The Heinemann English Grammar

新编英语语法宝典

An Intermediate Reference and Practice Book



迪格比•博蒙特 科林•格兰杰 著

北京师范大学出版社

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新编英语语法宝典

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译者前言

《新编英语语法宝典》是根据英国海湟曼出版有限公司提供的最新版 The Heinemann English Grammar 翻译出版的英语语法书。

本书是一部系统的英语语法专著。它讲解简明、清晰,编排新颖、醒目,例句丰富、说明性强,很有自己的特色。本书图文并茂,作者在讲解和练习中穿插安排了多幅图示,这些图示使该书既具有生动活泼、充满生活情趣的风格,又能帮助非本族语者在一定的情景中理解英语语言中的细微不同之处。练习针对性强是该书的另一特点,尤其令人称道的是作者独具匠心地安排的进度测验。它们难易适度,读者既可以用来进行自检自测,也可以在课堂上在教师的指导下进行练习,通过测验来了解自己对语言知识的掌握程度。

本书的作者在参考他人对英语语法阐述的基础上,通过自己的观察和研究,对一些语言现象提出了独到的见解,做出了合理的解释。总之,本书程度适中,实用性强,对我国的大、中学师生及一般英语学习者都适用。

序言

本书特为帮助学生理解和练习英语语法而设计,主要针对学生自学的需要,但也适合课堂上使用。

语法注释

本书的语法注释力求简单扼要,尽量采用通俗易懂的文字撰写。然而,在必要之处也不得不使用一 些语法术语(如形容词、名词、主语等)。

本书的组织

- •全书共有 190 个单元,一般每个单元介绍一个语法的范围 (例如: 现在进行时、will、或冠词 a、an 和 the 等)。各个单元都从讲解开始,再加上示例,然后是一个或几个练习。
 - 部分单元则与先前有关单元的语法作比较 (例如: 第2单元用来比较现在进行时与一般现在时)。
- •此外,书中的复习单元让学生对先前有关的单元作综合性复习(例如:第28单元综合复习现在和过去时态)。这些复习单元只设练习,不加讲解。
 - 有几个单元 (例如: 第 35 单元和第 67 单元) 只提供参考资料而不设练习。
- · 在第 290~319 页设有 88 个进度测验。这些测验的设计是为了显示你对书中各项语法的掌握程度。每个测验针对不同的范围,可帮助你解决个别语法疑难问题。
- •在第 321~327 页设有索引,详细列出了语法结构(如冠词、现在进行时)以及关键词(如 a/an、enough),并且包括各种类型用语的标题(如描述能力、责任等用语)。
 - 练习的答案在第 328~339 页,进度测验的答案在第 339~343 页。
 - 第 320 页上的附录介绍了一些有关美式英语的资料。

如何使用本书自学

- 在目录或索引中找到你要学习的内容。
- 仔细阅读有关单元的讲解和示例。
- 然后完成练习部分。
- 使用第 328~339 页的答案以核对。
- 如有疑难,请重新学习有关讲解和示例。
- 然后在进度测验目录 (第 288~289 页) 上找到你正在学习的内容的测验。
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- after, until
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4

1 现在进行时

1 形式

现在进行时由 be+···-ing 构成。

肯定句

I am	
you are	
he	
she is	
it	working
we	
you are	
they	

否定	句
----	---

I am not	
you are not	
he	
she is not	working
it	working
we	
you are not	
they	

疑问句

, , , , ,	
am I	
are you	
he	
is she	1: 0
it	working?
we	
are you	
they	

缩略式

m = am

re=are aren't=are not

's = is

isn't = is not

加上-ing 以后,动词的拼写有时会发生变化,

例如 have→having。 见 188. 3~6。

用法

a

2



现在进行时用来描述谈话时正在进行的动作。

"Where are the children?" "They're playing in the garden."

"What are you doing at the moment?" "I'm writing a letter."

You can switch off the TV. I'm not watching it.

Look, there's Sally. Who is she talking to?

We're leaving now. Goodbye.

b 却在进行时也用来描述目前正在进行的事情,但这些事情不一定在谈话时正在发生。

You're spending a lot of money these days.

Sue is looking for a job at the moment.

现在进行时可用来描述目前短期内正在进行的事情。

Robert is on holiday this week. He's staying with his sister in Bournemouth.

现在进行时可用来描述当前的动向。

Your children are growing up very quickly.

Computers are becoming more and more important in our lives.

