

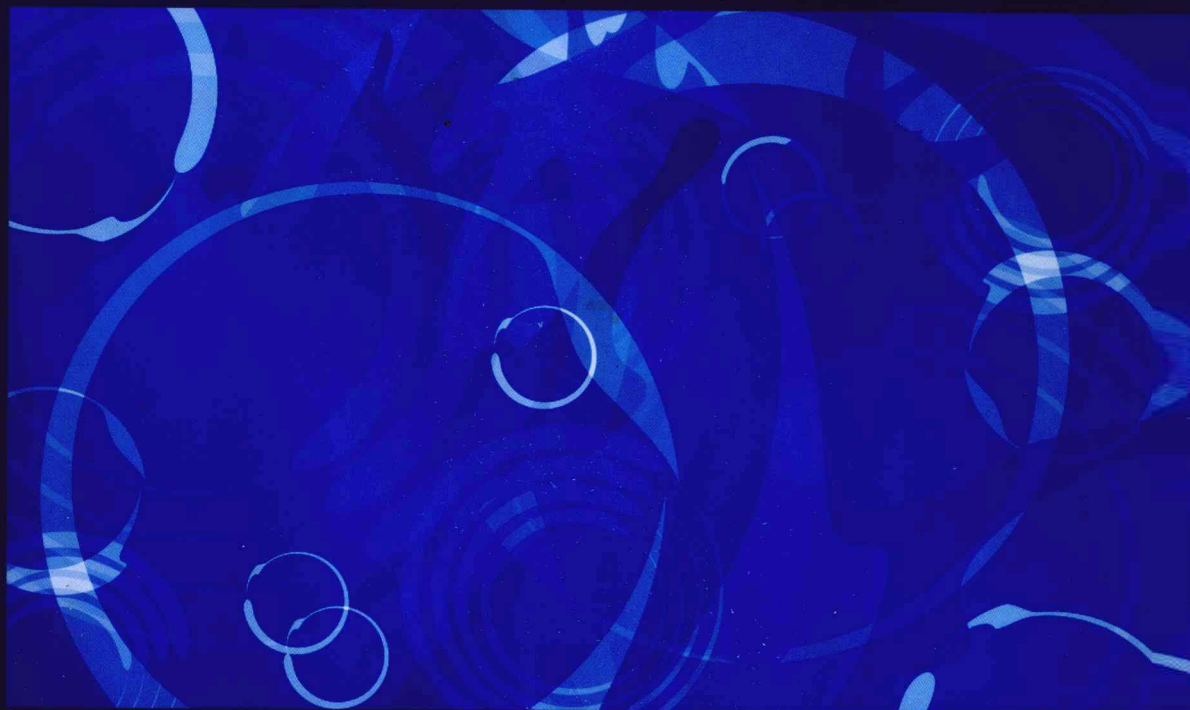
SECOND EDITION

(英) John Eastwood 编著
袁懋梓 译

Oxford Practice Grammar

牛津英语语法： 即学即练

生动地道的英语实例，让语法学习不再枯燥！



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

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北京 BEIJING

出版说明

牛津大学出版社的英语语法书一向以卓越的品质著称，堪称权威。与其他语法书不同的是，本书采用日常口语作为示例，并配以生动的情景插图，使读者从全新的角度学习语法。本书不要求学习者苦记语法概念说明，而是从语法实例的示范出发，体现语法要点，同时通过大量的相应练习，令学习者主动积极地进入到语法学习过程之中，从而全面掌握英语语法。

本书主要内容包括153个单元，每个单元介绍一个语法项目，在体例编排上双页对开（个别排成四页），左页讲解语法知识，右页是针对性的练习。全书总体涵盖了英语语法的主要内容，并重点解析常常给中级水平的学习者造成困惑的语法要点。

学习者可以从头至尾通览全书，也可以从书中挑任意一个感兴趣的单元进行学习。本书的开始部分有一个“起点测试”，学习者在阅读本书之前，可先做这个测试，以决定语法的哪些方面是自己的薄弱环节，从而翻至书中的相应部分，做有针对性的学习。

