

剑桥英语

Intermediate

实用语法精练 中级

Grammar
in practice

Roger Gower

80 units of
self-study
grammar
exercises

with tests

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

上海教育出版社

藏书
上海教育出版社

2009年 8月 5日

剑桥英语

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

实用语法精练 中级

Grammar
in practice

Roger Gower

80 units of
self-study
grammar
exercises

with tests

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

上海教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

剑桥英语实用语法精练: 中级 / (英)高尔 (Gower,R.)
主编. —上海:上海教育出版社, 2009.7

ISBN 978-7-5444-2432-5

I. 剑… II. 高… III. 英语—语法—习题 IV. H314-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2009)第122081号

剑桥英语实用语法精练

中级

罗杰·高尔 (Roger Gower)

上海世纪出版股份有限公司 出版发行
上海教育出版社

易文网: www.ewen.cc

(上海永福路123号 邮政编码: 200031)

各地新华书店经销 昆山市亭林印刷有限责任公司印刷

开本 890 × 1240 1/32 印张 4.75 插页 1

2009年7月第1版 2009年7月第1次印刷

印数 1-5,000本

ISBN 978-7-5444-2432-5/H · 0114 定价: 20.00元

(如发生质量问题, 读者可向工厂调换)

Contents

- 1 Is it a good job?
be/have got 的用法 1
- 2 We had a big house
have/have got 的用法 2
- 3 People are living longer
现在进行时 3
- 4 They speak Spanish
一般现在时 5
- 5 She's never ill
表频律的副词 7
- 6 I'm travelling round the world
一般现在时还是现在进行时 I 8
- 7 She studied business
一般过去时 10
- 8 Who phoned you?
就宾语提问和就主语提问的句子 12
- 9 They were reading
过去进行时 13
- 10 It was raining. Did you go out?
过去正在进行时还是一般过去时 I 14
- Test 1(Units 1 - 10) 16**
- 11 A city in the north
冠词 *a/an* 还是 *the*? 18
- 12 I'm taking my test tomorrow
will, going to 还是现在进行时? 19
- 13 We have to go
have to 的用法 21
- 14 I like apples
不加冠词的情况 22
- 15 We must hurry
should/must 的用法 23
- 16 A lot of information
可数名词和不可数名词 24
- 17 She's just won
现在完成时 26
- 18 Do you want to go out?
动词 + *v-ing*; 动词 + *to* + 动词 28
- 19 If you write to us
第一类条件句 29
- 20 He couldn't sing
can/could 的用法 30
- Test 2(Units 11 - 20) 31**
- 21 I'll see you when you get back
when/as soon as/after 的用法 33
- 22 What's she like?
(*be*) *like* 的用法 34
- 23 It's a bigger room
比较级 35
- 24 If I was the manager, I'd...
第二类条件句 36
- 25 The best restaurant
最高级 37
- 26 I like people who are friendly
限定性关系从句 38
- 27 London isn't as big as Tokyo
as + 形容词 + *as* 39
- 28 Pleased to meet you
形容词 + 不定式 40
- 29 He used to play tennis
used to 的用法 41
- 30 I feel like dancing!
动词/形容词 + 介词 + *-ing* 42

- 31 She speaks clearly
方式副词 45
- 32 It's hot, isn't it?
反意疑问句 46
- 33 There's no-one at home
some(one)/any(thing)/no(where) 的用法 47

