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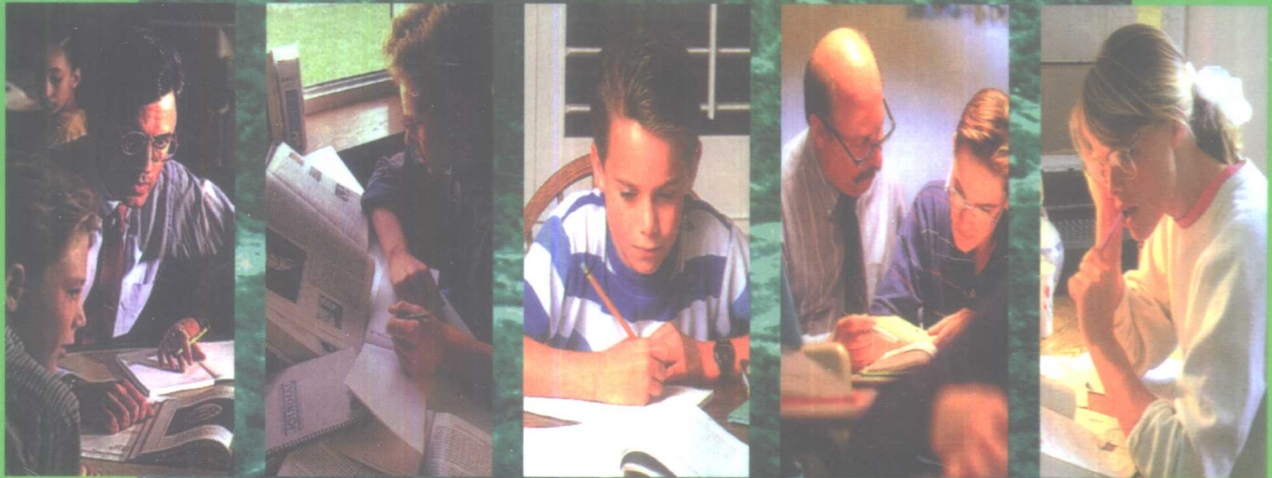
COBUILD

柯林斯 COBUILD 基础英语语法

BASIC GRAMMAR

SELF-STUDY EDITION
WITH ANSWERS

Helping learners with real English



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

Dave Willis & Jon Wright

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BASIC
GRAMMAR

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**THE UNIVERSITY
OF BIRMINGHAM**



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出版前言

自 20 世纪 80 年代末起,世界各国的英语教学界就对以全新构想编写的“柯林斯 COBUILD 英语词典系列”表示出极大的兴趣,并一致认为,该系列词典开创了高科技时代词典编纂的先河。这一系列词典是在世界著名的哈珀-柯林斯出版社(HarperCollins Publishers Limited)的支持下,由英国伯明翰大学(Birmingham University)词典编纂组经过十余年的努力,精心编纂而成。参与编写工作的有数百名英语教学、词典编纂和电脑软件专家。从词典的研制到出版花费了巨额的资金。

“柯林斯 COBUILD 英语词典系列”之所以被称为“以全新的构想编写而成的新一代辞书”,是因为英国伯明翰大学词典编纂组首先意识到电脑时代的到来对于词典编纂的意义,并将大型电脑运用于词典的编纂工作。由于电脑的发展,利用电脑庞大的存储和检索功能对大量语言现象作具体详尽的分析已成为可能。以往,词典编纂人员只能根据个别语言现象推断出词义和用法;现在,他们可以利用先进的电脑设备,输入和检索数以亿万字计的语料,根据大量而确切的语言数据来确定词义和用法。英国伯明翰大学词典编纂组就是根据上述原则,编纂了这一系列新颖独特的词典。

该系列所有词典中的例词和例句均取材于 COBUILD 英语语料库(The Bank of English)。该英语语料库的名称 COBUILD 系 **COLLINS BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE DATABASE** 的首字母缩略词,如果直译应该是“柯林斯-伯明翰大学国际语料库”。该语料库包含了小说和非小说类的多种语体,如广播和电视用语、日常自然会话、报刊杂志文章,也包含了英国英语、美国英语和澳大利亚英语及多种英语方言。

