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Grammar for IELTS with answers

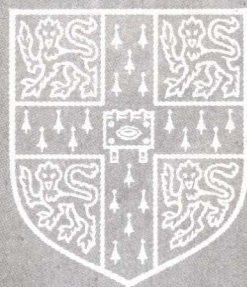
剑桥雅思语法

DIANA HOPKINS (英) 编著
PAULINE CULLEN (英)

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- 剑桥资深语法专家为全球雅思考生量身定做
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西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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Key: l = left, c = centre, r = right, t = top, b = bottom

Picture Research by Hilary Luckcock

To the student

Who is this book for?

本书适用于任何一位准备参加雅思考试的考生。虽然雅思考试中没有专门的语法测试项，但是正确使用语法对于在雅思考试中取得好成绩至关重要。

本书包含了雅思考试中可能出现的所有语法点，既可用于雅思备考教程，也可作为英语语言课程的额外语法练习。本书可供语言培训课程使用，也可作为考生自学的辅导教材。

How do I use this book?

本书有两种使用方法。方法一：从第一单元开始循序渐进直至最后一单元。方法二：使用前先做一下第vii页的学前测试，找到自己最需要提高的部分并从该单元开始学习。

What is in this book?

本书共包含25个单元，每单元由4部分组成：

A: Context listening

本部分介绍了与雅思考试相关的语法内容，使考生学习Grammar部分时更容易理解语法知识，另外还为考生提供了必要的听力练习。考生可以听录音并回答问题，然后在学习Grammar部分之前对照答案进行检查。

B: Grammar

考生在进行语法练习之前应先学习本部分内容。书中的每个语法点均附有解释和范例。在做Grammar exercises部分时也可回顾本部分内容。

C: Grammar exercises

考生可在此部分进行语法练习并对照书后答案进行检查。

D: Test practice

每单元均有测试题目，有助于考生练习雅思考试中的不同部分。测试题目之后附有针对某个特定语法点的额外练习。

The Key

答案包括：

- 所有练习的答案。做完练习后可与答案进行核对，如果有问题，可通过答案了解哪些语法点需要再次学习、巩固。
- Test practice部分各种题型的解题技巧。
- Test practice部分所有写作试题的样本答案。考生可在完成答题后参考该部分，仔细揣摩样本答案的语言使用和思路组织。

Recording scripts

书中附有每单元Context listening部分的录音文本。考生应在解答完问题之后再阅读此部分。阅读录音文本时再次结合听录音材料对雅思考生而言是富有成效的练习方式。

The Entry test

使用本书前先做Entry test中的习题，然后对照答案进行检查，从而认识到自己语法学习中的不足，根据个人情况选择需要重点学习哪个单元。

To the teacher

本书精确而全面地讲解了顺利通过雅思考试需要掌握的必备语法知识，既可作为雅思考生的自学材料，也可供课堂教学使用。

The Entry test

此部分可以帮助考生诊断语法错误并了解亟待提高的语法点，既适合个人练习也可作为课堂练习使用。

A: Context listening

本部分适合课堂使用。许多内容可用于小组或学生的两两练习。

B: Grammar

本部分适合个人学习。如果有特别需要强调的语法点，可与学生展开讨论。

C: Grammar exercises

本部分既可在课上使用也可作为课后作业。教师可鼓励学生独立练习或一起讨论练习中的难点。

D: Test practice

本部分包含了基于每单元语法点的测试题目，通过练习这些题目，可使学生熟悉雅思考试的题型。每道题目后面都紧跟一个Grammar focus task，旨在提高学生对该单元所包含的特定语言点的认识。本书在听力、学术类阅读、普通培训类阅读、学术类写作、普通培训类写作的每一部分都至少包含一个练习题目。

在课堂上，对于未通过雅思考试的学生而言，教师可重点使用Test practice部分对学生进行额外训练。本书为所有学生提供了宝贵的语法练习机会，同时也为学术英语（EAP）课程提供了有效的教学资源。

Entry test

You can do this test before using the book to help you choose what to study. Choose the correct answer, A, B or C, for each question. When you have finished, check your answers on page 223. The key tells you which units are most important for you.

