

朗文英语语法教程(英文版)

LONGMAN

Advanced Learners' Grammar

A self-study reference & practice book with answers

Mark Foley & Diane Hall



外教社

上海外语教育出版社
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS



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Advanced Learners' Grammar

《朗文英语语法教程》2003年由培生教育出版公司出版。全书用英文写成，语言简单易懂，适合我国英语专业学生、广大英语教师和其他中高级水平英语学习者使用。本书不仅可以作为语法教材课堂使用，也可以用于学习者个人自学和英语工作者备查。

与一般语法图书相比，《朗文英语语法教程》有以下几个特色：

- 内容新。本书不但精选了从句到篇的主要语法项目，囊括了一般语法书的所有内容；而且因它出版时间近，书中提供了一些语法现象的最新信息，如关于美国英语和英国英语在非真实条件句中的用法区别，对消极的、不愉快情况的预测很少用 *should* 而用 *will* 的介绍等等。
- 重视实践练习。本书每一章在语法理论知识的介绍之后，有针对该语法现象的练习和操练，适时地巩固所学知识。
- 设置诊断性练习。在本书正文之前，相对全书的36个章节一一设置了诊断性练习，以帮助读者发现自己的弱项和不足而进行针对性的有选择的学习。
- 别具一格的卡通插图。本书在语法理论讲解和练习实践中配有大量的幽默插图，它们不仅使学习的过程变得轻松有趣，更重要的是这些插图一目了然地凸现出相关语法现象，弥补了文字叙述的不足。
- 语言自然地道。书中所用例句多选自英国国家语料库和朗文语料库。

ISBN 7-81095-754-6



9 787810 957540 >

定价：35.00 元



H314
Y56

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上海外语教育出版社

Pearson Education Limited

Edinburgh Gate

Harlow

Essex

CM20 2JE

England

and Associated Companies throughout the world.

www.Longman.com

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Development editor: David Lott. Produced for the publishers by Bluestone Press, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, UK. Design by Keith Rigley. Copy-edited by Sue Harmes. Illustrations by Anthony Seldon (pages 55, 72, 74, 109, 111, 125, 137, 161, 188, 195, 203, 208, 213, 215, 232, 278, 298, 303, 324, 327), Anthony Maher (pages 59, 64, 65, 80, 98, 124, 133, 191, 206, 290, 294, 297, 314, 322) and Jean de Lemos (pages 76, 91, 116, 166), all of Graham-Cameron Illustration.

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The authors would like to thank David Lott, Kenna Bourke and Christina Ruse for their editorial input into this book. They would like to acknowledge the assistance of staff and students at the following institutions for piloting the materials: Wimbledon School of English, Westminster Kingsway College, and the College of North West London. They would also like to thank the following for reporting on the manuscript: Valeria Arva, Centre for English Training, ELTE University, Budapest, Hungary; Rolf Donald, Eastbourne School of English, UK; Özden Ergül, TC Maltepe Üniversitesi, Istanbul, Turkey. Tatyana Goucher, Diplomatic Academy, Moscow, Russia; Bernie Hayden, UK; Olha Madylyus, British Council, Thessaloniki, Greece; Michael Nutt, UK; Ludmilla Pastushenko, National Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv, Ukraine; Jelena Timotijevic, University of Brighton, UK; Dorina Vant, Liceul de Informatica Brasov, Brasov, Romania; Berrin Yildiz, Doğu Üniversitesi, Istanbul, Turkey.

This edition of *Longman Advanced Learner's Grammar: A Self-Study Reference and Practice Book with Answers*, First Edition is published by arrangement with Pearson Education Limited.

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序 言

《朗文英语语法教程》(英文版)是一本兼有参考书和练习册双重功能的语法书。共36单元,配有36套练习题(附答案)和36套诊断性测试题(附答案)。特色如下:

1、精选和深入浅出地处理从词法、句法到语篇的主要语法项目,既有知识性,又有实践性,既有系统,又有重点。

2、练习量大面广,形式多样,富有启发性和实用性,既能巩固语法知识,又有助于培养活用语言的能力。

3、随处可见参见符号▶,方便读者查阅,比如做完一套诊断性测试题后,如对某答案有疑问,只要看一下▶所示之某单元某小节,便可知其所以然。

4、举例常作正误对比,句前打×者表示语法错误,句前打✓者表示语法正确,一目了然,如be able to 不能跟不定式被动态:

× This book is able to be used by complete beginners.

