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BOB MARSDEN



ENGLISH OK!

英语OK!

英语语法

English Grammar



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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尹苗芳 译

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英语 OK!

英语语法

Bob Marsden (英) 著

尹苗芳 译

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序 言

“英语OK!”系列丛书第一批 9 本书，虽涉及不同的题材，却有许多共同的特点。

首先，是它们的实用性。明明是《英语语法》(English Grammar) 这个令一般人感到枯燥乏味的内容（请原谅，语法学家除外），但却以“一些旅游用语”开始，进而谈到“几个有趣的问题”，其中包括“Do you promise to start being good (你保证以后会好好做人吗)?”这样句子的分析，以说明动词不定式和动名词的用法。这样，既学习了语法，又学会许多实用的语言。

其次，是它们的功能性。这里指的是狭义的，即所谓 Functions。在《短语动词》(Phrasal Verbs)、《社交英语》(Social English)、《商业英语》(Business English) 等册中，都提供了许多在不同功能项目中可以灵活使用的语言。学习了这些语言，就可以在各种不同的功能需要的场合中较自如地进行交际。

再次，是它们的多元文化性。除在《美式英语》(American English) 一册中专门介绍美式英语因而必然涉及北美文化外，在其他各册中也都让读者注意到不同英语国家以及英语在世界不同地区使用时的文化差异。到处都可以看到 English is Spoken Here 的牌子以广招徕，而同是英语国家但马路上开车一个靠左，一个靠右。你在国外打电话，若是话务员或接线员问你 Are you through? 你可先要想

一想你是在英国（或英国英语国家或地区）、还是在美国（或美国英语国家或地区）。在英国，Are you through? 是话务员好心地问“您接通了吗？”而在美国则是在问“您打完了吗？”

第四，是它们的语境性。在这9册书中，所有的语言材料，直至语法规则，都是在一定的、有意义的 (meaningful) 上下文中来介绍的。一个简单的例句，就提供了一个情景，使你能恰当地理解词义。You don't have to wear a suit, but you should wear a tie, 不仅学习了 have to 和 should 的用法，还介绍了一点西方生活习俗。

第五，是它们的趣味性。这9册书，很抱歉我又要说，直至包括枯燥乏味的语法，内容都是非常生动有趣、贴近生活的。其中的插图也达到漫画的水平。一打开书，就给人一种活泼欢快的印象，吸引人去看个究竟。当然，最主要的还是内容吸引人。一本教材，不论它面向什么年龄段或什么层次的读者，趣味性常常是首要的。

第六，是它们的知识性或信息性。这9册书，给读者提供了大量的多方面的知识和信息。它们的原编者是英国广播公司。这是一家历史悠久、具有较高人文水准的新闻机构。它的产品，无论是新闻广播或电视，或以古今小说名著为本的电影以及英语教学材料都能提供极广泛的知识 and 信息。学习这套教材，是可以使读者一举数得的。

最后，但不是最次要的，是它们的交际性。著名的语言学家和教材编写专家 Jack C. Richards 曾说：Language is best learned when used for meaningful communication (语言只有在有意义的交际中使用才能学得最好)。“英语OK!”系列教材正是为读者提供了大量的可以进行有意义的交流的

语言材料，包括短文、故事、对话、活动、练习等。这套材料的名称本身“英语OK!”就是一个十分响亮的语言交际符号。

出版社编者要我为这套丛书写个小序，因而得以先睹为快，看了校稿。我应当感谢编者，使我不仅“开卷有益”，而且得到了极大的知识享受。

陈琳
二〇〇二年冬令

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A FEW TOURIST SENTENCES

一些旅游用语

1 WHICH ONE WOULD YOU LIKE?

你想要哪一个？



Shopkeepers often ask this question. 售货员常常会问这个问题：

WHICH ONE WOULD YOU LIKE?

It can sound strange to repeat a noun in a sentence; it's better English to use the word *one*. 在句中重复同一个名词听起来感觉比较怪异。英语中，较好的方法是用 *one* 来代替这个词：

I don't like the blue shirt, but I like the red one.

WHICH ONE WOULD YOU LIKE?



TIP 知识点滴

When the word *one* is used like this as a pronoun, the plural is *ones*.

当one用做代词时，它的复数是ones:

Which ones would you like? – The blue ones, please.

You use *which* to ask questions like this, when the choice is limited.

You use *what* to ask more general questions, or when the choice is wider.

当选择受到限时，可用*which*来提问。当问的是比较普遍的问题或选择面较广时，可用*what*提问。

Which of these do you like?

Which book is yours?

What's your name?

What do you do at the weekend?

What is your room number?

What is your favourite colour?



TIP 知识点滴

You can use two constructions after *which*, but only one after *what*:

*which*后可接两种结构，但*what*后只能接一种。

Which wine/Which of the wines do you like best?

What wine do you like best?

