

打破传统课堂教学形式，以课堂活动和任务为主线
贯穿交际英语教学理论，遵循归纳和悟性提高的教学原则

建构英语 语法教程

CONSTRUCTING ENGLISH GRAMMAR

附赠 **420** 分钟教师授课录音超值光盘

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科学出版社
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建构英语语法教程

Constructing English Grammar

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科学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

建构英语语法教程 / 杨玉晨主编. —北京: 科学出版社, 2008
ISBN 978-7-03-022886-4

I. 建… II. 杨… III. 英语-语法-高等学校-教材 IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 134499 号

责任编辑: 阎 莉 / 责任校对: 桂伟利
责任印制: 钱玉芬 / 封面设计: 无极书装

科学出版社出版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码: 100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

源海印刷有限责任公司印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

*

2008 年 10 月第 一 版 开本: 787 × 1092 1/16

2008 年 10 月第一次印刷 印张: 15 1/4

印数: 1 — 4 000 字数: 420 000

定价: 35.00 元 (含 1 张 MP3 光盘)

(如有印装质量问题, 我社负责调换〈环伟〉)



前言

语法是用概念意义和语境意义对不同语言形式进行解释的一组结构。语法分析框架是对形式、意义和使用相互联系所进行的分析 (George Yule, 1998)。语法学习关键在于学以致用, 语言形式不能脱离语言意义, 语言意义依赖于语言环境。本教程以交际英语教学理论为指导, 以任务型教学为主要教学方式, 遵循“认识 (Noticing/Awareness) → 实践 (Structuring) → 再实践 (Restructuring) → 内化语法知识 (Proceduralization)”的语言建构原则, 通过新旧知识的对比和交替使用, 在对大量的真实语料的观察和语言交际活动中, 区别和鉴定英语语法的意义和特征, 使学生发现、建构和使用语法。

本教程共 22 个单元 (其中包括 20 个教学单元和 2 个附加单元), 主要包括: 时态、词组与短语结构、情态、句子等 (附加单元是对时态与篇章类型、篇章信息组合与句子排列方式所进行的总结, 旨在帮助学生认识句子与篇章的关系, 教师可根据需要选择使用)。该教程大约需要 40~60 学时来完成, 教师可根据学生的不同情况选择使用教材的某些章节, 也可根据授课时间压缩、省略或延长某些章节的学习时间等。

本教程的独到之处在于: 没有枯燥无味的语法规则讲解, 没有不可思议的语法术语记忆, 教学内容大多来自于现实的语言生活, 大量的语言输入给学生提供了分析语言和建构语法规则的真实语言环境。教学形式以课堂活动和任务为主线, 大致可分为: 认识和辨析语法现象阶段、学生建构语言规则阶段、学生知识扩展和语法重建阶段。全书编写的体例尽量保持了相对的一致性, 但教学形式和任务会随单元教学内容的不同而不同。教材的选材、编排及教学方式方法力求做到实用、科学、多样、生动。

本教程的编写理念以及教学 / 学习方式可归纳为:

1. 遵循归纳教学原理 (即: 归纳法), 主要是通过对大量语言材料的总结和归纳, 使学生在语言的实践中发现和建构语法规则, 这样一是克服了教师讲、学生听的传统的课堂教学方式, 体现了以学生为中心。实践证明, 教并不等于学, 特别是对于那些已经初步掌握了英语语法知识的学生来说, 重复讲解他们已知的语法规则, 已经不能解决他们在语法使用中所遇到的问题; 二是克服了传统的语法教学中学生机械操练语法规则的弊病, 反复认识语法并帮助学生建构语法规则可以帮助学生理解和内化语法形式的意义, 从而学会使用语法。

2. 通过听、说、读、写等方式为学生提供了英语语法的表现方式, 目的是使学生在真实的语言环境中认识和建构语法。同时, 语言输入形式的变换, 不但可以使语法教学和学习方式生动活泼, 同时也可实现语言形式和语言意义的紧密结合, 使语法学习情景化。