本书还包括25个阶段性综合测验，安排在每组语法项目之后。学习者可通过这些练习来检验自己的阶段性学习成果。单元练习、起点测试及阶段性测验均在书后附有答案。

附录部分讲述了一些必备语言知识，如构词法、发音、美式英语与英式英语的区别等。书后的索引标出了全书语法要点的位置，便于读者快速查阅。

本书曾由外语教学与研究出版社出版，受到读者的欢迎。此次重新出版，采用了更为清晰的印刷方式，并对全书体例略作说明，置于书前，以便读者了解本书的内容。希望本书能帮助广大学习者掌握真正鲜活、地道的英语语法。

如何使用测验?

全书穿插了 25 个测验。你可以在学了一组单元之后做一个测验。每个测验的开头都告诉你所测验的是哪些单元的内容。

这些测验有两个作用。首先,使你明白自己对语法的掌握程度如何。(如果你把题做错了,可以回头去学相关的单元或单元中相关的部分。)其次,这些测验可以使你熟悉考试题目。测验中的许多试题与“剑桥一级证书——英语应用卷”(Cambridge First Certificate Use of English)中的试题相似。

学习语法的最佳方法是什么?

看英语实例通常比阅读关于语法的叙述更为有效。本书的语法说明是对英语使用情况的描述;它们是帮助你理解的向导,而不是需要你苦记的规则。重要的是语言本身。举个例子,如果你在学习现在完成进行时,记住 *We've been waiting here for twenty minutes* 之类的句子,并且想像第 16 单元 A 中在公共汽车站那样的情景,这样做是有益的。书中的说明——动作持续到现在——是为了帮助你理解这个语法点,无意要求你写下它或记住它。

积极学习比被动阅读的帮助大,所以,做练习和检查答案很重要。

积极学习语法的另一种方法是,把那些你看到或听到的含有你正在学习的语法实例的句子记下来。这样的句子你可能在英语书籍、报纸、电视或互联网上碰到。你可能遇到说英语的人。例如,有人可能问你: *How long have you been living here?* 过后,你不妨把这个句子作为现在完成进行时有用的实例记下来。收集一些 *I've been learning English for three years* 之类的与自己相关的实例,也是一种很好的做法。

位于两个单词之间的斜线 / 表示二者之中的任何一个都可以。*I may/might go* 表示 *I may go* 和 *I might go* 都是可用的。在练习题中,这个符号用来将答案中会用到的单词或短语隔开。

用于一个单词或短语前后的括号 () 表示这是可以省略的成分。*There's (some) milk in the fridge* 表示有两个可行的句子: *There's some milk in the fridge* 和 *There's milk in the fridge*。

符号 ~ 表示说话人的改变。在 *How are you? ~ I'm fine, thanks* 这个例子中,两个句子是由不同的人说的。

符号 ▷ 表示可在本书的另一处找到更多的信息。▷ 7 表示可以在第 7 单元中找到更多的内容。

练习中的符号 ► 表示示例。

关于音标,见 374 页。

起点测试

本测试将帮助你明确你需要把时间用在本书的哪些部分。你不必马上做整个测试——你可以先做第 2 至 22 题，以检验自己在动词方面的知识。选择一个正确答案——a)、b)、c) 或 d)。

有些题相当难，所以，如果你做错了，别发愁。本书就是为了帮助你将来把它们做对而编写的！

词和句子

- 1 We gave a meal.
a) at the visitors b) for the visitors c) the visitors d) to the visitors

动词 (verb)

