



彩图

中级英语语法 Let's See!





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Grammar Growth Curve 2

彩图中级英语语法Let's See!







彩圖中級英文文法 作者: Alex Rath

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

彩图中级英语语法Let's See! /(美) 拉特 (Rath, A.) 主编. — 南京: 南京大学出版社, 2011.9 ISBN 978-7-305-08859-9

I. ①彩… II. ①拉… III. ①英语一语法一高中一教学参考资料 Ⅳ. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第187109号

出版发行 南京大学出版社

社 址 南京市汉口路22号 邮 编 210093

http://www.NjupCo.com

出版人左健

书 名 彩图中级英语语法Let's See!

著 者 (美)亚历克斯·拉特

责任编辑 黎恋恋

编辑热线 010-82561988

审读编辑 谭艳珍

照 排 小鸟设计工作室

印 刷 北京佳信达欣艺术印刷有限公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 27.125 字数 278千

版 次 2011 年 9 月第 1 版 2011 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

5 数 0001-6000 ISBN 978-7-305-08859-9

定 价 68.00元 (附MP3光盘)

发行热线 025-83594756 83686452

电子邮箱 Press@NjupCo.com

Sales@NjupCo.com (市场部)

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Unit 2	Present simple tense 一般现在时
Unit 3	Present continuous tense 现在进行时
Unit 4	Comparison between the present simple tense and the present continuous tense 一般现在时和现在进行时的比较
Unit 5	Verbs not used in the continuous forms 不能用于进行时的动词
Unit 6	Verbs used in the present simple and the present continuous with different meanings 用于一般现在时和现在进行时意义不同的动词

Chapter 1

Present tense 现在时

Unit Introduction

动词的时态介绍

动词依照动作进行的时间,可分为现在时、过去时和将来时;依照动作进行的状态,又可分为一般时、进行时和完成时。

一般

*

进行

一般现在时



现在

主语 + 动词原形

Peter **drives** to work every weekday. 彼德每天开车去上班。 现在进行时



主语 + is/are + 现在分词 (V-ing)

Andrew **is writing** a proposal to produce a series of household robots.
安德鲁正在写一份生产家用机器人的计划。

一般过去时



过去

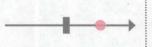
主语 + 动词过去时

Ann **passed** the exam. 安通过考试了。

主语 + was/were + 现在分词 (V-ing)

Vicky **was cooking** in the kitchen. 维姬那时正在厨房煮饭。

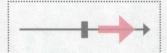
一般将来时



将来

主语 + will + 动词原形

I **will buy** the tickets tomorrow. 我明天会去买票。 将来进行时



主语 + will be + 现在分词 (V-ing)

Kelvin **will be watching** a football game tomorrow night.

明天晚上凯文会看橄榄球赛。

完成 完成 现在完成进行时 现在完成时 主语 + have + 过去分词 主语 + have been + 现在分词 Little Bob has been crying for an hour. Sue has gone to Brazil. 小鲍伯已经哭了一个小时。 苏去巴西了。 过去完成进行时 过去完成时 主语 + had been + 现在分词 主语 + had + 过去分词 Josh had been washing dishes when Lisa Tanya had finished five bottles of beer when came home. the party was over. 莉莎回家的时候, 乔希还一直在洗碗。 舞会结束时, 塔尼亚已经喝了五罐啤酒。 将来完成进行时 将来完成时 主语 + will have been + 现在分词 主语 + will have + 过去分词 He will have been teaching for 30 years by The store will have survived for five years by next anniversary. next year. 等到明年, 他就已经教书30年了。 等到下一个周年庆时,这家店就已经营业5年 了。

Unit 2

般现在时



肯定句的句型 I/you/we/they + listen he/she/it + listens

否定句的句型 | I/you/we/they + do not listen

he/she/it + does not listen

否定句的缩写 I/you/we/they + don't listen

he/she/it + doesn't listen

疑问句的句型 | Do + I/you/we/they + listen?

Does + he/she/it + listen?

Use 用法

一般现在时可用来表示"习惯"和"重复 发生的行为"。



We recycle cans and bottles once a month. 我们每月回收一次瓶罐。

He commutes downtown every weekday. 他工作日都要通勤往来市中心。

The news always finishes at 11:30 p.m. 新闻都在晚上11点30分播报完毕。

Do you visit relatives in the South every Chinese New Year?

你每年农历春节都会到南部探望亲戚吗?

What time does the earliest flight to Hong Kong leave? 飞往香港的班机最早的是几点?

