第四版中文版》

剑桥"英语在用"(English in Use)丛书

剑桥中级英语语法

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN USE

(Fourth Edition)

(英) Raymond Murphy 著

英语在用

- 145 units of grammar reference and practice145个单元语法讲解与练习
- Self-study and classroom use 适合自学及课堂使用

外语教学与研究出版社

剑桥大学出版社 CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

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出版说明

剑桥"英语在用" (English in Use) 丛书原由剑桥大学出版社出版,是一套享誉全球的英语学习用书,主要包括英语词汇、短语、习语、惯用搭配和语法等系列,自出版以来,全球销量已逾千万册,既可用于读者自学,也可用于课堂教学,是许多学习者手边必备的参考书。

剑桥"英语在用"丛书专为非英语国家的学习者编写,作者均为剑桥大学出版社卓有 经验的权威,内容实例取材于剑桥国际英语语料库,在编排结构上条理明晰,形式简 约,重点突出,注重实用,并采取版面左手页讲解、右手页练习,书后附参考答案的 方式,达到即学即练的巩固效果。

自2001年以来,外语教学与研究出版社从剑桥大学出版社陆续引进了"英语在用"丛书的词汇、语法系列的学习用书及练习册,深受英语学习者和一些培训学校的青睐和好评。近来剑桥大学出版社重新修订、扩充了丛书内容,并推出了新的版本。鉴于"英语在用"丛书在学习者中的口碑和良好的学习效果,外语教学与研究出版社新引进了"英语在用"丛书的词汇、语法系列的修订新版以及此前未引进的系列(短语、习语等),特此推介给广大的读者,同时稍微更改了纸型和版式,使之更便于阅读。希望读者朋友们通过这套高品质的学习丛书,真正提高自己的英语水平。

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Thanks

This is the fourth edition of *English Grammar in Use*. I wrote the original edition when I was a teacher at the Swan School of English, Oxford. I would like to repeat my thanks to my colleagues and students at the school for their help, encouragement and interest at that time.

Regarding the production of this fourth edition, I am grateful to Nóirín Burke, Annabel Marriott, Matthew Duffy, Liz Driscoll, Jane Walsh, Jeanette Alfoldi and Kamae Design. I would like to thank Cambridge University Press for permission to access the Cambridge International Corpus.

Thank you also to the following illustrators: Humberto Blanco, Paul Fellows, Sophie Joyce, Katie Mac, Ian Mitchell, Gillian Martin, Sandy Nicholls, Roger Penwill, Lisa Smith, Dave Whamond and Simon Williams.

本书主要为英语语法学习者自学使用,也可作为教师的课堂教材。

如果你不确定下列问题的答案是什么,那么这本书将使你获益良多。

- I did 与 I have done 有什么区别?
- 什么情况下用 will 来表示将来?
- I wish 之后用什么句子结构?
- 什么情况下用 used to do, 什么情况下用 used to doing?
- · 什么情况下用 the?
- like 与 as 有什么区别?

本书将对包括这些内容的语法项目进行详细讲解, 并配备了相应的练习。

读者对象

本书主要为已学过基本英语语法知识的中级英语学习者编写,集中讲解那些他们想要使用但感到有些吃力的语法项目。本书也可供高级英语学习者参考使用。

本书结构

本书包括 145 个单元,每个单元着重讲解一个特定的语法项目。有些较难的语法项目(如现在完成时或 the 的用法)需要两个或更多的单元。每个单元的具体内容请参见目录。

每个单元包括两页, 左手页是对语法项目的讲解和例句, 右手页是相应的练习。书后附有练习答案 (第336页)。

书后还有7个附录 (第292—301页), 列出了不规则动词、动词的各种形式、拼写法和 美国英语等。

书的最后部分是索引 (第373页)。

如何使用本书

本书不是按照从易到难的顺序编写的,因为本书的目的不在于让学习者从头到尾学习一遍各个语法项目,而是让不同的学习者针对自己的语法难点,选择学习。

学习本书可以分为以下6个步骤:

- 通过目录和/或索引找出自己感兴趣的单元;
- 如果不确定需要学习哪个单元,可以利用第326页的"学习指导"进行自测;
- 学习所选单元左手页对语法项目的讲解和例句;

- 做所选单元右手页的练习;
- 对照书后练习答案,检查正误;
- 如果发现答案不正确, 重新学习相关的语法项目。

当然, 学习者也可以不做练习, 仅把本书当作语法学习的参考书使用。

补充练习

本书书后设有补充练习 (第 302—325 页)。这些练习帮助学生集中复习巩固书中所讲解过的语法知识。例如,练习 16 是根据第 26—36 单元所讲述的语法项目设计的。

《剑桥中级英语语法》是一本用于自学的语法书,但老师也可以把它用作课堂教学的补充材料。

本书适合具有中级或中高级英语水平的学习者,帮助他们复习巩固已有的语法知识并学习新的语法结构。本书同样适用于水平更高一些的学习者。

本书内容按语法范畴分类 (如现在时与过去时、冠词与名词、介词等)。各单元并不按从易到难的顺序排列,因此无须逐单元学习。老师可以根据教学大纲和学生的学习难点,让学生有选择地灵活使用。

本书既可以在课后练习中使用,也可以用来复习或补习英语语法知识,既可以让全班学生一起使用,也可以让不同的学生针对自己的弱点单独使用。每单元左手页的讲解和例句是为学生自学准备的,但也可以用作老师的教学资料,右手页的练习可以让学生独自完成,也可以课上完成或布置为家庭作业。此外,如果部分学生而非全班学生对某些语法项目存在困难,也可以指导他们自学相关的单元。别忘了使用书后的补充练习(参见"致学生")。

《剑桥中级英语语法》(第四版)进行了修订和更新。书中没有增加新的单元,但一些练习进行了重新设计或替换。

我们还编写了《剑桥中级英语语法》课堂版,但是没有答案,也许有些老师更喜欢在课堂上使用这本书。

Thanks x 致学生 xi 致老师 xiii

现在时与过去时

- 1 现在进行时 (I am doing)
- 2 一般现在时 (I do)
- 3 现在进行时 (I am doing) 与一般现在时 (I do) 比较 (1)
- 4 现在进行时 (I am doing) 与一般现在时 (I do) 比较 (2)
- 5 一般过去时 (I did)
- 6 过去进行时 (I was doing)

现在完成时与过去完成时

- 7 现在完成时(1)(I have done)
- 8 现在完成时 (2) (I have done)
- 9 现在完成进行时 (I have been doing)
- 10 现在完成进行时 (I have been doing) 与现在完成时 (I have done) 比较
- 11 How long have you (been) ...?
- 12 for与 since 比较 When ...?与 How long ...?比较
- 13 现在完成时 (I have done) 与一般过去时 (I did) 比较(1)
- 14 现在完成时 (I have done) 与一般过去时 (I did) 比较(2)
- 15 过去完成时 (I had done)
- 16 过去完成进行时 (I had been doing)
- 17 have 与 have got
- 18 used to (do)

将来时

- 19 现在时 (I am doing / I do) 表示将来
- 20 (I'm) going to (do)
- 21 will/shall (1)
- 22 will/shall (2)
- 23 I will 与 I'm going to 比较
- 24 will be doing 与 will have done 比较
- 25 when I do / when I've done when 与 if 比较

情态动词

26 can, could与 (be) able to 比较

- 27 could (do)与 could have (done)比较
- 28 must与can't 比较
- 29 may 与 might 比较 (1)
- 30 may 与 might 比较 (2)
- 31 have to 与 must 比较
- 32 must mustn't needn't
- 33 **should** (1)
- 34 should (2)
- 35 had better It's time ...
- 36 would
- 37 Can/Could/Would you ...? 等 (请求,给予帮助,允许及邀请)

条件句与 wish

- 38 If I do ... 与 If I did ... 比较
- 39 If I knew ... I wish I knew ...
- 40 If I had known ... I wish I had known ...
- 41 wish

被动语态

- 42 被动语态 (1) (is done / was done)
- 43 被动语态 (2) (be done / been done / being done)
- 44 被动语态 (3)
- 45 It is said that ... He is said to ... He is supposed to ...
- 46 have something done