- 34 It was too cold to go out
too + 形容词/副词; not + 形容词/副词 + enough 48

- 35 They are made in China
现在被动语态与过去被动语态 49

- 36 There are too many people
too much/too many/not... enough 的用法 51

- 37 I've been working here for 6 months
现在完成进行时 52

- 38 I would like you to come
动词 + 宾语/人 + 不定式 53

- 39 I sent her a card
直接宾语和间接宾语 54

- 40 It was sunny but very cold
and/but/because/so 的用法 55

Test 4(Units 31 - 40) 56

- 41 So do I
so/too; either/neither 的用法 58

- 42 He wants to stay
动词 + (to)/动词 + -ing 60

- 43 I know. It's raining
一般现在时还是现在进行时 II 61

- 44 My birthday's in August

用于时间前的介词 63

- 45 She'll be able to help
can/able to/manage to 的用法 64

- 46 Neither of them play tennis
both/neither/either 的用法 65

- 47 He called to say goodbye
动词不定式表目的 67

- 48 Did they?
如何回答问题 68

- 49 I was working when she arrived
过去进行时还是一般过去时 II 69

- 50 I must go
must/have to 的用法 71

Test 5(Units 41 - 50) 72

- 51 However, he was very tired
连接词的用法 74

- 52 Could I open the window?
请求与准许 75

- 53 She's gone
现在完成时还是一般过去时? 76

- 54 Do you know when he left?
带疑问词的间接疑问句 78

- 55 He lives by the sea
表方位的介词 79

- 56 What time does the film start?
将来时态表预测和现在时态表即将发生的事 80

- 57 Do you know if she's there?
带 *if/whether* 的间接疑问句 81

- 58 A computer is a machine which...
定语从句 82

- 59 I'm learning English so that...
so(that) - 表目的和结果 83

60 The film was amazing
以 *-ing/-ed* 结尾的形容词 84

Test 6 (Units 51 - 60) 85

61 She's really nice
形容词和副词 87

62 It was so hot
so/such 的用法 88

63 She's a friend of his
所有格 89

64 She's much older than I am
比较级 90

65 I look forward to seeing you
形容词/名词/动词 + 介词 + *-ing* 91

66 It might rain
will/may/might 的用法 92

67 If I were you...
第一类和第二类条件句 94

68 They hurt themselves
反身代词 96

69 She must be rich
表推测的情态动词 98

70 Unless you hurry
unless 的用法 100

Test 7 (Units 61 - 70) 101

71 The car's been sold
被动语态(一般现在时和现在完成时) 103

72 Until I go out
until/before/by the time 的用法 105

73 It'll be done tomorrow
被动语态(一般将来时和情态动词)
106

74 What does it look like?
look/sound/taste/feel/smell like 的
用法 108

75 Has it been raining?
现在完成进行时 109

76 A piece of paper
可数/不可数名词 110

77 I've been working there
现在完成时和现在完成进行时 112

78 He said it was late
转述陈述句 114

79 Do you know everyone?
any/every 的用法 116

80 They asked us to stay
转述命令句和疑问句 117

Test 8 (Units 71 - 80) 119

Verb forms
动词形式 121

Irregular verbs
不规则动词表 124

Answer key
答案 127

1 Is it a good job?

be/have got

Questions			Short answers					
Am	I	late?	Yes,	I	am.	No,	I'm not.	
Is	he/she/it			he/she/it	is.		he/she/it	isn't ('s not).
Are	we/you/they	got a pool?	Yes,	we/you/they	are.	No,	we/you/they	aren't ('re not).
Have	I/you/we/they			I/you/we/they	have.		I/you/we/they	haven't.
Has	he/she/it			he/she/it	has.		he/she/it	hasn't.

A Write questions with *be* and *have got* for a questionnaire.

LIFE AT WORK

- 1 you/interesting job? *Have you got an interesting job?*
- 2 your job/difficult?
- 3 you/happy at work?
- 4 you/a lot of friends at work?
- 5 your colleagues/helpful?
- 6 your manager/pleased with your work?
- 7 you/a company car?
- 8 your company/a gym?

B Answer the questions about you and your life at work.

- 1 *Yes, I have./No, I haven't.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

2 We had a big house

	have	have got
Present	I have a headache but I don't have any aspirins. Do you have a headache? Yes, I do . / No, I don't .	I've got a headache but I haven't got any aspirins. Have you got a headache? Yes, I have . / No, I haven't .
Past	I had a headache last night but I didn't have any aspirins. Did you have a headache last night? Yes, I did . No, I didn't .	① We don't usually use have got for the past.

We also use have to talk about an action in some expressions: *have a wash, have a swim, have a meeting, have a meal, have good weather*

① We can't use **have got** with these expressions.

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of **have** or **have got**.

HONG KONG FACTFILE

1 Hong Kong has got 23 parks and 40% of it is green!

2 In 1840, Hong Kong had a population of only 6,000.

3 Hong Kong has many rivers.

4 Hong Kong has seven large yacht clubs.

5 It has hot summers and cool, dry winters.

6 Many visitors come to Hong Kong and eat a fantastic meal in one of its 6,000 restaurants!

B Use **have/have got** to make sentences about your town.

