

ENTERPRISE GRAMMAR 2

Enterprise Grammar 2 gives students at Elementary level clear explanations and practice of English grammar.

Key features:

- clear simple explanations and examples
- a variety of stimulating exercises
- lively illustrations
- revision sections within each unit
- progress tests

Components

Enterprise Grammar 2 Student's Book
Enterprise Grammar 2 Teacher's Book



Express Publishing



ENTERPRISE GRAMMAR 2

Virginia Evans-Jenny Dooley

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ENTERPRISE

Student's Book

GRAMMAR 2

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Personal Pronouns

Subject personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he	} they
she	
it	

Object personal pronouns

Singular	Plural
me	us
you	you
him	} them
her	
it	

- We use **subject personal pronouns** before a **verb** instead of the name of a person or a noun, as subjects.
She is slim.
- We use **object personal pronouns** after a **verb** or a **preposition**, as objects.
He loves her.

The verb "to be"

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I am	I'm	Am I?	I am not	I'm not
he/she/it is	he/she/it's	Is he/she/it?	he/she/it is not	he/she/it isn't
we/you/they are	we/you/they're	Are we/you/they?	we/you/they are not	we/you/they aren't

Short answers

Are you from Tokyo? < Yes, I am./Yes, we are.
No, I'm not./No, we aren't.

Are they Japanese? < Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.

Is he/she/it from Japan? < Yes, he/she/it is.
No, he/she/it isn't.

The verb "have got"

Affirmative		Interrogative	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I have (got)	I've (got)	Have I (got)?	I have not (got)	I haven't (got)
he/she/it has (got)	he/she/it's (got)	Has he/she/it (got)?	he/she/it has not (got)	he/she/it hasn't (got)
we/you/they have (got)	we/you/they've (got)	Have we/you/they (got)?	we/you/they have not (got)	we/you/they haven't (got)

Use

- We use the verb **have (got)** to show that something belongs to somebody.
I've got a computer. He's got a guitar.
- We also use the verb **have (got)** to describe people, animals or things.
She's got blonde hair. My cat's got a very long tail.



Short answers

Have you/they got a dog?	<	Yes, I/we/they have. No, I/we/they haven't.		Has he/she/it got brown eyes?	<	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.
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The verb "can"

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I can dance. He/She/It can dance. We/You/They can dance.	Can I dance? Can he/she/it dance? Can we/you/they dance?	I cannot dance. He/She/It cannot dance. We/You/They cannot dance.	I can't dance. He/She/It can't dance. We/You/They can't dance.

Use

- We use **can** to show ability.
She can swim.
- We also use **can** for polite requests.
Can I come with you, please?

Short answers

Can I/you/he etc ... speak Spanish?	<	Yes, I/you/he etc can. No, I/you/he etc can't.
-------------------------------------	---	---

Present Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative	
		Long form	Short form
I work you work he works she works it works we work you work they work	Do I work? Do you work? Does he work? Does she work? Does it work? Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?	I do not work you do not work he does not work she does not work it does not work we do not work you do not work they do not work	I don't work you don't work he doesn't work she doesn't work it doesn't work we don't work you don't work they don't work

Form

- We form the present simple with the **subject** (noun or personal pronoun) and the **verb**.

Affirmative

The third person singular takes **-s** or **-es** in the affirmative.

I play - he plays, I go - he goes

Negative

We use **subject + don't + base form of the verb** in all persons except the third person singular. We use **subject + doesn't + base form of the verb** in the third person singular.

I don't play, he doesn't play, we don't play

Interrogative

We use **do + subject + base form of the verb** in all persons except for the third person singular. We use **does + subject + base form of the verb** in the third person singular.

Do you live in Brighton? Does he work with you?



Spelling: 3rd person singular, affirmative

- Most verbs take **-s** in the third person singular.
I sit - he sits
- Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x or -o take **-es**.
I kiss - he kisses, I wish - he wishes, I go - he goes
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + y** drop -y and take **-ies**.
I fly - he flies
- Verbs ending in a **vowel + y** take **-s**.
I say - he says

Use

We use the **present simple** for:

- daily routines, habits or repeated actions.
*We **start** work at 9 o'clock every morning. (daily routine)*
*I **play** football in my free time. (habit)*
- permanent states.
*He **lives** in Madrid.*

Pronunciation

-s or **-es** in the third person singular is pronounced:

- /s/ with verbs ending in /f/, /k/, /p/ or /t/ sounds.
he sits
- /ɪz/ with verbs ending in /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ or /z/ sounds.
he watches
- /z/ with verbs ending in **all other sounds**.
he runs

Time expressions we use with the present simple:

every hour/day/week/month/summer/year etc,
usually, always, every morning/evening/afternoon/
night, in the morning/evening/night, at night, etc.