本社引进的《柯林斯 COBUILD 基础英语语法》是供英语初学者使用的一本非常实用的语法书。本书的编排富有特色,将初学者所需要掌握的语法知识按学习掌握的先后顺序,从最基本的语法形式开始,编入由易到难的四个循环,每一循环的内容都包涵了这一水平的大多数教材所揭示的语言特点,使初学者能轻松入门,逐渐掌握较为复杂的语法。每个循环都包括动词、名词和副词等各语法单元的学习。而且,每个单元后都附有针对性的练习,在每一循环之末还配有阶段性复习,在第二、三、四循环结尾,还分别配有前几循环的总复习,使读者在反复的练习中,牢固掌握最基础的语法知识。

为了使初学者能轻松地掌握语法中的一些要点和难点,本书在这些内容旁增加了简单的注释和常用的例句。数百幅专门绘制的漫画成为本书的又一特色。

在讲解语法的同时,本书还插入了拼写、数词和发音的练习,帮助读者掌握英语中其他几个重要的基础部分,使英语初学者能较快地掌握英语口语和写作。

本书易懂易学,编排新颖,既可用于英语初学者自学,又可作为教授英语初学者的教材,有较高的实用价值。

为了提高我国的英语教学和科研水平,更好地为读者服务,上海外语教育出版社引进了“柯林斯 COBUILD 英语词典系列”,以让我国广大英语学习者和从事相关工作的人员能够获得更多更新颖的工具书。为此,上海外语教育出版社的编辑和哈珀-柯林斯出版社的编辑通力合作,对系列词典中的部分例句进行了修订,使它们更符合我国国情。毋庸置疑,如同其他词典一样,本系列词典在编校过程中难免仍有疏漏和失误,敬请广大读者批评指正。

需要说明的是,本系列词典的例证均取自 COBUILD 英语语料库,采用这些例句的目的是为了说明词目的语义和语法特征及用法,并不代表原出版者和本社的观点。

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Introduction

Writing a basic grammar of English is a difficult undertaking. It is important to identify the basic patterns of the language and to organise and exemplify these in a way which is accessible to the elementary learner. It is important to provide teachers and learners with a clear authoritative statement. But it is also important to make statements and offer examples which give a true reflection of the language.

Of course a grammar is not a course in itself. It should be seen as an invaluable supplement to the day to day work in the classroom and as a useful resource for self-study. To help with this we have organised the material into four 'cycles'. In each cycle we illustrate first the grammar of the verb group, secondly the noun group, and finally adverbials. In determining the content of each cycle we have tried to reflect the priorities revealed in most teaching materials at this level.

The verb section Cycle 1, for example, deals with the basic tense uses, question forms, and patterns with *There* as subject. In Cycle 4, on the other hand, there is work on complex sentences with clauses of time, purpose, reason, condition, and so on. After each Cycle there is a Review section which revises the work of that Cycle in detail and goes on to incorporate work from previous Cycles. It is hoped that this cyclical organisation will help teachers to fit work on grammar conveniently into their existing teaching programme.

Finally we have included specific sections on spelling, numbers, and pronunciation. All of these are of central importance to the elementary learner.

A self-study edition of this book is available, with a key to all the exercises. We have also made this key available on audio-cassette. This will provide the teacher with an extra dimension in the classroom, and should provide invaluable support for learners studying on their own.

1 The verbs *am, are* and *is* are followed by:

A noun group: Mr. Brown is a teacher. It isn't my book. Are you a student?

An adjective: She's tall. I'm tired. Are you happy? They're hungry.

An expression of place or time: Mary's at home. It's six o'clock. It's on the table.

An expression of age: I'm sixteen. She's fourteen years old.

2 The forms of the verb are as follows:

Affirmatives		
Statements		Questions
Full form	Short form	
I am late.	I'm late.	Am I late?
You are next.	You're next.	Are you next?
My mother is here.	My mother's here.	Is your mother here?
She is at home.	She's at home.	Is she at home?
My brother is out.	My brother's out.	Is your brother out?
He is fifteen.	He's fifteen.	Is your brother fifteen?
It is on the table.	It's on the table.	Is it on the table?
We are right.	We're right.	Are we right?
They are my parents.	They're my parents.	Are they your parents?

