

剑桥高级英语语法

ADVANCED

GRAMMAR

in
USE



英语在用

Martin Hewings [英] 著

120 units of grammar reference and practice

含120单元语法讲解与练习

self-study and classroom use

自学与课堂使用均可

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

剑桥大学出版社

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

中文版

剑桥高级英语语法

ADVANCED

GRAMMAR

in USE

英语在用

Martin Hewings [英] 著

相靖 编译

中文版

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

剑桥大学出版社

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01 - 2001 - 4204

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

剑桥高级英语语法/(英)休因斯(Hewings, M.)著;相靖编译. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2002

ISBN 7 - 5600 - 3071 - 8

I. 剑… II. ①休… ②相… III. 英语—语法—自学参考资料 IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 076534 号

© Cambridge University Press 1999

This Edition of Advanced Grammar in Use with Answers by Martin Hewings is published by arrangement with the Syndicate of the Press of the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.

此版本《英语在用:剑桥高级英语语法》由 Martin Hewings 编写,由外研社与英国剑桥大学出版社合作出版。

Licensed edition for sale in People's Republic of China only. Not for export elsewhere.

只限中华人民共和国境内销售,不供出口。

英语在用

剑桥高级英语语法

Martin Hewings [英] 著

相靖 编译

* * *

责任编辑:何卓

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社址:北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷:北京大学印刷厂

开本: 787×1092 1/16

印张: 22

版次: 2004 年 5 月第 1 版 2004 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书号: ISBN 7 - 5600 - 3071 - 8/H·1579

定价: 33.00 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

英语学习者的“圣经”

——“英语在用”丛书简介

一套全面、实用的语法和词汇参考书是几乎所有英语学习者的梦想。如今我们欣喜地告诉大家，随着“英语在用”丛书的出版，这个梦想可以实现了。

本丛书是世界上最畅销的英语语法与词汇学习参考书，迄今读者已逾千万，被誉为“英语学习者的‘圣经’”。它专为非英语国家的英语学习者编写，在结构上，条理明晰，简约顺达；在内容上，解析重点与难点，透彻生动，同时反复练习，巩固成效。

“英语在用”丛书包括语法和词汇两个系列，每系列分3级，分别针对初、中、高级学习者，并配有练习册。既可作为自学用书，也可作为课堂用书。

本丛书的特点是：

- **教法新颖**：以“在语境中学习语言”为原则，辅以大量生动的图表，摒弃死记硬背的陈旧方法。
- **内容实用**：取材自真实的语料库，强调内容的实用性，真正达到学以致用。
- **结构简明**：将语法和词汇项目分类解说，方便您挑选所需内容。
- **使用方便**：采用解说与练习左右两页对照的形式。左页解释说明语法规则和词汇意义，右页通过练习巩固本单元所学用法，随学随练，让您能每迈一步都体会到进步的成就感。
- **技巧训练**：介绍学习技巧，帮助您自己总结语法及词汇规律，养成良好的学习习惯。
- **参考答案**：详尽全面，给您充分的信息。
- **目录**：清晰详细，说明每单元讲解的词汇和语法，便于快速寻找所需内容。
- **索引**：将书中讲解的所有重要词汇和语法点按字母序列出，并标明书中位置，方便查找。
- **附录**：丰富全面，提供多方面的参考资料。

语法附录包括：动词被动形式、转述、不规则动词、典型错误等。

词汇附录包括：音标表、常用习语、常见错误等。

“英语在用”丛书原书由剑桥大学出版社出版。外语教学与研究出版社引进本套丛书，旨在介绍国际先进的英语学习方法，帮助学习者对英语融会贯通，学有卓效。《荀子》“劝学篇”中有一脍炙人口的佳句：“吾尝终日而思矣，不如须臾之所学也；吾尝跂而望矣，不如登高之博见也。”又有：“学而不化，非学也。”如果大家能藉此套丛书通达学路，登顶揽胜，我们便可聊以自慰了。