Present Continuous (to be + verb -ing)

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I'm working	Am I working?	I'm not working
you're working	Are you working?	you aren't working
he's working	Is he working?	he isn't working
she's working	Is she working?	she isn't working
it's working	Is it working?	it isn't working
we're working	Are we working?	we aren't working
you're working	Are you working?	you aren't working
they're working	Are they working?	they aren't working

Form

- We form the present continuous with the verb **"to be"** and add **-ing** to the base form of the main verb.

Use

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.
*I'm **reading** a magazine now.*
- actions happening around the time of speaking.
*She's **studying** for the final exams.*
- fixed arrangements in the near future.
*They're **flying to** Tokyo next week.*

Time expressions we use with the present continuous:

now, at the moment, these days, at present, tonight etc.

Short answers

Are you/they ...? < Yes, I am./Yes, we/they are.
No, I'm not./No, we/they aren't.

Is he/she/it ...? < Yes, he/she/it is.
No, he/she/it isn't.

- In short answers we use "Yes" or "No", the subject pronoun and the verb "to be" in the correct form. We do not repeat the main verb with the -ing.

Present Continuous vs. Present Simple

We use the **present continuous** for:

- actions happening now.
*Tom **is cooking** dinner at the moment.*
- actions happening around the time of speaking.
*She's **studying hard** these days.*

We use the **present simple** for:

- daily routines or habits.
*Mary **goes to work** by train.*
- permanent states.
*Mrs Morris **works** as a secretary.*



Personal Pronouns

- 1 Replace the underlined words with the correct subject or object personal pronouns, as in the example.
- 1 Rachel likes Sarah.
She likes her.
- 2 "Is Robert your brother?"
- 3 "Do you like the Spice Girls?"
- 4 The cake is delicious.
- 5 My mother makes biscuits for my brother and me.
- 6 "Do Tom and Charles live in Brighton?"
- 7 Joanne and Mary go to the beach every day.
- 8 Susan is 16 years old.
- 9 Tim doesn't know Roberta.
- 10 My father and I like basketball.

The verb "to be"

- 2 Fill in the gaps with *am/'m/'m not, is/'s/isn't, are/'re/aren't*.
- 1 she a singer?
Yes, she She a singer.
- 2 your dog dangerous?
No, he He gentle.
- 3 you from Sweden?
Yes, we We from Sweden.
- 4 his father a painter?
No, he He an actor.
- 5 you a vet?
Yes, I
- 6 he your brother?
No, he He my cousin.
- 7 you a teacher?
No, I I a policewoman.
- 8 they sad?
No, they They happy.

The verb "have got"

- 3 Write questions and answers, as in the example.
- 1 Emily car bicycle
A: *Has Emily got a car?*
B: *No, Emily hasn't got a car. She has got a bicycle.*
- 2 Carl beard moustache
- 3 Samantha blue eyes brown eyes
- 4 Jane and Tim stereo TV
- 5 Joe wrinkles freckles
- 6 You long hair short hair
- 7 Lucy typewriter computer

The verb "can"

- 4 Make true sentences using *can* or *can't*, as in the example.
- 1 an elephant / play tennis
An elephant can't play tennis.
- 2 a typist / type letters
.....
- 3 a whale / read
.....
- 4 an artist / paint pictures
.....
- 5 a sheep / fly
.....
- 6 a chef / cook delicious dishes
.....
- 5 Write three true sentences about yourself, as in the example.

I can swim but I can't fly a plane.

Present Simple

- 6 Put the verbs below in the correct box in the third person singular.
- dive, teach, try, drink, type, fix, fly, write, stay, miss, fry, say, crash, cry*

-s	-es	-ies

- 7 Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.
- 1 Mary / live / in / town / near Dublin.
Mary lives in a town near Dublin.
- 2 John / not have got / brown eyes.
.....



- 3 Be / Bob / mechanic?
.....
- 4 He / enjoy / reading / books / in his free time.
.....
- 5 Be / there / many festivals / in your country?
.....
- 6 I / usually / not work / on Saturdays.
.....