- 2 I'm busy at the moment. on the computer.
a) I work b) I'm work c) I'm working d) I working
- 3 My friend the answer to the question.
a) is know b) know c) knowing d) knows
- 4 I think I'll buy these shoes. really well.
a) They fit b) They have fit c) They're fitting d) They were fitting
- 5 Where the car?
a) did you park b) did you parked c) parked you d) you parked
- 6 At nine o'clock yesterday morning we for the bus.
a) wait b) waiting c) was waiting d) were waiting
- 7 When I looked round the door, the baby quietly.
a) is sleeping b) slept c) was sleeping d) were sleeping
- 8 Here's my report. it at last.
a) I finish b) I finished c) I'm finished d) I've finished
- 9 I've made some coffee. It's in the kitchen.
a) ever b) just c) never d) yet
- 10 We to Ireland for our holidays last year.
a) goes b) going c) have gone d) went
- 11 Robert ill for three weeks. He's still in hospital.
a) had been b) has been c) is d) was
- 12 My arms are aching now because since two o'clock.
a) I'm swimming b) I swam c) I swim d) I've been swimming
- 13 I'm very tired. over four hundred miles today.
a) I drive b) I'm driving c) I've been driving d) I've driven
- 14 When Martin the car, he took it out for a drive.
a) had repaired b) has repaired c) repaired d) was repairing
- 15 Janet was out of breath because
a) she'd been running b) she did run c) she's been running d) she's run
- 16 Don't worry. I be here to help you.
a) not b) shall c) willn't d) won't

- 17 Our friends meet us at the airport tonight.
a) are b) are going to c) go to d) will be to
- 18 a party next Saturday. We've sent out the invitations.
a) We had b) We have c) We'll have d) We're having
- 19 I'll tell Anna all the news when her.
a) I'll see b) I'm going to see c) I see d) I shall see
- 20 At this time tomorrow over the Atlantic.
a) we flying b) we'll be flying c) we'll fly d) we to fly
- 21 Where's Robert? a shower?
a) Does he have b) Has he c) Has he got d) Is he having
- 22 I like that coat. It's really nice.
a) am b) do c) very d) yes

疑问句 (question)、否定句 (negative) 和回答 (answer)

- 23 What's the weather like in Canada? How often there?
a) does it snow b) does it snows c) snow it d) snows it
- 24 Which team the game?
a) did it win b) did they win c) won d) won it
- 25 What did you leave the meeting early? ~ I didn't feel very well.
a) away b) because c) for d) like
- 26 Unfortunately the driver the red light.
a) didn't saw b) didn't see c) no saw d) saw not
- 27 You haven't eaten your pudding, it?
a) Are you no want b) Do you no want c) Don't want you d) Don't you want
- 28 I really enjoyed the disco. It was great,?
a) is it b) isn't it c) was it d) wasn't it
- 29 Are we going the right way? ~ I think
a) indeed b) it c) so d) yes

情态动词 (modal verb)

- 30 The chemist's was open, so luckily I buy some aspirin.
a) can b) can't c) did can d) was able to
- 31 Susan has to work very hard. I do her job, I'm sure.
a) can't b) couldn't c) don't d) shouldn't
- 32 We had a party last night. spend all morning clearing up the mess.
a) I must have b) I've been to c) I've had to d) I've must
- 33 There was no one else at the box office. I in a queue.
a) didn't need to wait b) mustn't wait c) needn't have waited d) needn't wait
- 34 I carry that bag for you? ~ Oh, thank you.
a) Do b) Shall c) Will d) Would

- 35 I've lost the key. I ought it in a safe place.
a) that I put b) to be putting c) to have put d) to put

被动语态 (passive)

- 36 We can't go along here because the road is
a) been repaired b) being repaired c) repair d) repaired
- 37 The story I've just read Agatha Christie.
a) was written b) was written by c) was written from d) wrote
- 38 Some film stars be difficult to work with.
a) are said b) are said to c) say d) say to
- 39 I'm going to go out and
a) have cut my hair b) have my hair cut c) let my hair cut d) my hair be cut

不定式 (infinitive) 和 -ing 形式

- 40 The driver was arrested for failing an accident.
a) of report b) report c) reporting d) to report
- 41 Someone suggested for a walk.
a) go b) going c) of going d) to go
- 42 I can remember voices in the middle of the night.
a) hear b) heard c) hearing d) to hear
- 43 The police want anything suspicious.
a) that we report b) us reporting c) us to report d) we report
- 44 We weren't sure or just walk in.
a) should knock b) to knock c) whether knock d) whether to knock
- 45 It was too cold outside.
a) the guests eating b) for the guests to eat c) that the guests should eat d) that the guests eat
- 46 Did you congratulate Tessa her exam?
a) of passing b) on passing c) passing d) to pass
- 47 I didn't like it in the city at first. But now here.
a) I got used to living b) I'm used to living c) I used to live d) I used to living
- 48 They raised the money simply for it. It was easy.
a) asking b) by asking c) of asking d) with asking
- 49 As we walked past, we saw Nigel his car.
a) in washing b) to wash c) wash d) washing

