

(附答案)

UP WITH GRAMMAR

实践英语语法练习

V. 劳特赛斯



世界图书出版公司

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内 容 简 介

这是一套由著名专家精心设计编写的英语语法教材,共分3篇,合为一本。
全书共60个单元,包括词类、时态、语态、语气、非谓语动词及130个句型。
本书融科学性、系统性、实践性和趣味性于一体,内容集中,题量丰富。以例证为先导,以实践为方法,既能激发学习者的进取精神,又能促使学习者开动脑筋、深入思考,进而扎扎实实掌握语法知识。
为方便读者,特请姜绍禹教授对400组练习题配以参考答案,供教师备课或自学者参考。

Up with Grammar

by Val Routsis

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前言

一般认为，在日益国际化的社会形势中，英语的实际应用能力非常重要。特别对于今后要在现实社会中立足的学生们来说，重新把以往为应付考试而学习的零散的语法知识系统地复习一下是完全必要和适宜的。

为了打好英语的基础，系统的语法知识是不可或缺的，但历来的英语语法教材都局限于考试的范围，许多不过是单纯练习题的机械反复。

本书采用了这样一种巧妙方法，即把应学习的语法项目加以有效配置，对这些项目的解说尽力避免跨页安排，力图既能激发学习者的进取精神，又能促使学习者开动脑筋，深入思考，并能确实把握要领。也许可以说，这是划时代的语法教材。

本书共分三篇，整体结构和内容如下：

- ▲ 内容保持均衡的 60 个单元；
- ▲ 必不可少的 130 个句型；
- ▲ 富于变化的 400 个练习题；
- ▲ 使学习者赏心悦目的 60 幅插图；
- ▲ 三组测试题。

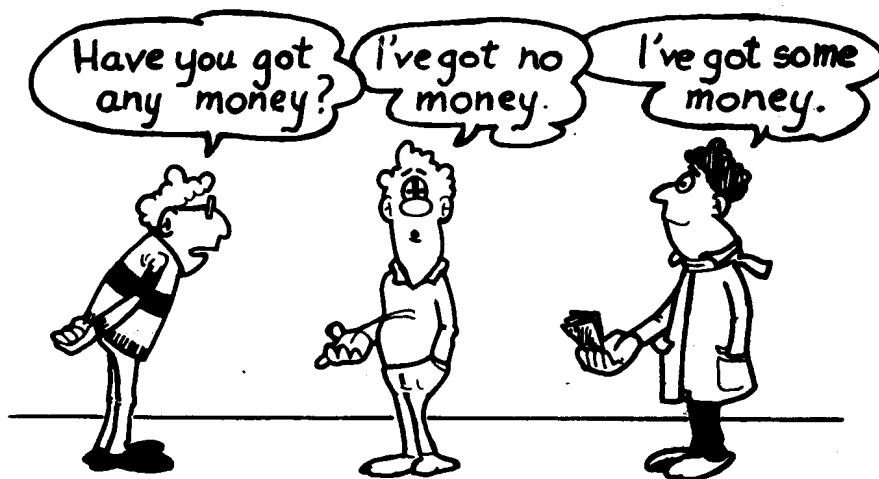
为帮助学习者更好地掌握英语语法，本书由姜绍禹教授给出参考答案。即使对英语考试深感头痛的学习者，凭借此书也可引发新的欲望，习得有用的英语语法。我们诚挚地期待诸位学生更上一层楼。

Part 1

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UNIT 1



SOME – ANY – A(AN) – NOT ANY = NO

I. In affirmative sentences

- a. Some + uncountable noun
- b. Some + plural noun

e.g. There is **some** milk in the glass.
e.g. There are **some** books on the desk.

II. In questions and negative sentences

- a. Any + uncountable noun
- b. Any + plural noun

e.g. Is there **any** tea in the teapot?
There isn't **any** water in the bottle.
e.g. Have you **any** matches?
I haven't got **any** friends in Liverpool.

III. Not any = no

e.g. There **isn't any** milk in the glass.
There is **no** milk in the glass.
e.g. There **aren't any** birds in this picture.
There are **no** birds in this picture.

1. Put in SOME, ANY or A(AN):

1. Paul hasn't got any wine.
2. Peter has got some money in his pocket.
3. Are there any glasses on the shelf?
4. We haven't got any tea.
5. I haven't got an umbrella.
6. Has Mary got any red dress?
7. There's some bread in the basket.

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8. She hasn't got any butter. 黄油 牛奶 奶油
9. There aren't any cinemas in this town.
10. Is there any tea for me?
11. Are there any cows in the field?
12. There are some birds in the sky.
13. I haven't any T-shirts.
14. There are some balls on the floor.
15. John hasn't got any Spanish books.
16. There are some keys on the table.
17. Are there any pencils on your desk?
18. There are some trees near the church.
19. There is a some salt in the cupboard.
20. Are there any horses in this picture?

2. Write sentences with **SOME, ANY**, as in the example:

Example: Are there any pens in the house? (pencils)

No, there aren't any pens but there are some pencils.

