新东方
NEW ORIENTAL

朗文高级英语语法

强化训练

UNDERSTANDING AND USING ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Betty Schrampfer Azar

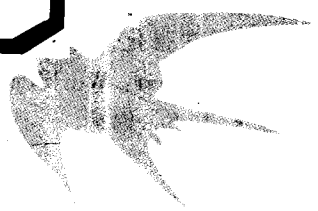
PEARSON Longman

PEARSON Longman

西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

新东方
NEW ORIENTAL

H314/218C
:3
2008



朗文高级英语语法强化训练

UNDERSTANDING AND USING ENGLISH GRAMMAR

琚晋蓉 译

PEARSON Longman

Betty Schrampfer Azar

西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

朗文高级英语语法强化训练 / Understanding and Using English Grammar: Workbook with Answer Key / (美) 艾萨(Azar, B. S.)编著. —西安: 西安交通大学出版社, 2008.1

ISBN 978-7-5605-2643-0

Ⅰ. 朗… Ⅱ. 艾… Ⅲ. 英语—语法—习题 Ⅳ. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 194315 号

版权登记: 陕版出图字 25-2007-039

Authorized Adaptation from the English language edition, entitled UNDERSTANDING AND USING ENGLISH GRAMMAR WORKBOOK WITH ANSWER KEY, INTERNATIONAL VERSION, AZAR SERIES, 3rd Edition, 0139586873 by AZAR, BETTY SCHRAMPFER, published by Pearson Education, Inc. publishing as Pearson Education ESL, Copyright ©2005.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage retrieval system, without permission from Pearson Education, Inc.

ENGLISH language adaptation edition published by PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD. and XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS. Copyright ©2008.

书　　名　朗文高级英语语法强化训练
著　　者　(美) Betty Schrampfer Azar
译　　者　琚晋蓉
责任编辑　刘　晨　李小艾
封面设计　大愚设计 + 赵文康
出版发行　西安交通大学出版社
地　　址　西安市兴庆南路 10 号(邮编:710049)
电　　话　(029)82668357　82667874(发行部)
　　(029)82668315　82669096(总编办)
印　　刷　北京朝阳新艺印刷有限公司
字　　数　276 千
开　　本　889mm×1194mm　1/16
印　　张　20.25
版　　次　2008 年 2 月第 1 版　2008 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
书　　号　ISBN 978-7-5605-2643-0/H・712
定　　价　35.00 元

版权所有　侵权必究

如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题，请拨打服务热线：010—62605166。

新东方 NEW ORIENTAL 图书策划委员会

主任　俞敏洪

委员　（按姓氏笔划为序）

王　强　　王文山

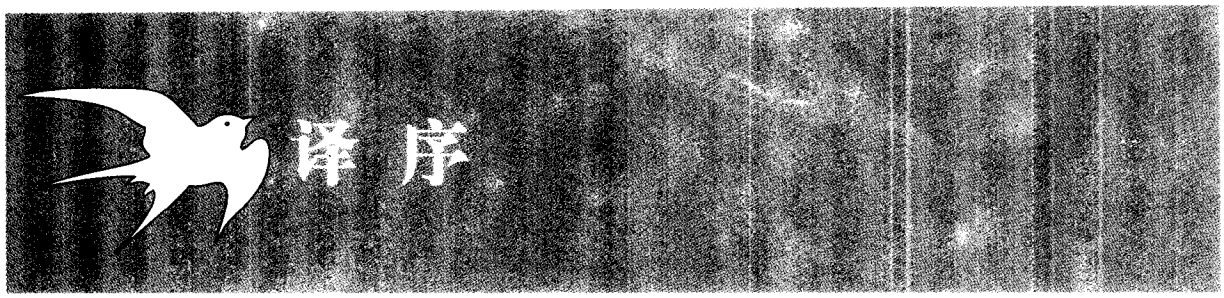
包凡一　　仲晓红

李　杜　　邱政政

沙云龙　　汪海涛

陈向东　　周成刚

徐小平　　窦中川



译序

作为世界上最畅销的英语语法教材之一，《朗文英语语法》系列教材在培养中国学生的英语实际应用能力方面，开创了一个全新的视野和学习思路。

许多在国外畅销的语法教材，来到国内都面临着叫好不叫座的尴尬。究其原因，主要是因为国内的英语课堂教学模式使大部分学生对语法的认识停留在课堂笔记中，对语法的应用止步于单项选择题。随之而来的是，语法既是学生的强项，同时又成了一大弊病——太多的条条框框成为阻碍学生自由表达的桎梏，缺乏输出方面的引导和有效的训练使得英语语法的诸多细则无法被“盘活”。久而久之，学生的英语思维越来越僵化，在以交流为导向的国外主流语言教材面前变得无所适从。所以，一套好的语法教材，不仅应该能够简单扼要、提纲挈领地讲解语法规则，而且要能够将语法知识与其在真实语言环境中的实际应用紧密地结合起来，让学生真正体会到语法学习的成就感和趣味性，就这一点来说，《朗文英语语法》系列带给我们许多有益的启示。

首先，这套教材根据不同级别的学生的水平和需求，对纷繁复杂的英语语法点进行了合理的梳理和编排，使学生可以结合自己的实际情况循序渐进地轻松掌握语法知识。其次，对语法规则的叙述和讲解可读性极强，通俗易懂，学起来不会让人感到枯燥乏味。再次，每个语法点都配备了形式多样的练习，这些练习均源自一个朴素的教学理念，即“应用和沟通是语言学习的最终目的”。通过这些基于真实语境的练习，学生可以在实际应用中不断加深对语法规则的记忆和理解，学习效率也会随之大大提高。

