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REAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

真实语境国际英语语法

——易学易练（基础篇）

主编：Hester Lott 钟玲 文娟



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Real English Grammar (the new pre-intermediate grammar)

Hester Lott

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前言

《真实语境国际英语语法——易学易练》(*Real English Grammar*)是从美国著名的圣智学习出版公司原版引进,由国内老师基于丰富的教学经验进行翻译、补充并加以本土化改编的一套语法学习用书。它分为两个级别——“基础篇”和“提高篇”。“基础篇”适合初级学习者使用,“提高篇”适合中、高级的学习者使用。本书为其中的“基础篇”。

本书编写的基本原则是在真实语境中呈现语法,让学习者在真实的语境中掌握语法的精髓,是一本针对基础英语语法讲解及练习的最新的综合教材。书中提供最新的语言材料和精炼的语法讲解,融听、读、学、练、测试于一体。本书内容涵盖了基础英语学习阶段所有的语法知识点,即使词汇量和语法知识有限的初学者也可以快速入门。在讲解语法的同时,本书提到了很多标准的语法术语,并对这些术语加以解释,便于学习者逐步熟悉这些语法概念及相关的语言表达。另外,对于所有的语法解释都附有大量简单易懂、自然地道的例子来帮助学习者理解。

本书的内容简介和特色总结如下:

- 本书适合中学高年级,网络、电大、成人教育阶段,高职高专以及一般本科英语初级阶段的英语语法学习。本书既可用于课堂教学,也可以用于广大英语爱好者自学。
- 本书含91个单元,涵盖所有主要的基本语法点和关键功能词(如would和will)的讲解。每个单元以一篇课文开篇,然后是相关语法规则的精炼讲解,随后是形式多样的练习题。
- 每单元的课文都配有MP3录音(网上资源),以常速录制,以真实而多样的语音语调朗读;这样不仅能够提高学习者的听力理解能力,也能够让学习者在学语法的同时听到并模仿真正的英语母语发音,提高他们的英语口语。
- 每个单元双页设计,左页讲解,右页练习,边学边练。
- 课文和练习题涵盖了时下各种英语文体,包括电子邮件、小故事、日程表、新闻报道、歌词、广告等,有利于学习者适应并熟悉在当前学习阶段的各种考试题型,并使他们更灵敏地感知不同语境中的语法特征,大大提高他们的词汇量;同时让学习者在真实的语境中学习真正的语法,将英语语法融入生活。
- 本书配有大量精美、活泼的插图,帮助理解。
- 本书中语法点相关联的几个单元组成一个单元组(例如:带有将来意义的几个不同时态、各种代词等),每个单元组之后有一个复习单元(**review**),用来总结和复习前面所学的语法点。本书共有14个复习单元,提供的练习题可以作为测试用。
- 书后附有词不同性的词的用法表、不规则动词表、不规则名词复数表、语音表和英语常用固定搭配及短语动词表等,简明地呈现了实用而必须掌握的语言知识;光盘上还附有习题答案。
- 与本书配套的教师指导(网上资源)将更加详细地介绍如何最有效地使用这本书,并提供课程教案的样例及一些建议性的拓展练习。
- 带有“”标志的地方提示你有网上资源,请登录 www.blcup.com,输入本书名,在“相关资源”处下载课文录音、习题答案、教师指导、课文译文、题库和更多的语法扩展讲解。

本书还可以用做以下用途:

- 可用做语法课的主要备课材料;
- 可作为语法参考书来矫正学习者的语法错误;
- 可作为学习者自学用书及课后习题集;
- 可作为从事与英语有关的工作的人员随时随地排忧解难的参考书。

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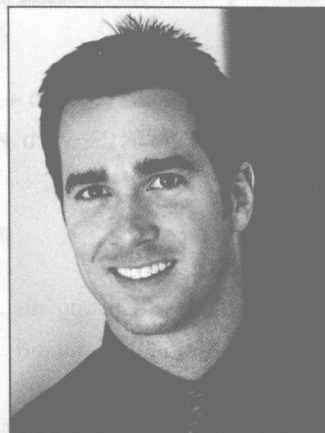
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JIM WINS LBY AWARD

Jim Patterson is the winner of the 'Local Businessman of the Year' award. His company, Gargantuan Games, designs and sells computer games. It started in 1993 and it now sells 20 different games. It has a turnover of £2 million a year and makes a small profit. The game that people like best, and that is the biggest seller is *Space Rally Seven*. In this game, players travel through space in a race against other space ships. The players have to be careful not to crash into asteroids and not to get lost in black holes. Jim always thinks that his next new game will be the best ever!

