

**NEW  
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E D I T I O N

# English Grammar in Use

*A self-study  
reference and  
practice book for  
intermediate  
students*

## 剑桥英语语法

(附练习及答案)

第 二 版

## Raymond Murphy

韩闽红 赵东泓 编译  
刘润清 审阅

外语教学与研究出版社  
剑桥大学出版社

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法

第二版·附练习及答案

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# TO THE STUDENT

《剑桥英语语法》是为学生自学英语语法编写的。

《剑桥英语语法》有助于学生学习诸如以下的语法知识：

- I did 与 I have done 有什么不同？
- 什么时候用 will 表示将来？
- I wish 后用什么句子结构？
- 什么时候用 used to do, 什么时候用 used to doing？
- 什么时候用 the？
- Like 与 as 有什么不同？

书中将对包括这些内容的语法项目进行详细讲解,并附有练习。

## 程度

《剑桥英语语法》主要为已学过基本英语语法知识的,具有中级英语水平的学生编写的。书中集中讲解的是他们想使用,但在使用中感到有些吃力的语法项目。此书也可供具有高级英语水平的学生参考。

## 内容

《剑桥英语语法》包括 136 个单元,每个单元重点讲解一个语法项目。有些较难的语法项目(如现在完成时与 the 的用法)需要 2 个或更多的单元。每单元的详细内容请参见目录。

每单元的内容分布在相对应的两页上,左边一页是语法项目的讲解,右边是练习。书后附有练习答案(第 310 页)。

书后还有 7 个附录,详细讲述了不规则动词、动词的各种形式、拼写法及美国英语等。

书的最后部分是索引(第 348 页)。

## 使用方法

《剑桥英语语法》不是按照从易到难的顺序编写的,因为本书的目的不在于让学生从头至尾学习一遍各个语法项目,而是让不同的学生针对自己的语法难点,选择学习。学习使用这本书可以分下列 6 个步骤:

- 第一步:学生可以通过目录和/或索引浏览书中每单元的内容;
- 第二步:学生可以利用第 301 页的学习指导检测自己需要学习的语法知识;
- 第三步:学习各单元左边一页对每个语法项目的讲解与例句;
- 第四步:做各单元右边一页针对每个语法项目设计的练习;
- 第五步:对照书后练习答案,检查你的练习;
- 第六步:如果发现答案不正确,重新学习有关的语法项目。

当然,这本书也可以仅仅作为语法学习的参考书,不必做练习。

## 附加练习

《剑桥英语语法》书后设计有附加练习(第 284-300 页)。这些练习帮助学生集中复习巩固书中所讲解过的语法知识。例如练习 14 是根据第 26-40 单元所讲述的语法项目设计的。

# TO THE TEACHER

《剑桥英语语法》是学生自学英语语法编写的,但老师也可以把它用作语法学习的教材。

《剑桥英语语法》适合具有中级或中高级英语水平的学生,帮助他们复习巩固语法知识及学习新的语法结构。它同样也适用于水平更高一些的学生。

《剑桥英语语法》内容按语法范畴分类(如:现在时与过去时、冠词与名词、介词等),教师可以根据教学大纲和学生的学习难点,让学生有选择地灵活使用。

《剑桥英语语法》既可以在课后练习中使用,也可以用作复习或补习英语语法知识。这本书可以让全班学生一起使用,也可以让不同的学生针对自己的弱点,个别使用。每单元左边一页(讲解与例句)是学生自学准备的,但也可以用作教师的教学资料;右边一页的练习可以让学生独立完成,也可以课上完成或作为家庭作业。

书后的附加练习(第 284-300 页)是针对书中各单元讲解的语法项目所设计的综合习题。

## English Grammar in Use Second Edition

While this is a completely new edition of *English Grammar in Use*, the general structure and character of the original book remain the same. The main changes from the original are:

- There are new units on compound nouns (Unit 79), *there* and *it* (Unit 83), *each* and *every* (Unit 90) and *by* (Unit 127).
- Some units have been redesigned, for example Unit 73 (*school* or *the school*) and Unit 94 (relative clauses 4).
- Some of the material has been reorganised. For example, Units 3-4 (present continuous and present simple) and Units 68-69 (countable and uncountable nouns) correspond to single units in the original edition. The material in Units 131-135 (verb + preposition) has been completely rearranged.
- Some of the units have been reordered and nearly all units have a different number from the original edition. A few units have been moved to different parts of the book. For example, Unit 35 (*had better* and *it's time...*) is the new rewritten version of the original Unit 65.
- On the left-hand pages, many of the explanations have been rewritten and many of the examples have been changed.
- Many of the original exercises have been either modified or completely replaced with new exercises.
- There is a new section of *Additional exercises* at the back of the book (see *To the student*).
- In the edition with answers there is a new *Study guide* to help students decide which units to study (see *To the student*). The *Study guide* is only in the edition with answers.
- There are two new appendices on future forms and modal verbs. The other appendices have been revised.