“英语在用”丛书将分英文版和中文注释版两种形式陆续出版。首批推出：

词汇部分：

- English Vocabulary in Use: elementary 剑桥初级英语词汇
- English Vocabulary in Use: pre-intermediate and intermediate 剑桥中级英语词汇
- English Vocabulary in Use: upper-intermediate and advanced 剑桥高级英语词汇

语法部分：

- Essential Grammar in Use 剑桥初级英语语法
- English Grammar in Use 剑桥中级英语语法（修订版）
- Advanced Grammar in Use 剑桥高级英语语法
- Essential Grammar in Use Supplementary Exercises 剑桥初级英语语法练习
- English Grammar in Use Supplementary Exercises 剑桥中级英语语法练习

THANKS

Many people have contributed in a variety of ways in the preparation of this book.

At Cambridge University Press I would like to thank Alison Sharpe, Barbara Thomas and Geraldine Mark, all of whom have brought their professionalism and expertise to guiding and shaping the book in its various stages. My special thanks are due to Jeanne McCarten, not only for comments on early drafts, but for her constant support and encouragement.

Thanks also to Peter Ducker for the design, and to Peter Elliot and Amanda MacPhail for the illustrations.

For providing a stimulating working environment, I would like to thank former colleagues at the Learning Assistance Centre, University of Sydney, where the writing began in earnest, and present colleagues at the English for International Students Unit, the University of Birmingham, where the project was completed.

Many of my students at the University of Birmingham have worked on versions of the material and I wish to thank in particular students on the Japanese Secondary School Teachers' course between 1995 and 1998 who carefully and constructively evaluated sections of the work. I would also like to thank the students and staff at the institutions all over the world where the material was piloted.

Gerry Abbot, Annie Broadhead, David Crystal, Hugh Leburn, Laura Matthews, Michael McCarthy, Stuart Redman and Anna Sikorzyńska made extensive comments on the manuscript. I hope I have been able to reflect their many valuable suggestions in the finished book.

At home, Ann, Suzanne and David have all had a part to play in giving me time to write the book, motivation, and examples.

致学生


读者对象


本书主要为高级英语学习者自学使用，也可以作为教师的课堂教材。书中对读者学过的一些语法难点做了修正，例如，什么时候用the, a/an或零冠词，什么时候用一般现在时或现在完成时；同时介绍了许多高级英语语法特征。

本书结构

本书分为120个单元，每个单元着重讲一个特定的语法现象。在每个单元中有些部分侧重讲述语法模式，例如，will be + -ing (will be travelling)。有些部分则重点探讨语法对比，例如，是用would还是用used to来表达过去发生的事情，以及什么时候用because或because of等等。这120个单元按标题分成若干组，例如，在时态和情态动词两个标题下分别有更详细的划分。读者可以在pp.iii-vi页上的目录中得到更详尽的了解。

每个单元有两页，左边页面上是对语法现象的解释和例句，右边页面上是练习题。每个练习边上的字母代表读者做这个练习所需掌握的左边页面上相应的语法点。练习的答案在第289-329页，部分答案还给出了注释。四个附录分别给出了动词的被动形式、转述、不规则动词形式以及常见的错误（参见下面的内容）。本书最后的索引部分可以帮助你更快地找到所需要的信息。书中所使用的语法术语为数不多，在第265-268页的常用语法术语中有对这些术语的解释。

左边页面上的图标，表示学生们经常在所标识出的语法点上犯错误。第246-264页上的附录4集中给出了这些常见错误及其正确表达和一些非常有帮助的解释。

图标用来表示这部分内容可能需要参考词典。这个图标在语法解释页面上通常出现在某个语法现象后面的一些例词旁边，在练习页面上出现在某些需要了解其确切含义才能完成练习的单词旁边。读者可以参考Cambridge International Dictionary of English, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary和Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary等英语词典。

如何使用这本书

无需按顺序逐单元学习本书。如果您觉得对某些语法点有困难，可以利用索引找到相关的单元直接查阅。如果您不确定要学习哪些单元，可以参考第280-288页上的学习指南。

读者可以用不同的方法使用本书。可以先看语法解释和例句，再做练习，然后核对答案，如果练习有错误，再重看一遍语法解释。如果只是想修正对已经学习过的某些语法点的认识，可以先做练习，然后根据练习中出现的错误有针对性地学习相关语法解释。当然你也可以不做练习，仅把本书当作一本参考用书。