- 1 Most university students on campus in their first year.
A lives
B live
C are living
- 2 From this graph we can see that the economy at the moment.
A improves
B improve
C is improving
- 3 They personal computers when my father was a student.
A hadn't
B didn't have
C weren't having
- 4 I want to be a practising doctor but now I'm more interested in research.
A was used to
B used to
C would
- 5 The teacher us how to do the experiment when the fire bell rang.
A showed
B shown
C was showing
- 6 I finished my essay yesterday but it in to the tutor yet.
A I've given
B I haven't given
C I didn't give
- 7 the experiment three times now with different results each time!
A We've done
B We did
C We've been doing
- 8 When I arrived the lecture so I didn't find it easy to follow.
A started
B had started
C had been starting
- 9 She well at school but that changed when she became friends with a different group of girls.
A did
B had done
C had been doing
- 10 the doctor at 2.00 this afternoon so I can't go to the lecture.
A I'm seeing
B I see
C I will see
- 11 My sister economics and politics when she goes to university.
A is going to study
B studies
C will study
- 12 While we're working on the project our boss on a beach in Greece!
A will sit
B will have sat
C will be sitting

- 13 If the trend continues, the average income by 107% by 2020.
A will increase
B will have increased
C will be increasing
- 14 You can base your geography assignment on country - it doesn't matter which.
A a
B some
C any
- 15 There aren't places left on the course so you'd better apply soon.
A much
B many
C lots of
- 16 I don't know whether to accept the job offer. It's
A a difficult decision
B the difficult decision
C difficult decision
- 17 For those of you new to the company, this leaflet is full of
A a valuable information
B the valuable information
C valuable information
- 18 The manager interviewed candidates in turn.
A each of the
B each
C every
- 19 I know it's not much of a present but I made it
A me
B myself
C by myself
- 20 You should visit Bath. It's city.
A a historical and interesting
B a historical interesting
C an interesting historical
- 21 The government has released some data showing how schools are not providing an adequate education to our children.
A shocking
B shock
C shocked
- 22 You really should go to Namibia. The scenery is stunning and the people are very friendly.
A very
B fairly
C absolutely
- 23 This factory produces some of cameras in the world.
A best
B the best
C the most best
- 24 people live in the countryside than 100 years ago.
A Less
B Few
C Fewer
- 25 The bookshop the end of the road is excellent.
A at
B on
C in

- 26 There were millions of people around the world the football match live on television.
A watched
B watching
C were watching
- 27 Scientists finally find a cure for the disease after years of research.
A managed to
B can
C could
- 28 She got a terrible mark in the exam so she very hard at all.
A mustn't have worked
B can't have worked
C didn't work
- 29 What in order to get a permit to work in your country?
A do I need to do
B must I do
C ought I do
- 30 When you write your essays you copy ideas from books without referencing them properly.
A mustn't
B don't have to
C have to
- 31 Doctors have us to cut down on salt in our diets if we want to reduce the risk of getting heart disease.
A insisted
B suggested
C advised
- 32 this newspaper report, more women smoke than men nowadays.
A Apparently
B According to
C Supposedly
- 33 My parents encouraged this course.
A me to do
B me doing
C me do
- 34 What will you do if
A you don't get a good IELTS score?
B you didn't get a good IELTS score?
C you won't get a good IELTS score?
- 35 A recent government report has warned that we act immediately to reduce pollution, there will be serious consequences for the planet.
A provided that
B in case
C unless
- 36 If I didn't have to work tonight,
A I'd be able to relax now.
B I'm able to relax now.
C I'll be able to relax now.
- 37 I wish that man tapping his fingers on the table. It's really annoying me.
A stopped
B had stopped
C would stop
- 38 I'm aiming a band 7 in IELTS.
A on
B for
C to

- 39 Do you have any knowledge
how our education system works?
A of
B on
C for
- 40 The minister is responsible
for education has just resigned.
A which
B who
C what
- 41 The University of St Andrews
is the oldest university in Scotland.
A which was founded in 1413
B , which was founded in 1413,
C , that was founded in 1413,
- 42 Many children these days do not have a
healthy diet. is possible that
this is because less healthy foods are
cheaper than healthy ones.
A What
B That
C It
- 43 The charity is trying to find ways to
save and the world's
endangered animal species.
A the charity is trying to find ways to
protect
B to find ways to protect
C protect
- 44 In the past we threw a lot of our
kitchen waste away, but today many
items such as plastic bottles and
newspapers
A are recycled
B recycle
C need recycling
- 45 I can't pick you up from the station on
Wednesday because on that
day.
A I'm fixing my car
B I'm having my car fixed
C I need my car fixed
- 46 These drugs are the best medicine
available as a treatment at the moment,
..... they are expensive,
unfortunately.
A although
B because
C so
- 47 Learning a foreign language is important
because it helps you to understand other
cultures better. it can be a
useful skill in many areas of work.
A However,
B Despite this,
C In addition,
- 48 I can't go to the conference as
I've got to go to Sydney on business.
A Frankly
B Unfortunately
C Personally
- 49 I think it's useful to write an
outline of your essay before you start to
write the first draft.
A Interestingly,
B Definitely,
C Personally,
- 50 The of dark red spots is one
of the first signs of the disease.
A appearance
B appearing
C appear

(答案请见P223)

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A Context listening

- 1** You are going to hear a woman interviewing a student for a survey about what people do in their free time. Before you listen, look at the pictures. Which activities do you think the student does in his free time?



