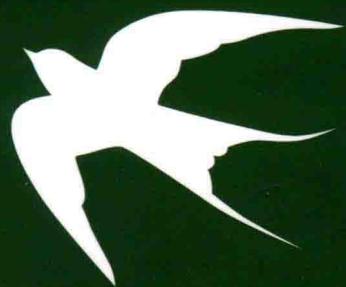


 Pearson



培生中级 英语语法 (上册)

Fundamentals of ENGLISH GRAMMAR

(美) Betty S. Azar (美) Stacy A. Hagen 著



附赠原版音频及视频讲解



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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To mysister, fo

B.S.A.

*For D. P. and H. B.
with appreciation*

S.H.



使用说明



看视频

《培生中级英语语法》适用于中、低水平的英语学习者。本书以英语语法为基础，结合交际教学法，通过各种方式提升学习者的语言技能。本书从对语法形式和语法含义的理解入手，让学习者们在学习环境也能进行包含真实动作、真实物体、真实生活情境的有意义的交流。在语法任务的设置上，兼顾流利性和准确性。

本书可用作语法自学用书，也可作为课堂教学的辅助资料。

本书中章节的组织结构：

热身练习

热身练习作为“语法规则表”前的预习工具，强调了接下来要学习的关键语法点。

学生在自学时，可以先根据题目指示，观察热身练习的句子。

在课堂教学中，教师先要熟悉语法规则表中的素材，然后指导学生完成热身练习，并引导学生发现其中新的语法形式。

语法规则表

简洁明了的语法规则表以表格的形式，说明本节要学习的语法知识点。例句+语法讲解，条例清晰，一目了然。

语法点巩固练习

每学完一节语法知识点，跟在语法规则表后的练习即用于巩固。练习从简单到复杂，难度递增；通过练习，学生学会如何运用所学语法。练习形式多样，包含学语法、听一听、说一说、读一读、写一写等多种题型，从听、说、读、写四方面培养语言技能。并且，练习内容与生活息息相关，让学生在更多样的真实语境中灵活地运用语法。不仅仅是学习语法，更是学会如何运用。

□ 1-4 单数/复数

练习19. 热身练习。(表1-4)

将给出的单词连成句子。在需要的地方加上-s，请勿添加其他单词。

1. A dolphin \ swim

2. Dolphin \ swim



1-4 单数/复数

(a) 单数: one bird	单数 = one, not two or more
(b) 复数: two birds, three birds, many birds, all birds, etc.	复数 = two, three, or more
(c) Birds sing.	复数名词以-s结尾，如(c)。
(d) A bird sings.	单数动词以-s结尾，如(d)。
(e) A bird sings outside my window. It sings loudly. Ann sings beautifully. She sings songs to her children. Tom sings very well. He sings professionally.	单数动词跟在单数名词后面。 一般现在时的动词要加-s，当主语是 (1) 单数名词 (如 a bird, Ann, Tom等) 或 (2) he, she或it。*

*he, she或it是第三人称单数的人称代词，见表6-10。

练习20. 学语法。(表1-4)

观察每一个以-s结尾的单词。它是动词 (Verb) 还是名词 (Noun)？它是单数 (Singular) 还是复数 (Plural)？

Sentence	Noun	Verb	Sing.	Plural
1. Plants grow quickly in warm weather.	√			√
2. Ali lives in an apartment.		√	√	
3. Bettina listens to the radio every morning.				
4. The students at this school work hard.				
5. An ambulance takes sick people to the hospital.				
6. Ambulances take sick people to the hospital.				
7. Cell phones offer text-messaging.				
8. The earth revolves around the sun.				

本章复习

本章的语法点学习结束后，安排了测一测、写作等练习。该部分练习可用作学生复习巩固，也可用于检测学生的学习成果。练习可能还会涉及其他相关章节的内容，以帮助学生对不同的语法点能达到融会贯通。

□ 本章复习

练习36. 学语法。(第1章)

填入括号内动词的一般现在时或现在进行时形式，完成句子。

- A: My sister (*have*) has a new car. She bought it last month.
B: (*you, have*) Do you have a car?
A: No, I don't. Do you?
B: No, but I have a motorcycle.
- A: What are the children doing? (*they, watch*) _____ TV?
B: No, they _____. They (*play*) _____ outside.
- A: Jacob, (*you, listen*) _____ to me?