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请看第 301 页学习指导确定你要学习的单元

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# 剑桥英语语法

(附练习及答案)

第二版

# 1 现在进行时(I am doing)

## A 请看下列例句:

Ann is in her car. She is on her way to work.

She **is driving** to work.

其大意为:在说话时,她正驾车行驶。驾驶动作还没有完成。

Am/is/are -ing 是现在进行时的构成形式:

I	am	(= I'm)	driving
he/she/it	is	(= he's 等)	working
we/you/they	are	(= we're 等)	doing 等

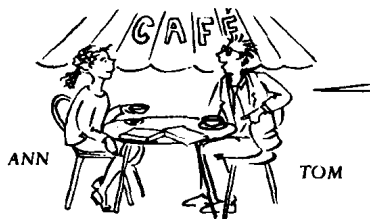


## B I am doing something = 我在做某事;我已开始做事,但尚未完成。 通常是在说话时动作仍在发生着:

- Please don't make so much noise. I'm **working**. (不说 'I work')
- 'Where's Margaret?' 'She's **having** a bath.' (不说 'she has a bath')
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more. (不说 'it doesn't rain')
- (在一个聚会上) Hello, Jane. **Are you enjoying** the party? (不说 'do you enjoy')
- I'm tired. I'm **going** to bed now. Goodnight!

但是,动作并不是必须在说话时发生着。例如:

Tom and Ann are talking in a café. Tom says:



I'm reading an interesting book at the moment.  
I'll lend it to you when I've finished it.

在说话时, Tom 并不是正在读书。他的意思是他已经开始读书了,但还没读完这本书。

再看一些例句:

- Catherine wants to work in Italy, so she **is learning** Italian. (但是可能她在说话时没学意大利语)
- Some friends of mine **are building** their own house. They hope it will be finished before next summer.

## C 现在进行时用来表示现在这一阶段正在发生的动作或行为(例如: today / this week / this evening 等):

- 'You're **working** hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.' (不说 'you work hard today')
- 'Is Susan **working** this week?' 'No, she's on holiday.'

现在进行时用来表示现在一段时间内正在发生的变化:

- The population of the world **is rising** very fast. (不用 'rises')
- Is your English **getting** better? (不说 'does your English get better')

## EXERCISES

## 1.1 用下列动词的适当形式完成句子:

come get happen look make start stay try work

1 'You're **working** hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'2 I **'m looking** for Christine. Do you know where she is?3 It **'s getting** dark. Shall I turn on the light?4 They haven't got anywhere to live at the moment. They **'re staying** with friends until they find somewhere.5 'Are you ready, Ann?' 'Yes, I **'m coming**.'6 Have you got an umbrella? It **'s starting** to rain.7 You **'re making** a lot of noise. Could you be quieter? I **'m trying** to concentrate.8 Why are all these people here? What **'s happening** it?

## 1.2 用括号中的词完成下列问句。

1 'Is Colin **working** this week?' 'No, he's on holiday.' (Colin/work)2 Why **are you looking** at me like that? What's the matter? (you/look)3 'Jenny is a student at university.' 'Is she? What **'s she studying**?' (she/study)4 **Is anybody listening** to the radio or can I turn it off? (anybody/listen)5 How is your English? **Is it getting** better? (it/get)

## 1.3 用动词的适当形式填空。有时需用否定的形式 (I'm not doing 等)。

1 I'm tired. I **'m going** (go) to bed now. Goodnight!2 We can go out now. It **isn't raining** (rain) any more.3 'How is your new job?' 'Not so good at the moment. I **am enjoying** (enjoy) it very much.'4 Catherine phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. She **is having** (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.5 I want to lose weight, so this week I **am not eating** (eat) lunch.6 Angela has just started evening classes. She **is learning** (learn) German.7 I think Paul and Ann have had an argument. They **are not talking** (speak) to each other.

