

REAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

真实语境国际英语语法 ——易学易练（提高篇）

主编：Hester Lott 李金河 郭丽丽

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Real English Grammar (the new 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,由国内具有丰富的教学实践经验的英语教师进行翻译、补充并加以本土化改编的一套英语语法学习用书。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“提高篇”。

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,是一本讲解及练习基础英语语法的最新的综合教材。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:

- 本书适合网络、电大、成人教育阶段,高职高专以及一般本科中、高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。
- 本书共含71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,还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。
- 绝大多数的单元为四页设计,前两页讲解,后两页练习,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、广告、日常对话等,有利于学习者适应并熟悉当前学习阶段的各种考试题型,并帮助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,不仅有助于理解,而且使语法学习变得轻松、有趣。
- 书后附有不同词性用法表、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,简明地呈现了必须掌握的实用语言知识;网上还附有习题答案。
- 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MP3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:

- 可用做英语语法课的主要备课材料;
- 可作为英语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疑解惑的参考书。

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Introduction

To the teacher

This book is designed for both self-study and classroom use by intermediate to upper intermediate level students.

It is organised according to grammatical categories (*nouns, articles, tenses, adjectives* etc.), except where some units focus on a lexical area as a more practical way of dealing with specific grammatical problems (for example, the use of certain prepositions and of specific modals such as **would** and **could**).

The book is organised in such a way that the 'fundamental' issues of grammar (*nouns, articles, and verbs*) are all dealt with in the first units of the book. Students can work through the book from beginning to end, or they can be asked to dip into it to deal with specific grammatical problems that they are experiencing.

There are passages of real English at the beginning of each unit which are designed to give the student a 'feel' of how the grammatical or lexical area is used in a real context. These texts can be read by students individually, or they can be read aloud to the class, or you can play the audio CD which can be used with this book to hear the texts read by native speakers at a natural speed.

In each unit, there are generally two pages of grammatical explanations with plenty of examples, and then two pages of exercises. All the exercises are set in real contexts, and often with characters that recur throughout the book who students may come to recognise and to identify with.

At the back of the book there are tables of *verb forms, irregular plurals, a pronunciation guide, a guide to the structure of English sentences*, a brief look at *American English* and a list of *common idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs* for the students to refer to if they need to.

The answers to the exercises are downloadable from www.blcup.com.

To the student

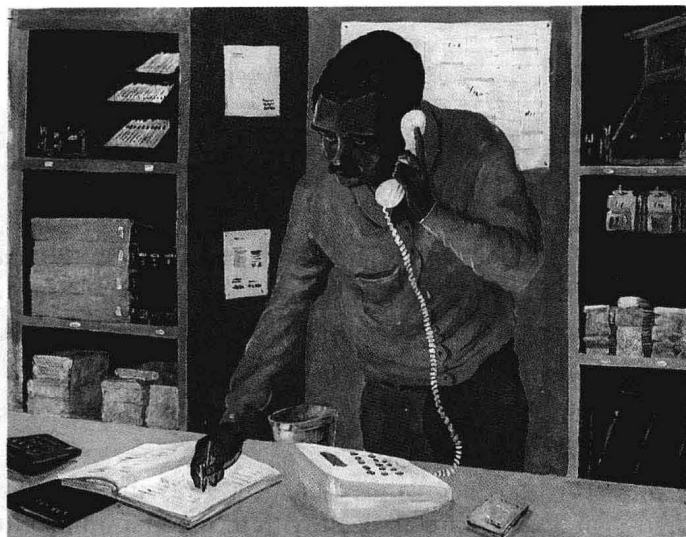
This book is for learners of English who have already learnt the basics of English grammar and who need to develop a deeper understanding of how English is used. You can start at the beginning and work through the book if you want to, or you can choose any grammar topic that you think you need to study, as the units are all self-contained. The texts at the beginning of each unit should be read straight through to get a sense of their meaning, and you can also hear them read aloud on the audio CD; then you can look at them more closely to see how the language is used, in terms of the grammar focus of the unit. The grammar explanation boxes all have clear headings so you can choose exactly what you want to work on in each unit.