✓ This book can be used by complete beginners.

将例句放在方括号内[example]表示非规范用法,如关于否定转移:

[I think I won't pass the exam.]

✓ I don't think I'll pass the exam.

5、对需加注意的语法点用①提示,如在It's time后面的that-分句中不能用否定式动词:

× It's time we didn't stay.

6、对英国英语和美国英语的用法差异也用①提请注意,如在表示与过去事态相反的if-分句中美国英语现可用would+have+-ed替代had+-ed,这种用法在英国英语中也逐渐多见,虽然许多人认为不算正当:

US: If the play would have finished on time, we wouldn't have missed the train.

Br: If the play had finished on time, we wouldn't have missed the train.

本书重在解决实际问题,提高英语水平和应试能力,可供中等以上英语水平读者自学使用,对大学生和大中学校英语教师也有参考价值。

张月祥
上海外国语大学

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Introduction

The *Advanced Learners' Grammar* is a comprehensive advanced level grammar of the English language with cross-referenced practice exercises and a full set of diagnostic tests.

What's in this book?

The *Advanced Learners' Grammar* consists of:

- 36 diagnostic tests and a test key
- 36 units of grammar explanation with practice exercises
- double-page Round ups of key areas of grammar
- an answer key for practice exercises

Who is it for?

The *Advanced Learners' Grammar* is for students who are at or above the level of the Cambridge First Certificate Examination (or equivalent). It can be used by students preparing for the Cambridge Advanced or Proficiency or other similar examinations, or by advanced students who are not preparing for examinations at all.

What kind of grammar?

In addition to describing traditional grammar 'rules', the *Advanced Learners' Grammar* examines the close relationship between grammar and vocabulary in English. The grammar explanations cover areas such as multi-word verbs, prepositions and reporting verbs and many where grammar and vocabulary are closely linked; useful word lists, charts and Round ups are also included. The explanations highlight common errors and areas of potential confusion and explain the differences between British and American usage. The importance of context and levels of formality are fully described, and examples are given which reflect up-to-date, idiomatic speech and writing. Many of the examples have been taken from the BNC/Longman corpus. The *Advanced Learners' Grammar* also contains units on text structure and discourse, as these areas are essential for the advanced student to develop beyond the confines of simple grammar and sentence structure.

What kind of practice?

The *Advanced Learners' Grammar* generally contains four pages of practice exercises for every four pages of grammar explanation. There is a variety of types of exercises, ranging from simple gap-filling, matching and transformation tasks to complex manipulation of text. Each unit contains at least one exercise that is typical of the tasks found in advanced level examinations such as the Cambridge Advanced and Proficiency.

How do I use it?

You can use the *Advanced Learners' Grammar* in a number of different ways.

Either:

- Use the Contents (pages 3–7) to find a unit which interests you.

4 The future (1) (► Diagnostic test 4, page 13)

4.1	Prediction	he will make; he is going to make; he will be making; etc.	72
4.2	Decisions and intentions	I will make; I am going to make	73
4.3	Arrangements	I'm meeting; I will be meeting	74
4.4	Other future meanings	timetables; qualifying future forms; etc.	75

Read through the explanation sections and do the practice exercises which follow. You can check your answers to the exercises in the key.

Or:

- Use the Index (pages 374–384) to find a particular area in which you need practice.

predictions

about the future 4.1A, 4.1C–D, 4.4C, 18.1A
be going to + infinitive 4.1B

- The explanations are composed of sections which are divided into sub-sections

4.1 PREDICTION

4.1A We use *will/won't* (the future simple) to talk about predictions which are based on guesswork, analysis or judgement. We use *will/won't* with all persons and with personal and impersonal subjects:
will/won't + infinitive

- Read the sections or sub-sections that are listed in the index and then do the related practice exercises. There is a reference above each exercise which shows which section or sections it is practising.

1 4.1, 4.2

Complete the dialogues according to the cartoons and using the verbs in brackets. Use *will/won't*, *will/won't be* + verb *-ing*, *will/won't have* + past participle or *be going to*.

Or:

- Use the Diagnostic tests (pages 10–45) to identify your areas of weakness. Do the test for a particular area of grammar, for example, the future.

Diagnostic test 4

The future (1)

Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete these sentences. Use one of these structures: *will/won't*, *shall*, *be going to*, *will/won't be* + *-ing*, *will/won't have* + past participle, *will/won't have* + *been* + *-ing*, present continuous or present simple.