1. Are there any oranges in the kitchen? (apples)

No, there aren't any oranges but there are some apples

2. Is there any green salad on the plate? (tomato salad)

No, there isn't any green salad but there is some tomato salad.

3. Is there any wine in the fridge? (beer)

4. Have you got any German books at home? (English books)

No, you haven't got any German books but you have got ^{some} English books.

5. Is there any jam in the cupboard? (sugar)

6. Have you got any cigarettes? (matches)

7. Has Diana got any T-shirts? (sweaters)

8. Has Ann got any green blouses? (green skirts)

9. Has Carol got any bananas? (pears)

10. Have you got any coke? (mineral water)

No, you haven't got any coke but you have got some mineral water.

3. Make the following sentences a) interrogative b) negative as in the example:

Example: Paul has got some stamps. (coins)

Has Paul got any coins?

Paul hasn't got any coins.

1. Mary's got some records. (cassettes)

Has Mary got any cassettes?

Mary hasn't got any cassettes.

2. There's some bread on the table. (butter)

Is there any butter on the table?

There isn't any butter on the table.

3. She's got some bananas in the basket. (apples)

4. There are some plates on the table. (glasses)

5. There are some glasses in the cupboard. (cups)

NOT ANY = NO

4. Write as in the example:

Example: There isn't any milk in the jug.

There is no milk in the jug.

1. I haven't got any tea.

I have got no tea.

2. George hasn't got any beer.

George has got no beer.

3. There isn't any red wine in the bottle.

There is not red wine in the bottle

4. There aren't any good theatres in this town.

5. There aren't any knives on the table.

6. I haven't got any money in my pocket.

7. There aren't any chairs in this room.

8. There isn't any coffee for you.

9. There aren't any pictures on the wall.

10. There aren't any words on the blackboard.

5. Choose the correct Preposition:

1. The bottle is full of orange squash. in
A of B from C with D in

2. There are millions of stars in the sky.
A at B of C in D on

3. The man on the right is a doctor.
A in B on C at D by

4. There are two cups of tea on the tray.
A at B of C with D in

5. There's a carpet on the floor.
A on B to C in D at

6. The fireplace is on the left of the room.
A from B of C in D on

7. There are two rooms on the top floor.
A in B on C to D of

UNIT 2



ADJECTIVES

1. Change the sentences as in the example:

*Example: Mr West is a man. He's old.
He's an old man.*

1. It's a car. It's new.

It's a new car.

2. Judy is a girl. She's stupid. 愚蠢的

Judy is a stupid girl.

3. Mrs Miller is a woman. She's good.

4. Susan is a girl. She's little.

5. Ted is a boy. He's clever.

6. It's a dress. It's smart.

7. It's a house. It's new.

8. Linda is a girl. She's beautiful.

9. It's a table. It's round.

10. Ben is a boy. He's tall.

2. Change the sentences as in the example:

Example: This boy is strong.

He's a strong boy.

1. This picture is old.

It's a old picture

2. This cupboard is green.

It's a green cupboard.

3. This television is new.

It's a new TV

4. This girl is pretty.

She is a pretty girl

5. This book is easy.

6. This film is long.

7. This country is beautiful.

8. This city is big.

9. This woman is kind.

10. This chair is heavy.

3. Rewrite the following sentences as in the example:

Example: Helen is a thin girl.

Helen is thin.

1. James is a strong boy.

James is strong

2. Colin is a young man.

3. Mrs Smith is a fat woman.

4. Brenda is a smart girl.

5. My father is a tall man.

6. Jenny is a nice girl.

7. Cliff is a short man.

8. Mrs Thompson is an ugly woman.

9. Brian is a kind man.

10. Kelly is a pretty girl.

4. Change the sentences as in the example:

Example: This car isn't old.

It isn't an old car.

1. This programme isn't interesting.

It isn't an interesting programme

2. This train isn't fast.

It isn't a fast train

3. This man isn't rich.

4. This dress isn't smart.

5. This girl isn't clever.

6. This watch isn't cheap.

7. This woman isn't poor.

8. This blouse isn't expensive.

9. This street isn't long.

10. This exercise isn't difficult.

PLURAL NUMBER

Note: Adjectives do not change in the plural.

5. Write the following sentences in the plural:

Example: This car is red.

These cars are red.

1. The round table is in the kitchen.

There ~~are~~ round tables are in the kitchen.

2. This girl is clever.

These girls are clever.

3. This old woman is ugly.

These old women are ugly.

4. That girl is short.

5. Is that woman thin?

Are those women thin?

6. This door is not closed.

7. The black cat is under the chair.

8. This is an old church.

9. This record is new.

10. This girl is thirsty.

6. Write the following sentences from plural to singular:

Example: These cars are new.

This car is new.

1. These stamps are old.

This stamp is old.

2. They are cheap watches.

He is a cheap watch.

3. The white towels are in the drawer.

The white towel is in the drawer.

4. Those blouses aren't expensive.

5. Those boys aren't good.

6. These young men are hungry.

7. These trains aren't fast; they're slow.

This train isn't fast. It's slow.