Most of the exercises tell a story or are a conversation in progress. They test the grammar focus of the unit and they also help you to learn more about how English is used in everyday life. When you have finished them, you can use the answer key to check your answers.

At the end of the book there are useful lists of *irregular verbs* and of *plural nouns*. There is also a pronunciation guide and information on the structure of English sentences and of terms such as *adjective*, and *modal*, and some brief notes on the differences between British and American English grammar.

I had a lot of fun writing this book, and I hope you will enjoy getting to know the characters and reading about their lives and enjoy getting a better understanding of real spoken and written English.

1
‘Yes, we haven’t got very much letter-writing paper, and sticky tape. I need two boxes of small drawing pens, and a box of paper clips. Oh ... and glue ... I’ll need a dozen large bottles of glue. I’d like some of those coloured labels, yes, two packets, please ... and a selection of those rubbers shaped like little animals. ... No, I don’t want the ‘Jungle Book’ animals. I want the farmyard animals. ... No. I don’t think we need any lined A4 paper at the moment. ... Highlighter pens, yes, just one box ... mixed colours, please. And I think we’ve almost run out of black ink. We’re OK for blue ink, but the black is almost gone. Three dozen bottles, yes, thank you. And when will you be able to deliver all that? ... Good, great. I’ll see you tomorrow morning then! Bye!’



① regular plurals of nouns 名词的规则复数形式

大部分名词都有单数和复数形式。构成名词的复数，常在其单数形式后面加-s：

book → books pen → pens house → houses car → cars

如果单数形式以-s, -sh, -ch, -x或者-z结尾，在其后面加-es构成复数形式：

bus → buses watch → watches wish → wishes box → boxes buzz → buzzes

有些以-o结尾的名词也在其后加-es构成复数形式：

echo → echoes hero → heroes potato → potatoes tomato → tomatoes

如果单数形式以“辅音字母 + -y”结尾，复数形式中-y要变为-ies：

baby → babies lady → ladies party → parties

如果单数形式以-f结尾，复数形式中-f常常变为-ves：

leaf → leaves loaf → loaves calf → calves wife → wives

注意：一个常见的例外：roof → roofs。

有些名词没有明显的复数形式，因为它们的单数本身以-s结尾，复数也是同样的形式：

series headquarters species means barracks

② irregular plurals of nouns 名词的不规则复数形式

有很多名词的复数是不规则形式。有些名词的单数和复数形式是一样的：

sheep fish deer craft dice

有些来自古英语的名词以-en结尾构成复数形式：

child → children woman → women man → men ox → oxen

有些单数名词中的-ouse在复数形式中变为-ice；有些单数名词中的“oo + 辅音字母”在复数形式中变为“ee + 辅音字母”：

mouse → mice louse → lice

goose → geese tooth → teeth foot → feet

有些来自于拉丁语或希腊语的英语单词变为复数时有不同的形式：

thesis → theses curriculum → curricula medium → media nucleus → nuclei

(完整的不规则名词的复数详见第288页。)

③ multi-word nouns 复合名词的复数

很多名词由多个单词组合而成，其复数形式的构成取决于构成名词的单词的词性。如果这个复合名词由一个名词和一个其他性质的词（如-ing形式、介词或副词）组成，其复数形式一般将该名词变为复数：

sitting room → sitting rooms running track → running tracks

flying fox → flying foxes passer-by → passers-by runner-up → runners-up



如果复合名词由“名词 + 名词”构成，其复数形式一般把第二个名词变为复数：

bread bin → bread bins egg box → egg boxes dog lead → dog leads

注意：当我们谈论某容器容纳多少某物时，经常用“容器的复数形式 + of + 名词的复数”结构：

a tin of beans → two tins of beans a packet of biscuits → three packets of biscuits

④ countable nouns 可数名词

可数名词有单数和复数形式，并且可以表示其数量的多少：

a book → two books the song → the songs this window → these windows

some和**any**可以用来修饰可数名词的复数形式：

- Sheila bought **some** curtains.
- She couldn't find **any** curtain hooks.