本书还针对某些语法现象补充了一些附加练习题。


致老师

《高级英语语法》是一本用于自学的语法书，但是教师也可以用它当作课堂教学的补充材料。

这本书最适合高级英语学习者作为参考或练习使用。英文处于该程度的学生或许早已学习过本书中所讲述的某些语法点，但本书的一些解释和练习能对学生的这些语法知识进行修正。另外，本书所有单元中都可能包含即使对英文程度较高的学生来说也很新的知识，包括一些他们可能从未学过的语法模式和不同语法形式间的对比。

本书中各单元的顺序不是按照难易程度排列的。教师可以根据自己的教学大纲或所遇到的语法难点选择相关的单元学习。

教师可以在课堂上以不同的方法使用本书。比如，可以把本书左边的解释和例句当作在课堂上讲解语法模式和对比的素材，而把右边的习题作为课堂练习或课外自学时的巩固材料。书中左边部分可以作为学生以后参考或修正的资料。也可以先让学生做练习题，碰到难题时再参考左边的解释。如果个别学生对某部分语法有困难，还可以让他们有针对性地自学某些单元（比如专门学习冠词或将来时标题下的单元）。

每个单元的常见错误（用  表示并在第246–264页的附录4中列出）可以在学习语法解释和例句之前就跟同学们一起讨论，以便找到本单元中的难点、重点加以学习；也可以在学习了语法解释和例句之后再跟同学们一起讨论，以巩固所学知识。例如，在学习某个单元之前，你可以在黑板上写出那个单元的常见错误，然后向同学们提问：“哪儿有错，应如何改正？”

第269–279页附加练习题中的大部分习题覆盖了本书许多单元的语法点。

我们还编写了《高级英语语法》课堂版，但是没有答案，也许有些老师更喜欢在课堂上使用这本书。

目录

Thanks vii

致学生 viii

致老师 ix

时态

- 1 一般现在时(I do)和现在进行时(I am doing)(1) 2
- 2 一般现在时(I do)和现在进行时(I am doing)(2) 4
- 3 现在完成时(I have done)和一般过去时(I did)(1) 6
- 4 现在完成时(I have done)和一般过去时(I did)(2) 8
- 5 现在完成时(I have done)和一般过去时(I did)(3): 与这些时态连用的副词 10
- 6 过去进行时(I was doing)和一般过去时(I did) 12
- 7 现在完成进行时(I have been doing) 14
- 8 现在完成进行时(I have been doing)和现在完成时(I have done) 16
- 9 过去完成时(I had done)和一般过去时(I did) 18
- 10 过去完成进行时(I had been doing)和过去完成时(I had done) 20

将来时

- 11 will 和 going to; shall 22
- 12 用现在进行时(I am doing)表示将来和 going to 24
- 13 用一般现在时(I do)表示将来 26
- 14 将来进行时(will be doing) 28
- 15 be to + 不定式(I am to do), 将来完成时(I will have done), 和将来完成进行时(I will have been doing) 30
- 16 过去将来时(was going to 等) 32

情态词

- 17 should 和 ought to 34
- 18 will 和 would: 愿意、可能性和确定性 36
- 19 will 和 would: 习惯; used to 38
- 20 may, might, can 和 could: 可能性(1) 40
- 21 may, might, can 和 could: 可能性(2) 42
- 22 can, could 和 be able to: 能力 44
- 23 must 和 have (got) to 46
- 24 need(n't), don't have to 和 mustn't 48
- 25 允许(permission), 提议(offers)等 50

be, have, do, make 等

- 26 系动词: be, appear, seem; become, get 等 52
- 27 have 和 have got; have 和 take 54
- 28 do 和 make 56

被动语态

- 29 被动句的构成 58
- 30 被动语态的使用 60
- 31 动词 + ing 形式或带 to 的不定式: 被动形式 62
- 32 用动词的被动式转述 64