CHECKPOINT 演练场

1. CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD 选择合适的词语

Circle *which* or *what* in each question. 在 *what* 和 *which* 中圈出适合该句的词。

1. *What/Which colour is your new dress? – Red.*
2. *What/Which of the two do you prefer? – John.*
3. *What/Which is your name? – Maria.*
4. *What/Which is the capital of France? – Paris.*
5. *What/Which of your brothers do you like best? – Alan.*

WHICH ONE WOULD YOU LIKE?

OK! TIP 知识点滴

What is used much more than *which*, so if you are not sure, use *what*.

what 比 *which* 使用的频率高得多。因此，不太确定时，用 *what*。

You use *would you like* to offer something, and *I'd like* to request something.

Would you like 用于提供某物时，而 *I'd like* 则用于要求某物时。

What would you like to drink?

Would you like to go to the cinema?

I'd like an orange juice, please.

I'd like to go home now.

OK! TIP 知识点滴

I'd like is the normal form in speech; it's short for *I would like*. Your English will sound better if you say *I'd like*, but write *I would like*.

I'd like 是口语中的常见形式，是 *I would like* 的缩写。口语中使用 *I'd like* 而书面语中使用 *I would like* 会使你的英语听起来更地道。

CHECKPOINT 演练场

2. FILL IN THE GAPS 填空

Fill in the gaps with *I like*, *I'd like*, *do you like*, or *would you like*.

用 *I like*, *I'd like*, *do you like* 或 *would you like* 填空。

1. *your coffee now, sir?*

– Yes, please.

2. a *What kind of weather best?*
b *— sunny weather best.*
3. a *..... two oranges and a kilo of potatoes, please.*
b *— There you are. anything else?*
4. a *..... all kinds of meat?*
b *— lamb, but I don't like beef.*
5. a *What for dessert today?*
b *— ice cream, please.*

OK! TIP 知识点滴

In speech, you will sound more polite if you use *would you like* rather than *do you want*, and *I'd like* rather than *I want*.

口语中, *would you like* 比 *do you like*, *I'd like* 比 *I want* 听起来礼貌得多。

2 I'M STAYING AT THE GEORGE HOTEL

我住在乔治旅馆

You will often hear or use a sentence like this when you are travelling.
旅行时, 你常常听见或使用这样的句子:

I'M STAYING AT THE GEORGE HOTEL

I'm staying is an example of the present continuous tense. You can use this tense to describe an action that is happening now. But you can also use it to describe a future action. Look at these two telephone conversations.

I'm staying 是现在进行时的一个例子。当你描述的动作现在正在进行中时可用这种时态。但它也可用于描述一种未来的动作。看看下面两个电话片段。

"Hello, George. It's Simon."

"Simon! Where are you?"

"I'm in London. I'm staying at the George Hotel." (present)

"I'm going to London next week."

"Oh, really! Where are you staying?"

"I'm staying at the George Hotel." (future)

CHECKPOINT 演练场

1. FILL IN THE GAPS 填空

Fill in the gaps with *is*, *are* or *am*. 用 *is*, *are* 或 *am* 填空。

1. *What he waiting for?*
2. *Where I going?*
3. *Tom and Ann working at home today.*
4. *..... it raining?*
5. *We watching a film at the moment.*



I'M STAYING AT THE GEORGE HOTEL

You may think that *in* is the normal preposition to describe where you are.

你可能认为，在描述你所处的位置时，*in* 是个常用的介词。例如：

He's in China/in Manchester/in the garden.

I'm staying in the country/in the centre of town/in the suburbs.

But with many phrases you use *at* not *in*.

但在很多词组中，用 *at* 而不用 *in*。

He is at home/at school/at work/at university.

They are at the seaside/at the swimming pool/at the zoo.

She is at a dance/at a party/at a football match.

But note 不过请注意: *She's in hospital* and *They are in bed.*

OK! TIP 知识点滴

If it's geographical, it's probably *in*; if not, it's probably *at*.

如果所指为地理位置, 可能用 *in*; 否则, 可能用 *at*。

CHECKPOINT 演练场

2. CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD 选择合适的词语

Circle *in* or *at* in each sentence. 在 *in* 和 *at* 中圈出适合该句的词。

1. *Jack is in/at home.*
2. *Is Mary in/at London?*
3. *Your father is in/at work.*
4. *They are still in/at bed.*

3 I USUALLY GO TO WORK BY CAR

我通常开车上班



I USUALLY GO TO WORK BY CAR

The verb *go* is in the simple present tense. You use that tense for habitual actions and general truths.

动词 *go* 在这里是一般现在时。这种时态用以表达习惯性动作和一般事实:

A Few Tourist Sentences

I go to work by train every day.

Snow falls in winter.

For actions that are happening now, you use the present continuous tense (see page 4)

对于现在正进行着的动作，用现在进行时（见第四页）：

I'm writing at the moment.