[From The *Swenton Times*]



形式

动词原形	单数	复数
talk	I talk you talk he / she / it / Mark talks	we talk you talk they / Mark and Sarah talk

当主语是**I, we, you**和**they**时, 谓语动词要用动词原形(如: **talk, like, hope**)。当主语是**he, she**和**it**时, 谓语动词要用动词的第三人称单数形式, 即在动词词尾加上-s(如: **talks, likes, hopes**); 如果谓语动词以**-ch, -o, -sh, -ss**结尾, 则加**-es**:

I teach → she **teaches** we do → he **does**
you push → it **pushes** they pass → she **passes**

如果谓语动词以**辅音字母 + -y**结尾, 要变**y**为**ies**:

I study → she **studies** we fly → it **flies**

have—变为**has**:

I have → he **has**

表示状态

一般现在时表示我们预期不会变化的情形或状态:

- I **like** this band a lot. (*I like it now and I will probably like it next month.*)
- Sajjad **wants** to be an engineer.
- Tom **lives** in the centre of town.
- Alex **works** in the accounts department.

表示重复发生的事情

一般现在时也可用于讲述重复发生的事情:

- Michael **cycles** to work in the morning. Madeleine **walks** to school.
- The computer shop **opens** at 10 a.m.
- The leaves **go** brown and **fall** from the trees in autumn.

一般现在时与 **always, often, usually, sometimes, never, occasionally** 等副词连用, 用来表示某事发生的频率:

- Seema **always turns off** her computer in the evening.
- I **usually watch** the news on the TV in the morning.
- I **never look** at my emails at the weekend.

或者与副词短语一起使用, 如: **every day, once a week, every weekend** 等:

- Sanjit **cleans** his car **every weekend**.
- I **pay** all my credit card bills **once a month**.

用于普遍真理或新闻标题

此外, 一般现在时还经常用来表示某事物的特征、状态或某一普遍真理。如报纸中的新闻报道一般都是现在时态, 尤其是报纸的标题:

- Mason **wins** gold! ■ Thieves **steal** film star's cat.
- The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west.

EXERCISES

A

阅读下面关于Anita和她姐姐的信息，然后从方框中选择合适的单词并用其适当形式填空。

have share never ~~live~~ live work take take see speak offer often love
go phone buy finish

Anita ⁰ *lives* in Bangalore in the south of India. She has a flat in the north of Bangalore. The flat ¹ a sitting room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom. She ² the flat with her sister, Mridul. Her sister is two years older than her. They like each other very much and they ³ argue about anything. Their father and mother ⁴ in Hyderabad, in the centre of India. Bangalore is a long way from Hyderabad, so the sisters ⁵ their parents only three or four times a year. Anita and Mridul both ⁶ in a telephone call centre. The telephone call centre is in the south of Bangalore. They ⁷ a bus to work every morning. They both ⁸ very good English and every day they ⁹ people all around the world and sell insurance products. They also ¹⁰ loans to people who need to borrow money. Most of the people that they speak to on the phone are friendly, but sometimes people can be quite rude. They ¹¹ work at about six in the evening and then they ¹² some things in the local supermarket and ¹³ the bus home. In the evenings, Anita ¹⁴ does a yoga class and Mridul ¹⁵ to a dancing class. Mridul ¹⁶ Indian dancing.

B

阅读下面括号里有关闪电的一些单词或词组，然后连成句子。注意使用动词的适当形式。

- 0 (Lightning / happen / when there is a build up of electrical charge in the sky)
Lightning happens when there is a build up of electrical charge in the sky.
- 1 (A positive charge / rise / from the ground through a cloud, and / move / to the top of the cloud)
.....
- 2 (A negative charge / increase / at the bottom of the cloud)
.....
- 3 (A giant spark / jump / between the charges)
.....
- 4 (This spark / cause / lightning to flash within the cloud and from the cloud to the ground)
.....
- 5 (Lightning / flash / somewhere in the world about 80 times every second)
.....
- 6 (Lightning strikes / usually / occur / at the beginning or end of a storm)
.....
- 7 (Lightning / injure / about 1000 people in the USA every year)
.....

present simple – negatives and questions



JANICE: Why **do** you **want** to become a pilot, Tom?

TOM: Well, I love flying – I am an airline steward, you see – but I **don't like** serving food all the time.

JANICE: **Do** you **need** perfect eyesight to be a pilot?

TOM: No, you perfect eyesight – 20/20 vision, I mean – but I expect you need good eyesight (with or without glasses).