疑问句

- 33 疑问句构成; 转述疑问句 66
- 34 提问并回答否定疑问句 68
- 35 用 how, what, which 和 who 开头的 wh- 疑问句 70

动词：不定式、-ing 形式等

- 36 带宾语和不带宾语的动词 72
- 37 动词 + 带 **to** 或不带 **to** 的不定式 74
- 38 动词 + 带 **to** 的不定式或 **-ing** 形式 76
- 39 动词 + **-ing** 形式 78
- 40 动词 + **wh-** 从句 80
- 41 **have/get something done; want something done** 等 82
- 42 动词 + 双宾语 84

转述

- 43 转述别人的话和想法 86
- 44 转述陈述句(1): **that-**从句 88
- 45 转述陈述句(2): **that-**从句中动词的时态 90
- 46 转述陈述句(3): 转述句中动词的时态; **say** 和 **tell** 等 92
- 47 转述提议、建议、命令、意图等 94
- 48 **that-**从句中 **should** 的用法 96
- 49 转述句中情态动词的用法 98

名词及复合词

- 50 可数名词和不可数名词 100
- 51 主谓一致(1) 102
- 52 主谓一致(2) 104
- 53 名词的所有格(**Jane's mother**) 106
- 54 复合名词(1) 108
- 55 复合名词(2) 110

冠词

- 56 **a/an** 和 **one** 112
- 57 **the** 和 **a/an**(1): 独一无二的事物 114
- 58 **the** 和 **a/an**(2): 已知的事物等 116
- 59 与复数名词和不可数名词连用的 **some** 和零冠词(**zero article**) 118
- 60 **the**, 零冠词(**zero article**) 和 **a/an**: 普遍的事物 120
- 61 人物和地点 122
- 62 节假日、时间、三餐等 124

限定词和数量词

- 63 **some** 和 **any; something, somebody** 等 126
- 64 **much (of), many (of), a lot of, lots (of)** 等 128
- 65 **all (of), the whole (of), both (of)** 130
- 66 **each (of), every** 和 **all** 132
- 67 **no, none (of)** 和 **not any** 134
- 68 **few, a few (of), little, a little (of)** 等 136
- 69 带 **of** 和不带 **of** 的数量词(**some/some of; any/any of** 等) 138

关系从句和其他类型的从句

- 70 关系从句(1): (**The girl who I was talking about**) 140
- 71 关系从句(2): (**Tom, who is only six, can speak three languages.**) 142
- 72 关系从句(3): 其他关系代词 144
- 73 关系从句(4): 关系从句中的介词 146
- 74 分词从句(**-ing, -ed** 和 **being+ -ed**) 148

75 分词从句作状语 150

代词, 词的代用和省略

- 76 反身代词: **herself, himself, themselves** 等 152
77 **one** 和 **ones** (**There's my car — the green one.**) 154
78 **so** (**I think so; so I hear**) 156
79 **do so; such** 158
80 助动词后面单词的省略 160
81 不定式 **to** 后面成分的省略 (**She didn't want to <go>.**) 162

形容词

- 82 形容词: 位置(1) 164
83 可分级和不可分级形容词; 位置(2) 166
84 形容词和副词 168
85 分词形容词 (**the losing ticket; the selected winners**) 170
86 形容词后面的介词: **afraid of / for** 等 172
87 形容词 + **that-**从句或带 **to** 的不定式 174
88 形容词的比较(1): **-er/more...; enough, sufficiently, too** 等 176
89 形容词的比较(2): **as... as; so... as to** 等 178

副词和连词

- 90 副词的位置 180
91 地点副词、频率副词和时间副词 182
92 程度副词: **very, too, extremely, quite** 等 184
93 评价副词; 观点副词; 强调副词 186
94 时间状语从句(1): 动词时态; **before** 和 **until; hardly** 等 188
95 时间状语从句(2): **as, when** 和 **while** 190
96 列举原因: **as, because, because of** 等; **for** 和 **with** 192
97 目的和结果: **in order to, so as to** 等 194
98 对比: **although** 和 **though; even though/ if; in spite of** 和 **despite** 196
99 条件句(1): 动词时态 198
100 条件句(2) 200
101 **if...not** 和 **unless; if** 和 **whether** 等 202
102 **after waiting..., before leaving..., besides owning...** 等 204
103 句子内和句子间意思的衔接 206