间接引语

- 47 间接引语 (1) (He said that ...)
- 48 间接引语(2)

疑问句与助动词

- 49 疑问句(1)
- 50 疑问句 (2) (Do you know where ...? / He asked me where ...)
- 51 助动词 (have/do/can 等) I think so / I hope so 等
- 52 附加疑问 (do you? isn't it? 等)

动词的-ing形式与不定式比较

- 53 动词 + -ing 形式 (enjoy doing / stop doing 等)
- 54 动词+to...(动词不定式) (decide to... / forget to... 等)
- 55 动词 (+ 宾语) + to ... (I want you to ... 等)
- 56 动词 (remember/regret 等) + -ing 形式或 to ... (1)
- 57 动词 (try/need/help) + -ing 形式或 to ... (2)

- 58 动词 (like / would like 等) + -ing 形式或 to ... (3)
- 59 prefer与 would rather 比较
- 60 介词 (in/for/about 等) + -ing 形式
- 61 be/get used to something (I'm used to ...)
- 62 动词+介词+-ing 形式 (succeed in -ing / accuse somebody of -ing 等)
- 63 含有-ing 形式的表达
- 64 to ..., for ... 与 so that ... 比较 (表目的)
- 65 形容词 + to ...
- 66 to ... (如 afraid to do) 与介词 + -ing 形式 (如 afraid of -ing) 比较
- 67 see somebody do 与 see somebody doing 比较
- 68 -ing 分句 (例如: Feeling tired, I went to bed early.)

冠词与名词

- 69 可数名词与不可数名词(1)
- 70 可数名词与不可数名词(2)
- 71 可数名词的单复数
- 72 a/an与the比较
- 73 the (1)
- 74 the (2) (school / the school 等)
- 75 the (3) (children / the children 等)
- 76 the (4) (the giraffe / the telephone / the piano 等; the + 形容词)
- 77 带 the 与不带 the 的名称 (1)
- 78 带 the 与不带 the 的名称 (2)
- 79 单数与复数
- 80 名词 + 名词 (a tennis ball / a headache)
- 81 -'s (your sister's name)与 of ... (the name of the book)比较

代词与限定词

- 82 myself/yourself/themselves 等
- 83 a friend of mine my own house on my own / by myself
- 84 there ... 与 it ... 比较
- 85 some与any比较
- 86 no/none/any nothing/nobody 等
- 87 much, many, little, few, a lot, plenty
- 88 all / all of most / most of no / none of 等
- 89 both / both of neither / neither of either / either of
- 90 all, every 与 whole 比较
- 91 each与 every 比较

定语从句

92 定语从句(1) —— 由关系代词 who/that/which 引导的从句

- 93 定语从句(2)—who/that/which 的省略
- 94 定语从句 (3)—whose/whom/where
- 95 定语从句 (4) 非限定性从句 (1)
- 96 定语从句(5)——非限定性从句(2)
- 97 -ing 与 -ed 分句比较 (the woman talking to Tom, the boy injured in the accident)

形容词与副词

- 98 以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词 (boring/bored 等) 比较
- 99 形容词词序 (a nice new house) 动词后面的形容词 (you look tired)
- 100 形容词与副词比较 (1) (quick/quickly)
- 101 形容词与副词比较 (2) (well/fast/late, hard/hardly)
- 102 so 与 such 比较
- 103 enough与 too 比较
- 104 quite, pretty, rather 与 fairly 比较
- 105 比较级 (1) (cheaper, more expensive 等)
- 106 比较级 (2) (much better / any better / better and better / the sooner the better)
- 107 比较级 (3) (as ... as / than)
- 108 最高级 (the longest, the most enjoyable 等)
- 109 词序(1)——动词+宾语: 地点和时间
- 110 词序(2)——副词与动词
- 111 still, yet与 already 比较 any more / any longer / no longer
- 112 even

虚拟语气与介词

- 113 although / though / even though in spite of / despite
- 114 in case
- 115 unless as long as provided/providing
- 116 as (As I walked along the street ... / As I was hungry ...)
- 117 like与as比较
- 118 like / as if / as though
- 119 for, during与 while 比较
- 120 by 与 until 比较 by the time ...