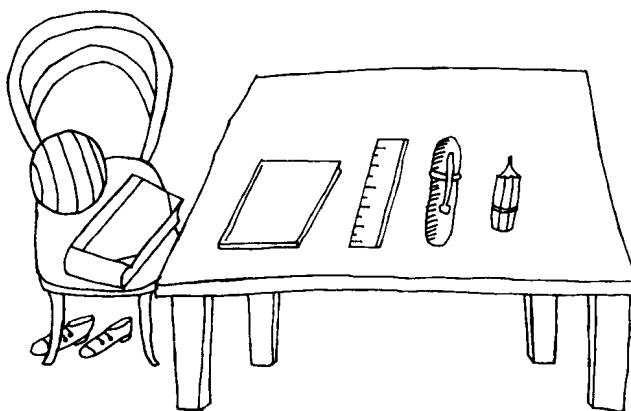
Negatives			
Statements			Questions
Full form	Short form (1)	Short form (2)	
I am not late.	I'm not late.		Aren't I late?
You are not next.	You're not next.	You aren't next.	Aren't you next?
She is not in.	She's not in.	She isn't in.	Isn't she in?
He is not at home	He's not at home.	He isn't at home.	Isn't he at home?
It is not here.	It's not here.	It isn't here.	Isn't it here?
We are not happy.	We're not happy.	We aren't happy.	Aren't we happy?
They are not ready.	They're not ready.	They aren't ready.	Aren't they ready?

A Write answers to these questions. Use full sentences for your answers. Use short forms.

- 1 How old are you?
- 2 Are you a teacher?
- 3 Where are you now?
- 4 Is it morning, afternoon or evening?
- 5 What's the weather like - is it warm or cold?
- 6 What day is it?

B Put a tick (✓) beside these sentences if they are true. Put a cross (X) if they are not true:

- 1 The exercise book is on the table.
- 2 The ball is on the chair.
- 3 The big book is on the table.
- 4 The shoes aren't under the table.
- 5 The pen and pencil aren't on the chair.
- 6 The shoes are under the chair.
- 7 The ball and the book are on the chair.
- 8 The pen and pencil aren't on the table.

**C Correct these sentences:**

- 1 The big book is on the table.
- 2 The shoes are on the chair.
- 3 The exercise book is on the chair.
- 4 The ruler and the pen are on the chair.
- 5 The pencil's next to the ruler.
- 6 The ball and the book are on the floor.

The big book isn't on the table. It's on the chair.

D Correct these sentences about yourself:

- 1 My name is Kim. *My name isn't Kim, it's*
- 2 I'm three years old.
- 3 I'm from Scotland.
- 4 I'm a pop singer.
- 5 I'm English.

Now write the same things about a friend of yours:

- 6 *His/Her name isn't Kim, it's*

- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____

UNIT 2 Present continuous

The form of the present continuous is:

am/is/are + '-ing'

For the negative you add *not* after *am/is/are*:

I am not working at the moment.

You can use the short forms *aren't* and *isn't*:

We aren't going by bus.

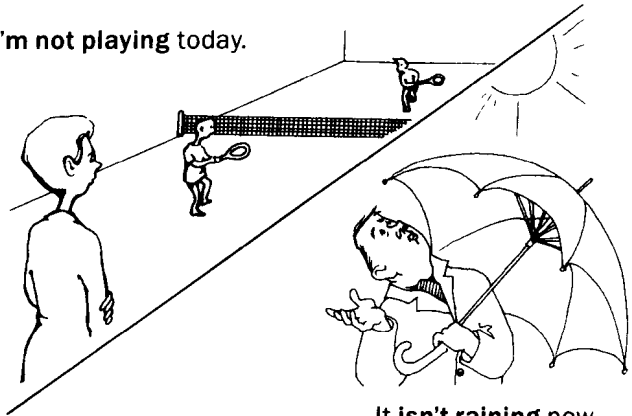
You use the present continuous:

a to talk about an activity or something happening now:

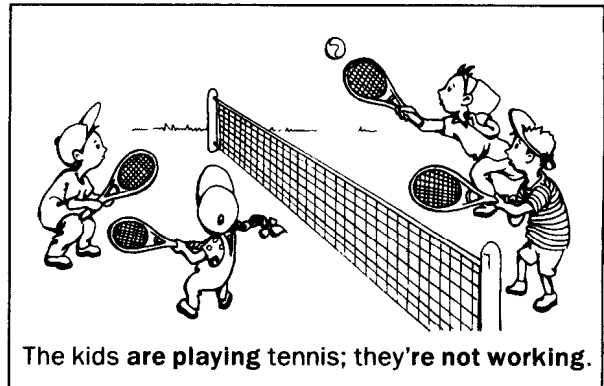
They're talking; they're not eating.