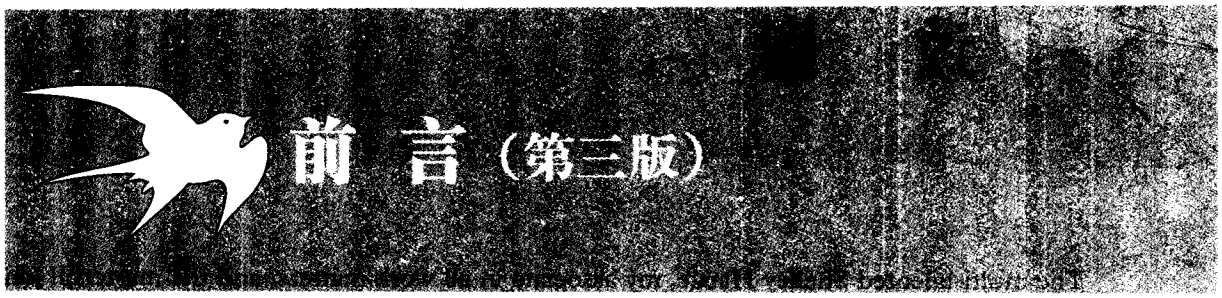
另外，这套教材的每个级别都配有对应的强化训练册。建议大家对练习的内容要力争做到熟读、口头复述甚至改写，这种看似单调的训练方法却是最直接有效的，可以帮助大家从认知到模仿，直至最后能够诠释自己的生活，在有效重复中逐渐完成从量变到质变，最终体会语言应用的最高境界，即语感（linguistic intuition）。

美国人说：“Use the word three times, and it's yours.”我们始终坚信，英语语法不是“学”出来的，而是“用”出来的。希望大家在语法学习中也能化被动接受为主动表达，在反复的练习中体会把枯燥的语言规则转化为自如交流的快乐！

译者

于北京新东方学校

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com



前言（第三版）

《朗文高级英语语法》（*Understanding and Using English Grammar*）是一本专门为中高级水平的英语学习者提高语法技能而量身定做的教材。本书以语法为核心，同时通过各种方法帮助学习者全面提升各项语言技能。本书既可以用作课堂教材，也可以作为参考资料供学生自学。

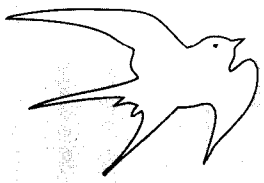
和以往的版本相比，第三版不仅保留了折衷教学法（*eclectic approach*）和大量多样的练习，而且在多个方面进行了充实：

- 进一步扩充了交流方面的内容，且表述得更加清晰、明确。教材中有大量“真实交流”的机会供教师利用。这些内容以学生的生活经历为语言环境，从中选取有趣的话题，激励学生通过有组织的开放式讨论来自由地表达自己的观点。设置这种活动主要是基于很多经验丰富的教师们的观点，即以语法为基础的学习与通过口语交流来学习不是相互排斥的，而是相互促进的，这两种方式可以在同一个语言教程中、同一个班上，甚至同一节课上一起使用并且能够相互促进。
- 更加注重互动性。第三版教材将许多以前标有“口语”或“口语（合上书）”的内容，重新编排成更容易操作的两人练习或小组练习。当然，在教师的带领下也可以进行全班练习。第三版教材鼓励互动，同时也给使用者留出了足够的空间，让其自行决定什么程度的互动最适合他们的需要。
- 练习的种类更加丰富。第三版教材增加了自由回答练习和开放式交流任务，依旧提供大量控制性练习题，以加深学生对要学习的语法结构的形式、意义和用法的最初理解。同时，还包括了更多的写作话题、口语活动、错误分析练习和情景扩展练习。
- 篇幅较长的章节已经被拆分成了较短的章节，某些语法单元也进行了重新编排。

《朗文高级英语语法强化训练》是《朗文高级英语语法》的配套练习册，它针对《朗文高级英语语法》中各章节的重要语法点设计了广泛而多样的练习，为各层次的学习者提供了丰富而实用的实践机会。而且它在强调学习语法知识的同时，也注重其他各种语言技能的提高，使学生通过逐步学习语法知识提高自身正确、有效使用英语的能力。

此练习册的内容和设计不仅满足了学生自学英语语法的要求，而且也可以作为教师的辅助材料，用于课堂教学、家庭作业、考试和课堂辅导。

第三版教材封面上有一只展翅高飞的燕子。在世界各地都能看到燕子的身影，它们是快乐、顽皮、生机勃勃的鸟儿，它们的来去往往预示着季节的转换。这只燕子标志着新的开始——学生、教师和教材的编者携手并进，踏上新的语言学习之路。



致 谢

The multi-talented Shelley Hartle, my associate in all work matters, and the masterful Janet Johnston, my longtime editor, are indispensable to the production of the Azar texts. I owe them great gratitude — and also thoroughly enjoy their friendship. In particular, they have expertly handled all the many editorial and production tasks demanded by this *Workbook* and its accompanying *Chartbook*.

Longtime users of my textbooks may have noted the change in publisher. My textbooks had a Prentice Hall imprint for nineteen years; that imprint is now changing to Longman due to a recent corporate acquisition. Both imprints represent quality academic publication.

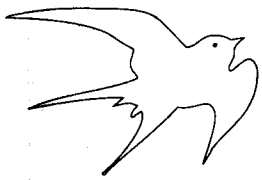
I am pleased to have my work join Longman's long history of publishing excellence in the area of teaching English to speakers of other languages. My own commitment to quality publication matches well with the Longman tradition.