名词 (noun) 和冠词 (article) (a/an 和 the)

- 50 I need to buy
a) a bread b) a loaf bread c) a loaf of bread d) breads
- 51 My father is not only the town mayor, he runs, too.
a) a business b) a piece of business c) business d) some business

- 52 The produced at our factory in Scotland.
a) good are b) good is c) goods are d) goods is
- 53 I'm looking for to cut this string.
a) a pair scissors b) a scissor c) a scissors d) some scissors
- 54 I was watching TV at home when suddenly rang.
a) a doorbell b) an doorbell c) doorbell d) the doorbell
- 55 I've always liked
a) Chinese food b) food of China c) some food of China d) the Chinese food
- 56 In England most children go at the age of five.
a) school b) to school c) to some schools d) to the school
- 57 We haven't had a holiday for time.
a) a so long b) so a long c) such a long d) such long
- 58 Our friends have a house in
a) a West London b) the West London c) West London d) West of London

this, my, some, a lot of, all 等

- 59 It's so boring here. Nothing ever happens in place.
a) that b) these c) this d) those
- 60 Is that my key, or is it?
a) the yours b) the your's c) your d) yours
- 61 Adrian takes no interest in clothes. He'll wear
a) a thing b) anything c) something d) thing
- 62 There's use in complaining. They probably won't do anything about it.
a) a few b) a little c) few d) little
- 63 I don't want to buy any of these books. I've got
a) all b) all them c) everything d) them all

代词 (pronoun)

- 64 Let's stop and have a coffee. a café over there, look.
a) Is b) It's c) There d) There's
- 65 Everyone in the group shook hands with
a) each other b) one other c) one the other d) themselves
- 66 The washing-machine has broken down again. I think we should get
a) a new b) a new one c) new d) new one
- 67 All the guests were dancing. having a good time.
a) All were b) Every was c) Everyone was d) Someone were

形容词 (adjective) 和副词 (adverb)

- 68 The house was building.
a) a nice old stone b) a nice stone old c) a stone old nice d) an old nice stone
- 69 The government is doing nothing to help
a) poor b) the poor c) the poors d) the poor ones
- 70 The young man seems very
a) sensible b) sensibly c) sensibly d) sensibly
- 71 I missed the bus. I was only just in time to catch it.
a) mostly b) near c) nearest d) nearly
- 72 This detailed map is the atlas.
a) more useful as b) more useful than c) usefuller as d) usefuller than
- 73 This place gets crowded with tourists every summer.
a) always more b) crowded and more c) from more to more d) more and more
- 74 Yes, I have got the report. it.
a) I just am reading b) I'm just reading c) I'm reading just d) Just I'm reading
- 75 I've read this paragraph three times, and I understand it.
a) can't still b) can't yet c) still can't d) yet can't
- 76 We're really sorry. We regret what happened
a) a bit b) much c) very d) very much

介词 (preposition)

- 77 The village is Sheffield. It's only six miles away.
a) along b) by c) near d) next
- 78 You can see the details the computer screen.
a) at b) by c) in d) on
- 79 I've got a meeting Thursday afternoon.
a) at b) in c) on d) to
- 80 We've lived in this flat five years.
a) ago b) already c) for d) since
- 81 This car is, if you're interested in buying it.
a) for sale b) in sale c) at sale d) to sell
- 82 Polly wants to cycle round the world. She's really keen the idea.
a) about b) for c) on d) with

含有介词和副词的动词

- 83 I prefer dogs cats. I hate cats.
a) from b) over c) than d) to
- 84 My father used the money he won to set his own company.
a) forward b) on c) out d) up
- 85 Don't go too fast. I can't keep you.
a) on to b) on with c) up to d) up with

