

剑桥英语

Advanced

实用语法精练 高级

Grammar
in practice

Roger Gower

80 units of
self-study
grammar
exercises

with tests

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

上海教育出版社

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藏书章

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1 Where do you live?

Question word	auxiliary verb	subject		
	Was(n't)	your assistant	at work yesterday?	No, he wasn't.
	Did(n't)	you	watch TV?	Yes, I did.
	Should(n't)	I	buy some food?	Yes, you should.
Why	are	you	learning English?	For my job.
Where	do	you	live?	In London.
When	can	I	see you?	Tomorrow.
Where	have	you	been?	To the bank.
Whose (money)	is	it?		It's Sarah's.
Other question words: <i>Who? What? Which? How many/much/long/far/often/soon?</i>				
① Didn't you go? (Is it true you didn't go?/surprise)				
① 'Who lives there?' 'John does.' NOT Who does live there?				

A Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

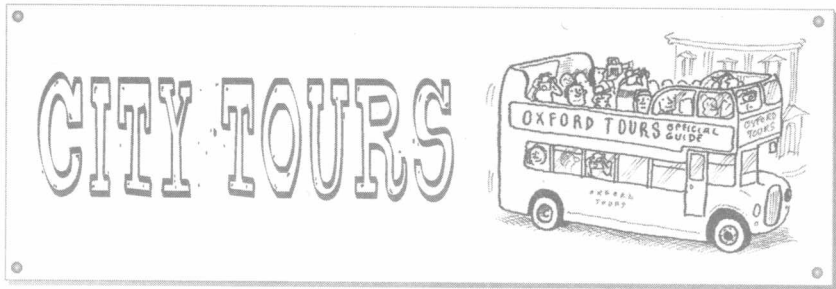


- you/last night/finish work/did/when When did you finish work last night?
- of music/like/Tom/what sort/does
- get/in the new job/you/will/more money
- like/countries/you/to visit/would/which
- last night/meet/who/you/did
- in New York/live/she/doesn't
- to your party/came/people/how many
- car/borrow/did/whose/to get to work/you

B Make questions with a question word and answer them for you.

- 1 *How long have you been studying* (you/study) English? *Three years.*
- 2 _____ (you/usually/do) in the evenings?
- 3 _____ (you/go) on your holidays last year?
- 4 _____ (be) your favourite colour?
- 5 _____ (get up) first in your house?
- 6 _____ (cups of coffee/you/have) this week?
- 7 _____ (you/go out) for dinner?
- 8 _____ (exercise/you/do) each week?

C Make questions and match them to the answers.



- 1 How much/this tour/cost? *How much does this tour cost?* *F*
 - 2 Which towns/you/visit on the way? _____
 - 3 Which tour/cost less? _____
 - 4 What/can/see in Oxford? _____
 - 5 Where/the coach/stop? _____
 - 6 Who/live/in the castle? _____
 - 7 children/(not) get/ a reduction? _____
 - 8 Whose/wallet/be/this? _____
 - 9 How soon/the coach/leave? _____
- a It's mine. d In about half an hour. g Sorry, no they don't.
- b Outside your hotel. e Windsor and Reading. h The Queen, for part of the year.
- c The one to Oxford does. f \$90. i One of the oldest universities in the world.

2 We meet now and then

Adverb phrases of frequency

I still meet my old schoolfriends **from time to time/every now and again**. (end position)

She goes to yoga classes **twice a week/once in a while**.

From time to time/every now and again I still meet my old schoolfriends.

(front position)

(About) twice a week/Once in a while/Several times a month (frequency + a + time period) she goes to yoga classes.

Compare: I **never/rarely/hardly ever/sometimes/quite often** take a taxi. (mid position)

Other phrases: (every) *now and then, once every three weeks, most evenings, every five minutes/evening, every so often* (occasionally), *again and again, at times*

① Adverb phrases usually go at the end of a sentence. Sometimes they begin a sentence when the adverb is not the main focus of the sentence.

A Tim has been asked to write down his signs of stress. Underline the correct answers.

STRESS QUESTIONNAIRE - Tim Baker

- 1 I from time to time/From time to time I find it difficult to sleep.
- 2 I quite often bite my nails./I bite quite often my nails.
- 3 I every so often get a headache./I get a headache every so often.
- 4 I about three times a week work very late./I work very late about three times a week.
- 5 Now and then my mouth feels dry./My mouth now and then feels dry.
- 6 I several times a day get angry./I get angry several times a day.
- 7 I am late again and again for appointments./I am late for appointments again and again.

B Write about you. Use an adverb phrase of frequency.