练习1A

图中的人正在做什么? 请逐一造句描述。











示例:

1 He's reading a newspaper.

练习 1B

用括号内动词的现在进行时形式完成下列句子。

示例:

"V	Where are Ken and Kate?" "They're waiting (wait) outside."
1	" (Sally have) a shower?" "No, she (wash) her hair."
2	You (not watch) the TV at the moment. Why don't you switch it off?
3	" (you enjoy) yourself?" "Yes, I (have) a great time."
4	"What (Maria do) these days?" "She (study) English at a school in
	London. "
5	Ben and Patty are in London on holiday. They (stay) at a small hotel near
	Hyde Park.
6	Prices (rise) all the time. Everything (get) more and more expensive
<u>.</u>	

注:

- 一见第3单元:现在进行时与一般现在时。
- 一有些动词一般不用于现在时,例如 like, know 等。见第 27 单元。
- 一always 可与现在进行时连用,表示不断重复的动作。例如 He's always saying stupid things. 见 第 26 单元。
- 一现在进行时也可用来表示将要发生的事情,例如 I'm meeting Sue on Saturday evening. 见第 19 单元。

2 一般现在时

1

形式 肯定句

I	work	
you he		
she it	works	
we you they	work	

否定句

I you	do not work
he she it	does not work
we you they	do not work

疑问句

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
do you	
he does she it	work?
we do you they	

缩略式

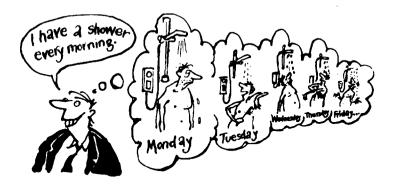
don't = do not

doesn't=does not

在 he, she 和 it 之后, 肯定句中的动词都加上-s 或-es。例如 I work→he works; you play→she plays; we finish→it finishes。加上-s 或-es 之后,动词的拼写可能发生变化。例如 study/studies。参见 188.1、4。关于-s 和-es 的读音,见 187.1。

2 用法

b



一般现在时用来描述不断重复的动作或习惯。

I have a shower every morning.

Most evenings my parents stay at home and watch TV.

Do you go to the cinema very often?

What time does Kate finish work?

一般现在时也用来描述固定不变的情况(即持续很长一段时间不变的情况)。

Mr and Mrs Shaw live in Bristol. (那是他们永久居住的地点。)

c

一般现在时也可用来表示普遍真理。

The River Amazon flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

Vegetarians don't eat meat or fish.

练习 2A

用括号内动词的一般现在时形式完成下列句子。 示例:

The President of the USA *lives* (live) in the White House.

I dot't go (not |go) to the theater very often.

- 1 Jet engines (make) a lot of noise.
- 2 I ___ (not | live) in London. I ___ (live) in Brighton.
- 3 The sea (cover) two thirds of the world.
- 4 Loud music ___ (give) me a headache.
- 5 We ___ (not | come) from Canada. We ___ (come) from the USA.
- 6 She ____ (work) from Mondays to Fridays.
- She ___ (not | work) at weekends.
 7 Andrew and Les ___ (not | go) to school by
- bus every day. Most mornings Andrew ______

 (go) by bicycle and Les (walk).
- 8 You ____ (not | write) to your penfriend very often, but he (write) to you every week.

练习 2B

用一般现在时完成下列疑问句。

示例:

"What time do you get up every morning?" "I normally get up at 7 o'clock."

- 1 "____ to the radio every morning?" "I listen to it most mornings."
- 2 "____ in Manchester?" "No, he lives in Newcastle."
- 3 "What time ____ work every day?" "She usually finishes at 5:30."
- 4 "How often ____ swimming?" "I go about once a week."
- 5 "____ TV every evening?" "They watch it most evenings."
- 6 "____ the guitar?" "Yes, she plays the guitar and the piano."
- 7 "How much money ____ a month?" "We earn about £800."
- 8 "____much in your country?""Yes, it snows a lot during the winter."

注:

- 一见第3单元:现在进行时与一般现在时。
- -What do you do? 是询问别人职业的疑问句,例如:
 - "What do you do?" "I'm a doctor."
- ——般现在时的疑问句中,如以 who, what 或 which 作主语,就不使用 do 或 does。

例如: Who lives in that flat? 见第 144 单元。

- -usually, often, every day 等词常用于一般现在时,以表示事情发生的频度。
 - 例如: I usually have a shower every day. 见第 135 单元。
- ——般现在时也可表示将要发生的事情。例如: The train leaves at 7:30 tomorrow morning. 见第 21 单元。
- 一关于 be 的现在时, 见第 31 单元。

3 现在进行时与一般现在时

比较两种时态的用法:

现在进行时



一般现在时

及普遍真理。



一般现在时用来描述不断重复的动作、习惯以

现在进行时用来描述谈话时正在进行的事情。 Are you working now?

Don't forget your umbrella when you go out. It's raining outside.

现在进行时用来表示目前或暂时的情况,一般现在时则表示长久不变的情况。

I'm sleeping on a sofa these days because my bed is broken.

I always sleep eight hours every night.

Do you work every Saturday afternoon?

It rains a lot in Britain in March and April.

练习 3A

选择正确的时态。

请比较下面两句:

示例:

Look outside! It's snowing! / It snows!

- 1 It's snowing/It snows quite often in Britain during the winter.
- 2 I'm going/I go to bed now. Goodnight.
- 3 Normally, I'm going/I go to bed at around 11:30 every night.
- 4 "Where's Simon?" "He's cooking/He cooks the dinner.
- 5 There is something wrong with Lynne's car at the moment so *she's going/she goes* to work by bus this week.
- 6 The River Thames is flowing/flows through London.
- 7 Sarah has got an exam soon, so she's working/she works very hard at the moment.