间接引语 (reported speech)

- 86 Someone the tickets are free.
a) said me b) said me that c) told me d) told to me
- 87 Last week Justin said 'I'll do it tomorrow.' He said he would do it
a) the following day b) the previous day c) tomorrow d) yesterday
- 88 I don't know why Nancy didn't go to the meeting. She said she definitely going.
a) be b) is c) was d) would
- 89 The librarian asked us so much noise.
a) don't make b) not make c) not making d) not to make

关系从句 (relative clause)

- 90 What's the name of the man gave us a lift?
a) he b) what c) which d) who
- 91 What was that notice?
a) at that you were looking b) you were looking at c) you were looking at it d) which you were looking
- 92 Susan is the woman husband is in hospital.
a) her b) hers the c) whose d) whose the
- 93 York, last year, is a nice old city.
a) I visited b) that I visited c) which I visited d) whom I visited
- 94 The accident was seen by some people at a bus stop.
a) waited b) waiting c) were waiting d) who waiting

条件句 (conditional) 和 wish

- 95 If my passport, I'll be in trouble.
a) I lose b) I'll lose c) I lost d) I would lose
- 96 I haven't got a ticket. If one, I could get in.
a) I'd have b) I had c) I have d) I've got
- 97 If the bus to the airport hadn't been so late, we the plane.
a) caught b) had caught c) would catch d) would have caught
- 98 If only people keep sending me bills!
a) don't b) shouldn't c) weren't d) wouldn't

连词 (linking word)

- 99 I just had to take the dog out of the awful weather.
a) although b) despite c) even though d) in spite
- 100 Anna put the electric fire on warm.
a) for getting b) in order get c) so she gets d) to get

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前言

本书为谁使用?

《牛津英语语法：即学即练》的读者对象是具有中等英语水平学习者。这个水平的学生已经不再是初学者，但是尚未精通英语。本书适合那些备考“剑桥英语一级证书”(Cambridge First Certificate in English)的学生。可供课堂教学，也可供自学者使用。

本书包括哪些内容?

本书包括153个单元，每个单元介绍一个语法项。这些单元涵盖了英语语法的主要内容。本书特别注意那些常常给学习者造成困惑的地方，如：不同动词形式的意义、被动语态的用法、条件句、介词等等。

许多单元对诸如现在完成时和一般过去时(第14-15单元)之类的两种或多种不同的结构进行了比较。还有一些单元用于回顾、复习所学的内容。全书注重各种语法形式在具体情况下的意义和用法。大多数单元以对话开始，有时以短文开篇，以展示各种语法形式在真实情景中的用法。

书中还有25个测验，分别出现在每组单元之后，测验内容包括这些单元所介绍的语法项。

每个单元由语法点讲解和练习组成。几乎每个单元的篇幅都是两页，讲解在左页，练习在右页。有几个单元的篇幅是四页，其中两页是讲解，两页是练习。

用作语法说明的示例主要取自日常口语，除非该结构用于典型的正式或书面文体(如第75单元B)。

本书还有一些其他内容的附录、包括构词法、美国英语和不规则动词。

本版有哪些新颖之处?

本书的新版在内容和设计方面都有许多变化。

- 单元的数量由120个增至153个。增加了篇幅为两页的单元，减少了篇幅为四页的单元。
- 25个测验是新特点之一。另外还有一个起点测试，目的是帮助学生明确自己需要学什么。
- 语法讲解部分增加了许多对话和插图。许多例子和情景都是新设置的。
- 增加了练习的数量和题型的种类。
- 附录由两个增至六个。
- 本书新版介绍了一群不同角色的人物，他们的生活构成了语法讲解和练习中许多情景的基础。(不过读者仍然可以自由选择学习顺序来使用本书。)

如何使用本书?