I'm not playing today.



It isn't raining now.



b to talk about a temporary situation:

I'm living with my friends at the moment.
 We're staying at a wonderful hotel.
 I'm not feeling well today.
 My sister's working as a waitress for a month.

d to talk about change, development and progress:

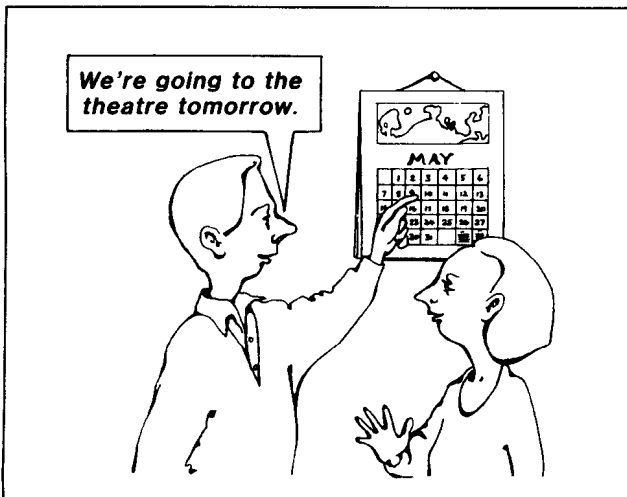
Life is getting easier thanks to technology.
 Do you think your English is improving?
 Inflation is rising and unemployment is getting worse.

c to talk about a future plan:

Mike is coming home on Thursday.
 They're having a party next week.

e with *always* to criticize or complain about what someone does:

You're always interrupting me!
 My father is always losing his car keys.



A Are these sentences 'Present activities' (PA) or are they 'Future plans' (FP)?

- 1 Be quiet. I'm trying to relax. _____
- 2 We're having a party soon. Can you come? _____
- 3 Who is making that noise? It's terrible! _____
- 4 They're going to a restaurant tonight. _____
- 5 Are you working now? _____
- 6 What are you doing tomorrow? Do you want to come to a match? _____
- 7 They're learning English now. _____
- 8 I'm wearing my new jeans. _____
- 9 Is the sun shining? _____

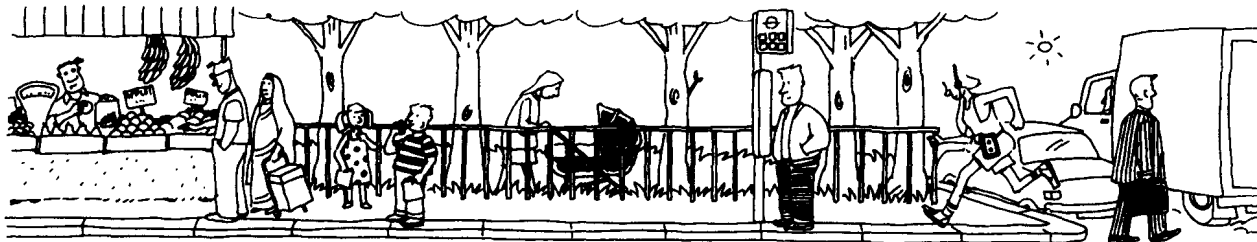
B What are you doing now? Write true statements using *I am ...-ing* or *I'm not ...-ing*:

- 1 wear jeans _____
- 2 study English _____
- 3 sit at home _____
- 4 watch TV _____
- 5 smoke a cigarette _____
- 6 talk with friends _____
- 7 relax _____
- 8 listen to music _____

C Look at the picture and complete the sentences using these verbs:

eat push shine buy walk read listen to wear

- 1 The boy _____ sweets.
- 2 The businessman _____ across the road.
- 3 It's a fine day. The sun _____.
- 4 A jogger _____ music on a walkman.
- 5 The man at the bus stop _____ a newspaper.
- 6 The woman in the park _____ a pram.
- 7 No-one in the picture _____ a hat.
- 8 Some customers _____ fruit.



D Match the questions and answers:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 Where are you going on holiday this year? | To Malta probably. |
| 2 What are you doing this evening? | We're going camping. |
| 3 Why are you learning English? | I'm watching a video. |
| 4 Are you doing anything this week-end? | Because it's useful. |

Now give your real answers to these questions.