介词

- 104 **at, in** 和 **on**: 地点介词 208
105 **across, along, over** 和 **through; above, over, below** 和 **under** 210
106 **between, among; by, beside** 等 212
107 **at, in** 和 **on**: 时间介词 214
108 **during for, in, over** 和 **throughout; by** 和 **until** 216
109 **except (for), besides, apart from** 和 **but for** 218
110 **about** 和 **on; by** 和 **with** 220

111 动词后面的介词(1) 222
112 动词后面的介词(2) 224
113 动词后面的介词(3) 226

114 短语动词: 语序 228

句子结构

115 **there is, there was** 等 230

116 **it...**(1) 232

117 **it...**(2) 234

118 强调: **it-**从句和 **what-**从句 236

119 倒装(1) 238

120 倒装(2) 240

附录 1 动词的被动形式 242

附录 2 转述人们的想法或说过的话 243

附录 3 不规则动词表 244

附录 4 典型错误及其正确表达 246

常用语法术语 265

补充练习 269

学习指导 280

练习答案 289

补充练习答案 325

学习指导答案 329

索引 330

UPPER MIDDLE CLASS

Advanced Grammar in Use

with answers

WITH ANSWERS

一般现在时 (I do) 和现在进行时 (I am doing) (1)

A

一般现在时用来描述永远真实存在的事情；或者现在存在，并且就我们所知会无限期存在下去的情况：

- It takes me five minutes to get to school.
- Trees grow more quickly in summer than in winter.
- Liz plays the violin brilliantly.

B

现在进行时用来描述已经开始但在说话时尚未结束的特定行为或事件：

- The car isn't starting again.
- 'Who are you phoning?' 'I'm trying to get through to Joan.'
- The shop is so inefficient that many customers are taking their business elsewhere.

at the moment, at present, currently, just 和 still 等表示时间的单词和短语常被用来强调某个行为或事件正在进行：

- 'Have you done the shopping?' 'I'm just going.'

注意，这个行为或事件可能并不是在说话的时候正在进行：

- The police are talking to a number of people about the robbery.

C

一般现在时用来描述人们的习惯或经常发生的事情：

- I leave work at 5:30 most days.
- Each July we go to Turkey for a holiday.

但是，描述说话时正在进行的重复性的动作或者重复发生的事情时用现在进行时：

- Why are you jumping up and down?
- I'm hearing a lot of good reports about your work these days.

现在进行时和一般现在时都可以用来描述在某个特定的时间经常做的事情，试比较：

- We usually watch the news on TV at 9:00. (=我们在9点开始看电视新闻) 和
- We're usually watching the news on TV at 9:00. (=9点时我们已经在看电视新闻)

D

现在进行时用来暗示某种情况是、或者可能是暂时性的。试比较：

- Banks lend money to make a profit. (=经常发生的事) 和
- Banks are lending more money (these days) to encourage businesses to expand. (=暗示这是一种暂时性的安排)
- She teaches Maths in a school in Bonn. (=长久的安排) 和
- She's teaching Maths in a school in Bonn. (=暗示这不是或可能不是长久性的安排)

E

一般现在时用于施为动词（当说话人使用它们时，这些动词明确说明说话人的行为）：

- I admit I can't see as well as I used to. (=承认)
- I refuse to believe that he didn't know the car was stolen. (=拒绝)

类似的动词还包括：accept, acknowledge, advise, apologise, assume, deny, guarantee, hope, inform, predict, promise, recommend, suggest, suppose, warn。

情态动词和施为动词连用可以使语言表达得更加委婉和礼貌：

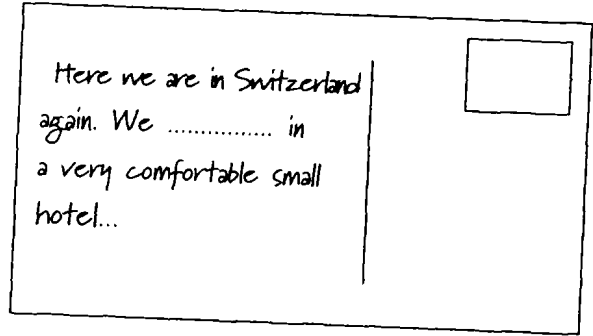
- I would advise you to arrive two hours before the flight leaves.
- I'm afraid I have to inform you that your application for funding has been turned down.