注:

- 一有些动词通常不用于进行时,如 like, want 等。 例如:我们不说 I'm liking this music. 见第 27 单元。
- 一现在进行时与一般现在时还可表示将来的事情。见第 19 和 21 单元。

4 一般过去时

1 形式

一般过去时第一、二、三人称(I, you, he, she 等)的形式相同。

肯定句

11745	
I	
you	
he	worked
she	workea
it	
we	came
you	
they	

	H /C · J			
	I			
	you			
	he			
İ	she	did not	work	
	it	aia not		
	we		come	
	you			

否定句

I you		<i>7</i> C1.	
did she work? did it come? you they	did	you he she it we	

疑问句

缩略式

didn't = did not

动词中,有些是"规则动词",有些是"不规则动词":

they

- ■在一般过去时的肯定句中,规则动词都加上-ed,例如: work→worked; play→played; live→lived。加上-ed 后,动词的拼写有时发生变化,例如: stop→stop ped。见 188.3、4、6。关于-ed 的读音,见 87.2。
- ■在一般过去时的肯定句中不规则动词有多种不同的形式,例如: $come \rightarrow came$; $see \rightarrow saw$; $go \rightarrow went$ 。见第 190 单元。

2 用法

一般过去时用于描述过去的动作或情况。

Iplayed football yesterday.

He lived in London from 1970 to 1973. Then he moved to Manchester.

"Did you see Sarah yesterday?" "No, I didn't."

We didn't go out last night. We stayed at home and watched TV.

They went to Italy on holiday last summer.

Marie and Pierre Curie discovered radium.

练习 4A

用一般过去时完成下列短文。

American actor James Dean was born in 1931. Dean's mother died when Dean was only 8 years old and he __1_on his aunt and uncle's farm. He __2_acting for two years. Then he __3_a career in films and the theatre. He also __4_in some TV commercials, including one for Pepsi-Cola. In 1954, he __5_in a play called The Immoralist in a New York theatre. Bosses from a Hollywood film studio __6_the play. They __7_Dean and __8_him a film contract. Dean __9_in three films, East of Eden(1955), Rebel without a Cause(1955) and Giant(1956). During his short career, he __10_extremely popular with teenagers. His death in a car crash in 1955 __11_great sadness in young people all over the world.

die
grow up, study
start
appear
act
see, like, offer
star
become
cause

练习 4B

Simon 和 Sally 昨天做了什么事情?选用所给的 动词完成下列对话: win, meet, go, cost, stay, watch, buy, do, play。

Sally: What did you do yesterday? *Did you go* to the Sports Centre?

Simon: Yes, I went there with Andrew.

Sally: 1 tennis?

Simon: Yes, we did.

Sally: Andrew is good, isn't he? _2_ the game?

Simon: Yes, he won easily.

Sally: What _3_ in the evening? _4_ at home?

Simon: Yes, I stayed in and watched TV.

Sally: What _5_?

Simon: A film of a rock concert. It was really good. What about you? __6_ Peter yesterday?

Sally: Yes, I met him in town. We went shopping. Peter wanted to look for some new clothes.

Simon: 7 anything?

Sally: Yes, he bought a pair of jeans in Kings.

Sally: Kings? That's a really expensive shop,

isn't it? How much __8_?

Sally: £42.

练习 4C

按照示例,选用框内单词改正下列各句。

radium the Eiffel Tower John F. Kennedy detective stories the radio 1962

示例:

- 1 He didn't invent the telephone.
 - He invented the radio.
- 1 Marconi invented the telephone.
- 2 Gustave Eiffel built the Statue of Liberty.
- 3 Marilyn Monroe died in 1990.
- 4 Marie and Pierre Curie discovered penicillin.
- 5 Lee Harvey Oswald killed Martin Luther King.
- 6 Agatha Christie wrote children's stories.

注:

- 一有时在一般过去时的疑问句中不使用 did。见第 144 单元。
- 一关于动词 be 的过去式 (was, were), 见第 31 单元。

5 过去进行时

1 形式

过去进行时的形式是 was/were+...-ing.

肯定句

I was]
you were	
he she was	working
we	
you were	
they	

否定句	
-----	--

I was not	
you were not	
he	
she was not	, ,
it	working
we	
you were not	
they	

疑问句

was	I	
were	уои	
	he	
was	she	- montin a
	it	working
	we	
were	you	
	they	

缩略式

wasn't=was not

weren't = were not

动词加上-ing 之后可能发生变化,例如 write→writing。见 188.3~6。

用法

2

过去进行时用来描述过去某时正在进行的动作。所描述的动作或情况已经开始,而且在当时仍未结束。



"At eight o'clock last night I was watching TV." 其它示例:

I saw you last night. You were waiting for a bus.

Was Sue working at 10 o'clock yesterday morning?

比较过去进行时与一般过去时的用法:

过去进行时

I was writing a letter. (=当时我正在写信。)

一般过去时

I wrote a letter. (=我已开始并完成了这封信。)