# ENGLISH GRAMAR

A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate learners of English

with answers

**Fifth Edition** 

IN USE

Raymond Murphy

Experience
Better
Learning

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# Present tenses (I am doing / I do) for the future

Present continuous (I am doing) with a future meaning



This is Ben's diary for next week.

He is playing tennis on Monday afternoon. He is going to the dentist on Tuesday morning. He is meeting Kate on Friday.

In all these examples, Ben has already decided and arranged to do these things.

ľ	<ul> <li>I'm doing something (tomorrow etc.) = I have already decided and arranged to do it: <ul> <li>A: What are you doing on Saturday evening? (not What do you do)</li> <li>B: I'm going to the cinema. (not I go)</li> <li>A: What time is Katherine arriving tomorrow?</li> <li>B: Half past ten. We're meeting her at the station.</li> <li>I'm not working tomorrow, so we can go out somewhere.</li> <li>Steve isn't playing football next Saturday. He's hurt his leg.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								
V	We do not normally use <b>will</b> to talk about what we hav What <b>are</b> you <b>doing</b> tonight? ( <i>not</i> What will y Alex <b>is getting</b> married next month. ( <i>not</i> will	ou do)							
	We also use the present continuous for an action <i>just b</i> especially with verbs of movement ( <b>go/come/leave</b> et l'm tired. I'm going to bed now. Goodnight. 'Tina, are you ready yet?' 'Yes, I'm coming.'	tc.): (not I go to bed now)							
V	Present simple (I do) with a future meaning  We use the present simple when we talk about timetables and programmes (for example, transport or cinema times):  I have to go. My train leaves at 11.30. What time does the film start tonight? The meeting is at nine o'clock tomorrow.								
Y	You can use the present simple to talk about people if their plans are fixed like a timetable:  I start my new job on Monday.  What time do you finish work tomorrow?								
Е	But the continuous is more usual for other personal arrangements:  What time <b>are</b> you <b>meeting</b> Kate tomorrow? ( <i>not</i> do you meet)								
C	Compare:								
	Present continuous  What time are you arriving? I'm going to the cinema this evening.	Present simple  What time does the train arrive?  The film starts at 8.15.							
V	When you talk about appointments, lessons, exams etc	c., you can use <b>I have</b> or <b>I've got</b> :							

# **Exercises**

#### 19.1 Ask Anna about her holiday plans.

1	86.	
-	10	
- 34		
	4	
	-80	20

	1 (	(where / go?) Where are you going?	Scotland. ANNA
		(how long / go for?)	
		(when / leave?)	
		(go / alone?)	
		(travel / by car?)	
	I	(where / stay?)	· ·
		(Where's stay.)	m a note.
19.2	Com	plete the sentences.	
	1 St	teve <u>isn't playing</u> (not/play) football oi	n Saturday He's hurt his leg
	2	(We / have) a n	arty next week. We've invited all our friends.
		(I / not /	
		(I / leave) now.	
		Vhat time(yo	, ,
		•	(Laura / not / come) to the party tomorrow. She isn't well
		ove New York.	
		en can't meet us on Monday.	
	00,	errearre meet as orr morraay.	
19.3		e you arranged to do anything at these t	
	,	<i>U</i> ,	thing this evening.
		0,	
		<u></u>	
		37	
	<b>5</b> (a	another day or time)	
19.4	Com	plete the sentences. Use the present co	ntinuous or present simple
13.4			itiliadus di present simple.
		: Tina, are you ready yet?	
		: Yes,I'm coming (I / come).	Carada na antona na Catonnala na
		(you / go) to	Sam's party on Saturday?
		: No, I haven't been invited.	±2
		: Has Jack moved into his new apartment ye	
			move) soon – probably at the end of the month.
		:(I / go) to a c	0
		: That's nice. What time	(It / start)?
		: Have you seen Chris recently?	/
		: No, but(we	
		:(you / do) ar	lytning tomorrow morning?
		: No, I'm free. Why?	(11: 1 / 1)2
		: When	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			(start) four weeks after that.
		:(We / go) to	
		: Really?(Wh	
		There's football on TV later tonight.	(you / watch) it?
_		: No, I'm not interested.	
1		: What time is your train tomorrow?	
_			5 and(arrive) at 12.47.
1		: I'd like to go and see the exhibition at the m	
_		:(It / finish) n	ext week.
1		Do you need the car this evening?	
	B:	: No, you can have it	(I / not / use)