JANICE: Go on! Fill in the application form. You have to put your name in the top right box.

TOM: Which box? Sorry, often I **don't know** which is left and which is right.

JANICE: Oh dear! I **don't think** they will like that!

否定形式

一般现在时否定句的句型结构为“主语 + **do not / does not** + 动词原形 + 其他成分”：

动词原形	单数	复数
swim	I do not swim you do not swim he / she / it does not swim	we do not swim you do not swim they do not swim

通常情况下，**do not**缩略为**don't**，**does not**缩略为**doesn't**：

do not → **don't** does not → **doesn't**

一般现在时的否定形式用来表示目前的状态或长期的境况：

- I know Maria but I **don't know** her husband.
- Henry **doesn't like** his school.
- I **don't have** a mobile phone.
- They **don't live** in Ireland – they have a house in Italy now.

一般现在时的否定形式也用来表示从来没有发生的事情：

- Ingrid and Sam are vegetarians. They **don't eat** meat. (= *They never eat meat.*)
- Sunita **doesn't buy** anything on the Net. (= *She never buys anything on the Net.*)

注意：**never**后接动词的肯定形式：

- Sonia **never walks** to work.

疑问形式

一般现在时的疑问句型结构为“**do/does** + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他成分？”：

动词原形	单数	复数
swim	do I swim? do you swim? does he / she / it swim?	do we swim? do you swim? do they swim?

一般现在时的疑问形式可以用来询问目前所处的状态或长期的境况：

- **Does** Helga **work** in advertising?
- Why **do** they **want** to buy a new car?
- Where **does** Mary **live**?

一般现在时的疑问形式也用来询问经常或习惯性发生的行为或事情：

- **Do** you **eat** fruit every day?
- Where **does** Ismah **buy** her clothes?

注意下面的习语表达：

- What **do** you **do**? (= *What's your job?*)




注意：在英式英语中，当询问“你有……？”时，用**Have you got ... ?**很少会用**Do you have ... ?**：

- **Have** you **got** some food?

一般现在时——否定句和疑问句

EXERCISES

阅读下面有关Andrew, Peter以及Lucy的信息, 然后根据这些信息进行问答练习。

			
name:	Andrew	Peter	Lucy
job:	teacher	farmer	dancer
works:	in a university	on a farm	in the theatre
earns:	£32,000 a year	£27,000 a year	£16,000 a year
likes his / her job:	no	yes	yes
wants a new motorbike:	yes	no	no
hobby:	riding motorbikes	knitting	none

问题

- 0 'Does Peter work in a university?'
- 1 'What do?'
- 2 'Does Lucy work on a farm?'
- 3 'What?'
- 4 '.....?'
- 5 '..... more money than Andrew?'
- 6 'Where?'
- 7 'Do they all like their jobs?'
- 8 'Does Peter want to buy a new motorbike?'
- 9 '.....?'
- 10 'Does Lucy have a hobby?'
- 11 'What hobbies?'

回答

- 'No, he doesn't work in a university.'
- 'He works on a farm.'
- 'No, she doesn't'
- 'She works in the theatre. She's a dancer.'
- 'No, she doesn't earn a lot of money.'
- 'No, Peter makes less money than Andrew.'
- 'He works in a university.'
- 'Lucy and Peter, but Andrew his job.'
- 'No, to buy a new motorbike.'
- 'Yes, Andrew wants a new motorbike.'
- 'No, a hobby.'
- 'Andrew likes riding motorbikes and Peter likes knitting.'

下面是一个调查问卷。根据提示将问题写出来, 并根据实际情况圈出选项。

- 0 (use / you / the Internet / ?) Do you use the Internet? often sometimes never
- 1 (use / your friends / the Internet / ?) often sometimes never don't know
- 2 (you / use / why / the Internet / ?) for work for recreation for study
- 3 (think / you / that the Internet is easy to use / ?) yes no sometimes
- 4 (give you / the Internet / useful information / ?) often sometimes never
- 5 (you / things / buy / on the Internet / ?) often sometimes never
- 6 (sell / things / you or your friends / on the Internet / ?) often sometimes never
- 7 (music / your friends / download / from the Internet / ?) often sometimes never don't know
- 8 (your parents / the Internet / like / ?) yes no don't know
- 9 (the Internet / you / think / is a good thing / ?) yes no don't know

3

present simple of be (I am)

Alisha Dearly: Here we **are**, at the Montreal Annual Student fashion awards. There **are** hundreds of people in the room, but I **am** with the famous Maya Bukowski and we're very close to the catwalk! How **are** you, Maya?