EXERCISES

1.1 用适当动词的一般现在时或现在进行时填空。在横线以外用 λ 符号加上句子所需要的其他单词，如题 1 所示。(A & B)

- 1 Even though Sarah says she's feeling better, I think she λ ^{is} still losing weight.
- 2 Frank stamps in his spare time. It's his hobby.
- 3 The airline currently half-price tickets to Japan, but for one month only.
- 4 My mother all the doors and windows before she goes to bed.
- 5 Because of the present threat of war, the best qualified people the country.
- 6 Both ancient and recent records show that farmers long hours.
- 7 She has an important project to finish by next week, so she in the evenings at present.
- 8 Philip is an excellent linguist.
He six languages
fluently.
- 9 'How are you getting on with the book?' 'At the moment I chapter four.'

10



1.2 用下列动词的一般现在时或现在进行时填空，每个单词只能用一次。在横线以外用 λ 符号加上句子所需要的其他单词。(A to E)

say/tell/do talk/threaten/negotiate recommend/warn/apologise
spend/recover/find suggest/hope/promise

- 1 She λ ^{is} only just recovering from the operation and λ ^{is} still finding it difficult to move about. At the moment she is spending most of her time in bed.
- 2 What I is that you well in your job. Really! I you the truth.
- 3 I I'll do everything I can to help you find a flat, although I that you also advertise in the local newspaper. It can be difficult to find accommodation, but I it won't be too long before you've got somewhere.
- 4 The fishing unions with their employers for a pay rise. If there is no agreement by next week, they to strike and even about blockading ports around the country.
- 5 I for the delay in replying to your letter. To place an order for the book you require, I that you telephone Mrs Jones in our sales department. I you, however, that delivery time is likely to be about six weeks.

1.3 用所给动词的现在进行时或一般现在时填空。如果两种时态都合适，把两种时态都写上，并考虑它们的意思有什么不同。在横线以外用 λ 符号加上句子所需要其他单词。(C & D)

- 1 'Shall I phone at 6:00?' 'No, we normally dinner at that time.' (cook)
- 2 Since I won the lottery, my telephone hasn't stopped ringing. People to ask how I'm going to spend the money. (phone)
- 3 Alice her mother in London most weekends. (see)
- 4 We usually up at about 7:00. Couldn't you come an hour later? (get up)
- 5 I swimming in the evenings to try to lose weight. (go)

一般现在时 (I do) 和现在进行时 (I am doing) (2)

A

描述状态的动词用一般现在时而不用于现在进行时:

- I really **enjoy** travelling.
- The group **currently consists of** five people, but we hope to get more members soon.

常见的状态动词还包括: **agree, assume, believe, belong to, contain, cost, disagree, feel, hate, have, hope, know, like, look, love, own, prefer, realise, regret, resemble, smell, taste.**

但是, 现在进行时也可以和某些状态动词连用以强调某个情况在目前这段时间是暂时的。试比较:

- I **consider** him to be extremely fortunate. (=这是我的观点) 和
- I'm **considering** taking early retirement. (=这是我正考虑的事情)
- The children **love** having Jean stay with us. (=他们喜欢琼跟他们在一起) 和
- The children **are loving** having Jean stay with us. (=现在琼正跟我们在一起)

有些描述暂时状态的动词(例如 **ache, feel, hurt, look** (= seem)) 用一般现在时或现在进行时意思上没有区别:

- What's the matter with Bill? He **looks / is looking** awful.