8 Fill in the correct present simple form of the verbs in brackets.



This 1).....
(be) Ingrid and she 2)
 **(come)** from
 Sweden. She
 3) **(live)** with
 her family in a flat in the city
 of Stockholm. In the winter, it
 4) **(get)** dark
 very early in Sweden and it
 5) **(snow)**
 a lot. Most people there
 6) **(love)** skiing

and children 7) **(learn)** to ski at a very
 young age. In the summer, they 8)
(ride) bicycles and 9) **(spend)** most of the
 day outdoors. Sweden 10) **(be)** a
 beautiful country. Ingrid really 11) **(enjoy)**
 living there!

Present Continuous

9 Use the pictures and the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.



swim / make a cake
 A: *Are they swimming?*
 B: *No, they aren't. They're
 making a cake.*



work in the garden / walk on
 the beach



wash the car / have a party



listen to music / read a
 newspaper

10 Put the verbs below into the correct present continuous form as in the example.

*mow, ride, have, not go, play, wash, not clean,
 water, stay, eat*

- 1 Gary *is mowing* the lawn.
- 2 Juan and Maria a sandwich.
- 3 I my room. I chess.
- 4 Kelly a horse.
- 5 I to the party. I in.
- 6 She the flowers.
- 7 We the car.
- 8 They a dinner party on Saturday.

Present Continuous vs Present Simple

11 Look at the pictures and ask and answer questions, as in the example.



Tom/doctor/live in
 a flat/ treat patients
 - make pizza

A: What does Tom do?
 B: *He's a doctor.*
 A: Where does he live?
 B: *He lives in a flat.*
 A: Is he treating patients right
 now?
 B: No, he's *making a pizza.*



2

Tracey/ painter/
live on a farm/
paint - take
pictures

A:
B:
A:
B:
A:
B:

3

We/teachers/live in a
house/teach - ride
bicycles

A:
B:
A:
B:
A:
B:

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the present simple or present continuous.

Dear Molly,

I **1**) **(write)** from the gorgeous island of Jamaica! Jim and I **2**) **(stay)** in a five-star hotel by the sea. Right now, I **3**) **(sit)** on the balcony and I **4**) **(drink)** a delicious fruit punch. Jim **5**) **(walk)** along the beach. He **6**) **(collect)** shells and rocks to bring back home.

The weather **7**) **(be)** hot and sunny. We **8**) **(spend)** most of the day relaxing and reading under the beautiful palm trees. Tonight, we **9**) **(go)** to a reggae festival and on Tuesday we **10**) **(leave)** for Barbados. The Jamaican people **11**) **(make)** you feel happy as they **12**) **(be)** cheerful and kind. I **13**) **(love)** it here so much that I **14**) **(not/want)** to leave!

See you soon,
Cindy

13 Tick the correct sentence, as in the example.

- 1 a) Most people in Thailand live in villages. ✓ ..
b) Most people in Thailand are living in villages.
- 2 a) We're having a great time.
b) We have a great time.

- 3 a) What do you do now?
b) What are you doing now?
- 4 a) He's flying to Oslo tomorrow.
b) He flies to Oslo tomorrow.
- 5 a) We see some friends this evening.
b) We are seeing some friends this evening.
- 6 a) Farmers are working in the fields.
b) Farmers work in the fields.
- 7 a) Give the gift to him.
b) Give the gift to he.
- 8 a) What is the Chinese like?
b) What are the Chinese like?
- 9 a) Brian haven't got blue eyes.
b) Brian hasn't got blue eyes.
- 10 a) A vet can treats sick animals.
b) A vet can treat sick animals.

14 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Peter spending money.
A hate B hating C hates
- 2 She like cold weather.
A doesn't B don't C hasn't
- 3 How many students there in your class?
A is B are C have
- 4 Tara's a friendly smile.
A has B got C have
- 5 I have some water, please?
A Do B Am C Can
- 6 "What Laura do?" "She's a dancer."
A does B can C has
- 7 I'm my friend this evening.
A see B seeing C sees
- 8 Sarah and I from Italy.
A haven't B isn't C aren't
- 9 This is a picture of and my father.
A me B I C my
- 10 Look at They're crying.
A him B them C they
- 11 Where Sue from?
A is B do C are
- 12 Ann like eating spaghetti?
A Do B Does C Is