(关于**some**和**any**的用法详见第4单元。)

⑤ uncountable nouns 不可数名词

不可数名词指看做一个整体的事物或者不是由多个部分组成的事物。它们没有复数形式。不定冠词**a/an**不能用于不可数名词之前，但是可以用**the**、**some**或**any**。不可数名词对应的谓语动词应该用第三人称单数形式：

表示如下事物的名词不可数：

物质 – water, milk, ink, syrup, butter, flour:

- **Water** was pouring out of the tank.

材料 – glass, cotton, stone, plastic:

- Kevin's jacket was made of **cotton**.

抽象概念 – hope, fear, information, war:

- **Fear** often makes people unreasonable.

事物的集合 – luggage, equipment, furniture, rubbish:

- I left my **luggage** at the station.

我们认为不能拆分的事物 – flour, sand, grass, money, hair:

- There was **flour** all over Robin's clothes.

⑥ nouns with countable and uncountable uses 既可以用于可数也可以用于不可数的名词

有些名词既可以用于可数也可以用于不可数。它们的意义有所不同：

可数

a coffee (一杯咖啡)

- Would you like **a coffee**?

the paper (报纸)

- **The paper** is delivered every morning.

a glass (一种饮料的容器)

- David broke **a glass**.

不可数

coffee (咖啡粉、咖啡豆或液体咖啡)

- **Coffee** is made from roasted beans.

paper (纸张)

- There is **some paper** in the printer.

glass (一种透明的材料)

- **The glass** in the mirror is cracked.

很多抽象名词同时有可数和不可数的用法：

可数

- She had **a fear** of spiders.

- Paul's **hopes** were very high.

不可数

- **Fear** makes you selfish.

- We all need to have **hope**.

表示不同媒体的名称的名词用于表示笼统概念时，是不可数的；表示一种物体或者收听或者收看的来源时，是可数的：

可数

- We're going to buy **a new television**.

- She's in **the cinema** on the High Street.

- They sell amazing clockwork **radios**!

不可数

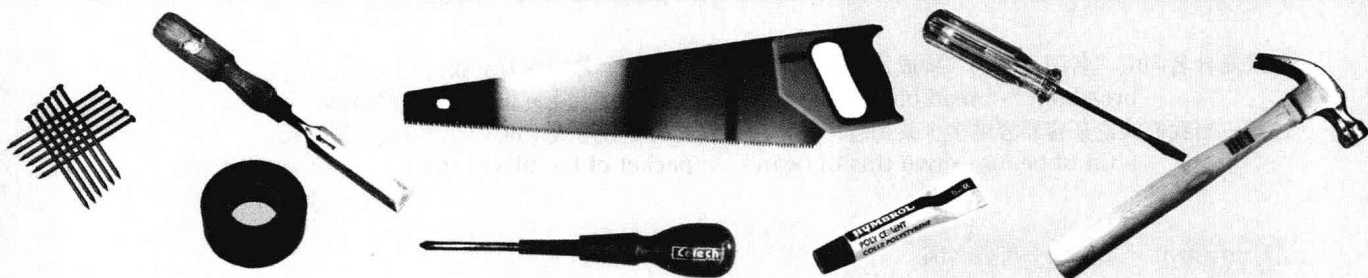
- I'm very interested in **television**.

- I wanted to work in **cinema**.

- **Radio** is a very interesting medium.

1 EXERCISES

nouns (book, books)



阅读下文并判断画线部分的名词应该是单数还是复数。如果名词正确，在横线上画“√”；如果不正确，将正确的形式写在横线上。

French and Sons

'We can fix anything.'