本书包含的题型如下:

听一听

听力练习旨在帮助学生听懂实际口语表达中的美国英语。因此，该练习包含了在自然放松的话语状态下，日常英语中的略读和其他语言现象。音频语速可能略快于学生所习惯的语速，所以做这项练习时，学生可能需要听两至三遍。

听较长的文本时，教师要鼓励学生在听第一遍音频时脱离书本，直接听对话。对于不认识的单词，学生可以自己查询字典，或由教师进行解释。学生在听第二遍音频时完成听力任务。教师可以在播放时暂停几次：可选择在每句话后暂停，也可在句中暂停，取决于学生水平。

听力文本附在本书的最后。

练习21. 听一听。(表1-4)

听以下句子，在必要的地方加上-s，不需要-s的地方填写Ø。

Natural disasters: a flood

- The weather Ø cause s some natural disaster s.
- Heavy rains sometimes create _____ flood _____.
- A big flood _____ cause _____ a lot of damage.
- In town _____, flood _____ can damage building _____, home _____, and road _____.
- After a flood _____, a town _____ need _____ a lot of financial help for repair _____.

读一读

阅读练习帮助学生在更多样化的语境中练习语法结构。学生可能不认识的单词均已 在题干中提前说明，方便学生在阅读前自行查询并理解词义，或由教师进行讲解。

学生先独立完成第一遍阅读，然后找出并理解那些可能不理解的单词，接着进行第二遍阅读。

练习12. 阅读和写作。(表1-1和1-2)

Part I. 阅读文章，回答问题。

Hair Facts

Here are some interesting facts about our hair. Human hair grows about one-half inch per month or 15 centimeters a year. The hair on our scalp is dead. That's why it doesn't hurt when we get a haircut. The average person has about 100,000 strands of hair.* Every day we lose 75 to 150 strands of hair. One strand of hair grows for two to seven years. After it stops growing, it rests for a while and then falls out. Hair grows faster in warmer weather, and women's hair grows faster than men's hair.

Questions:

- How fast does hair grow?
- Why don't haircuts hurt?
- About how many strands of hair are on your head right now?
- Where is a good place to live if you want your hair to grow faster?

Part II. 选择身体的一部分，如指甲、皮肤、眉毛、眼睛、心脏或肺等，写出关于这部分的一些有趣的事实。将这些事实串联成段，以给出的主题句 (Topic sentence) 为段首。如果你想在网搜索相关信息，可以搜索关键词“interesting facts” (如: interesting hair facts)。

Topic sentence: Here are some interesting facts about our _____.

写一写

当学生在运用目标语法结构时越来越有信心了，可以鼓励学生完成篇幅更长的写作任务来表达自己的想法。该部分中的示范性段落会给学生演示相关练习，问题性提示则会帮助学生构建自己的思路。书写检查清单会帮助学生进行自我检查或相互检查。

说一说

会话练习的形式包括：两两对话、小组合作、班级活动、采访和游戏。语言学习是一项社会性活动。这些练习鼓励学生与他人交流自己的想法、自己的日常生活，以及自己周围的世界。当学生把语言与自身的想法和经历联系起来时，他们在口头表达上会更加轻松自在。

练习8. 说一说。(表1-1和1-2)

请你根据所给短语表演动作，然后用现在进行时描述动作。

Example: stand next to your desk

Sentence: I am standing next to my desk.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. stand up | 7. erase the board |
| 2. smile | 8. hold your pen in your left hand |
| 3. whistle | 9. knock on the door |
| 4. open or close the door | 10. scratch your head |
| 5. read your grammar book | 11. count aloud the number of books on the desk |
| 6. shake your head "no" | 12. look at the ceiling |

测一测

在每章的最后，学生可以通过修改病句中的错误来练习书写检查。这项练习可以由学生自己完成，也可以在课堂上分组进行。课堂教学中，该任务很容易改造成小游戏。教师任意报出一个题目序号，学生分组对句子进行修改，第一个正确完成修改的小组得一分。

练习38. 测一测。(第1章)

修改动词时态使用的错误。

Omar's Visit

(1) My friend Omar is ^{owning} ~~own~~ his own car now. It's brand new. *Today he driving to a small town north of the city to visit his aunt. He love to listen to music, so the CD player is play one of his favorite CDs — loudly. Omar is very happy: he is drive his own car and listen to loud music. He's look forward to his visit with his aunt.