I wish to thank those at Prentice Hall Regents who helped make my association with that publisher one of mutual respect and enjoyment in recent years, in particular Robin Baliszewski and Mary Jane Peluso.

I also wish at this time to thank those at Pearson Education, the owners of the Longman imprint, who have eased my transition to a new publishing company. In particular I wish to thank Joanne Dresner, Allen Ascher, and Louisa Hellegers for their open, professional, and friendly management styles. I look forward to a long and rewarding relationship.

Others at Pearson Education I wish to thank are Rachel Baumann, Carey Davies, Aliza Greenblatt, and Ray Keating. Thanks are also due to Donna Stevenson, who input the entire *Workbook* on disk from a giant cut-and-paste puzzle.

Last, I wish to thank Larry Harris, my husband, for teaching me how to play. Hard work has always come easily to me, but not how to play. Now there's balance.



目 录

第一章 动词时态概述 (Overview Of Verb Tenses)

1. 动词时态 (Verb Tenses) 1
2. 动词时态 (Verb Tenses) 2
3. ***-ing***和***-ed***形式的拼写 (Spelling of ***-ing*** and ***-ed*** Forms) 4

第二章 一般现在时，一般过去时，现在进行时和过去进行时 (Present And Past, Simple And Progressive)

1. 一般现在时和现在进行时 (The Simple Present and the Present Progressive) 5
2. 静态动词与动态动词的比较 (Stative vs. Progressive Verbs) 6
3. 一般现在时和现在进行时 (The Simple Present and the Present Progressive) 7
4. ***-ed*** 的发音 (Pronunciation of ***-ed***) 8
5. 不规则动词 (Irregular Verbs) 9
6. 不规则动词的过去式 (Simple Past of Irregular Verbs) 11
7. 不规则动词的过去式 (Simple Past of Irregular Verbs) 12
8. 不规则动词的过去式 (Simple Past of Irregular Verbs) 13
9. 不规则动词的过去式 (Simple Past of Irregular Verbs) 14
10. 易混淆的动词：***raise/rise, set/sit, lay/lie***
(Troublesome Verbs: ***raise/rise, set/sit, lay/lie***) 14
11. 一般过去时和过去进行时 (The Simple Past and the Past Progressive) 15
12. 一般过去时和过去进行时 (The Simple Past and the Past Progressive) 16
13. 一般过去时和过去进行时 (The Simple Past and the Past Progressive) 17

第三章 完成时和完成进行时 (Perfect And Perfect Progressive Tenses)

1. 现在完成时 (The Present Perfect) 18
2. ***since***和***for***的用法 (Using ***since*** and ***for***) 19
3. 一般过去时和现在完成时 (The Simple Past and the Present Perfect) 20
4. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时
(The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Progressive) 20
5. 现在完成时和现在完成进行时
(The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Progressive) 21
6. 一般过去时和过去完成时 (The Simple Past and the Past Perfect) 22
7. 一般过去时和过去完成时 (The Simple Past and the Past Perfect) 23
8. 现在完成进行时和过去完成进行时
(The Present Perfect Progressive and the Past Perfect Progressive) 25

第四章 将来时 (Future Time)

1. ***will***与***be going to***的比较 (***Will*** vs. ***be going to***) 26
2. 在时间状语从句中表示将来 (Expressing the Future in Time Clauses) 27
3. 用现在进行时表示将来 (Using the Present Progressive to Express Future Time) 29
4. 将来进行时 (Future Progressive) 29
5. 将来完成时和将来完成进行时 (The Future Perfect and the Future Perfect Progressive) 30

第五章 时间状语从句和动词时态总结
(Adverb Clauses Of Time And Summary Of Verb Tenses)

1. 时间状语从句 (Adverb Clauses of Time) 31
2. 时间状语从句 (Adverb Clauses of Time) 32
3. 时间状语从句中动词的时态 (Verb Tenses in Adverb Clauses of Time) 32
4. 动词时态复习 (Verb Tense Review) 33
5. 动词时态复习 (Verb Tense Review) 34
6. 动词时态复习 (Verb Tense Review) 35
7. 动词时态复习 (Verb Tense Review) 35
8. 测试A：动词时态 (Test A: Verb Tenses) 38
9. 测试B：动词时态 (Test B: Verb Tenses) 40

第六章 主谓一致 (Subject-Verb Agreement)

1. 预习：主谓一致 (Preview: Subject–verb Agreement) 42
2. ***-s/-es***的发音和拼写 (Pronunciation and Spelling of Final ***-s/-es***) 42
3. 基本的主谓一致问题 (Basic Subject–verb Agreement) 43
4. 主谓一致：表达数量 (Subject–verb Agreement: Using Expressions of Quantity) 43
5. 主谓一致：***there + be***和一些不规则表达的用法
(Subject–verb Agreement: Using ***there + be*** and Some Irregularities) 44
6. 主谓一致 (Subject–verb Agreement) 44

第七章 名 词 (Nouns)

1. ***-s/-es***结尾 (Final ***-s/-es***) 46
2. 复数名词 (Plural Nouns) 47
3. 外来名词的不规则复数形式 (Irregular Foreign Plurals) 47
4. 所有格 (Possessive Nouns) 48
5. 撇号(')的用法 (Using Apostrophes) 49
6. 名词作修饰语 (Using Nouns as Modifiers) 49
7. 名词作修饰语 (Using Nouns as Modifiers) 50
8. 可数名词和不可数名词 (Count and Noncount Nouns) 51
9. 冠词的用法 (Using Articles) 53
10. 数量的表达 (Expressions of Quantity) 55
11. ***a few***和***few***，***a little***和***little***的用法 (Using ***a few/few***; ***a little/little***) 56
12. 带***of***的数量表达 (Using ***of*** in Expressions of Quantity) 56
13. ***one***，***each***，***every***的用法 (Using ***one, each, every***) 58