You use the present simple:**a to talk about things that are always true:**

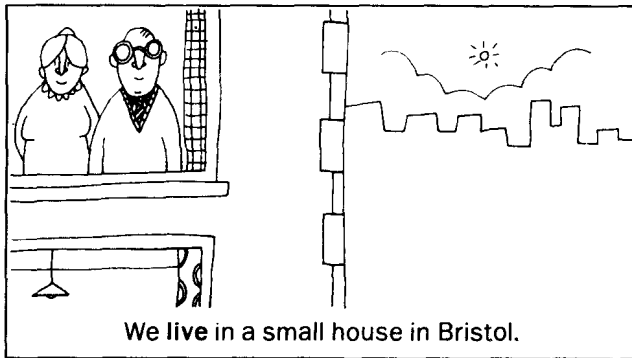
It **gets** cold in winter here. Water **boils** at 100 degrees.
February **is** the shortest month.

b with words like *never/sometimes/often/always* or time expressions like *every day/at the weekend* to talk about regular and repeated actions, and habits:

We **often go** to the cinema on Fridays.
My parents **never eat** meat. I **get up late** at the weekend.

c to talk about general facts about our lives:

I read the newspaper every day.



We live in a small house in Bristol.



I wear a jacket and tie to work, and jeans when I am at home.

The form of the verb changes with *he/she/it*:

I **work** from 9 to 5.
You **work** very hard.
She **works** in the supermarket on Saturday.
He **works** for my father in our office.
We **work** for the new company in the centre of town.
They **work** in uniform.
She **enjoys** English classes. He's a student, he **reads** a lot.



My father sometimes **smokes** a pipe.
It **smells** awful!

With verbs that end in *-o/-s/ch/sh* the form is *-es*:

He **goes** out every weekend. She **watches** a lot of TV.
The film **finishes** at 9.30 tonight.
He **does** everything for his children.

With verbs that end in *consonant + y*, the *he/she/it* form is *-ies*:

study – He **studies** languages at university.
fly – The plane **flies** twice a week.

BUT: *I play – he plays I buy – she buys*

Note: have – has:

They **have** everything you want in that shop.
She **has** a house in St James' Square.

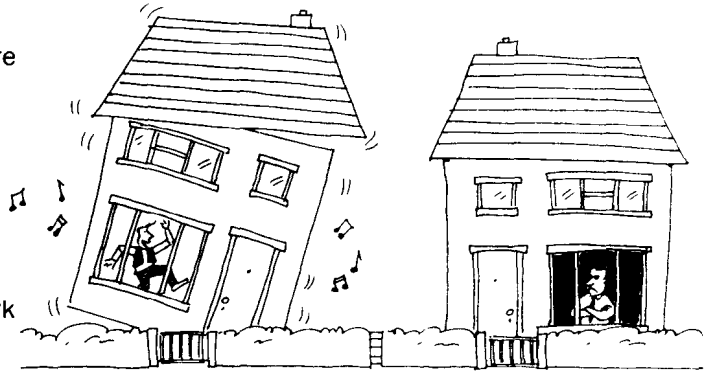


He **stops** and **has** a cup of coffee at eleven o'clock.

A Complete these sentences with:

go goes do does have has like likes live lives

- I _____ a lot of friends in London.
- My son _____ in Los Angeles, so I _____ there every year to see him.
- Most people _____ going on holiday.
- The new BMW sports car _____ a top speed of 220 km per hour.
- The sun _____ down in the west.
- The Smiths are very kind. They _____ a lot of work for people in hospital.
- He's so clever! He always _____ well in exams.
- More than 11 million people _____ in Tokyo.



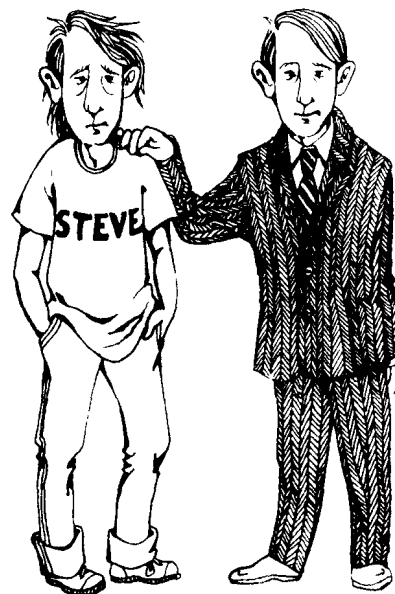
- My neighbour _____ rock music, unfortunately.

B Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in (brackets):

- Tony is a great reader. He _____ lots of books. (read)
- Pat's favourite music is reggae. He _____ to it all the time. (listen)
- My father is a businessman in an international company. He _____ all over the world. (travel)
- The Strongs are farmers. They _____ in the country. (live)
- I have a friend called Fabrice. He _____ from France. (come)
- The hotels here are very expensive. The rooms _____ a lot! (cost)
- My mother is good at languages. She _____ French, German, Russian and Arabic. (speak)
- Andrea is a tourist guide. She _____ everything about the history of the city. (know)

C Give your answers to these questions:

- I always get up before seven o'clock, but Steve normally gets up late.
And you?
- Steve goes to bed late. I normally go to bed before midnight.
And you?
- I play sports every day. Steve never plays sport.
And you?
- Steve visits his friends in the evening. I usually visit my friends at the weekend.
And you?
- I like classical music and blues. Steve likes rock and roll.
And you?



- Steve wears jeans every day.
I wear smart clothes.
And you?

Do/does and have/has in questions and negatives

2 You use do and don't to make questions and negatives in the present simple tense:

A: Do you know Peter?
B: Yes. We are old friends.

A: Do you like this music?
B: Yes. It's great.

A: Do they live here?
B: No. They live next door.

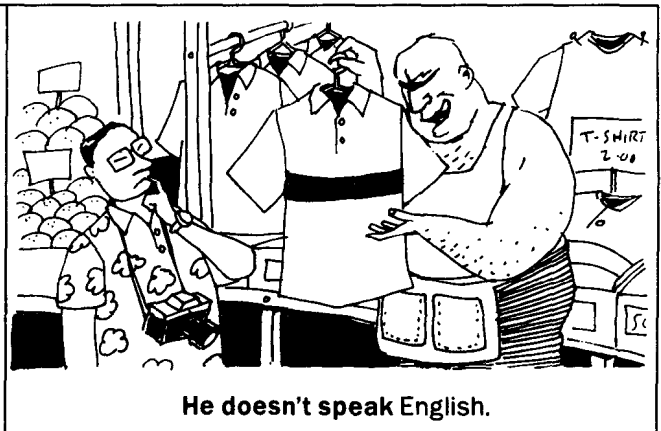
A: What's that?
B: I don't know.

A: Do they enjoy the theatre?
B: No. They don't go out very often.

2 You use does and doesn't (does not) for questions and negatives with he, she or it:

A: Is Helen at home?
B: Helen? She doesn't live here.

A: Does David go to University?
B: No. He's still at school.



3 Often the negative of have is don't have or doesn't have, but you can also say haven't or hasn't:

I haven't any money. She's got some, but he hasn't any.

4 Often the question forms are Do you have ...? and Does he have ...? But you can also say Have I ...? Have you ...? Have they ...? Has he/she/it ...?

A: Have you any children?
B: Yes. Two girls and a boy.

A: Has he any brothers?
B: No. But he has two sisters.

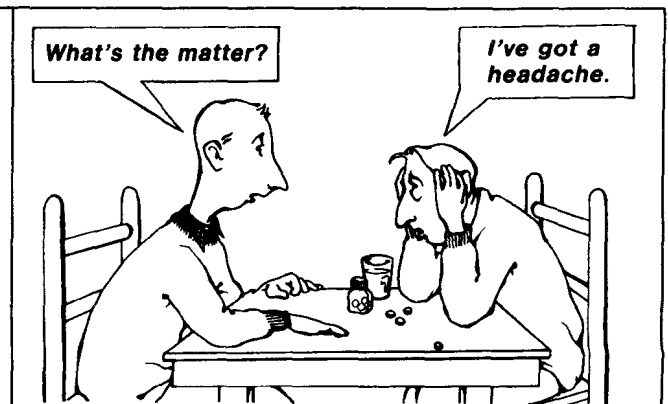
5 In Britain, you often use the form have got instead of have:

I haven't got any money.

She's got some, but he hasn't got any.

A: Have you got any children?
B: Yes. Two girls and a boy.

A: Has he got any brothers?
B: No. But he's got two sisters.