Today:

1 My town is got / has/hasn't got / doesn't have a lot of parks. (a lot of parks)

2 It _____ (a lot of expensive shops)

3 We _____

In 1900:

4 It _____ (a big population)

5 My town _____

6 We _____

3 People are living longer

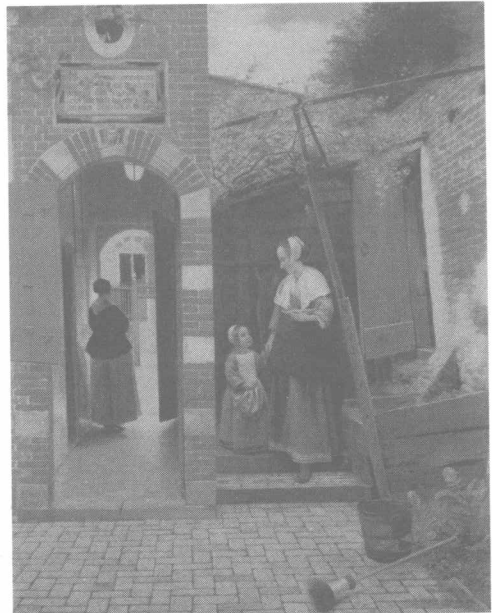
Present continuous

Positive			Negative					
I'm	singing.		I'm not (am not)		eating.			
He/She/It's (is)			He/She/It	isn't (is not)				
We/You/They're (are)			You/we/they	aren't (are not)				
Questions			Short answers					
Am	I	working?	Yes,	I	am.	No,	I'm not.	
Is	he/she/it			he/she/it	is.		he/she/it	isn't.
Are	we/you/they			we/you/they	are		we/you/they	aren't.
My French is getting better. (The situation is changing.)								

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

hold look smile stand talk wear

- A mother is looking out of an open door.
- Perhaps she to someone.
- Another woman and a child behind the wall.
- The woman the child's hand.
- They long dresses and hats.
- The woman but the child is.

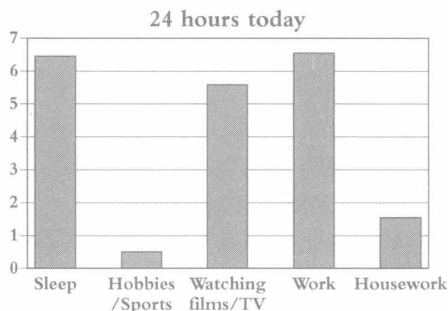
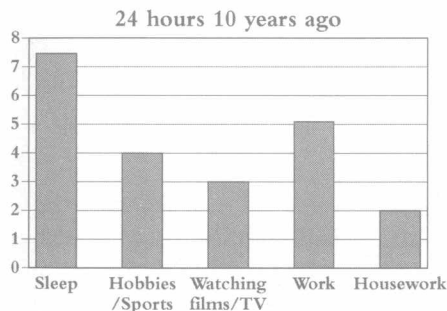


Courtyard in Delft Hooch

B Write the questions in the present continuous.

- (the woman/walk) *Is the woman walking* down the steps? Yes, I think so.
- What (she/hold) _____? A plate, I think.
- (they/talk) _____ to each other? Yes, they are.
- Who (the mother/look) _____ at? Perhaps some people in the street.
- (the sun/shine) _____? No, it's a bit cloudy.

C How is life changing in the UK? Complete the sentences in the correct form of the present continuous.



- These days people *are spending* less time playing sports. (spend)
- People _____ less. (sleep)
- The average person _____ more TV. (watch)
- People _____ more. (work)
- The average person _____ less housework these days. (do)

D How is life changing in your country?

- (watch more TV/watch less TV) Children *are watching more/less TV.*
- (work more/work less) Old people _____
- (stay single/get married) More people _____
- (get bigger/get smaller) Families _____
- (leave home earlier/leave home later) Children _____

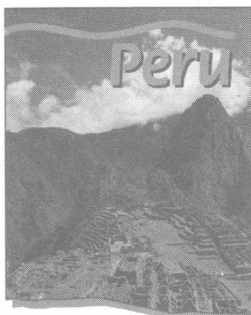
4 They speak Spanish

Present simple

Positive			Negative					
I/You/We/They	work.		I/You/We/They	don't (do not) work.				
He/She/It	works.		He/She/It	doesn't (does not) work.				
Questions			Answers					
Do	I/you/ we/they	work?	Yes,	I/you/ we/they	do.	No,	I/you/ we/they	don't.
Does	he/she/it			he/she/it	does.		he/she/it	doesn't.

A Complete the tourist guide. Use the verbs in the present simple.

~~be~~ eat have play speak wear not/understand



There (1) are two official languages in Peru, Spanish and Quechua (the language of the Incas). Peru also (2) has many other native languages and today some people still (3) speak Spanish. Luckily for British tourists, Peruvians in tourist areas often (4) speak English. The Andes mountains is the area of Quechua and many people still (5) eat traditional music and (6) wear traditional clothes. Visitors love Peruvian food and (7) eat a lot of ceviche (raw fish in lemon juice).