第八章 代 词 (Pronouns)

1. 人称代词 (Personal Pronouns) 59
2. 代词的一致 (Pronoun Agreement) 60
3. 反身代词 (Reflexive Pronouns) 60
4. 代词的一致 (Pronoun Agreement) 62
5. ***other***的形式 (Forms of ***other***) 62
6. 名词和代词 (Nouns and Pronouns) 64
7. 测试A：名词和代词 (Test A: Nouns and Pronouns) 65
8. 测试B：名词和代词 (Test B: Nouns and Pronouns) 67

第九章 情态动词（一） (Modals, Part 1)

1. 情态动词后的动词形式 (Verb Forms with Modal Auxiliaries) 69
2. 礼貌请求 (Making Polite Requests) 70
3. ***would you mind***的用法 (Using ***would you mind***) 70
4. ***must (not)***和***(do not) have to*** (***Must (not)*** and ***(do not) have to***) 71
5. 动词形式复习：***have to*** (Verb Form Review: ***have to***) 72

6. ***should, ought to, had better*** 73
7. ***be supposed to*** 74
8. ***be supposed to*** 74
9. ***let's, why don't, shall I/we*** 75
10. 用***could***和***should***提建议 (Using ***could*** and ***should*** to Make Suggestions) 76

第十章 情态动词（二） (Modals, Part 2)
1. 表示确定程度：***must***和***may/might/could***
(Degrees of Certainty: ***must*** and ***may/might/could***) 78
2. 情态动词的形式 (Forms of Modals) 79
3. 表示结论：***must***和***must not*** (Making Conclusions: ***must*** and ***must not***) 80
4. 表示能力：***can***和***could*** (Ability: ***can*** and ***could***) 81
5. 表示重复性动作：***would*** (Repeated Action: ***would***) 82
6. ***would rather*** 83
7. 测试A：情态动词和短语情态动词 (Test A: Modals and Phrasal Modals) 84
8. 测试B：情态动词和短语情态动词 (Test B: Modals and Phrasal Modals) 86

第十一章 被动语态 (The Passive)
1. 被动语态的构成 (Forming the Passive) 88
2. 被动语态的构成：疑问句、否定句和肯定句
(Forming the Passive: Questions, Negative, and Affirmative) 89
3. 被动语态的构成 (Forming the Passive) 89
4. 被动语态的用法：及物动词与不及物动词的比较
(Using the Passive: Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs) 91
5. 被动语态的构成 (Forming the Passive) 91
6. 主动语态与被动语态的比较 (Active vs. Passive) 92
7. ***by***短语的用法 (Using the ***by***-phrase) 93
8. 间接宾语用作被动语态的主语 (Indirect Objects as Passive Subjects) 94
9. 主动语态和被动语态 (Active and Passive) 94
10. 现在分词与过去分词的比较 (The Present Participle vs.the Past Participle) 96
11. 现在分词与过去分词的比较 (The Present Participle vs.the Past Participle) 97
12. 情态动词的被动语态 (Passive Modals) 97
13. 情态动词的被动语态 (Passive Modals) 98
14. 情态动词的被动语态 (Passive Modals) 99
15. 静态被动语态 (Stative Passive) 101
16. 静态被动语态 (Stative Passive) 102
17. 静态被动语态 + 介词 (Stative Passive + Prepositions) 103
18. 现在分词与过去分词的比较 (Present vs.Past Participles) 104
19. ***get***与被动语态 (The Passive with ***get***) 105
20. ***get***与被动语态 (The Passive with ***get***) 106
21. 分词形容词 (Participial Adjectives) 107
22. 分词形容词 (Participial Adjectives) 108
23. 动词形式复习：主动和被动 (Verb Form Review: Active and Passive) 109
24. 测试A：被动语态 (Test A: The Passive) 112
25. 测试B：被动语态 (Test B: The Passive) 114

第十二章 名词性从句 (Noun Clauses)
1. 以疑问词开头的疑问句和名词性从句
(Questions and Noun Clauses that Begin with a Question Word) 116
2. 以疑问词开头的疑问句和名词性从句
(Questions and Noun Clauses that Begin with a Question Word) 116
3. 以疑问词开头的疑问句和名词性从句
(Questions and Noun Clauses that Begin with a Question Word) 117
4. 以疑问词开头的疑问句和名词性从句
(Questions and Noun Clauses that Begin with a Question Word) 118
5. 以疑问词开头的疑问句和名词性从句
(Questions and Noun Clauses that Begin with a Question Word) 119

6. 将一般疑问句和特殊疑问句转化为名词性从句
(Changing Yes/No and Information Questions to Noun Clauses) 120
7. 疑问词和*whether*后接不定式的用法
(Question Words and *whether* Followed by Infinitives) 122
8. *that*从句 (*That*-clauses) 123
9. *the fact that*的用法 (Using *the fact that*) 123
10. 直接引语 (Quoted Speech) 124
11. 间接引语 (Reported Speech) 126
12. 间接引语 (Reported Speech) 126
13. 间接引语 (Reported Speech) 127
14. 虚拟语气的用法 (Using the Subjunctive) 129
15. 带有*-ever*的词汇的用法 (Using *-ever* Words) 130
16. 测试A：名词性从句 (Test A: Noun Clauses) 131
17. 测试B：名词性从句 (Test B: Noun Clauses) 133