- Then check your answers in the Key to the diagnostic tests (pages 344–353). Each answer contains one or more reference numbers. Circle the reference numbers for the items you answered incorrectly, read those sub-sections in the explanation section and then do the related practice exercises.

TEST 4

- 1 will find ► 4.1A
- 2 'I'll probably sell ► 4.1A, 4.4C
- 3 are going to win ► 4.1B

Tip: when doing the diagnostic tests, it may be better to write your answers on a separate sheet of paper, so that you can refer to it easily when you check the key.

Symbols

The following symbols are used in the grammar explanations:

- ❗ = particular problem or exception; take note
- = refer to this particular section in another unit
- ✓ *example* = grammatically correct
- ✗ *example* = grammatically incorrect
- [*example*] = non-standard usage

Diagnostic test 1

Present tenses

Write the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use only the present simple (e.g. *arrives/doesn't arrive*) or the present continuous (e.g. *is/are arriving*).

Example

It's nearly half past ten. *Do they always eat*
(they/always/eat) this late in Spain?

- 1 Carina (enjoy) hospital dramas so she (watch) *ER* every week.
- 2 Japanese cooking (not use) a lot of dairy food.
- 3 the interest rate (usually/change) because of inflation?
- 4 Graham won't give up cigarettes. He (smoke) about fifty a day.
- 5 Britney Spears (stay) in the Waldorf Astoria on this visit to New York.
- 6 We (take) a two-week winter holiday in Gstaad every year.
- 7 I (feed) the neighbour's cat this week while she's in hospital.
- 8 The court (not/usually/send) first-time offenders to prison, but it is possible in exceptional circumstances.
- 9 Then you (mix) all the ingredients together quickly and (put) the mixture in a hot oven for twenty minutes.
- 10 I can see the leaders. The three front runners (turn) the corner into the stadium complex now.
- 11 Julie, listen to this. It's Thursday evening and I (get) home really late from the club, and she (say) to me ...
- 12 Hewitt certainly (not/play) his best tennis at the moment.
- 13 Hurry up and buy your sandwich! Here (come) the bus!
- 14 'Sorry I haven't phoned. I lost my address book.' 'Oh, you (always/lose) your address book! Why don't you keep everything on the computer?'
- 15 The part-time philosophy course (consist of) twenty evening lectures and five full-day seminars.
- 16 (you/think) we should allow more than an hour to get to the station?
- 17 We can't leave a ten-year-old child on her own. What on earth (you/think) of?
- 18 Don't ask him! He (be) really difficult at the moment.
- 19 Would you like to try these champagnes? We (taste) them to write a review for the wine club newsletter.
- 20 We (guarantee) that you won't be disappointed with the performance of our new washing machine.

Diagnostic test 2

Past tenses

Underline the correct verb form in *italics*.

Example

The Incas didn't have/weren't having a written script.

- 1 The pool in the hotel was absolutely filthy so we didn't swam/swim in it.
- 2 We stoped/stopped at the first service station we came across.
- 3 The thieves ran out of the bank, jumped/were jumping into their car and sped away up the high street.
- 4 Ramses II was ruling/ruled over ancient Egypt for more than fifty years.
- 5 Intervention was urgently required – the starving children grew/were growing weaker by the day and there was/was being little sign of an end to the drought.
- 6 By the middle of the nineteen sixties many parts of Europe experienced/were experiencing a tremendous economic boom.
- 7 Jim left/was leaving on the early flight the next morning so he made his excuses and left the party before midnight.
- 8 Many of the survivors worked/were working in the fields when the earthquake struck.
- 9 Phil stood at the door soaked from head to toe; he had been running/was running in the rain.
- 10 Denise had to leave school early on Wednesday because she took/was taking her driving test.
- 11 By the third month of the war rebel forces took/had taken most of the province.
- 12 At the time of the trial last summer Hinkley had been/was in prison for eight months.
- 13 We missed the first act of the play because when we arrived at the theatre the performance already started/had already started.
- 14 At midnight Mr Rochester had climbed/climbed the stairs and went into his bedchamber.
- 15 The early rains were a disappointment as we expected/had expected to reach the coast before the monsoon set in.
- 16 At the time of the take-over the company's shares had declined/had been declining in value for several months.
- 17 Brendan was surprised to find the gas tank empty as he had only been using/had only used the truck twice that week.
- 18 Before the advent of satellite television viewers didn't used to have/use to have a very wide selection of channels.
- 19 The staff were used/used to be paid weekly but now they receive a monthly salary.
- 20 Things have certainly changed – there would be/used to be loads of small shops around here when I was young.