(2) Omar is visiting his aunt once a week. She's elderly and live alone. She is thinking Omar a wonderful nephew. She love his visits. He try to be helpful and considerate in every way. His aunt don't hearing well, so Omar is speaks loudly and clearly when he's with her.

(3) When he's there, he fix things for her around her apartment and help her with her shopping. He isn't staying with her overnight. He usually is staying for a few hours and then is heading back to the city. He kiss his aunt good-bye and give her a hug before he is leaving. Omar is a very good nephew.



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第 1 章

现在时




听音频



看视频

练习1. 听力和阅读。

 **Part I.** Sam和Lisa是加利福尼亚州的大学生，他们即将开始为期一周的宿舍助理培训。他们正在做自我介绍，稍后他们会把彼此介绍给小组其他成员。请听他们的对话。

SAM: Hi. My name is Sam.

LISA: Hi. I'm Lisa. It's nice to meet you.

SAM: Nice to meet you too. Where are you from?

LISA: I'm from Boston. How about you?

SAM: I'm from Quebec. So, how long have you been here?

LISA: Just one day. I still have a little jet lag.

SAM: Me too. I got in yesterday morning. So we need to ask each other about a hobby. What do you like to do in your free time?

LISA: I spend a lot of time outdoors. I love to hike. When I'm indoors, I like to surf the Internet.

SAM: Me too. I'm studying Italian right now. There are a lot of good websites for learning languages on the Internet.

LISA: I know. I found a good one for Japanese. I'm trying to learn a little. Now, when I introduce you to the group, I have to write your full name on the board. What's your last name, and how do you spell it?

SAM: It's Sanchez. S-A-N-C-H-E-Z.

LISA: My last name is Paterson — with one “t”: P-A-T-E-R-S-O-N.

SAM: It looks like our time is up. Thanks. It's been nice talking to you.

LISA: I enjoyed it too.

Tips:

听力练习请扫“听音频”二维码
扫描“看视频”二维码学习语法知识点
练习答案的获取方式详见封底

Part II. 阅读Part I的对话，将对话中的信息填入Sam对Lisa的介绍。

SAM: I would like to introduce Lisa Paterson. Lisa is from Boston. She has been here _____ . In her free time, she _____

Part III. 现在轮到Lisa向全班介绍Sam了，Lisa会如何介绍呢？以“*I would like to introduce Sam.*”为开头，开始介绍Sam吧。

练习2. 说一说：采访。

采访一位朋友，并向其他人介绍你的朋友。

Find out your friend's:

- name
- native country or hometown
- free-time activities or hobbies
- favorite food
- reason for being here
- length of time here

练习3. 写一写。

写出以下问题的答案，然后在本次练习的末尾根据提出的建议，完成练习。

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. Where are you living?
4. Why are you here (in this city)?
 - a. Are you a student? If so, what are you studying?
 - b. Do you work? If so, what is your job?
 - c. Do you have another reason for being here?
5. What do you like to do in your free time?
6. What is your favorite season of the year? Why?
7. What are your three favorite TV programs or movies? Why do you like them?
8. Describe your first day in this class.

写作后的建议：

- a. Give it to a classmate to read. Your classmate can then summarize the information in a spoken report to a small group.
- b. Work with a partner and correct errors in each other's writing.
- c. Read your composition aloud in a small group and answer any questions about it.

- d. Hand it in to your teacher, who will correct the errors and return it to you.
- e. Hand it in to your teacher, who will return it at the end of the term when your English has progressed, so you can correct your own errors.