第十三章 定语从句 (Adjective Clauses)

1. 定语从句的基本句型 (Basic Patterns of Adjective Clauses) 135
2. 定语从句的基本句型 (Basic Patterns of Adjective Clauses) 136
3. 定语从句的基本句型 (Basic Patterns of Adjective Clauses) 137
4. 定语从句的句型 (Adjective Clause Patterns) 138
5. 定语从句：*whose*的用法 (Adjective Clauses: Using *whose*) 138
6. 定语从句：*where*和*when*的用法 (Adjective Clauses: Using *where* and *when*) 139
7. 定语从句 (Adjective Clauses) 139
8. 定语从句：主谓一致 (Adjective Clauses: Subject–verb Agreement) 140
9. 定语从句中标点符号的使用 (Punctuating Adjective Clauses) 140
10. 定语从句中标点符号的使用 (Punctuating Adjective Clauses) 141
11. 定语从句中标点符号的使用 (Punctuating Adjective Clauses) 142
12. 定语从句中标点符号的使用 (Punctuating Adjective Clauses) 143
13. 定语从句中数量的表示方法 (Expressions of Quantity in Adjective Clauses) 143
14. 定语从句 (Adjective Phrases) 143
15. 形容词短语中标点符号的使用 (Punctuating Adjective Phrases) 144
16. 形容词短语 (Adjective Phrases) 144
17. 形容词短语 (Adjective Phrases) 145
18. 改错：定语从句和形容词短语 (Error Analysis:Adjective Clauses and Phrases) 146
19. 测试A：定语从句 (Test A: Adjective Clauses) 147
20. 测试B：定语从句 (Test B: Adjective Clauses) 149

第十四章 动名词和不定式（一） (Gerunds And Infinitives, Part 1)

1. 动名词作介词的宾语 (Gerunds as Objects of Prepositions) 151
2. 动名词作介词的宾语 (Gerunds as Objects of Prepositions) 152
3. 后面接动名词的动词 (Verbs Followed by Gerunds) 152
4. 后面接动词*-ing*形式的固定搭配 (Special Expressions Followed by *-ing*) 153
5. 动名词与不定式的比较 (Gerund vs. Infinitive) 153
6. 后面接不定式的动词 (Verbs Followed by Infinitives) 154
7. 后面接不定式的动词 (Verbs Followed by Infinitives) 155
8. 动名词与不定式的比较 (Gerund vs. Infinitive) 156
9. 动名词与不定式的比较 (Gerund vs. Infinitive) 157
10. 动名词与不定式的比较 (Gerund vs. Infinitive) 158
11. 动名词与不定式的比较 (Gerund vs. Infinitive) 160
12. 动名词与不定式的比较 (Gerund vs. Infinitive) 161
13. 动名词与不定式的比较 (Gerund vs. Infinitive) 162
14. *it*+不定式的用法 (Using *it* + Infinitive) 163

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

第十五章 动名词和不定式（二） (Gerunds And Infinitives, Part 2)

1. ***in order to*** 164
2. 后面接不定式的形容词 (Adjectives Followed by Infinitives) 165
3. ***too***与***very***的比较 (***Too*** vs. ***very***) 165
4. ***too***和***enough***的用法 (Using ***too*** and ***enough***) 166
5. 不定式的被动语态 (Passive Infinitives) 166
6. 动名词的被动语态 (Passive Gerunds) 167
7. 不定式和动名词的被动语态 (Passive Infinitives and Gerunds) 167
8. 不定式和动名词的完成式和其完成式的被动语态
(Past and Past-passive Infinitives and Gerunds) 169
9. 不定式和动名词的完成式和其完成式的被动语态
(Past and Past-passive Infinitives and Gerunds) 169
10. 所有格修饰动名词 (Using a Possessive to Modify a Gerund) 170
11. 动名词和不定式 (Gerunds and Infinitives) 170
12. 感官动词的用法 (Using Verbs of Perception) 172
13. ***let, help***和使役动词 (***Let, help***, and Causative Verbs) 173
14. 动词形式复习 (Verb Form Review) 173
15. 动词形式复习 (Verb Form Review) 175
16. 动词形式复习 (Verb Form Review) 178
17. 测试A：动名词和不定式 (Test A: Gerunds and Infinitives) 181
18. 测试B：动名词和不定式 (Test B: Gerunds and Infinitives) 183

第十六章 并列连词 (Coordinating Conjunctions)

1. 平行结构 (Parallel Structure) 185
2. 平行结构：逗号的使用 (Parallel Structure: Use of Commas) 185
3. 平行结构 (Parallel Structure) 186
4. 平行结构 (Parallel Structure) 187
5. 成对连词：主谓一致 (Paired Conjunctions: Subject–verb Agreement) 187
6. 成对连词 (Paired Conjunctions) 188
7. 连接独立分句：句号和逗号
(Combining Independent Clauses: Periods and Commas) 189
8. 连接独立分句：句号和逗号
(Combining Independent Clauses: Periods and Commas) 189
9. 连接独立分句：句号和逗号
(Combining Independent Clauses: Periods and Commas) 190

第十七章 状语从句 (Adverb Clauses)