## 1.4 读下列 Brian 和 Sarah 对话,用动词的适当形式填空。

SARAH: Brian! How nice to see you! What (1) **are you doing** (you/do) these days?BRIAN: I (2) **'m training** (train) to be a supermarket manager.SARAH: Really? What's it like? (3) **are you enjoying** (you/enjoy) it?

BRIAN: It's all right. What about you?

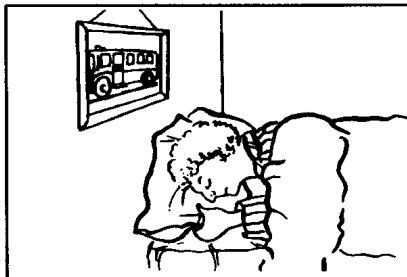
SARAH: Well, actually I (4) **am not working** (not/work) at the moment.I (5) **'m trying** (try) to find a job but it's not easy.But I'm very busy. I (6) **'m decorating** (decorate) my flat.BRIAN: (7) **are you doing** (you/do) it alone?SARAH: No, some friends of mine (8) **are helping** (help) me.

## 1.5 用下列动词: get change rise fall increase 完成句子。有的词可以重复使用,有的则不必使用。

1 The population of the world **is rising** very fast.2 Ken is still ill but he **is getting** better slowly.3 The world **is changing**. Things never stay the same.4 The cost of living **is increasing**. Every year things are more expensive.5 The economic situation is already very bad and it **is getting** worse.

## 2 一般现在时(I do)

### A 请看下列例句:



Alex is a bus driver, but now he is in bed asleep.

因此: He is *not* driving a bus. (He is asleep.)

但是: He **drives** a bus. (He is a bus driver.)

**Drive(s)/work(s)/do(es)** 是一般现在时的构成形式:

I/we/you/they	<b>drive/work/do</b> 等
he/she/it	<b>drives/works/does</b> 等

### B 一般现在时用来表示一般时间发生的动作或行为, 并不只着眼于现在。它用来表示所有时候的动作或行为, 或是重复的动作或行为, 或是普遍真理, 而动作是否发生在说话时并不很重要。

- Nurses **look** after patients in hospitals.
- I usually **go** away at weekends.
- The earth **goes** round the sun.

用 **he/she/it** 作主语时, 不要忘了动词原形后加 **s**:

- I **work**... 但是 He **works**... They **teach**... 但是 My sister **teaches**...

一般现在时动词第三人称单数的拼写法参见 Appendix 6。

### C 一般现在时的疑问句和否定句中使用 **do/does**:

<b>do</b>	I/we/you/they	<b>work?</b>	I/we/you/they	<b>don't</b>	<b>work</b>
<b>does</b>	he/she/it	<b>come?</b>	he/she/it	<b>doesn't</b>	<b>come</b>
		<b>do?</b>			<b>do</b>

- I come from Canada. Where **do** you come from?
- 'Would you like a cigarette?' 'No, thanks. I **don't** smoke.'
- What **does** this word mean? (不说 'What means this word?')
- Rice **doesn't** grow in cold climates.

在下列例句中, **do** 仍是主要动词:

- 'What **do** you do?' (= What's your job?) 'I work in a shop.'
- He's so lazy. He **doesn't** do anything to help me. (不能说 'He doesn't anything')

### D 一般现在时用来表示动作或行为发生的经常性:

- I **get** up at 8 o'clock **every morning**. (不说 'I'm getting')
- **How often** do you **go** to the dentist? (不说 'How often are you going?')
- Ann **doesn't** drink tea **very often**.
- In summer John **usually** plays tennis **once or twice a week**.

### E I promise / I apologise 等

有些行为是靠说话完成的。如做出允诺, 可以说 'I **promise**...'; 提建议, 可以说 'I **suggest**...'. 在这类句子中使用一般现在时:

- I **promise** I won't be late. (不说 'I'm promising')
- 'What **do** you **suggest** I do?' 'I **suggest** that you...'

同样也可以说: I **apologise**... / I **advise**... / I **insist**... / I **agree**... / I **refuse**... 等。

## EXERCISES

## 2.1 用下列动词完成句子:

cause(s) close(s) drink(s) live(s) open(s) speak(s) take(s) place

- 1 Ann speaks German very well.
- 2 I never drink coffee.
- 3 The swimming pool opens at 9 o'clock and closes at 18.30 every day.
- 4 Bad driving causes many accidents.
- 5 My parents live in a very small flat.
- 6 The Olympic Games take place every four years.