3. 教程中的某些活动类似于传统的语法练习, 但是这些练习并不是传统语法教学中的简单的机械的操练, 而是在课程整体设计中起某种作用。比如, 传统的填空练习在本课中是为了让学生在动手建构语法中认识语法的规律和现象。事实上, 我们对这些貌似传统的语法练习已经做了某些改编, 所以建议学生最好在教师的指导下, 对教学中的每一个教学环节进行思考。附加单元中的内容反映语篇分析的某些基本观点, 对一些章节中的语法现象起到了综合和归纳的作用, 建议教师或学生结合相关章节进行研究和学习。

4. 为了帮助学生学习, 每个单元都部分地配制了教师授课录音, 长篇课文还有纯正的美国英语配音。学生应该按课程的设计, 耐心地去学习每一单元的课程, 认真按编者所设计的课堂活动进行学习和从事某些课内外教学活动, 以保证教学目标的实现。

5. 为了方便教学, 每单元的大部分教学活动都附有参考答案, 希望学生能正确使用这些资源, 真正使它们成为自己学习的良师益友。

6. 教程还附有 4 套语法测试题, 2 套为 pretests, 2 套为 posttests, 供教师/学生选择使用以检验自己的教学/学习效果。

本教程是东北师范大学外国语学院继《1993 — 1997 中英交际英语教学合作项目》之后, 自编的和沿用的一本英语语法教材。多年的教学实践证明, 该教材适用于本科英语专业基础阶段的语法教学, 亦可作为大中专英语语法教材, 以及远程教育函授教材等。该书的编者要感谢英国教育委员会专家 Joan Fleming 女士, 是她在东北师大期间的辛勤劳动使我们认识到在中国的英语课堂上教授交际/建构英语语法的可行性。感谢东北师范大学远程教育学院, 是网络教学使某些教学活动成为现实, 使该教程成为音、形、影三位一体的立体性教材。

由于时间的限制, 错漏和不妥之处在所难免, 希望外语界广大同仁及学习者批评指正。

编者

2008 年 7 月

目录

前言	i
Pretest One	1
Pretest Two	5
Unit 1 Present Simple/Present Progressive	8
Unit 2 Present Perfect/Present Perfect Progressive	17
Unit 3 Past Simple/Past Progressive and Past Perfect	26
Unit 4 Past Perfect Continuous and “Would/Used to”	34
Unit 5 Future Time (1): Future Simple and Its Forms	41
Unit 6 Future Time (2): Future Continuous and Future Perfect	50
Unit 7 Nouns and Articles (1): Countable and Uncountable	56
Unit 8 Nouns and Articles (2): Definite and Indefinite	64
Unit 9 Conjunctions	72
Unit 10 Gerund and Infinitives	82
Supplementary Unit A Tenses and Text Types	90
Unit 11 Modal Verbs (1): Ability	99
Unit 12 Modal Verbs (2): Obligation/Necessity, Prohibition, etc.	107
Unit 13 Modal Verbs (3): Making Deductions	114
Unit 14 Sentence Structure (1): Types of Sentence and Dependent Clauses	122
Unit 15 Sentence Structure (2): Nominal, Relative and Adverbial Clauses	131
Unit 16 Passive Sentences	141
Unit 17 Conditionals for the Present and for the Future	149
Unit 18 Conditionals for the Past	159
Unit 19 Inversion and Absolute Construction	166
Unit 20 Subjunctive Mood	177
Supplementary Unit B Information Ordering and Sentence Construction ...	185
Posttest One	193
Posttest Two	197
Keys	200
References	237

Pretest One

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices to complete the sentences. (20%)

- Look! Junko _____ into the water.
A. jumps B. is jumping
C. jumped D. jumping
- Nancy is a professional ice skater. She _____ since she was a child.
A. has skated B. has been skating
C. Both tenses are possible. D. Neither tense is possible.
- When George was swimming in the sea, a shark _____.
A. had bitten him B. was biting him
C. bit him D. has bitten him
- I had to fix my window because Mark _____ it.
A. had been breaking B. had broken
C. was breaking D. breaks
- The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
- I don't remember _____ that factory.
A. having visited B. to visit
C. have visited D. had visited
- Young as she is, the girl _____ count from zero to one hundred.
A. might B. will C. can D. should
- The Smiths spent the weekend in the countryside as they _____ to work on Sunday.
A. needn't have gone to B. mustn't go
C. weren't necessary to go D. didn't have to go
- There is a lot of smoking coming from the lab. Mr. Wang _____ an experiment.
A. must be B. may be
C. might being do D. might be doing
- We are late. I expect the film _____ by the time we get to the cinema.
A. will already have started B. would already have started
C. shall have already started D. has already been started

II. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the verbs given in brackets. (30%)

1. I wish I _____ (can get) rid of all my bad habits.
2. It is time that we _____ (go) to the lecture.
3. On the stairs was _____ (sit) a small dark-haired girl.
4. Thus _____ (begin) the economic reform.
5. If there _____ (be) the heavy snow yesterday, we would have gone shopping.
6. If we _____ (do) excessive exercises without any control, we _____ (be) exhausted.
7. It was such a funny story that I couldn't stop _____ (laugh).
8. I want someone _____ (share) a flat with me.
9. On _____ (arrive) at the hotel, I telephoned my friend _____ (work) in the Ministry of Education.
10. I suppose the children _____ (not, turn) off the central heating. They _____ (not, think) of it.
11. I _____ (watch) TV this time the day after tomorrow.
12. He _____ (get) his driving license before his next birthday.
13. Before I _____ (watch) TV tonight, I _____ (finish) my work at first.
14. As soon as the final exam _____ (be) over, I _____ (go) back home.
15. Wendy _____ (read) the book so she took it back to the library.

III. Correct the errors in the following sentences. (20%)

1. That old man has drunk beer all day.

2. We had got married in 1990, just a year after we fell in love.

3. We had fixed the fridge. Now it works quite well.

4. There seemed to be a lot of traffics on the road.

5. A life isn't fair sometimes.

6. Breaking up water into hydrogen and oxygen is a good example of that is known as a chemical change.
-
7. The doctor insisted on that his patient take it easy for three months.
-
8. Who has read his great novels cannot forget his name.
-
9. Whichever your reasons are, I am confident you acted wisely.
-
10. Early yesterday, an accident was occurred on Xuezhe Road.
-

IV. Put the words or phrases labeled A to T in the following box to complete the conversation below. (30%)

A. had gone	B. will probably postpone	C. arrived
D. would have got married	E. had not insisted	F. met
G. had known	H. would put	I. had not left for
J. will get married	K. may visit	L. want
M. causes	N. won/were to win	O. would have lost
P. would have stayed	Q. waited	R. would try
S. regret	T. can save	

A: What's that?

B: A lottery ticket. I bought it this morning on impulse.

A: What would you do if you 1 all that money?

B: I don't really know. If I were married and had children, I 2 most of it into a bank account, probably. But as I am still single ...

A: By the way, have you heard? Julia and Simon are getting married soon.

B: Really? When?

A: They're not sure. If Julia can take a holiday in May, which shouldn't be a problem, they 3 then. If not, they probably 4 the wedding until August.

B: Simon is only 19, isn't he? If people get married when they are very young, they often 5 it later on. It would be better if they both 6 until they were a bit older.

A: Yes. I wouldn't have got married, even at 23, if John (not) 7 on it, but he was very persuasive. If I 8 then what it was like looking after a family, I 9 single for another two years at least, I think.

B: What's the problem? Not enough freedom?

A: Yes, if we just 10 to go out to the cinema or a party we have to organize a baby sitter or take the children to my parents'. And if we 11 home after midnight, it 12 all sorts of problems, usually. Luckily it doesn't happen that often.

B: It may sound strange, but if by any chance I 13 the right person, I 14 to persuade her to get married and start family immediately. And I'm only 23 myself. I think Jane and I 15 last year if she 16 (not) for South America.

A: Why didn't you go with her?

B: Well, if I 17 then, I 18 my job at the hospital, and I wasn't prepared to do that. But I 19 her there next summer if I 20 enough money by then. I'm not sure.