Instructions for new employees

To work in the Repair Department you must have the right equipment. You must get all the following item from the store:

- a hammer
- a packet of nail, (mixed size)
- two screwdriver (one Phillips screwdriver, one flat screwdriver)
- a tools bag
- a small saw
- three roll of insulation tape
- a chisel
- three tube of glues (wood, plastic, and metal)
- four box of screw (small, medium, and large)

- 0 ☒
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10



看方框中的词语。在左边一栏中列出所有的不可数名词。在右边一栏中列出所有的可数名词的复数形式。记住，有些名词既是可数又是不可数名词，则它们应该同时出现在两栏中。

tomato glass child swimming pool headquarters fear window greenhouse match
policeman ice wool tea furniture chapter curriculum deer love television
snow library box shelf stone doorbell

不可数名词
glass

可数名词复数
tomatoes
glasses

读下面几对句子，将里面重复出现的名词画出来。如果名词是不可数（**uncountable**）名词，在空格里写“U”；如果名词是可数（**countable**）名词，在空格里写“C”。

- 0 (a) The old theatre burnt down last year. C
 (b) Gary is training to work in the theatre. U
- 1 (a) In the afternoon the actors have a break for tea and cake.
 (b) There's a walnut cake and a Swiss roll today.
- 2 (a) The café sells more coffee than anything else.
 (b) Bob Collins drinks about 8 coffees a day!
- 3 (a) The glass in the entrance to the theatre is broken.
 (b) We need to order some more glasses for the bar.
- 4 (a) They are going to deliver the paints for the stage set this afternoon.
 (b) Gloss paint is very expensive.
- 5 (a) Karen gave Steve a chocolate.
 (b) He is allergic to chocolate!
- 6 (a) He bought two papers this morning.
 (b) There's an enormous pile of paper on Mr Collins' desk.
- 7 (a) Gary prefers working in the theatre to film or TV.
 (b) Bob Collins has a TV in his office.
- 8 (a) Gary wanted to be an actor but he had a fear of speaking in public.
 (b) Miriam thinks fear is very important for an actor.
- 9 (a) The costumes for the next play, 'The Tempest', are all made of plastic.
 (b) There are many different kinds of plastics, some hard and some soft.
- 10 (a) Miriam has her own dressing room.
 (b) There isn't much room for her costumes.

阅读下面的菜谱并且找出所有的名词用法的错误。然后如例所示把错误的名词写在括号里，并写出其正确形式。

Recipe for Blueberry Pancake



Ingredient	Quantity
wholemeal flour	500 gram
egg	2
baking powder	1 1/2 teaspoon
milk	200 millilitre
blueberry	200 gram
butter	50 grams
salt	a large pinches
oil for frying	

Method:

Sift the flours into a bowl and add the bakings powders. Add the eggs and some of the milk. Mix gently. Add the rest of the milks and mix until the mixture is smooth. Add the blueberries and mix gently. Heat the frying pan until the oils are smoking and pour in about 3 tablespoon of the mixture. When bubble appear on the surface, turn it over and wait until it is firm to the touch. Serve the pancake with maple syrup and melted butters.

- 0 (pancake) pancakes
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15



PHYLLIS: Jasmine – don't look now, but I think ...
 JASMINE: I know! I saw him too. It's **the actor** ... oh, what's his name ... Orlando Bloom. I'm sure it is!
 PHYLLIS: It can't be! I knew he was acting in **a film** near here but here he is, in **the café** we always go to ... it's amazing!
 JASMINE: Can you see what he's eating?
 PHYLLIS: I don't want to look. I think he ordered **a coffee**, and something else ...
 JASMINE: Oh, go on! I can't turn round. I'm too embarrassed!
 PHYLLIS: I think he looked better with blond **hair**. Did you see him in **the film** 'Lord of the Rings'?
 JASMINE: He was brilliant! ... and in 'Pirates of **the Caribbean**'.
 PHYLLIS: Shall we go and ask for **an autograph**?
 JASMINE: No, that's just embarrassing. I know. I'll go to **the bathroom** and accidentally knock **a cup** or something off **the table**, as I walk past him.
 PHYLLIS: Don't be stupid. That'll just annoy him.
 JASMINE: I just want to get **a closer look**.
 PHYLLIS: Oh my goodness, he's getting up ... he's turning round ...