## 2.2 用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

- 1 Jane **doesn't drink** (not/drink) tea very often.
- 2 What time ..... (the banks/ close) in Britain?
- 3 'Where ..... (Martin/come) from?' 'He's Scottish.'
- 4 'What ..... (you/do)?' 'I'm an electrical engineer.'
- 5 It ..... (take) me an hour to get to work. How long ..... (it/take) you?
- 6 I ..... (play) the piano but I ..... (not/play) very well.
- 7 I don't understand this sentence. What ..... (this word/mean)?

## 2.3 用下列动词的适当形式填空,有时需用否定形式:

believe eat flow go grow make rise tell translate

- 1 The sun goes round the earth.
- 2 Rice **doesn't grow** in Britain.
- 3 The sun ..... in the east.
- 4 Bees ..... honey.
- 5 Vegetarians ..... meat.
- 6 An atheist ..... in God.
- 7 An interpreter ..... from one language into another.
- 8 A liar is someone who ..... the truth.
- 9 The River Amazon ..... into the Atlantic Ocean.

## 2.4 根据 Liz 与她家庭的情况提问。

- 1 You know that Liz plays tennis. You want to know how often. Ask her.  
How often **do you play tennis**?
- 2 Perhaps Liz's sister plays tennis too. You want to know. Ask Liz.  
..... your sister .....
- 3 You know that Liz reads a newspaper every day. You want to know which one. Ask her.  
.....
- 4 You know that Liz's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Liz.  
.....
- 5 You know that Liz goes to the cinema a lot. You want to know how often. Ask her.  
.....
- 6 You don't know where Liz's mother lives. Ask Liz.  
.....

## 2.5 用下列短语完成句子:

I apologise I insist I promise I recommend I suggest

- 1 It's a nice day. **I suggest** we go out for a walk.
- 2 I won't tell anybody what you said. ....
- 3 (在餐馆) You must let me pay for the meal. ....
- 4 ..... for what I said about you. It wasn't true and I shouldn't have said it.
- 5 The new restaurant in Hill Street is very good. .... it.



# 现在进行时与一般现在时(1)

## (I am doing 与 I do)

### A 请看下列例句:

<p>现在进行时(I am doing)</p> <p>进行时表示说话时正在发生的行为,动作还没有完成。</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>I am doing</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">过去                      现在                      将来</p>	<p>一般现在时(I do)</p> <p>一般现在时表示一般行为或不断重复发生的行为。</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>I do</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">过去                      现在                      将来</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The water <b>is boiling</b>. Can you turn it off?</li> <li>● Listen to those people. What language <b>are they speaking</b>?</li> <li>● Let's go out. It <b>isn't raining</b> now.</li> <li>● 'Don't disturb me. I'm busy.' 'Why? What <b>are you doing</b>?'</li> <li>● I <b>'m going</b> to bed now. Goodnight!</li> <li>● Maria is in Britain at the moment. She's <b>learning</b> English.</li> </ul> <p>进行时表示暂时的情况:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● I <b>'m living</b> with some friends until I find a flat.</li> <li>● 'You're <b>working</b> hard today.' 'Yes, I've got a lot to do.'</li> </ul> <p>另参见 Unit 1。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Water <b>boils</b> at 100 degrees celsius.</li> <li>● Excuse me, <b>do you speak</b> English?</li> <li>● It <b>doesn't rain</b> very much in summer.</li> <li>● What <b>do you usually do</b> at weekends?</li> <li>● What <b>do you do</b>? (= What's your job?)</li> <li>● I always <b>go</b> to bed before midnight.</li> <li>● Most people <b>learn</b> to swim when they are children.</li> </ul> <p>一般现在时表示永久的情况:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● My parents <b>live</b> in London. They have lived there all their lives.</li> <li>● John <b>isn't</b> lazy. He <b>works</b> very hard most of the time.</li> </ul> <p>另参见 Unit 2。</p>


### B I always do 与 I'm always doing

通常说 'I always do something' (= I do it every time):

- I **always go** to work by car. (但不说 'I'm always going')

还可以说 'I'm always doing something', 但表达的意思不同了。例如:

I've lost my key again. I'm always losing things.



'I'm always losing things' 并不表明“我”每次都丢东西,而是说“我”经常丢东西。

'You're always -ing' 表明你很经常做某事,讲话人认为太经常了,到了不正常的程度。

- You're **always watching** television. You should do something more active.
- John is never satisfied. He's **always complaining**.