□ 1-1 一般现在时和现在进行时

练习4. 热身练习。(表1-1和1-2)

阅读句子，选择符合你自身情况的回答，圈出 **yes** 或 **no**。与你的朋友分享答案（例：**I use a computer every day.** 或 **I don't use a computer every day.**）。并由你的朋友介绍你的情况（例：**Eric doesn't use a computer every day.**）。

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. I use a computer every day. | yes | no |
| 2. I am sitting in front of a computer right now. | yes | no |
| 3. I check emails every day. | yes | no |
| 4. I send text messages several times a day. | yes | no |
| 5. I am sending a text message now. | yes | no |

1-1 一般现在时和现在进行时		
<p>一般现在时</p>	<p>(a) Ann takes a shower every day. (b) I usually read the newspaper in the morning. (c) Babies cry. Birds fly. (d) 否定句: It doesn't snow in Bangkok. (e) 疑问句: Does the teacher speak slowly?</p>	<p>一般现在时用于表达习惯或日常活动，如(a)和(b)。 一般现在时用于事实的一般叙述，如(c)。 通常，一般现在时用于表示过去、现在和将来经常性或习惯性的动作或状态。</p>
<p>现在进行时</p>	<p>(f) Ann can't come to the phone right now because she is taking a shower. (g) I am reading my grammar book right now. (h) Jimmy and Susie are babies. They are crying. I can hear them right now. Maybe they are hungry. (i) 否定句: It isn't snowing right now. (j) 疑问句: Is the teacher speaking right now?</p>	<p>现在进行时用于表达现在正在进行的（正在发生）的动作。 说话者说这句话的时候，动作正在进行。动作开始于过去，现在正在进行，将来可能还会继续。 形式：am, is, are + -ing</p>


□ 1-2 一般现在时和现在进行时的形式

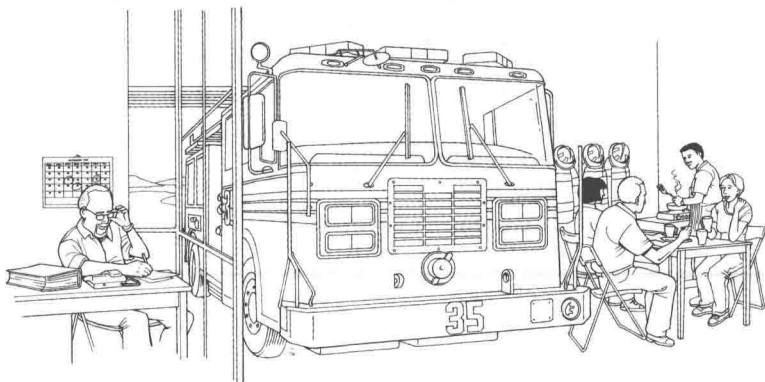
1-2 一般现在时和现在进行时的形式

	一般现在时	现在进行时
陈述	I work. You work. He, She, It works. We work. They work.	I am working. You are working. He, She, It is working. We are working. They are working.
否定	I do not work. You do not work. He, She, It does not work. We do not work. They do not work.	I am not working. You are not working. He, She, It is not working. We are not working. They are not working.
问句	Do I work ? Do you work ? Does he, she, it work ? Do we work ? Do they work ?	Am I working? Are you working? Is he, she, it working? Are we working? Are they working?
缩略形式		
代词 + be	I + am = I'm working. you, we, they + are = You're, We're, They're working. he, she, it + is = He's, She's, It's working.	
do + not	does + not = doesn't do + not = don't	She doesn't work. I don't work.
be + not	is + not = isn't are + not = aren't (am + not = am not*)	He isn't working. They aren't working. I am not working.)

*注意: am和not不能缩略。

练习5. 听力和语法。(表1-1和1-2)

 请听下面的文章, 判断斜体动词是指经常性的动作, 还是正在进行的动作?



Lunch at the Fire Station

It's 12:30, and the firefighters *are waiting* for their next call. They *are taking* their
1 2
lunch break. Ben, Rita, and Jada *are sitting* at a table in the fire station. Their co-worker
3
Bruno *is making* lunch for them. He is an excellent cook. He often *makes* lunch. He
4 5
is fixing spicy chicken and rice. Their captain *isn't eating*. He *is doing* paperwork. He
6 7 8
skips lunch on busy days. He *works* in his office and *finishes* his paperwork.
9 10 11

练习6. 听一听。(表1-1和1-2)



请听关于Irene和她的工作的叙述，判断每个动词指代的活动是常常发生的，还是正在发生（进行）的。圈出正确的答案。

Example: You will hear: Irene works for a video game company.