- 2** **1** Listen and check if you were right.

- 3** **1** Listen again and decide if the following statements are true or false. If a statement is false, write the correction.

- 1 Peter is waiting for his friends.
- 2 He isn't studying much this month.
- 3 His parents own a shop.
- 4 He practises the guitar most mornings.
- 5 He frequently uses the Internet.
- 6 His cousin is living in America at the moment.
- 7 Peter doesn't support any football teams.

- 4** Look at your answers to Exercise 3 and answer these questions.

- 1 Which sentences are about a situation that is permanent or a fact?
- 2 Which sentences are about everyday habits?
- 3 Which sentence is about an action happening at the moment of speaking?
- 4 Which sentences are about a temporary situation?

B Grammar

1 Present simple (一般现在时)

+	verb/verb + (e)s	<i>He plays tennis.</i>
-	do/does not + verb	<i>She doesn't play tennis.</i>
?	do/does ... + verb?	<i>Do you play tennis?</i>

一般现在时用于:

- ◆ 经常性的习惯或反复发生的动作:

I get up really early and practise for an hour or so most days.

I use the Internet just about every day.

描述频率的词汇包括: (如 *always, generally, normally, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never, every day, every evening*).

- ◆ 永久性的情况或状态:

My parents own a restaurant.

⚠ 要表达某件事持续了多久时, 应使用现在完成时, 而非一般现在时。

I have worked there since I was 15. (not I work there since I was 15 : see Unit 3)

- ◆ 陈述事实或广为接受的真理:

Students don't generally have much money.

If you heat water to 100°C, it boils. (see Unit 17)

在表示这个意义的时候, 常使用下列词汇: *generally, mainly, normally, usually, traditionally*。

- ◆ 提供指导或指示:

You go down to the traffic lights, then you turn left.

To start the programme, first you click on the icon on the desktop.

- ◆ 讲述故事、电影、书籍和戏剧:

In the film, the tea lady falls in love with the Prime Minister.

2 Present continuous (现在进行时)

+	am/is/are + verb + -ing	<i>He's living in Thailand.</i>
-	am/is/are not + verb + -ing	<i>I'm not living in Thailand.</i>
?	am/is/are ... + verb + -ing?	<i>Are they living in Thailand?</i>

现在进行时用于:

- ◆ 现在的情况或状态:

I'm studying really hard for my exams.

My cousin is living in Thailand at the moment. (= he doesn't normally live there)

此类经常使用的单词或短语包括: *at the moment, currently, now, this week/month/year*。

- ◆ 说话间正在发生的动作:

I'm waiting for my friends.

- ◆ 趋势或正在变化的情况:

*The Internet is **making** it easier for people to stay in touch with each other.*

*The price of petrol is **rising** dramatically.*

- ◆ 经常发生的动作, 常与 *always*、*constantly*、*continually*、*forever* 这类副词连用, 表示羡慕、批评等情绪: *always*、*constantly*、*continually*、*forever*。

*My mum's **always saying** I don't help enough! (complaint)*

*He's **always visiting** exciting places! (envy)*

3 State verbs (状态动词)

因为状态动词本身的意思是想表述一种事实而不是暂时的事情, 所以状态动词通常并不出现在现在进行时的句子里。状态动词表达想法、感情、感知、占有和描述等状态。

以下是一些状态动词的例子:

- ◆ 想法: *agree*、*assume*、*believe*、*disagree*、*forget*、*hope*、*know*、*regret*、*remember*、*suppose*、*think*、*understand*。

*I **assume** you're too busy to play computer games.*

- ◆ 感情: *adore*、*despise*、*dislike*、*enjoy*、*feel*、*hate*、*like*、*love*、*mind*、*prefer*、*want*。

*Do you **mind** if I ask you a few questions?*

*I **love** music.*

- ◆ 感知: *feel*、*hear*、*see*、*smell*、*taste*。

*This pudding **smells** delicious.*

▲ 当谈论事情正在发生时, 可以使用 *can*:

*I **can smell** something burning.*

- ◆ 占有: *have*、*own*、*belong*。

*My parents **own** a restaurant.*

- ◆ 描述: *appear*、*contain*、*look*、*look like*、*mean*、*resemble*、*seem*、*smell*、*sound*、*taste*、*weigh*。

*You **look like** your mother. (= a permanent situation, not a temporary one)*

▲ 当意思本身表暂时性时, 一些状态动词可以使用进行时。比较以下几组句子:

*What **are** you **thinking** about? (now)*

*I **think** you should tell her exactly what happened. (my opinion, so not temporary)*

*I'm **tasting** the sauce to see if it needs any more salt.*

*The sauce **tastes** delicious.*

*She's **having** a great time. (is having = is experiencing, not possession)*

*Students **don't** generally **have** much money. (have = possession)*