B Write the verbs in the correct form of the present simple. Then match the questions with the answers below.

Where in the World?

- Where (people/read) do people read more books per person than anywhere else? C
- Where (the world's fastest land animals/live) live the fastest land animals? E
- Where (90% of families/own) own video-recorders – the highest number in the world? A
- Where (the New Year/last) celebrate three days and (take place) at the beginning of February at the beginning of February? F
- Where (restaurants/serve) serve no beef – only chicken, lamb and fish? D
- Where (people/eat) eat more cheese than anywhere else in the world? B

A Australia B Africa C Iceland D India E France F China

C Write sentences about these people. Use the verbs in brackets.

THE WORLD'S RICH LIST

Name		Money comes from	Interests
Bill Gates	USA	Computer software	Books and golf
Nina Wang	China	Property	Comic books
Bernie and Slavica Ecclestone	Britain	Motor racing	Politics
Rob Walton	USA	Supermarkets	Old cars
Kenneth Thomson and family	Canada	Newspapers	Art
Sheikh Makhtoum	Dubai	Oil	Horsingracing

- 1 Bill Gates *designs software and plays golf.* (design/play)
- 2 Nina Wang (sell/write)
- 3 Bernie and Slavica Ecclestone (live in/be interested in)
- 4 Rob Walton (own/drive)
- 5 Kenneth Thomson and family (sell/collect)
- 6 Sheikh Makhtoum (come from/like)

D Correct the information in these newspapers.

1 Bill hates reading.

No, he *doesn't. He likes reading.*

2 Nina lives in Japan.

No, she

3 The Ecclestons make their money from newspapers.

No, they

4 Rob comes from Germany.

No, he

5 The Thomsons hate art.

No, they

6 Sheikh Makhtoum works in the property business.

No, he

5 She's never ill

Frequency adverbs: never, rarely/hardly ever, sometimes, often, usually, always

Before the verb:

She **never** takes a long lunch break.
We **hardly ever** meet. (= almost never)
I **rarely** see her. (= not often)

After *be, have, do/does*:

He's **often** late home.
She's **never** been to Greece.
It **doesn't** always rain.

In questions, after *be, have, do/does* + subject:

Does she ever take a holiday?
Is he often late?

① Longer expressions go at the end: I go to the office **every day/twice a week**.

To ask about frequency we use *how often*: **How often** do you go to the office?

A Write sentences about Karen.

Name: Karen Jennings

How often do you ...

get a cold? Not often.

go to the doctor? About three times a year.

have a headache? Sometimes in the evenings.

feel depressed? Rarely.

stay off work? Hardly ever!

get some exercise? Every day.

1 She doesn't often get a cold.

2

3

4

5

6

B How often do you do the things below? Write sentences.

1 play golf I never play golf.

2 go jogging

3 go swimming

4 play football

5 go for a walk

6 play tennis

6 I'm travelling round the world

Present simple or present continuous?

We use the present simple:

for something which is always true (a fact): The sun **rises** in the east.

for something we often/usually do: He **watches** television every evening.

with verbs which describe a state not an action (*like, love, hate, understand, believe, want, know, think*): He **understands** Spanish. I **like** you. NOT ~~I am liking~~ you.

We use the present continuous:

for something which is happening at the moment of speaking: Where's Jenny? She's **watching** television.

for temporary situations: I'm **learning** English at college.

for changing situations: My French **is getting** better.

① I **live** in France. (It's my home.)

I'm **living** in France. (Now, but it's temporary.)

A This is an article about the movie star, Susan Sarandon. Underline the correct form.



Susan Sarandon (1) is usually living/usually lives in New York with the actor, Tim Robbins.

At the moment (2) she's working/works for UNICEF in India, meeting sick children.

(3) She 's liking/likes trips like this but there is a lot to do and (4) she's never getting/never gets much sleep. Tim (5) isn't travelling/doesn't travel with Susan when she

works for UNICEF. (6) He's making/makes a film in Hollywood at the moment.

B Write the journalist's questions and Susan's answers using the article in A.