Pretest Two

I. Choose the best answer from the four choices to complete the sentences. (20%)

1. Don't give Jan any cheese. She _____ it.
A. hates B. is hating
C. has hated D. hated
2. We walked through the park. Some boys _____.
A. played football B. were playing football
C. had played football D. had been playing football
3. I _____ before I sold it.
A. paints the house B. had painted the house
C. have been painting the house D. had been painting the house
4. The most important thing about cotton in history is _____ part that it played in _____ Industrial Revolution.
A. /; / B. the; / C. the; the D. a; the
5. You'd better _____ at once.
A. to go B. going
C. go D. that you go
6. Don't forget _____ off the light before you leave the room.
A. turning B. to turn
C. turn D. be turned
7. How _____ you be so careless in the exam?
A. can B. will
C. would D. may
8. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.
A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study
9. I thought you _____ like something to read, so I have brought you some books.
A. may B. might
C. could D. must
10. China is no longer _____ she was forty years ago.
A. that B. what C. when D. why

II. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the verbs given in brackets. (30%)

1. Bob _____ (watch) the news on TV every morning.
2. You _____ (look) sad. What's the matter?
3. He _____ (retire) from work early, but he _____ (work) hard all his life.
4. The crowds _____ (wait) excitedly, and the princess _____ (arrive) in a big car.
5. Father _____ (paint) the windows. He hadn't finished, but what a mess he _____ (make).
6. My God! Those two cars _____ (crash)!
7. When I _____ (go) shopping tonight, I _____ (buy) a new coat for myself.
8. She bought many books since she _____ (study) for doctor's degree.
9. I wonder whether our present living condition _____ (change) greatly by 2100.
10. We _____ (not be) late for class if there _____ (not be) the traffic jam.

III. Correct the errors in the following sentences. (20%)

1. Hardly he had entered the office when he realized that he had forgotten his wallet.

2. In the manager came and the meeting began.

3. In the car accident, neither of the passengers were injured.

4. Ask Mr. Brown, or any other person who is likely to know.

5. He came to know why book knowledge can be useful only when it is linked with practice.

6. When he left college, he got the job in a newspaper office.

7. Please accept this gift as an expression of our thank.

8. Could I have a few ice cream, please? Thank you.

9. Arthritis are a disease causing pain and swelling in the joints of the body.

10. Melissa had played the piano since she was four.

IV. Put the words or phrases labeled A to T in the following box to complete the text below. (30%)

A. would have differentiated	B. wouldn't have lived	C. would tell
D. would happen	E. are	F. could fly
G. left	H. would bring	I. had
J. would do	K. would have insisted	L. met
M. would become	N. were listed	O. were
P. had been	Q. would have been	R. keep
S. would be killed	T. would find	

Have you ever thought about this question: what ____1____ if we ____2____ special abilities to change the world as what we expect it to be? Recently there have been a popular series of American TV programs called "Heroes", which has convinced me that if I ____3____ a mutant, I ____4____ a hero to save the world.

I wish I ____5____ among the group of mutants in the TV programs. In case I also had the special abilities as those of one of the heroes called Peter, I ____6____ many miraculous things. For example, if I ____7____, I would fly to any place I like to go to. If I could deliver myself back to the old times, I ____8____ back to the Tang Dynasty to be a typical beauty at that time. If I had been able to read the others' mind, I ____9____ true friends from disguised ones. Of course, if quite by accident, my secret ____10____ discovered by my friends, I ____11____ that they ____12____ the secret. From the "Heroes" I have got one thing clear that without the understanding from their family members or close friends, they ____13____ a normal life. Thus, if I ____14____ the same situation with them, after I found the special abilities that I had, I ____15____ people in my close surroundings the truth on proper occasions. Imaginably, some of them would react to my explanation as if they ____16____ by me. Then it's high time that I ____17____. I believe that time will heal anything. I will do all these things for fear that some of my friends and family members ____18____ it even more unacceptable in the near future when they have to face the reality.

So another question rises, "Do you admire those heroes with special abilities?" Being special in such kind of manner definitely ____19____ us a lot of unexpected problems. So why not live an ordinarily happy life if we ____20____ common?

Present Simple/Present Progressive

Objectives

- ◆ To learn about *Present Simple*;
- ◆ To distinguish *Present Simple* from *Present Progressive*.

Noticing: Reading and Language Analysis

(Sally and Jane are sitting in a crowded café. As usual, they are greatly interested in other people's affairs.)

Jane: look! Isn't that Margaret over there?

