time I've ridden a bicycle.
 - a. I've ridden a bicycle before.
 - b. I haven't ridden a bicycle before.
 - c. I've ridden a bicycle before, but not for a long time.
2. I just saw your brother downtown.
 - a. I saw your brother downtown a little while* ago.
 - b. I haven't seen your brother downtown recently.
 - c. I've already seen your brother downtown many times.
3. I haven't been to that restaurant for a long time.
 - a. I have never been to that restaurant.
 - b. This is the first time I've been there.
 - c. I ate at that restaurant a long time ago.
4. Paul hasn't eaten anything since last night.
 - a. Paul didn't eat anything yesterday.
 - b. Paul hasn't eaten anything for two days.
 - c. Paul hasn't eaten anything today.
5. My wife has taken three business trips so far this year.
 - a. She has left town on business three times this year.
 - b. She hasn't traveled for pleasure this year.
 - c. She is out of town on business at the moment.
6. The salesman didn't sell any cars yesterday, but he has sold three recently.
 - a. He hasn't sold any cars recently.
 - b. He's sold three cars in the last few days.
 - c. He is selling a car now.
7. Have you ever been to Japan?
 - a. Did you go to Japan on your trip to Asia last year?
 - b. Have you been to Japan recently?
 - c. Have you visited Japan?
8. My father and I never argue now. We get along better than before.
 - a. I've never argued with my father.
 - b. My father and I have had an argument.
 - c. My father and I haven't had an argument recently.

* a little while: a short time

Present Perfect (*I have done*)

Complete the conversations. Use the words in parentheses and any other necessary words. Use the present perfect.

1. A: (ever / be / to Central America?) *Have you ever been to Central America?* _____
B: No, I haven't, but I lived in Venezuela for two years.
2. A: We had to wait three hours at the border.
B: Sorry to hear that. (never / happen / to me) That _____.
3. A: Margaret was a lot friendlier before, wasn't she?
B: (she / change) Yes, _____.
4. A: (see / Dr. Abbott about your cold yet?) _____
B: No, I haven't. She's out of town.
5. A: What time is your sister going to the bank?
B: (already / leave) _____.
6. A: Did your brother like the present that you sent him?
B: I don't know. (not / get / it yet) He _____.
7. A: (do / anything interesting recently?) _____
B: Not really. What about you?
8. A: (eat / at this restaurant) Is this the first time _____?
B: No, I eat here often.
9. A: How is Ben doing these days?
B: I think he's sick. (not / be) He _____ to work all week.

Present Perfect Continuous (*I have been doing*)

Complete B's answers. Use a phrase from the box in the present perfect continuous.

fix the streets in the area	take aspirin every day	go to a new one	rain here
live in our own house	wait to see her	not sleep well	travel a lot on business
take classes at the college	save money		

1. A: Do you still live with your wife's parents?

B: No. We have been living in our own house for a year now.

2. A: Why are you so tired tonight?

B: I haven't been sleeping well lately.

3. A: Are you taking any medication*?

B: Yes. I _____ for several months.

4. A: Your neighborhood wasn't so noisy before. What happened?

B: They _____ the last two weeks.

5. A: I'm impressed with your Chinese. It has really improved.

B: Thanks. I _____.

6. A: We haven't seen you for a long time. Why not?

B: I _____ this year.

7. A: Do you still shop at the same supermarket?

B: No. I _____ for several weeks now.

8. A: (*on the phone, long distance*) How is your vacation so far?

B: Terrible. It _____ for three days, and we can't go to the beach.

9. A: (*at the doctor's*) Thank you for waiting. The doctor will see you soon.

B: Finally! I _____ for forty-five minutes!

10. A: Do you have enough money to buy a house?

B: Yes, we _____ since we got married.

* medication: *medicine like pills, etc.*