一般现在时可以用来说明"长期持续不变 的情况",也就是说,过去如此、现在如 此,将来也如此。

Typhoons come every year. 每年都会刮台风。

Grandmother comes every winter. 外婆每年冬天都会来。

一般现在时可以用来说明"一件事实"或 "正确无误的事"。

Julie graduates this year. 茱莉今年毕业。

Politicians fear the truth. 政客畏惧直相。

一般现在时经常和一些频率副词搭配,形 容"规律发生的事件",同时指出到底"多 常发生"。

always

never

usually

every day

often

every year

sometimes

My mother always cooks me breakfast. 我妈妈都会帮我准备早餐。

Jack gets up early every morning, and he is never late for school.

杰克每天都很早起, 而且上学从来不迟到。

5

一般现在时也可以用来表示"将来将会发 生的事",并且是"计划好的事"。

The client arrives at 2:00 tomorrow afternoon. 客户将于明天下午两点抵达。

The train to Kyoto departs at 6 p.m. 往京都的火车于6点发车。

请将括号内的动词以 "一般现在时"填空, 完成右列对话。

1.	Q(shave) every morning?
	A I(shave) every morning before showering.
2.	Qthe café(close) at 10:00 p.m.?
	A No, it(close) at 11:00 p.m.
3.	whales(migrate) to warm waters every winter?
	A Yes, whales(migrate) south every winter.
4.	Garrick(come) from Greenland?
	A Yes, he(come) from Greenland.
5.	How often Garrick (return) to Greenland?
	A He(return) once every couple of years.
6.	Roberta(like) pinto beans?
	A No, she(not like) pinto beans.
7.	How many kilometers you(drive) to work?
	A I(drive) 25 kilometers to my office.
8.	WhyJohn(feel) bad?
	A John(feel) bad about the car accident.
9.	When the earliest MRT train(depart)?
	A The earliest train(depart) at 6:00 a.m.
10.	How often you (borrow) books from a library?
	(borrow) books from a library once a month.
1	Fran(like) peanut butter and banana sandwiches.
100	Alice and Larry(eat) at home every night.
	Aunt Sue(live) in a cabin in the woods.
3.	We(not raise) pigs anymore.
4.	I (pour) the wine before the food arrives at the table?
5.	How long the pizza (stay) in the oven?
6.7.	It(take) 30 minutes on high heat.
0	Parnia always (finish) eating before anybody else

(pay) her cellphone bill at the FamilyMart around the

请将括号内的动词以

"一般现在时"填空, 完成句子。

> 9. Fay corner.

10. The sea level _____(rise) gradually.

Unit 5

Present continuous tense

现在进行时



肯定句的句型

I + am studying

you/we/they + are studying

he/she/it + is studying

I'm + studying

you're/we're/they're + studying

he's/she's/it's + studying

否定句的句型

I'm not studying

you/we/they + are not studying

he/she/it + is not studying

I'm not studying

you/we/they + aren't studying

he/she/it + isn't studying

疑问句的句型

Am + I + studying?

Are + you/we/they + studying?

Is + he/she/it + studying?

Use 用法

1

现在进行时用来说明"说话当时正在进行 的动作"。

Mavis: What are you doing?

Steve: I am peeling potatoes.

Are you cooking dinner? Mavis:

Steve:

Of course, I am cooking dinner. Why else

would I be cooking potatoes?

梅菲丝: 你在做什么?

史蒂夫: 我在削马铃薯皮。

梅菲丝: 你在准备晚餐吗?

史帝夫: 没错! 我正在做晚餐。不然我何必煮马铃薯呢?

现在进行时可以用来说明"目前这段期间 在发生的事"或"某人目前的状态",不 必然是说话当下正在进行的动作。

Sam is looking for an apartment in Tokyo at this moment.

山姆正在找一间东京的公寓。

You're working very hard these days. 这些日子你很努力工作。

现在进行时可以用来说明"正在改变或进 展的事物"。

It's getting cold at night. 晚上天气变冷了。

Cellphones are rapidly adding new features. 手机迅速发展出新的功能。

现在进行时有时用来表示"将来将会发生 的事"。

I am visiting Bert and Ernie on Saturday. 我星期六将会去拜访柏特和尔尼。

He's flying to Los Angeles on a business trip next Monday.

他下周一要搭机前往洛杉矶出差。

现在进行时经常和频率副词 always 连用, 表示"总是、经常在做的事"。

She's always vacationing in some exotic spot. 她总是到一些充满异国风情的地方度假。

He's always making promises that cannot be fulfilled. 他老是在做一些无法实现的承诺。

有些动词不能使用**现在进行时**。 (详见 Unit 5 说明)

- 8 I am liking strawberry jam.
- I like strawberry jam. 我喜欢草莓果酱。
- I am knowing Jane Robinson.
- I know Jane Robinson. 我认识珍·罗宾森。