Diagnostic test 3

Past to present tenses

Underline the best choice of words in *italics*.

Example

Has the package arrived/Did the package arrive safely yesterday?

- 1 We still hold meetings in the old manor house, which *stood*/*has stood* on the same spot for over two hundred years.
- 2 Beethoven *has written*/*wrote* some of the most accomplished symphonies you will ever listen to.
- 3 I *didn't see*/*haven't seen* Keith at all yesterday morning.
- 4 The nurses' strike *increased*/*has increased* the current waiting time for minor surgery by two to three weeks.
- 5 Only one British female astronaut *spent*/*has spent* time on a space station.
- 6 News is coming in of an incident in Parliament. A group of armed men *surrounded*/*has surrounded* the building and is holding hostages.
- 7 He's really much more handsome in the flesh than I *thought*/*have thought*.
- 8 We *eat*/*have been eating* much less beef recently because of the crisis, but we think it's safe to start again now.
- 9 This country *has been welcoming*/*has welcomed* the latest influx of political refugees from the Balkans.
- 10 The incidence of street crime *has risen*/*has been rising* by five per cent in the last two months.

All of the sentences below contain a grammatical mistake. Find and correct the mistakes.

Example

My family ~~is living~~ in this country for over twenty years. *has been living/has lived*

- 11 Hurry up! We have been waited for you for twenty minutes!
- 12 We have been using this supplier since two years and we've never had problems before.
- 13 There were seven police dramas on TV so far this week – and it's only Thursday!
- 14 Only halfway through the financial year and British Aerospace already announced that its pre-tax profits will be down by seventy per cent.
- 15 The Indian Government has imposed a ban on tiger hunting five years ago.
- 16 Several drivers have been badly injured during the 1999 racing season.
- 17 This farm is growing organic vegetables for more than ten years now.
- 18 She has been playing with the symphony orchestra three times this season.
- 19 'I haven't seen you for ages.' 'No, I've travelled in South-East Asia.'
- 20 Oasis has been recording a new album. It was a great success on its release last week.

Diagnostic test 4

The future (1)

Write the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences. Use one of these structures: *will, shall, be going to, will be + -ing, will have + past participle, will have + been + -ing, present continuous or present simple.*

Example

'Have you booked a holiday yet for this year?'

'Yes, we *are taking* (take) a cruise around the Caribbean in November.'

- 1 I've taken the 10.40 to Bristol every Friday for three years and it's always half empty. Believe me, you (find) a seat.
- 2 My father's approaching retirement age, so he (probably/sell) the business next year.
- 3 Going by all of the recent polls, the social democrats (win) next week's election by a huge majority.
- 4 Look at those black clouds. It (rain) this afternoon.
- 5 I'm going on holiday tomorrow. This time next Tuesday afternoon I (ski) down a mountain!
- 6 At our next wedding anniversary we (be/married) for twenty-five years.
- 7 'You speak very good Chinese.' 'Thank you. It's not surprising; I (live) in Beijing for eight years next month.'
- 8 Sit down and watch the TV; I (just/finish) this letter quickly before I join you.
- 9 Your driving test is next Tuesday, so (we/have) a two-hour session on Monday?
- 10 'Have your parents decided whether you can come to the festival next weekend?' 'Not yet, but they can't stop me. I (come) with you.'
- 11 I've won the jackpot on the lottery and I (spend) it all straight away!
- 12 I've just been to the council meeting. It looks like they (build) a new shopping centre in town.
- 13 I've just heard a rumour that your favourite jazz singer (come) to give a concert in our village!
- 14 'Have you looked at the new financial report yet?' 'No, but I (stay) at home this evening so I can study it then.'
- 15 The takeover is going ahead, I'm afraid, so we (make) some redundancies in the New Year.
- 16 Erm, I don't want to be rude, but (you/stay) with us for long when you come over to Britain?
- 17 The plane (take off) at 10.45, so we had better check in by 8.45.
- 18 Sunrise (be) at 6.40 a.m. tomorrow.
- 19 Mr Fellows (play) golf tomorrow afternoon, as usual, so you can catch him on the golf course.
- 20 The decorator won't finish the work until you (pay) him what you owe.