本书的使用方法多种多样。如果你知道自己在个别语法点上有困难，你就可以从相关的单元开始。目录和索引会帮助你找到所需要的内容。你也可以从起点测试(见viii页)开始，然后根据测试结果来决定应该重点学习本书的哪些部分。你也可以从本书的开头着手，一直学到结束，尽管本书语法项目的顺序不是根据难度来排列的。

学习一个单元时，从讲解页开始，然后到练习。你往往可以在学完一个部分之后就去做一个练习。每个练习标题之后的字母，如(A)，表示该练习与讲解中的哪个部分相关。如果你做错了，就回头去看讲解部分。

牛津英语语法：即学即练
Oxford Practice Grammar

1 词类: 名词 (noun)、动词 (verb)、形容词 (adjective) 等

A 引言



看下面句子中不同种类的词。

代词 动词 限定词 形容词 名词 介词 名词 副词
I have an important conference at work tomorrow,
连词 代词 动词 副词 形容词
so I am rather busy.

B 什么种类的词?

英语中有八种不同的词, 它们称为词类 (word class 或 part of speech)。下面是从上图咖啡馆的交谈中选取的一些例词。例词之后的数字表示在本书的哪些单元里有更多的相关信息。

- 1 动词 (verb): **have, am, is, would, like, come, are, sitting, look** ▷ 4-75
- 2 名词 (noun): **conference, work, coffee, party, Saturday, Jessica, friends, corner** ▷ 76-82
- 3 形容词 (adjective): **important, busy, good, cheap** ▷ 104-109
- 4 副词 (adverb): **tomorrow, rather, really, here** ▷ 113-117
- 5 介词 (preposition): **at, to, on, in** ▷ 118-125
- 6 限定词 (determiner): **an, this, our, the** ▷ 83-97
- 7 代词 (pronoun): **I, it, you** ▷ 98-103
- 8 连词 (linking word): **so, and** ▷ 150-153

C 句子中的词

有些词可以归入不同的词类, 这取决于它们在句子中的用法。

动词 (VERB)

Can I look at your photo?
We work on Saturday morning.

名词 (NOUN)

I like the look of that coat.
I'll be at work tomorrow.

1 什么种类的词? (B)

说出下面一段文字中带下划线的每个词的词类。可以参考前面 B 中的例子。

Andrew didn't go to the café with the other students. Rachel told him they were going there, but he wanted to finish his work. Andrew isn't very sociable. He stays in his room and concentrates totally on his studies. He's an excellent student, but he doesn't have much fun.

▶ to	<i>preposition</i>	7	sociable	.....
▶ café	<i>noun</i>	8	in	.....
1 the	.....	9	and	.....
2 told	.....	10	totally	.....
3 they	.....	11	an	.....
4 there	.....	12	excellent	.....
5 he	.....	13	but	.....
6 fun	.....	14	fun	.....

2 什么种类的词? (B)

阅读下面一段话, 然后在空格中写上适当的词。在 Verb 下面写出前三个动词, 依此类推。每个词只限写一次。

Henry thinks Claire is wonderful. He loves her madly, and he dreams of marrying her, but unfortunately he is rather old for her. Today they are at a café with their friends Sarah and Mark, so Henry can't get romantic with Claire. But he might buy her some flowers later.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
<i>thinks</i>	<i>Henry</i>	.....	.....
.....
.....
Preposition	Determiner	Pronoun	Linking word
.....
.....
.....

3 句子中的词 (C)

下面带下划线的词是动词, 名词, 还是形容词?

▶ Shall we go for a <u>walk</u> ?	<i>noun</i>
▶ Shall we <u>walk</u> into town?	<i>verb</i>
1 Laura wanted to <u>talk</u> to Rita.	.....
2 Laura wanted a <u>talk</u> with Rita.	.....
3 The windows aren't very <u>clean</u>.	.....
4 Doesn't anyone <u>clean</u> the windows?	.....
5 We went to a fabulous <u>show</u> in New York.	.....
6 Laura wanted to <u>show</u> Rita her photos.	.....
7 Henry <u>thought</u> Claire looked beautiful.	.....
8 A strange <u>thought</u> came into Emma's head.	.....
9 Sarah is feeling quite <u>tired</u> now.	.....
10 Studying all night had <u>tired</u> Andrew out.	.....