当 **have** 不表示状态, 而表示 **eat, undergo, take** 或 **hold** 等意义时, 可以用现在进行时:

- 'What's that terrible noise?' 'The neighbours **are having** a party.'

谈论变化、发展和趋势的时候用现在进行时:

- The **growing** number of visitors **is damaging** the footpaths.
- I'm **beginning** to realise how difficult it is to be a teacher.

B

讲故事或笑话时通常使用一般现在时(或一般过去时)描述主要情节, 而用现在进行时(或过去进行时)描述较长的、背景性的情节。

- She **goes** (或 **went**) up to this man and **looks** (或 **looked**) straight into his eyes. She's **carrying** (或 **was carrying**) a bag full of shopping...

这种用法还可以用于评论(例如对体育节目的解说和评论)或发出指令时:

- King **serves** to the left hand court and Adams **makes** a wonderful return. She's **playing** magnificent tennis in this match.
- You **hold** the can in one hand. Right, you're **holding** it in one hand; now you **take off** the lid with the other.



C

现在进行时和 **always, constantly, continually** 或 **forever** 等单词连用可用来强调某件事一再被重复。这种用法通常表示对这件事感到不愉快:

- They're **constantly having** parties until the early hours of the morning.

过去进行时也可以这样使用(参见 Unit 6):

- He **was forever including** me in his crazy schemes.

D

一般现在时可以用来转述我们听到或读到的事情:

- This newspaper article **explains** why unemployment has been rising so quickly.

一般现在时也可以用于英语口语的一些短语中, 例如: **I gather, I hear, I see** 和 **I understand**, 以引出我们听到、读到或看到(例如, 从电视上获得)的一些消息:

- I **gather** you're worried about the new job?
- The Prince **is coming** to visit, and I **hear** he's very rich.

一般现在时和现在进行时(1) ⇒ UNIT 1 用现在进行时表示将来 ⇒ UNIT 12

用一般现在时表示将来 ⇒ UNIT 13 转述句中的一般现在时 ⇒ UNIT 46

EXERCISES

2.1 用适当的动词完成下列句子。每道题的两个句子用同一个单词。尽可能使用现在进行时，否则使用一般现在时。(A)

- 1 a It us a fortune at the moment to send our daughter to dance classes.
b It a fortune to fly first class to Japan.
- 2 a I sitting down at the end of a long day and reading a good book.
b It's a wonderful book. I every moment of it.
- 3 a We've always wanted a house in the country, but we on where it should be.
b When they agree with each other on so many important issues, I can't understand why they now on this relatively minor matter.
- 4 a With growing concerns about the environment, people to use recycled paper products.
b He doesn't like publicity, and to stay firmly in the background.
- 5 a 'Can I speak to Dorothy?' 'She a shower. Can I take a message?'
b My brother three children, all girls.
- 6 a Although he three cars, all of them are extremely old.
b In the north of the country, fewer and fewer people the houses they live in.

2.2 用所给动词的一般现在时或现在进行时填空。(B)

- 1 Fletcher (pass) to Coles who (shoot) just over the bar. United (attack) much more in this half...
- 2 A man (come) home late one night after the office Christmas party. His wife (wait) for him, and she (say) to him...
- 3 Now that the rice (cook) you (chop up) the carrots and tomatoes and you (put) them in a dish...

2.3 把给出的内容扩充并完成下列各个对话。(C)

continually/change/mind forever/moan/work forever/ask me/money
constantly/criticise/driving always/complain/handwriting

- 1 A: I can't read this. B: You're *always complaining* about my handwriting.
- 2 A: Can I borrow £10? B: You're ...
- 3 A: That was a dangerous thing to do! B: You're ...
- 4 A: I think I'll stay here after all. B: You're ...
- 5 A: I had a bad day at the office again. B: You're ...

2.4 用所给短语转述下列标题的内容。(D)

MORE CASH FOR HEALTH SERVICE

QUAKE HITS CENTRAL IRAN

QUEEN TO VISIT INDIA IN SPRING

SCIENTISTS FIND BRIGHTEST STAR

I see...
I understand...
I gather...
It says here...

例: I see that the Queen's going to visit India next spring.