1 Do you usually live in New York? Yes, I do.

2 _____

3 _____

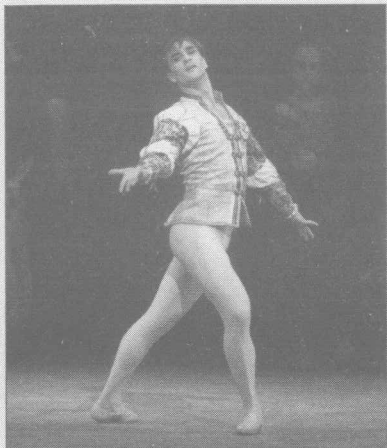
4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

C Complete the sentences about Irek Mukhamedov. Use verbs from the box in the correct form of the present simple or continuous.

act -dance- not/dance like live watch



CELEBRITY PROFILE

NAME

Irek Mukhamedov

OCCUPATION

Ballet dancer with the Royal Ballet

FAMILY

Wife Masha and son and daughter

WORK AT PRESENT

Actor in TV hospital drama

LIKES

Dancing, acting

- 1 Normally Irek dances with the Royal Ballet.
- 2 This week he _____ in a TV hospital drama.
- 3 He _____ acting very much.
- 4 At the moment he _____ with the Royal Ballet.
- 5 He _____ with his wife, Masha, and his son and daughter.
- 6 Right now his children _____ their dad on TV!

D Write the questions in the present simple or continuous.

- 1 (you/like/ballet) Do you like ballet?
- 2 (you/watch TV/at the moment) _____
- 3 (you/sometimes/listen to music at work) _____
- 4 (your family/live/with you) _____
- 5 (where/you/do this exercise) _____
- 6 (what/you/want to do later today) _____

E Answer the questions in D for you.

- 1 Yes, I do./No, I don't.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

7 She studied business

Past simple (regular and irregular verbs)

» Irregular forms page 124

	Positive	Questions		
I/He/She/It We/You/They	stayed last night. left yesterday.	Did	I/he/she/it we/you/they	stay last night? leave yesterday?
	Negative		Short answers	
	didn't stay last night.	Yes,	I/he/she/it/	did.
	didn't leave yesterday.	No,	we/you/they	didn't.

Verb be

Positive and negative			Questions		
I/He/She/It	was/wasn't	at home.	Was	I/he/she/it	at home?
We/You/They	were/weren't		Were	we/you/they	
Short answers					
Yes,	I/he/she/it	was.	No,	I/he/she/it	wasn't
	we/you/they	were		we/you/they	weren't.

A Complete the sentences below with the past simple.

Key events in Business History

- 1499-1000 BC The Phoenicians *opened* (open) sea ports in the Mediterranean.
- 687 BC The Lydians (use) coins as money for the first time.
- 599-500 BC The Babylonians (set up) the first banks.
- 1260 Florence (become) the centre of world banking.
- 1859 The USA (sell) oil for the first time.
- 1958 The Bank of America (introduce) the world's first credit card.
- 1999 Europe (start) a new currency, the Euro.

B Complete this company report. Write the verbs in the past simple.

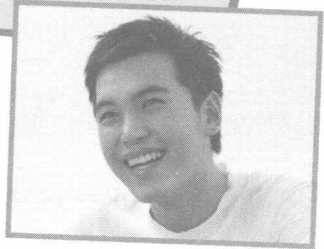
Last year we (1 **have**) *had* another excellent year at The Motor Company. We (2 **open**) a new factory in the north of the country and we (3 **make**) 10% more cars. This (4 **create**) over 500 new jobs. Sales (5 **be**) very good in the UK but unfortunately, because the price of oil (6 **go**) up at the beginning of the year, we (7 **not/sell**) as many cars in Europe and the USA as we hoped. However, we (8 **do**) better than all the other big car companies. Finally, we (9 **win**) the prize for best small car of the year.

C Complete the questions in this questionnaire in the past simple.

MY FIRST JOB

NAME: *Masashi*

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | (you/have) <i>Did you have</i> | an interview? | ✓ |
| 2 | (they/offer) | you the job the same day? | ✓ |
| 3 | (you/say) | yes straight away? | X |
| 4 | (be/the job) | well-paid? | X |
| 5 | (be/you happy) | in the job? | ✓ |
| 6 | (you/stay) | more than a year? | X |



D Write short answers for Masashi, then for you.

Masashi

You

- 1 *Yes, he did.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

- 1 *Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

E Write sentences to say what you did or didn't do at work yesterday. Use the following verbs.

arrive (late) get (more than 10 emails) use (a photocopier) write (a report)
have (a long lunch) shout (at the manager) go (to sleep) make (a mistake)
enjoy (work) leave (early)

- 1 *I didn't arrive late. I wrote a report.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6