### I'm going to (do)

20				
А	<ul> <li>I am going to do something = I have already decided to do it, I intend to do it:</li> <li> 'Are you going to eat anything?' 'No, I'm not hungry.'</li> <li>A: I hear Sarah won the lottery. What is she going to do with the money?</li> <li>B: She's going to buy a new car.</li> <li>I'm just going to make a quick phone call. Can you wait for me?</li> <li>This cheese smells horrible. I'm not going to eat it.</li> </ul>			
В	I am doing and I am going to do  I am doing = it is already fixed or arranged. For example, you have arranged to go somewhere or meet somebody:    I'm leaving next week. I've booked my flight.   What time are you meeting Emily this evening?  I am going to do something = I've decided to do it. Maybe I've arranged to do it, maybe not.   A: Your shoes are dirty.   B: Yes, I know. I'm going to clean them.   (= I've decided to clean them, but I haven't arranged this with anybody)   I don't want to stay here. Tomorrow I'm going to look for somewhere else to stay.  Compare:   I don't know what I'm doing tomorrow. (= I don't know my schedule or plans)   I don't know what I'm going to do about the problem. (= I haven't decided what to do)  Often the difference is small and either form is possible.			
С	You can also say that 'something <b>is going to happen</b> ' in the future. For example:			
	The man isn't looking where he is going.  He is going to walk into the wall.  When we say that 'something is going to happen', the situation now makes this clear.  The man is walking towards the wall now, so we can see that he is going to walk into it.  going to  future			
	Some more examples:  Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain. (we can see the clouds now)			

- I feel terrible. I think I'm going to be sick. (I feel terrible now)
- The economic situation is bad now and things **are going to get** worse.
- I was going to do something = I intended to do it, but didn't do it:
  - We were going to travel by train, but then we decided to drive instead.
     I was just going to cross the road when somebody shouted 'Stop!'

You can say that 'something was going to happen' (but didn't happen):

I thought it was going to rain, but it didn't.

# **Exercises**

20.1	W	rite questio	ns with go	oing to.						
	1	Your friend								
		(what / do?)			-					
	2	Your friend								
	_									
	3	Your friend								
	1	Your friend								
	7					•				
	5	Your friend								
		(how / cook								
	_									
20.2	C	omplete the	sentence	s using i	'm goir	ig to /	I'm not go	oing to C	noose from:	
		complain	learn	run	say	try	wash	not/accept	not/eat	not/tell
	1	This cheese	smells ho	rrible	I'm not	going to	eat it			
										harder.
	4	'The car is v	ery dirty.'	'I know					it.'	
	5	I've been of	fered a job	, but				i	t. The pay is too	
							0 0 .		cided yet which	one.
		,						marathon. It's	,	
	9	Ben doesn't	t need to k	now wha	at happe	ened, so				him.
20.3	W	hat is going	to happe	n in thes	se situa	tions? U	se the wor	ds in bracket	s.	
		There are a								
	2	It is 8.30. To	m is leavir	ng home	. He has	s to be at	work at 8.4	5, but the jou	rney takes 30 mi	nutes.
		'								
	3	There is a h	ole in the b	oottom o	of the bo	at. A lot	of water is o	coming in thro	ough the hole.	
		'								
	4	•		_		-		0 ,	e nearest petrol :	
	E	(run out) I	ney	damaga	dinana	accidont	Now it bas	to be repaired	4	
	5			_					J.	to renair the car
		(COSt a lOt)	I C							to repair the car
20.4	Co	omplete the	sentence	s with w	as/wer	e going t	to. Choose	from:		
		be buy	give ι	g gı	hone	play	say	travel		
							-			
								ed to go by car		
	2					S0	ome new cl	othes yesterda	ay, but I didn't h	ave time to
	2	go to the sh					ton	nic last wool	but he'd hurt his	s lines and had
	5	to cancel.					ten	ilis last Week,	Dut He a Hart MI	s kilee allu lidu
	4					l:	ane hutlse	ent her an ema	ail instead	
									it it was easier th	nan Lexpected
		_							he decided to s	
	-	he was.								<i>y</i>
	7		nterrupted	you. Wh	nat		you			?