1. 状语从句 (Adverb Clauses) 191
2. 句号和逗号 (Periods and Commas) 191
3. 时间状语从句中的动词时态 (Verb Tenses in Adverb Clauses of Time) 192
4. 原因状语从句
(Using Adverb Clauses to Show Cause-and-effect Relationships) 193
5. ***even though***与***because***用法的比较 (Using ***even though*** vs. ***because***) 193
6. 表达直接对比：***while***和***whereas*** (Direct Contrast: ***while*** and ***whereas***) 194
7. ***if***从句 (***If***-clauses) 194
8. ***whether or not***和***even if*** 的用法 (Using ***whether or not*** and ***even if***) 194
9. ***in case***和***in the event that***的用法 (Using ***in case*** and ***in the event that***) 195
10. ***unless***与***if***，***only if***用法的比较 (Using ***unless*** vs. ***if*** and ***only if***) 196
11. 条件状语从句 (Adverb Clauses of Condition) 196
12. ***only if***与***if***用法的比较：主谓倒装
(Using ***only if*** vs. ***if***: Subject–verb Inversion) 197
13. 小结：状语从句 (Summary: Adverb Clauses) 197

第十八章 将状语从句简化为修饰性的副词短语
(Reduction Of Adverb Clauses To Modifying Adverbial Phrases)
1. 将状语从句简化为修饰性的副词短语
(Reduction of Adverb Clauses to Modifying Phrases) 199
2. 修饰性短语 (Modifying Phrases) 199
3. 状语从句和修饰性短语中的动词形式
(Verb Forms in Adverb Clauses and Modifying Phrases) 200
4. 修饰性短语 (Modifying Phrases) 201
5. 修饰性短语 (Modifying Phrases) 201
6. 带***upon***的修饰性短语 (Modifying Phrases with ***upon***) 202
7. 修饰性短语 (Modifying Phrases) 202
8. 测试A：使句意完整 (Test A: Connecting Ideas) 204
9. 测试B：使句意完整 (Test B: Connecting Ideas) 206

第十九章 表示因果、对比和条件关系的关联词
(Connectives That Express Cause And Effect, Contrast, And Condition)
1. ***because***与***because of***的比较 (***Because*** vs. ***because of***) 208
2. ***because***与***therefore***的比较 (***Because*** vs. ***therefore***) 208
3. 表示因果 (Showing Cause and Effect) 209
4. 句号和逗号 (Periods and Commas) 209
5. ***such...that***和***so...that*** (***Such*** ... ***that*** and ***so*** ... ***that***) 210
6. ***such...that***和***so...that*** (***Such*** ... ***that*** and ***so*** ... ***that***) 210
7. ***so that*** 211
8. 原因和结果 (Cause and Effect) 212
9. 表示对比：标点符号 (Showing Contrast: Punctuation) 213
10. ***despite/in spite of***与***even though/although***的比较
(***Despite/in spite of*** vs. ***even though/although***) 213
11. ***despite/in spite of*** 和***even though/although***的用法
(Using ***in spite of /despite*** and ***even though/though/although***) 215
12. 直接对比 (Direct Contrast) 216
13. 原因和结果；表示对比 (Cause and Effect; Showing Contrast) 216
14. ***otherwise***的用法 (Using ***otherwise***) 217
15. 表示条件 (Expressing Conditions) 218
16. 测试A：使句意完整 (Test A: Connecting Ideas) 219
17. 测试B：使句意完整 (Test B: Connecting Ideas) 221

第二十章 条件句和表达愿望的方式 (Conditional Sentences And Wishes)
1. 条件句：现在时/将来时 (Conditional Sentences: Present/Future) 223
2. 条件句：过去时 (Conditional Sentences: Past Time) 223
3. 条件句：现在时/将来时和过去时
(Conditional Sentences: Present/Future and Past Time) 224
4. 条件句 (Conditional Sentences) 225
5. 条件句中进行时形式和"混合时间"的用法
(Using Progressive Forms and "Mixed Time"in Conditional Sentences) 225
6. 条件句中进行时形式和"混合时间"的用法
(Using Progressive Forms and "Mixed Time"in Conditional Sentences) 226
7. if的省略 (Omitting ***if***) 227
8. if的省略 (Omitting ***if***) 227
9. 暗含的条件 (Implied Conditions) 227
10. 复习：条件句 (Review: Conditional Sentences) 228
11. 复习：条件句 (Review: Conditional Sentences) 229
12. ***as if / as though*** 230
13. ***wish***的用法 (Using ***wish***) 231
14. ***wish***的用法 (Using ***wish***) 232
15. 条件 (Conditionals) 233
16. 测试A：条件句 (Test A: Conditional Sentences) 235
17. 测试B：条件句 (Test B: Conditional Sentences) 237

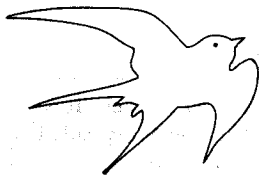
附 录 增补语法单元 (Supplementary Grammar Units)

1.主语、动词和宾语 (Subjects, Verbs, and Objects) A1
2.及物动词与不及物动词的比较 (Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs) A1
3.识别介词 (Identifying Prepositions) A2
4.句子成分 (Sentence Elements) A2
5.形容词和副词 (Adjectives and Adverbs) A2
6.形容词和副词 (Adjectives and Adverbs) A3
7.句中副词 (Midsentence Adverbs) A3
8.系动词 (Linking Verbs) A4
9.系动词；形容词和副词 (Linking Verbs; Adjectives and Adverbs) A5
10.复习：疑问句的基本形式 (Review: Basic Question Forms) A6
11.一般疑问句和特殊疑问句 (Yes/No and Information Questions) A7
12.一般疑问句和特殊疑问句 (Yes/No and Information Questions) A8
13.特殊疑问句 (Information Questions) A10
14.特殊疑问句 (Information Questions) A11
15.否定疑问句 (Negative Questions) A12
16.反意疑问句 (Tag Questions) A13
17.缩写 (Contractions) A13
18.***not***和***no***的用法 (Using ***not*** and ***no***) A14
19.避免“重复两次否定” (Avoiding “Double Negatives”) A15
20.以否定词开头的句子 (Beginning a Sentence with a Negative Word) A15
21.介词搭配 (Preposition Combinations) A15
22.介词搭配 (Preposition Combinations) A16
23.介词搭配 (Preposition Combinations) A16
24.介词搭配 (Preposition Combinations) A17
25.介词搭配 (Preposition Combinations) A18
26.介词搭配 (Preposition Combinations) A19