Sally: Where? I can't see her.

Jane: Well, there's a girl who is sitting in the corner over there and looks just like Margaret.

Sally: I can't see the corner from here. There are too many people. Is she alone or sitting with someone?

Jane: She is talking to a man in a leather jacket. I wonder if he's her new boyfriend?

Sally: What is she saying to him? Can you hear?

Jane: No, unfortunately. They're too far away.

Sally: What is she wearing?

Jane: Well, she usually wears her red dress when she's out with anybody special. But today she is wearing a blue one. And they are both smoking.

Sally: Smoking? But Margaret doesn't smoke.

Jane: Well, she is at the moment? The man is just lighting another cigar.

Sally: Cigars, eh? Expensive tastes. But Margaret doesn't like men who smoke cigars.

Jane: Oh, look! Now they are leaving. The man is paying.

Sally: *(Straining her neck to look)*. How annoying! I can't see them.

Jane: Well, they've left now. Oh! They are just getting in a red sports car. He is opening the door for her. No, she is sitting in the driver's seat. She's going to drive.

Sally: Well, that can't be Margaret, then. She doesn't drive these days. She had her driving license withdrawn. Don't you remember? So you must have been mistaken, and next time when something interesting goes on, I'll sit in your place.

Task 1

Discuss in pairs the following questions.

1. What can you see about the personalities of Jane and Sally from the conversation? Give examples to show their personalities.

2. Why does Sally strain her neck to look?

3. What makes Sally feel certain that the girl she and Jane are talking about is not Margaret?

Task 2

Study the verbs used in the conversation. Find examples of the following descriptions of tense use.

Description of tense use	Example
A: to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual	
B: to indicate that the speaker believes that a fact was true, is true now and will be true in the future	
C: to express the idea that an action is happening or is not happening now	
D: to talk about events in the near future	

Task 3

Can we replace the sentence “What is she wearing?” with “What does she wear?” and the sentence “Well, she usually wears her red dress when she’s out with anybody special.” with “Well, she is usually wearing her red dress when she’s out with anybody special.”? Why or why not?

Structuring: Controlled Practice

Task 1

Complete the following with the verbs in the bracket in *the present continuous* or *the present simple forms*.

1. Every Monday, Sally _____ (drive) her kids to football practice.
2. Shhhhhh! Be quiet! John _____ (sleep).
3. Don’t forget to take your umbrella. It _____ (rain).
4. I hate living in Seattle because it _____ (rain, always).
5. Those flowers _____ (smell) nice. What are they?
6. The sun _____ (rise) in the east, remember. It’s behind us, so we _____ (travel) west.
7. I _____ (not/use) the computer at the moment, so you can use it.
8. This is a very quiet town. Where _____ (people/go) in the evening?
9. I _____ (work) in a factory until I can find a better job.
10. _____ (Karen and John/ever/write) to you?

Task 2

Study the following sentences. Find out sentences that are normally **INCORRECT**.

1. I’m always believing John’s stories.
2. I am now belonging to the local tennis club.
3. He owes me a lot of money now.
4. This cake tastes delicious.
5. They always want eggs for breakfast.

6. The children are preferring meat to fish.
7. This bottle is containing three litres of nitric acid.
8. Clare isn't living in Boston now.
9. At the moment, we're owning three cars.
10. Look at the dog! He is smelling the pie!

Restructuring: Speaking and Writing

Task 1 Speaking

Work in pairs. Read the dialogue in the section of noticing again and then use your own words to tell your partner what has happened by using *the present simple and the present continuous forms*.

Task 2 Writing

The man in the picture is a 72-year old blind man. What impression does the picture leave you? How do you feel about the internet? Write an essay of about 200 words entitled *My View on the Internet*.



Homework

Task 1

Read the trekking journal below and change the verbs in the brackets into their appropriate forms.

Today (be) _____ 1 _____ the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) _____ 2 _____; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) _____ 3 _____ me and my toes (bleed) _____ 4 _____, but I (want, still) _____ 5 _____ to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) _____ 6 _____ so different, and I (try) _____ 7 _____ to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) _____ 8 _____ a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) _____ 9 _____ foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) _____ 10 _____ much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) _____ 11 _____.