- 1 go to bed early I go to bed early from time to time.
- 2 do some physical exercise _____
- 3 eat a leisurely meal _____
- 4 have a holiday _____
- 5 sit down and listen to music _____
- 6 have a relaxing warm bath _____

3 What are you talking about?

Prepositions in questions

In spoken English we can use a preposition at the end of some 'object' *wh-/how* questions:

What did he spend his money **on**?

What's the film **about**?

Where does the coach leave **from**?

Which towns does it go **through**?

Who did you go to the party **with**?

How many meetings a week do you go **to**?

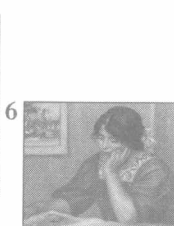
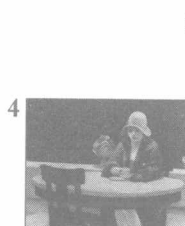
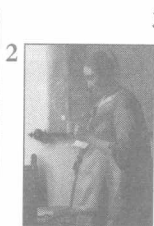
① We can also ask questions with a question word + preposition.

'I'm going out.' **'What for?'** (Why?) 'The coach leaves at 6 o'clock'. **'Where from?'**

A Complete these sentences with a preposition.

- 'Who are you having lunch *with* tomorrow?'
- 'Look at his picture. Which famous person does he remind you?'
- 'I'm going to wait here for another 10 minutes.'
'What?'
- 'I love that coat! Where did you get it?'
- 'Who did you have lunch yesterday?'
- 'This is a great book'.
'What's it?'
'I'm not sure, really. The story is very complicated!'
- 'I've just got a text message.'
'Who?'

B Look at the pictures and complete the questions.



- What *is he thinking about* ? (he/think)
- Who ? (be/the letter)
- What ? (she/smile)
- Who ? (she/wait)
- What ? (she/look)
- What ? (she/read)

4 We're having fun

Present simple and continuous / Past simple and continuous

We can use the present or past continuous

- to show an ongoing event or changing situation: My English **was improving** all the time.
- with *always* to emphasise how often something happens: It's **always raining**. (it's very annoying) She was a happy person. She **was always smiling**. (typical behaviour)

We usually use simple forms with non-action (state) verbs such as *be, feel, have, know, like, prefer, remember, see, think*:

I **think** you're very intelligent. We **had** a good holiday. I **want** some coffee.

However, we can sometimes use some state verbs as action verbs:

You're **being** very silly at the moment. (for a short period of time)

I'm **seeing** him later. (I have an appointment.)

I'm **thinking** about the future. (considering possibilities)

① *like* is a state verb: I **like** you. *enjoy* is not a state verb: I **enjoy** parties. (in general) I'm **enjoying** this party. (now)

① Some verbs can be used as state verbs or action verbs: We **have** a good life. (state verb = possess) He's **having** dinner/a rest. (action verb)

A Complete the sentences with *always* + the verbs in the box in the present continuous.

argue complain give go off lose ~~run out~~



- 1 The coffee's *always running out*
- 2 They're friends but they
- 3 The fire alarm
- 4 He his keys.
- 5 She's so nice. She presents to people.
- 6 He's very fussy. He about the food.

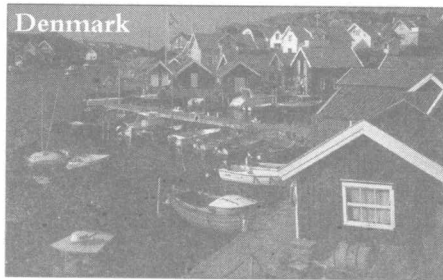
B Underline the correct answer.

Conference Centre



- 1 'I see/'m seeing you're staying here in the conference centre.'
'Yes, I prefer/'m preferring it to staying in a hotel.'
- 2 'What do you think/are you thinking of the presentations?'
'I enjoy/'m enjoying them a lot.'
- 3 'This conference becomes/is becoming much more popular.'
'Yes, I remember/'m remembering a few years ago there was almost no-one here.'
- 4 'Do you like/Are you liking working in this country?'
'No, I think/'m thinking of moving to Brazil.'
- 5 'Good jobs get/are getting much harder to find in Brazil these days.'
'I know/'m knowing. My work colleagues always tell/are always telling me to stay where I am.'

C Complete the email with a verb from the box in the correct form. Use the present simple and continuous and the past simple and continuous.



be not/feel always/get on only/go up have improve
like see start think

Denmark's not a big country – although there (1) are more than 500 islands – and the population of just over 5 million (2) is increasing by less than 0.5% each year. I (3) love

it is lovely place to live. In general people (4) live a good standard of living, and health-care is excellent, although unemployment (5) is increasing to increase (it's about 6% at the moment).