Maya Bukowski: I'm just divine, darling.

Alisha: That's wonderful. Now, all the designers **are** in the back room, helping the girls and boys to add the perfect final touches to their clothes. And here's the first – oh my goodness! It's an amazing creation – covered in peacock feathers! What do you think, Maya?

Maya: Darling! I think it's just divine!

Alisha: It **is**, isn't it? But then this **is** by Giacomo Stretti, who **is** always superb. And what about this next creation? I think the students this year **are** more courageous than last year.

Maya: Oh absolutely, darling. But it's all divine!



形式

动词原形	单数	复数
be	I am (I'm) you are (you're) he / she / it is (he's / she's / it's)	we are (we're) you are (you're) they are (they're)

当**am, is, are**的主语是人称代词或名字时，我们通常会用它们的缩略形式：

- I'm ready to begin.
- She's the only girl in the football team.
- I hope you're not afraid of dogs.
- Jack's taller than Paolo.

当**is**出现在**there, here**和**that**的后面时，我们通常会用它的缩略形式；但**this**后一般不用缩略形式：

- There's a lot of water on the bathroom floor.
- Here's a slice of pizza for you.
- That's a lovely hat!

书面语中，当**are**出现在**here, there, these**以及**those**后面时，一般不用**are**的缩略形式。

用法

be动词的一般现在时用来描述某人或某事物的特征或状态：

- Deven **is** tall and dark.
- Those cars **are** very expensive!
- Jeanne **is** the girl I met in Paris.

也可以用来说明某物当前所处的状态或情景：

- Jacob's **is** in the gym.
- Sue and Jamie **are** on holiday.

还常和状语，如：**often, always, sometimes**等连用，来说明经常性或习惯性发生的行为或动作：

- We're **sometimes** late for our dance class.
- Gavin **is always** happy to see you.

注意：“主语 + **be** + **a/an** + 表示职业的名词”结构可以用来表示某人所从事的职业：

- My sister's **a** nurse.
- Kevin's **an** architect.
- I'm **a** teacher.

EXERCISES

阅读下面一篇Alisha和Maya在一个时装展上的对话，然后用be动词的适当形式填空。能用缩略形式的请尽量用缩略形式。

- 0 Sasha the most famous model in the show.
- 1 I know. She the girl at the front.
- 2 Most of the clothes for women.
- 3 This year blue their favourite colour.
- 4 We really lucky to have seats in the front row!
- 5 That boy incredibly thin!
- 6 You interested in Marie Helene's collection, aren't you?
- 7 No, I more interested in the beach clothes.
- 8 Those hats absolutely beautiful!
- 9 The models all so tall.
- 10 I don't think it as good as last year's show.

看下面图片，然后用and和be动词的适当形式将句子补充完整。能用缩略形式的请尽量用缩略形式。

- 0 Don Makeba a doctor.
- 1 He the doctor we talked to last week.
- 2 He his friend Matt both surgeons.
- 3 Don a specialist in hip knee surgery, ...
- 4 ... and Matt a specialist in heart surgery.
- 5 Don at work now.
- 6 This afternoon we in the hospital, watching an operation.
- 7 The instruments all clean and sterile.
- 8 I a bit nervous about watching an operation.
- 9 The doctors completely calm – they listen to music while they work.
- 10 The patient unconscious, of course!



4

present simple of be – negatives and questions



否定形式

be动词的一般现在时的否定形式只要在be动词的后面加上not就行了, 通常情况下not简写为n't:

单数

I am not / 'm not

you are not / 're not / aren't

he / she / it is not / 's not / isn't

复数

we are not / 're not / aren't

you are not / 're not / aren't

they are not / 're not / aren't

在口语中, 我们通常在上面几种缩略形式中任选一种:

- I'm not ready to go out.
- You aren't too thin!
- John isn't very busy.
- We're not hungry, thank you.
- Guo Guifang's not a doctor.

疑问形式

be动词的一般现在时的疑问句结构: "be动词 (am, is, are) + 主语 + 其他成分?" :

单数

am I?

are you?

is he / she / it?

复数

are we?

are you?

are they?

在书面语中, 我们一般不在疑问句中使用be动词的缩略形式:

- Where am I? 而不是 Where'm I?

带有be动词的一般现在时的疑问句用来询问某事是否属实:

- Are you angry?
- Is your car a Honda?

与疑问词 (如: where, why) 连用, 带有be动词的一般现在时的疑问句用来询问或了解某人或某事物的信息或情况:

- Why is Misha in New York?