介词

- 121 at/on/in (时间)
- 122 on time 与 in time比较 at the end 与 in the end 比较
- 123 in/at/on (地点) (1)

- 124 in/at/on (地点) (2)
- 125 in/at/on (地点) (3)
- 126 to/at/in/into
- 127 in/on/at (其他用法)
- 128 by
- 129 名词 + 介词 (reason for, cause of 等)
- 130 形容词+介词(1)
- 131 形容词 + 介词 (2)
- 132 动词 + 介词 (1) to 与 at 比较 133 动词 + 介词 (2) about/for/of/after
- 134 动词+介词(3)-- about 与 of 比较
- 135 动词+介词(4)of/for/from/on
- 136 动词 + 介词 (5) —— in/into/with/to/on

短语动词

- 137 短语动词(1)-- 概述
- 138 短语动词 (2) —— in/out
- 139 短语动词 (3) --- out
- 140 短语动词/(4) —— on/off(1)
- 141 短语动词 (5) on/off (2)
- 142 短语动词 (6) up/down
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剑桥中级英语语法

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN USE

现在进行时 (I am doing)

▲ 请看下列例句:

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work.

She is driving to work.

在说话时,她正驾车行驶。驾驶动作还没有完成。 am/is/are+-ing是现在进行时的构成形式:

I am (= I'm) driving he/she/it is (= he's 等) working we/you/they are (= we're 等) doing 等



I am doing something 表示"我正在做某事,我已开始做某事,但尚未完成"。通常在说话时动作仍在进行。

- Please don't make so much noise. I'm trying to work. (而不用 I try)
- 'Where's Mark?' 'He's having a shower.' (而不用 He has a shower)
- □ Let's go out now. It isn't raining any more. (而不用 It doesn't rain)
- (at a party) Hi, Jane. Are you enjoying the party? (而不用 Do you enjoy)
 - What's all that noise? What's going on? (= What's happening?)

但有时在说话的当下, 动作并不是正在进行, 例如:

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



I'm reading a really good book at the moment.

It's about a man who ...

在说话时,汤姆并不是正在读书。他的意思是这本书他已经开始读了,但还没有读完。

grow

improve

begin

再看一些例句:

get

- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's learning Italian. (但在说话的当时她可能并没有在学意大利语)
- Some friends of mine are building their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.

现在进行时可以与today / this week / this year 等连用,表示现在这一阶段正在发生的动作或行为。

- A: You're working hard today. (而不用 You work hard today)
 - в: Yes, I have a lot to do.

change

The company I work for isn't doing so well this year.

become

现在进行时常与下列动词连用,表示现在一段时间内正在发生的变化:

increase rise

At first I didn't like my job, but I'm beginning to enjoy it now. (而不用 I begin)

- □ Is your English getting better? (而不用 Does your English get better)
- □ The population of the world is increasing very fast. (而不用 increases)

Exercises

正确搭配左右两栏的句子。		
1 Please don't make so much noise.	a It's getting late.	1f
2 I need to eat something soon.	b They're lying.	2
3 I don't have anywhere to live right now	c It's starting to rain.	3
4 We need to leave soon.	d They're trying to sell it.	4
5 They don't need their car any more.	e I'm getting hungry.	5
6 Things are not so good at work.	f 1'm trying to work.	6
7 It isn't true what they said.	g I'm looking for an apartment.	7
8 We're going to get wet.	h The company is losing money.	8
		O minimum
用括号中的词完成下列对话。		
1 A: I saw Brian a few days ago.		
B: Oh, did you? What's he doing	these days? (what / he / do)	
A: He's at university.		
В:	? (what / he / study)	
A: Psychology.	(11111)	
B:	it? (he / enjoy)	
A: Yes, he says it's a very good course.		
2 A: Hi, Nicola. How	? (your new	job/go)
B: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, l	but bette	r now.
(it / get)		
A: What about Daniel? Is he OK?		
	his work right now. (he / not / enjo	
	his work right now. (he / not / enjoy time and	
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