① uses of the indefinite article (a / an) 不定冠词a/an的用法

a用于以辅音开始的名词之前；**an**用于以元音开始的名词之前：

- Jonathan ate **a sandwich** and Peter had **an apple**.

a/an用于单数可数名词之前，表示泛指的某个人或事物：

- There's **a man** on the phone. (*I don't know who.*)
- Can I have **an orange**, please? (*It doesn't matter which.*)

(更多可数名词和不可数名词的用法详见第1单元。)

a/an用于谈论一个工作或职位：

- Keith's son is training to be **a doctor** and his daughter is **an actor**.

当我们想谈论某个单位的事物（而表示事物的名词是不可数的），必须用带有**of**的短语（如：**a piece of news**, **a drop of water**等）进行描述：

- a piece / an item of** furniture / news / information
- a grain / a bag / a kilo of** flour / sugar / sand / rice
- a drop / a glass / a bottle of** water / ink / milk / oil

② uses of the definite article (the) 定冠词the的用法

the用于表示我们讨论的事物毫无疑问，并且我们不需要明确指出哪一个：

- Put the shopping in **the kitchen**. (*There is only one kitchen in the house.*)
- You need to turn on **the heater**. (*The one which will warm you.*)

the还用于表示特指我们所讨论的事物：

- She lives in **the house at the top of the hill**.
- He's **the kind of person that I really like**.

在第一次提起某事物时，用不定冠词**a/an**；之后再次提到就用定冠词**the**，因为听者知道我们在指什么：

- There was **a parcel** waiting for me at home. **The parcel** was from my sister in France.

the还用于表示独一无二的事物：

- The moon** is full tonight.
- I once met **the head of Fiat**.

the还用于通过某人所做的事情为其定义：

- That's Sian Edwards, **the lawyer**, and that's Howard Haigh, **the guitarist**.

the用于形容词或副词的最高级:

- Wasim is **the most** successful salesman we have.
- The Alpha Romeo went round the circuit **the fastest**.

the用于**last, first, only**等形容词之前, 使之意义变得绝对:

- That's **the last** time I trust you!
- Geraldine is **the only** person I know in Dublin.

如果我们讨论特定的一组事物或特定量的事物, **of the**用于量词(如**some**)之后、复数可数名词或不可数名词之前:

- A few **of the** people have bought most **of the** pictures in the show.

在正式或学术性英语中, **the**与单数可数名词连用表示所有同样的事物:

- The most intelligent sea mammal is **the dolphin**. (*all types of dolphin*)

the还用于表示**笼统**的表示乐器的名词之前:

- Dan is learning to play **the piano**. BUT I'm going to buy **a piano**.

③ when to use **no article** 零冠词何时使用

冠词是**限定词**的一种; 限定词用于名词之前, 告诉我们所讨论的是哪一个或哪一些事物。如果名词前使用了另一个限定词(如: **this, that, my, his, another**等), 则不能再使用冠词:

- **These colours** are more popular.
- It's **his turn** to wash up.

表示**抽象事物**的不可数名词之前不能用冠词:

- **Love** is a wonderful thing.
- I wish you **happiness and success**.

讨论**笼统的事物**时, 表示**非抽象意义**的不可数名词前不用冠词:

- Do you take **sugar**? NOT ~~Do you take the sugar?~~
- This bag is made of **leather**. NOT ~~The bag is made of the leather.~~

(更多可数名词和不可数名词的用法详见第1单元。)

表示**笼统的一类事物**时, 不用冠词, 而用名词的复数形式:

- There were **cherries** in the cake.
- **Roses** are my favourite flowers.

在表示**体育项目、学科和体育赛事**的名词前不用冠词:

- Jenny is good at **tennis** but she failed **biology** at school.

如果我们没有谈论特定的一组事物或特定量的事物, 在量词(如: **some, any, lots of**等)前不用冠词:

- There were **some people** in the room making **lots of noise**.