OK! TIP 知识点滴

In speech, you usually shorten *do not* to *don't*; and you usually shorten *does not* to *doesn't*.

口语中，常把 *do not* 缩短为 *don't*，把 *does not* 缩短为 *doesn't*。

CHECKPOINT 演练场

1. FILL IN THE GAPS 填空

Fill in the gaps with *do*, *does*, *don't* or *doesn't*. 用 *do*, *does*, *don't* 或 *doesn't* 填空。

1. *Where you live?*
2. *She like him.*
3. *What languages he speak?*
4. *They understand.*
5. *When it get dark at this time of the year?*

I USUALLY GO TO WORK BY CAR

Words like *usually*, *often*, *sometimes*, *always* and *never* go just before the main verb. 像 *usually*, *often*, *sometimes*, *always* 和 *never* 这样的词常处于句中主动词的前面。

I never go to work by train.

We don't often go to the theatre.

OK! TIP 知识点滴

When you use these words with the verb *be*, they go after the verb.

当这些词和 *be* 动词一起使用时，处于 *be* 的后面：

*He is **always** late!*

*They are **often** at the theatre.*

CHECKPOINT 演练场

2. REARRANGE THE WORDS 重新排列单词

Number the words in the correct order to make sentences. 把下列各组中的单词按正确顺序编号以构成一个完整的句子。

1. *go* ☐ *never* ☐ *there* ☐ *I* ☐
2. *here* ☐ *she* ☐ *often* ☐ *does* ☐ *come* ☐ ?
3. *speak* ☐ *often* ☐ *we* ☐ *English* ☐ *don't* ☐
4. *French* ☐ *they* ☐ *like* ☐ *usually* ☐ *films* ☐ *don't* ☐
5. *usually* ☐ *you* ☐ *do* ☐ *work* ☐ *by* ☐ *to* ☐ *train* ☐ *go* ☐ ?

I USUALLY GO TO WORK BY CAR

You use *by* when you talk about transport. 谈论交通时用 *by*:

By train. By plane. By bus By car.

OK! TIP 知识点滴

You go to work *by car* but *on foot*. Alternatively, you *drive to work* or you *walk to work*.

开车上班是 *go to work by car*，步行去则用 *on foot*。换句话说，你可以 *drive to work* 或者 *walk to work*。

4 GO PAST THE CHURCH, ACROSS THE MAIN ROAD, AND THROUGH THE PARK

经过教堂，越过主干道，穿过公园

You might hear this sentence if you ask someone the way. 问路时你可能常听到这个句子：

GO PAST THE CHURCH . . .

In the phrase *Go past the church*, the verb *go* gives an instruction or an order; it's in the imperative. Here are some more examples.

在词组 *go past the church* 里，动词 *go* 给出了一种指示或命令，是命令式动词。下面有更多例子：

Cross the road. Take a number 5 bus. Turn right.

For a negative order, you use *don't*. 要给出否定的命令，用 *don't*：

Don't cross the road. Don't take a bus. Don't turn right.

CHECKPOINT 演练场

1. FILL IN THE GAPS 填空

Fill in the gaps with *go*, *take* or *turn*. 用 *go*, *take* 或 *turn* 填空。

1. *the third on the right.*
2. *At the end of the road* *right.*
3. *straight on at the roundabout.*
4. *At the roundabout* *the second exit.*
5. *Don't* *left at the traffic lights.*

OK! TIP 知识点滴

If you want to ask for directions, you can say. 问路时，你可以说：

Could you tell me the way to the station, please?

Is this the way to the station, please?

Is there a station near here?

GO PAST THE CHURCH . . .

Past is a preposition. *past* 是个介词。go *past* 意思是：



You can also *walk past*, *drive past*, *fly past*, *come past*, etc.
还可以用 *walk past*, *drive past*, *fly past*, *come past* 等。

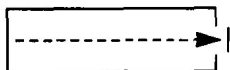
OK! TIP 知识点滴

There is also the verb *pass*, but if you say *go past*, it will sound much more idiomatic.

也有动词 *pass*。但 *go past* 听起来更地道。

GO ACROSS THE MAIN ROAD . . .

Across is also a preposition. It means 'from one side to the other side'.
Across 也是个介词。它的意思是“从一边到另一边”。



So you can *go across a road*, *a river*, *a room*, etc.
因此,可以说 *go across a road*, *a river*, *a room* 等。

OK! TIP 知识点滴

As well as *across*, there is the preposition *over*, and the verb *cross*.
So, you can say:

Go across the bridge or *Go over the bridge* or *Cross the bridge*.

除了 *across* 外,介词 *over* 和动词 *cross* 也表达同样的意思。

因此,可以说: *Go across the bridge* 或 *Go over the bridge* 或 *Cross the bridge*。

GO THROUGH THE PARK . . .

Through is another preposition. It means 'in one side and out the other'.