You will choose: usual activity happening right now

1. usual activity happening right now
2. usual activity happening right now
3. usual activity happening right now
4. usual activity happening right now
5. usual activity happening right now

练习7. 学语法。(表1-1和1-2)

填入括号内动词的一般现在时或现在进行时形式，完成句子。

1. Shhh. The baby (*sleep*) is sleeping. The baby (*sleep*) sleeps for ten hours every night.
2. Right now I'm in class. I (*sit*) _____ at my desk. I usually (*sit*) _____ at the same desk in class every day.
3. Ali (*speak*) _____ Arabic. Arabic is his native language, but right now he (*speak*) _____ English.
4. A: (*it, rain*) _____ a lot in southern Spain?
B: No. The weather (*be*) _____ usually warm and sunny.
5. A: Look out the window. (*it, rain*) _____?
B: It (*start*) _____ to sprinkle.

6. A: Look. It's Yumiko.

B: Where?

A: Over there. She (*walk*) _____ out of the café.

7. A: Oscar usually (*walk*) _____ to work.

(*you, walk*) _____ to work every day too?

B: Yes.

A: (*Oscar, walk*) _____ with you?

B: Sometimes.

练习8. 说一说。(表1-1和1-2)

请你根据所给短语表演动作，然后用现在进行时描述动作。

Example: stand next to your desk

Sentence: I am standing next to my desk.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. stand up | 7. erase the board |
| 2. smile | 8. hold your pen in your left hand |
| 3. whistle | 9. knock on the door |
| 4. open or close the door | 10. scratch your head |
| 5. read your grammar book | 11. count aloud the number of books on the desk |
| 6. shake your head "no" | 12. look at the ceiling |

练习9. 听一听。(表1-1和1-2)



听问题，写下你听到的单词。

A problem with the printer

Example: You will hear: Is the printer working?

You will write: is the printer working?

- _____ need more paper?
- _____ have enough ink?
- _____ fixing it yourself?
- _____ know how to fix it?
- _____ have another printer in the office?
- Hmmm. Is it my imagination or _____ making a strange noise?

练习10. 做游戏: 益智问答。(表1-1和1-2)

分小组进行游戏。填入括号内动词的正确形式, 完成每个句子。如果句子表述的信息属实, 圈出“T”; 如果信息有误, 圈出“F”。答对正确答案最多的小组获胜。*

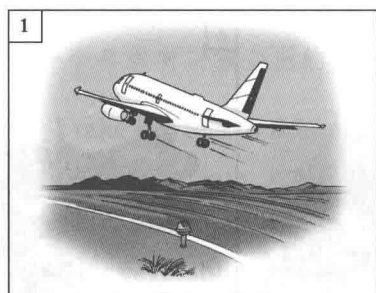
1. In one soccer game, a player (*run*) _____ seven miles on average. T F
2. In one soccer game, players (*run*) _____ seven miles on average. T F
3. Right-handed people (*live*) _____ 10 years longer than left-handed people. T F
4. Mountains (*cover*) _____ 3% of Africa and 25% of Europe. T F
5. The Eiffel Tower (*have*) _____ 3,000 steps. T F
6. Honey (*spoil*) _____ after one year. T F
7. The letter “e” (*be*) _____ the most common letter in English. T F
8. It (*take*) _____ about seven seconds for food to get from our mouths to our stomachs. T F
9. A man’s heart (*beat*) _____ faster than a woman’s heart. T F
10. About 145,000 people in the world (*die*) _____ every 24 hours. T F

练习11. 说一说。(表1-1和1-2)

和搭档合作, 使用现在进行时轮流向对方描述图片, 并找出不同之处。Partner A: 盖住你的书本上Partner B部分的图片; Partner B: 盖住你的书本上Partner A部分的图片。

Example:

Partner A



Partner B



PARTNER A: In my picture, the airplane is taking off.

PARTNER B: In my picture, the airplane is landing.

*答案见书后益智问答游戏答案。