Practice

A Write down whether you do these things or not:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Study English <u>I study English.</u> | 5 Go to England every year _____ |
| 2 Play cricket <u>I don't play cricket.</u> | 6 Like jazz _____ |
| 3 Speak French _____ | 7 Live in a flat _____ |
| 4 Study Japanese _____ | 8 Live in a house _____ |

B Now think of a good friend. Write down whether he or she does those things:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 <u>She doesn't study English.</u> | 5 _____ |
| 2 <u>She plays cricket.</u> | 6 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 8 _____ |

C Write down questions you could ask someone about these things:

- 1 Watching television every day Do you watch television every day?
- 2 Buying a newspaper every day _____
- 3 Going abroad on holiday every year _____
- 4 Working in an office _____
- 5 Living alone _____
- 6 Liking rock music _____
- 7 Playing the piano _____
- 8 Living in a big city _____

Write true answers to the questions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 9 <u>I don't watch TV every day.</u> | 13 _____ |
| 10 _____ | 14 _____ |
| 11 _____ | 15 _____ |
| 12 _____ | 16 _____ |

D Rewrite these questions and negatives without do/does:

- 1 I don't have any friends in England. I haven't any friends in England.
- 2 Do they have a big house? _____
- 3 He doesn't have much money. _____
- 4 They don't have any pets. _____
- 5 Does she have any nice new clothes? _____

Now do them again with have got:

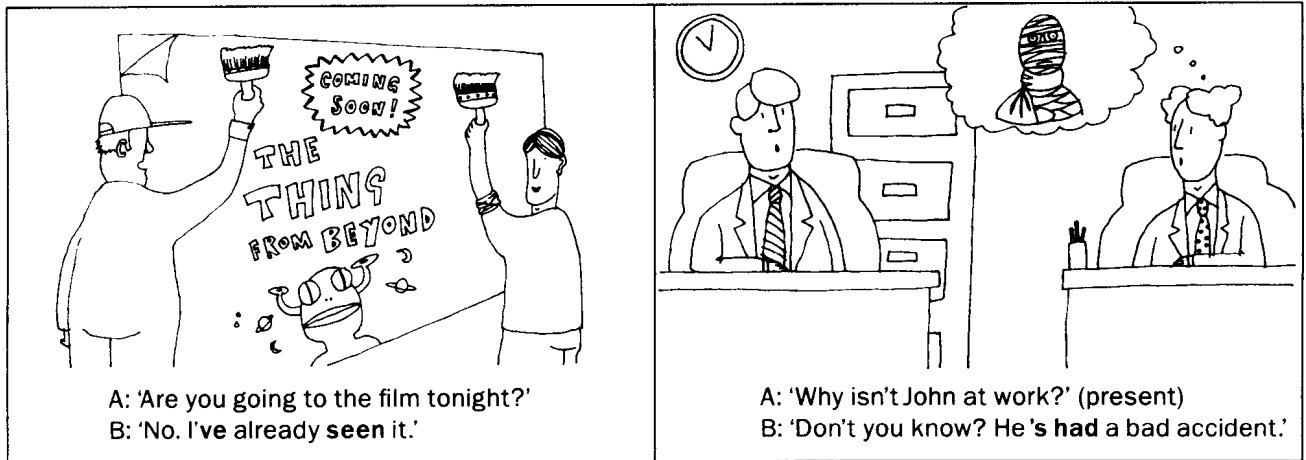
- | | |
|--|----------|
| 6 <u>I haven't got any friends in England.</u> | 9 _____ |
| 7 _____ | 10 _____ |
| 8 _____ | |

Present perfect (1)

The form of the present perfect is:

have/has + past participle

You use the present perfect tense for something which happened in the past but has an effect in the present:



Often it refers to the very recent past:

Karen has just passed her exams. I've just seen your mother at the shops.

You use the present perfect for something which started in the past and is still going on:

I know London very well. I've lived there for five years.

He's her closest friend. He has known her since they were children.

or to ask questions about the past up to the present:

A: Have you heard of Boris Becker?

B: Yes. He plays tennis.

A: Have you been to America?

B: No. But I've been to Canada.

A: How many times has she been to England?

B: I think she's only been once.



or for something which still hasn't happened but is expected to happen:

A: May I borrow your book?

B: I'm sorry. I haven't finished it yet.

A: Do you know Henry?

B: No. We haven't met yet.

WARNING:

You do not use the present perfect in a clause with a past time expression:

They've just finished work. They finished ten minutes ago.

I've read that book. I read it last week.

Exercise: Find the words *already, just, since, yet, ever* on this page. Which uses of the present perfect do they go with?