与always等连用

在否定句中, 我们通常把表示频率的副词 (如: always, sometimes, usually等) 放在not或n't的后面:

- Frank isn't always in the office.
- You aren't often so patient!

而在疑问句中, 我们通常把频率副词放在主语的后面:

- Is Gabriella sometimes late?
- Are we always the first to arrive?

be 动词的一般现在时——否定句和疑问句

EXERCISES

阅读下面的对话，用下画线标出句子中**be**动词的错误用法（有时每个句子可能不止一处错误），然后在右边的横线上写出正确的形式。尽可能用缩略形式。

WANG: Excuse me, are I in your class? My name is Wang Shuren. am I
 TINA: I aren't a teacher. I'm the secretary here. Is you from Korea?
 WANG: No, I're not Korean. I'm Chinese. I'm looking for my English class.
 TINA: Your English is very good! Is you in an advanced class?
 WANG: No, it not is very good. I want to do an intermediate class.
 TINA: Am Karen the intermediate teacher, Tracey?
 TRACEY: No, she aren't the intermediate teacher. I think she teaches the beginners.
 TINA: Maybe it's Paul. But he's n't here today. His class is tomorrow morning.
 TRACEY: But Joe has a pre-intermediate class today. Am it at 2 o'clock today, Tina?
 TINA: Yes, it is at 2.
 WANG: Where're his class?
 TINA: It is n't in this building. It's in the other building, in room 6.

根据下面已有的信息，用疑问句或否定形式的回答来完成这个对话。有时答案不止一个。

Misha:

0 Are you alright?
 I am, too! 1?
 What 2?
 Look! I think that's our bus.
 4?
 I was wondering ... Are you the man from the library?
 Oh, sorry! I'm so silly!
 How amazing! Sorry, I am being rude.
 Really! 8?
 Of course! Oh look, 9?
 Oh dear, it looks completely full!

Tony:

Yes, I'm fine. I'm waiting for the Hampstead bus.
 Yes, it's due now.
 It's number 28.
 No, 3
 Yes, I'm quite sure. That's number 128.
 No, 5 I work in an estate agent's.
 No, 6 My brother works in the library.
 No, 7 Everyone makes that mistake. We're twins.
 Yes, we're identical – exactly the same. He's the manager of the video library.
 Yes, that's definitely a number 28.
 10 There's room at the back for us! Come on!



5

present continuous (I am listening)



KAREN: Hi Rupert! Yes ... I'm fine. ... And you? ... Good. ... No, I'm sitting on a train in the middle of Wales! I know! I'm going to Carmarthen, or I'm trying to ... No, the train is delayed. I'm waiting for the train to leave Llanelli station. ... Yes, Simon's here too; he's sitting next to me, enjoying the Welsh countryside. Oh, the train is moving now, thank goodness! Oh, we're going into a tunnel. I'm losing you. Sorry Rupert, the connection is breaking up ...

形式

现在进行时的句型结构为“主语 + 助动词be (am/is/are) + 谓语动词的-ing形式 + 其他成分”:

单数

复数

I **am playing** (I'm playing)

we **are playing** (we're playing)

you **are playing** (you're playing)

you **are playing** (you're playing)

he / she / it **is playing** (he's playing)

they **are playing** (they're playing)

通常情况下,尤其是在口语中,助动词be用缩略形式,如: I'm, he's等。如果谓语动词以“辅音字母 + e”结尾,先去掉字母-e,然后再加-ing:

make → **making**

move → **moving**

have → **having**

smile → **smiling**

如果谓语动词以-ie结尾,先把ie变为y,然后再加-ing:

lie → **lying**

die → **dying**

如果谓语动词以“单元音 + 单辅音”结尾,则要双写最后一个辅音字母,然后再加-ing:

put → **putting**

cut → **cutting**

hit → **hitting**

drum → **drumming**

例外: visit → **visiting** listen → **listening** remember → **remembering**

在下面情况下, w和y不用双写:

know → **knowing**

spray → **spraying**

用法

现在进行时用来描述当前正在发生的事情:

■ I'm **writing** an email at the moment.

■ They're **cooking** dinner in the kitchen.

也可用来表示暂时的情形:

■ Julia's **working** for a solicitor during her summer holiday.

■ Deven and I **are taking** the business studies course.

还可用来表示不久的将来计划要做的事情:

■ Rachel's **going** to the rehearsal this evening.

■ We're **moving** into a new flat next week.

(现在进行时表示将来意义的更多内容详见第19单元。)