补充练习 动词短语 (Phrasal Verbs)

1. 动词短语 (Phrasal Verbs) A22
2. 动词短语 (Phrasal Verbs) A23
3. 动词短语 (Phrasal Verbs) A24
4. 动词短语 (Phrasal Verbs) A25
5. 动词短语 (Phrasal Verbs) A25
6. 动词短语 (Phrasal Verbs) A26
7. 动词短语 (Phrasal Verbs) A27
8. 动词短语 (Phrasal Verbs) A29

答 案 答案1



第一章　动词时态概述

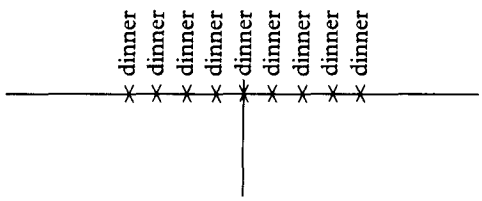
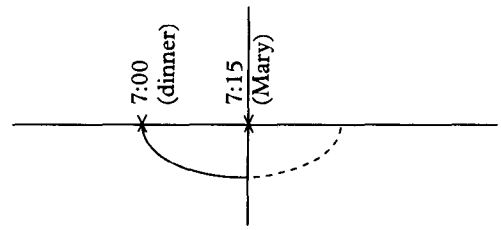
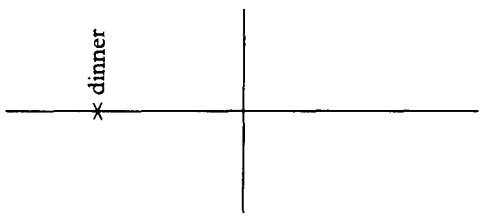
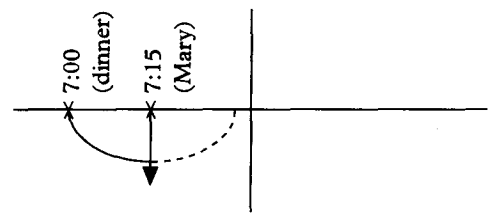
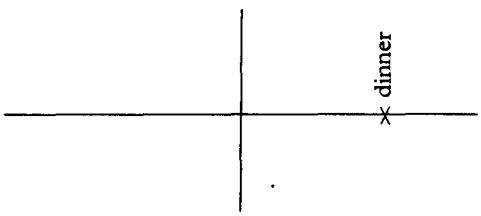
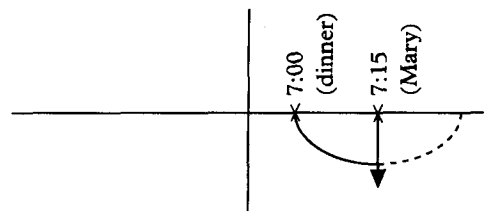
◇ 练习1　动词时态　(表1-1 → 1-5)

题目为A、B二人的对话，用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. A: I'm going to ask you some questions so that we can practice verb tenses. What *(you, do)* do you do every day before you come to class? Name one thing.
   B: I *(eat)* eat breakfast.
2. A: What *(you, do)* _____ last night? Name three separate activities.
   B: Last night I *(eat)* _____ dinner. Then I *(visit)* _____ some friends, and later I *(write)* _____ a couple of letters.
3. A: What *(you, do)* _____ right now? What activity is in progress right now, at this exact moment?
   B: Right now I *(talk)* _____ to you. I *(answer)* _____ your questions.
4. A: Where were you at this exact time yesterday? And what activity was in progress then?
   B: Let me think. At this time yesterday, I was at the bookstore. I *(look)* _____ for the books I needed to buy for this class.
5. A: How many questions *(I, ask)* _____ since we began this exercise?
   B: I think you *(ask)* _____ me five or six questions since we began this exercise.
6. A: What *(you, do)* _____ for the past five minutes? In other words, what activity began five minutes ago and has been in progress from then until now?
   B: I *(talk)* _____ to you for the past five minutes. I started talking to you five minutes ago, and I am still talking to you.
7. A: Where *(you, be)* _____ tomorrow morning?
   B: I *(be)* _____ in class tomorrow morning.
8. A: What *(you, do)* _____ at this exact time tomorrow? In other words, what activity will be in progress at this exact same time tomorrow?
   B: Right now I am sitting in the classroom. And at this exact time tomorrow, I *(sit)* _____ in the classroom.
9. A: What *(you, do)* _____ by the time you got to class today? In other words, what is one activity that you had completed before you arrived in class today?
   B: Well, for one thing, I *(eat)* _____ breakfast by the time I got to class today.
10. A: What *(you, do)* _____ by the time you go to bed tonight? Name one activity that you will have completed before you go to bed tonight.
    B: I *(eat)* _____ dinner by the time I go to bed tonight.