④ common expressions with **a, an, and the** 带有冠词**a, an**或**the**的常见表达

在量词**all**和**both**后面常用**the**(或**of the**), 用在名词前面:

- **All the** milk is gone! = **All of the** milk is gone.
- **Both the** girls were late. = **Both of the** girls were late.

a few, a lot of, a ton of等短语中, **a**用于量词之前:

- Sarah bought **a few** books for her course.
- There's **a ton of** old clothes in the cupboard!

(更多量词的用法详见第49和第50单元。)

在**what, such, quite**等之后用“**a/an** + 名词”结构:

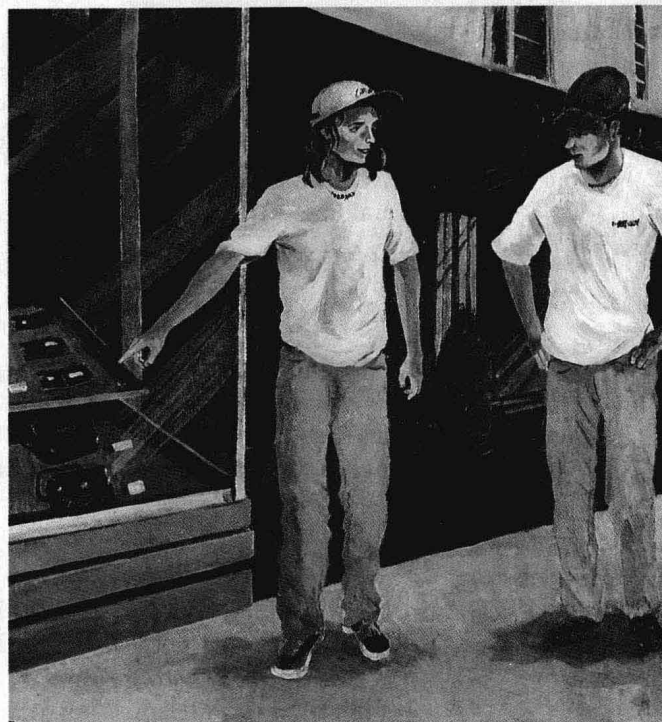
- **What an** awful mess!
- It was **such a** tragedy.

2 EXERCISES

a, an, and the

Mark和**Diego**正在墨尔本购物。阅读他们的对话，在需要的地方填写**a, an**或**the**。

- DIEGO:** I must get (0) a present for my Dad. He's really hard to buy (1) presents for.
- MARK:** I got (2) wallet for my Dad in Adelaide. It was made of (3) kangaroo skin!
- DIEGO:** That's (4) good idea! That shop sells (5) leather goods. Let's have a look in there.
- MARK:** I hope it's air-conditioned. (6) last shop we went into was nice and cool.
- DIEGO:** Have you got something for your Mum? I got my Mum (7) lovely set of table mats with (8) Aboriginal designs on them.
- MARK:** Yes, I got my Mum (9) picture of Sydney harbour, with (10) famous bridge all lit up.
- DIEGO:** This shop looks great! Come on, open (11) door.



用名词回答下列问题，必要时加上**a, an**或**the**。可以参考第9页底部的词语。

General Knowledge Quiz

- 0 What do we call the development of animals and plants over history? evolution
- 1 What is the opposite of a hill?
- 2 What is the title of the head of the Australian government?
- 3 What do you call a person who designs houses?
- 4 What do car engines run on?
- 5 What is the name of the part of an engine that moves up and down inside a cylinder?
- 6 What are windows made of?
- 7 In a football match, there are two teams on the pitch and one other person. Who is it?
- 8 My father had to have to repair his broken collar bone.
- 9 What instrument do you hold under your chin and play with a bow?
- 10 What are wedding rings made of?
- 11 Which game do you play with a ball, a bat, and two teams of eleven people?
- 12 What do you call a flying craft with no wings but large, rotating blades?
- 13 In what piece of furniture do we hang our clothes?
- 14 Where has all the energy on the earth come from?