# Unit **21**

# will and shall 1

A	We use I'll (=I will) when we've just decided to do something. When we say 'I'll do something', we announce our decision:  Oh, I left the door open. I'll go and shut it.  'What would you like to drink?' 'I'll have orange juice, please.'  'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. I'll call him now.'  We do not use the present simple (I do /I go etc.) in these sentences:  I'll phone him now. (not I phone him now)  We often use I think I'll /I don't think I'll:  I'm a little hungry. I think I'll have something to eat.  I don't think I'll go out tonight. I'm too tired.  In spoken English will not is usually won't:  I can see you're busy, so I won't stay long. (=I will not stay long)
В	We often use I'll in these situations:  Offering to do something  That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it. (not I help)  Agreeing to do something  A: Can you give Tom this book?  B: Sure, I'll give it to him when I see him this afternoon.  Promising to do something  Thanks for lending me the money. I'll pay you back on Friday.  I won't tell anyone what happened. I promise.
	We use won't to say that somebody refuses to do something:    I've tried to give her advice, but she won't listen.   The car won't start. (= the car 'refuses' to start)  Will you (do something)? = please do it:   Will you please turn the music down? It's too loud.
С	We do <i>not</i> use <b>will</b> to talk about what has been decided or arranged before:    'm going on holiday next Saturday. (not I'll go)  Compare:   'm meeting Kate tomorrow morning. (decided before)   A: I'll meet you at half past ten, OK?   B: Fine. See you then. (decided now)
D	We use <b>shall I</b> ?/ <b>shall we</b> ? to ask if it's OK to do something or to ask for a suggestion:  Shall I open the window? (= do you want me to open it?)  I've got no money. What <b>shall I</b> do? (= what do you suggest?)  'Shall we go?' 'Just a minute. I'm not ready yet.'  'Where <b>shall we</b> have lunch?' 'Let's go to Marino's.'  Compare <b>shall I</b> ? and <b>will you</b> ?:  Shall I shut the door? (= do you want me to shut it?)  Will you shut the door? (= I want you to shut it)

# **Exercises**

21.1	C	omplete the sentences with I'll + a suitable verb.
		'How are you going to get home?' 'I think I'll take a taxi.'
		'It's cold in this room.' 'Is it? on the heating then.'
		'Are you free next Friday?' 'Let me seemy diary.' 'Shall I do the washing-up?' 'No, it's all rightit later.'
		y · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	5	'I don't know how to use this phone.' 'OK,
		'Are you coming with us?' 'No, I thinkhere.'
		'Can you finish this report today?' 'Well, , but I can't promise.'
21.2		ead the situations and write sentences with I think I'll or I don't think I'll
	1	It's a bit cold. The window is open and you decide to close it. You say:
	2	It's cold with the window open. I think I'll close it.
	2	You are feeling tired and it's getting late. You decide to go to bed. You say:  I'm tired, so
	2	The weather is nice and you need some exercise. You decide to go for a walk. You say:
	3	It's a lovely morning
	1	You were going to have lunch. Now you decide you don't want to eat anything. You say:
	4	I don't feel hungry any morelunch.
	5	You planned to go swimming today. Now you decide not to go. You say:
	J	I've got a lot to do, sotoday.
01.0		,
21.3		/hich is correct?
		'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. <u>+ealt/I'll call</u> him now.' ( <u>I'll call</u> is correct)
		I can't meet you tomorrow morning. <u>I'm playing / I'll play</u> tennis. (I'm playing <i>is correct</i> )
		'I meet / I'll meet you outside the hotel at 10.30, OK?' 'Yes, that's fine.'
		'Please don't go yet.' 'OK, <u>I'm staying / I'll stay</u> a little longer, but I have to go soon.'
		<u>I'm having / I'll have</u> a party next Saturday. I hope you can come.
		'Remember to lock the door when you go out.' 'OK. Idon't forget / I won't forget.'
	7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		'Are you doing / Will you do anything tomorrow evening?' 'No, I'm free. Why?'
		' <u>Do you do / Will you do</u> something for me?' 'It depends. What do you want me to do?'
		'Do you go / Will you go to work by car?' 'Not usually. I prefer to walk.'
		I asked Sue what happened, but she doesn't tell / won't tell me.
	12	I don't know if I can win the race tomorrow, but <u>I'm doing / I'll do</u> my best.
21.4	W	/hat do you say in these situations? Write sentences with shall I ? or shall we ?
	1	You and a friend want to do something this evening, but you don't know what.
		You say: What shall we do this evening? Do you want to go somewhere?
	2	You and a friend are going on holiday together, but you have to decide where.
		You ask your friend:?
	3	You try on a jacket in a shop. You are not sure whether to buy it or not.
		You ask a friend for advice:
	4	You and a friend are going out. You have to decide whether to get a taxi or to walk.
	_	You ask your friend: or?
	5	It's Helen's birthday soon. You want to give her a present, but what?
	_	You ask a friend: What? Any ideas?
	6	You're meeting a friend tomorrow, but you have to decide what time.
		You say:? Is 10.30 OK for you?