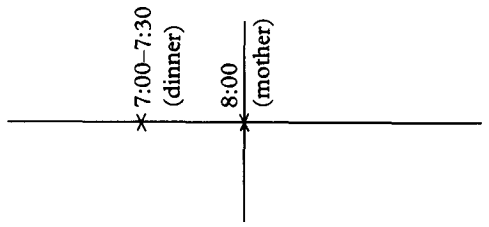
◇ 练习2　动词时态（表1-1 → 1-5）

用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空。

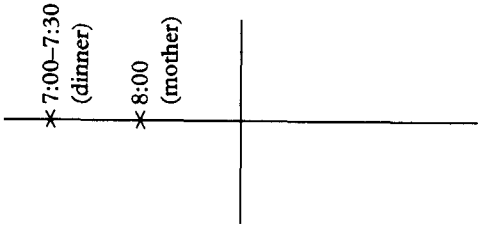
	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE
PRESENT	1. Tom has regular habits. He *(eat)* _____ dinner every day. He has eaten dinner every day since he was a child. He ate dinner every day last month. He ate dinner yesterday. He will eat dinner tomorrow. He will probably eat dinner almost every day until the end of his life. 	4. At 7:00 this evening, Tom started to eat dinner. It is now 7:15. Tom is on the phone because Mary called him. He says, "Can I call you back? I *(eat)* _____ dinner right now. I'll finish soon and will call you back. I don't want my dinner to get cold." Tom's dinner is in progress when Mary calls. 
PAST	2. Tom eats dinner every day. Usually he eats at home, but yesterday, he *(eat)* _____ dinner at a restaurant. 	5. Last week Tom went to a restaurant. He began to eat at 7:00. At 7:15 Mary came into the restaurant, saw Tom, and walked over to say hello. Tom's dinner was still in front of him. He hadn't finished it yet. In other words, when Mary walked into the restaurant, Tom *(eat)* _____ dinner. Tom's dinner was in progress when Mary arrived. 
FUTURE	3. Tom ate dinner yesterday. He eats dinner every day. In all probability, he *(eat)* _____ dinner tomorrow. 	6. Tom will begin his dinner at 7:00 tonight. Mary will arrive at 7:15. It takes Tom 30 minutes to eat his dinner. In other words, when Mary arrives tonight, Tom *(eat)* _____ his dinner. Tom's dinner will be in progress when Mary arrives. 

PERFECT

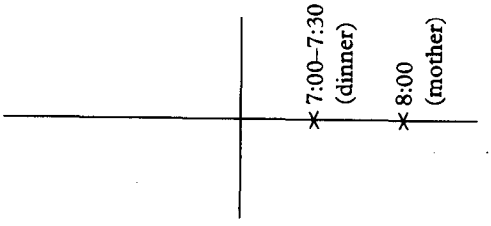
7. Tom finished eating dinner at 7:30 tonight. It is now 8:00, and his mother has just come into the kitchen. She says, "What would you like for dinner? Can I cook something for you?" Tom says, "Thanks Mom, but I *(eat, already)* _____ dinner."



8. Yesterday Tom cooked his own dinner. He began at 7:00 and finished at 7:30. At 8:00 his mother came into the kitchen. She offered to cook some food for Tom, but he *(eat, already)* _____. In other words, Tom had finished his dinner before he talked to his mother.

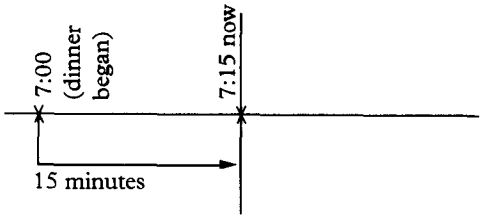


9. Tomorrow Tom will begin dinner at 7:00 and finish at 7:30. His mother will come into the kitchen at 8:00. In other words, Tom *(eat, already)* _____ dinner by the time his mother walks into the kitchen.

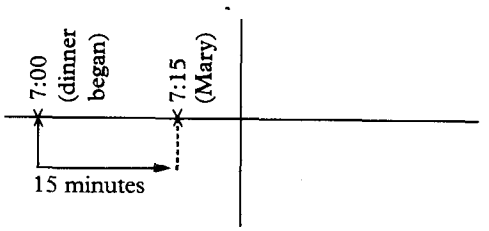


PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

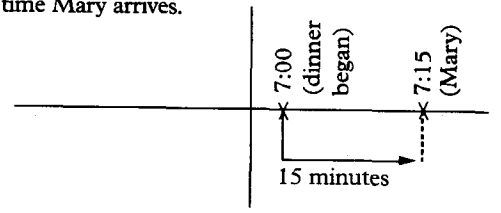
10. Tom began to eat dinner at 7:00 tonight. It is now, at this moment, 7:15. Tom *(eat)* _____ his dinner for 15 minutes, but he hasn't finished yet. In other words, his dinner has been in progress for 15 minutes.



11. Last week Tom went to a restaurant. He began to eat at 7:00. At 7:15 Mary came into the restaurant, saw Tom, and walked over to say hello. Tom's dinner was still in front of him. He hadn't finished it yet. In other words, when Mary walked into the restaurant, Tom *(eat)* _____ dinner. Tom's dinner was in progress when Mary arrived.



12. Tonight Tom will go to a restaurant. He will begin to eat at 7:00. At 7:15 Mary will come into the restaurant, see Tom, and walk over to say hello. Tom's dinner will still be in front of him. He won't have finished it yet. In other words, when Mary walks into the restaurant tomorrow, Tom *(eat)* _____ dinner for 15 minutes. Tom's dinner will have been in progress for 15 minutes by the time Mary arrives.



此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com