C 阅读下文，选择并圈出正确的答案填空。



'The Lodge', Trinidad

When you arrive, get (0) a / — taxi from (1) an / the airport to 'The Lodge'. It is (2) — / a vegetarian guest house up in (3) — / the hills outside (4) a / the capital. (5) The / — owners are two musicians from Swansea, who wanted to create (6) a / the kind of holiday that they had always wanted to have. The guest house costs less than (7) a / — hotel, and (8) the / an air is clean and the food is fresh and healthy. You can hire (9) the / a bicycle and go down to (10) — / the beach. It's (11) the / a simple but very relaxing way to spend (12) — / a few days.

architect petrol violin valley piston ~~evolution~~
referee sun wood glass helicopter gold
operation Prime Minister wardrobe cricket



- AMY: How many are in our group, then? ... I've got twelve names; is that right?
- PAUL: Yes, I've got twelve, too, but three of them are couples – Mr and Mrs Grant, Mr and Mrs Giulliani, and Dr and Mrs Heath. That makes fifteen people in all.
- AMY: Yes, that's right. And there's Amy, Mr and Mrs Grant's daughter. Have you got her on your list?
- PAUL: Yes, so that's sixteen. Phew! OK, now, let's decide where to go first. We need to visit Victoria Square, and the museum and gallery on North Terrace, and then have a look at the River Torrens. We could have lunch at the Mall on Rundle Street. Then in the afternoon we could take them down to Port Adelaide and have a look at the dockyard.
- AMY: We could take them for dinner in that nice restaurant with a view of the Gulf of St Vincent ... and let them relax a bit.
- PAUL: OK, I'll phone and book for eighteen. Then tomorrow we could go up into the Mount Lofty Range. Is there anything to see up there? I've never been there myself.
- AMY: Oh yes! If we go to Stirling, we could go to the Organic Market first, then take the coach to Mylor – there's a brilliant nature reserve there. In the afternoon we could go on to Strathalbyn, it's really lovely.
- PAUL: You obviously know this area of Australia pretty well!
- AMY: Yes, I love it. It's so beautiful and unspoilt.

① place names without the 不用the的地点名称

以下名词前不用定冠词the:

除了the Earth和the Moon之外, 其他表示行星的名称前都不加定冠词the:

■ There is water on **Mars**.

地理区域:

■ Finland is a beautiful part of **Europe**.

美国的州名和英国的郡名:

■ **Dorset** is a county in southern England.

大部分国家的名称:

■ Dulcy went to **Romania** last year.

注意: **the Netherlands** (荷兰) 和 **the Congo** (刚果) 例外。

山峰、岛屿、大湖和具体的地方的名称一般不用定冠词the:

Mount Fuji Mount St Helen

Mount Everest Table Mountain

Sardinia Prince Edward Island

Lake Windermere Lake Ontario

Chelsea Stonehenge Botany Bay

Ayers Rock

城市和村镇的名称一般不用定冠词the:

Managua Cape Town Oxford

注意: **the Hague** (海牙, 荷兰城市) 例外。

大部分街道名称不用冠词:

■ **Oxford Street** crosses **Regent Street**.

■ **Times Square** is in central New York.

宫殿、城堡、教堂、学校、车站、公园、机场等名称前不用the:

■ This week we're going to see

Buckingham Palace, Warwick Castle, and Durham Cathedral.

■ We went to **Victoria Station** and took the underground to **London Zoo**.

② place names with the 用the的地点名称

联邦国家或群岛国家, 或者当国家名称里包含**United, Kingdom** 或**Republic**, 前面要用the:

the Philippines **the** Azores

the United States / **the** USA **the** UAE

the United Kingdom / **the** UK

the Kingdom of Brunei

the Republic of Ireland

the Czech Republic

某个国家的某个区域名称前用the:

the Midlands **the** Cotswolds

the Dordogne **the** Ruhr **the** Riviera