As I (6) enjoy cycling, and the country is so flat, in the summer holidays I (7) use my bike to explore some lovely fishing village somewhere.

My Danish (8) isn't slowly but I (9) am confident yet. I (10) will ask my Danish teacher this afternoon to arrange extra classes.

5 While I was sleeping

for/during/while; by/until

for + period of time (It answers the question *How long...?*)

I lived in China **for** two years. NOT ~~during two years~~

during + noun (It answers the question *When...?*)

I met her **during** the summer. (at some point in the summer)

The hotels are full **during** the summer. (all through the summer)

while + subject + verb (It answers the question *When...?*)

I met her **while** I was living in London. (at the same time as)

by + a point in time

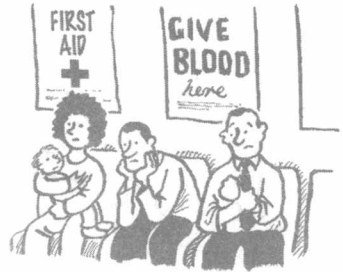
They should be here **by** now. (before now)

until + a point in time

I'll be at work **until** six. (continue working then stop at six)

A Write the correct word in the gap.

- 1 Please wait there until we call you. (until/by)
- 2 Have a coffee _____ you're waiting. (during/while)
- 3 Read a magazine _____ a few minutes. (during/for)
- 4 At some time _____ the examination, the nurse will take a blood sample. (during/for)
- 5 Have you taken any aspirin _____ the last week? (while/during)
- 6 You'll be finished _____ five o'clock. (until/by)



B A patient is talking to a doctor. Complete the conversation with *for, during, while, by* or *until*.

I've had a bad back (1) for years but it got a lot worse (2) _____ the morning yesterday (3) _____ I was out shopping. I had to sit down, and couldn't move (4) _____ my husband arrived in the car. (5) _____ the time we got home I was in agony!

Don't go back to work (6) _____ you feel better, and (7) _____ you are recovering, get plenty of rest. You can take pain killers (8) _____ the next day or two but then stop. With a bit of luck, you should be able to move normally (9) _____ the end of next week. If so, you can go back to work, but (10) _____ you're there don't try and lift anything heavy!

6 I used to live alone

used to

We can use *used to* for habits/states which are no longer true.

I (often) **used to** go out on Friday nights (but I don't now). (habit/action)

I don't go out every Friday night now but I **used to**.

I **used to** live in Athens. (state)

① Question: Did you (sometimes/ever) **use to...**? Negative: I didn't (often) **use to...**

would

We can use *would* for habits (not states) which are no longer true.

When I was younger, I **would** (always) go out on a Friday night. (habit/action)

NOT I **would** live in Athens. (state)

A Read this extract from a book about childhood memories. Where possible, change the words in *italics to would + verb*. If not possible, write X.

Family holidays are my happiest memories of childhood. My father *used to be* (1) X a GP and ran his practice in our family home so we *used to share*

(2) *would share* the house with around 200 strangers every week. Also, the telephone *never used to stop*

(3) ringing. It was good to get away. We *used to leave* (4) before dawn and get ahead of the traffic. I remember we *used to have* (5) a dog called

Ross, who came with us. We *usually went* (6) to Scotland and I *used to like* (7) walking on the sandy beaches. On wet days we *used to play* (8) cards and read novels.

When I *swam* (9) in the Mediterranean for the first time I *was* (10) surprised how warm it was!

B Underline the correct alternative. Then complete these sentences about yourself.

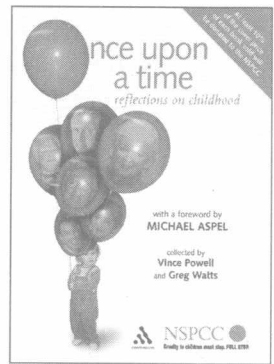
1 I used to/would have a close relationship *with my brother when I was younger*.

2 I used to/would live , but now I .

3 didn't use to/wouldn't be but now.

4 I don't like now but I would/used to when .

5 When I was at college I would/used to often .



7 The whole day

all + plural and uncountable nouns

All (of) my children go to school. (I have three or more children.)

All (of) the money is in the bank.

each/every + singular noun

Each (one) (of them) goes to a different school. (There are two or more children.)

Every child/Every one of the children is happy. (There are three or more children.)

① Each child goes... Each goes... Every child goes... NOT ~~Every goes...~~

(a/the/my) whole + singular countable noun

The/My **whole** family went to the park.

I've lived here my **whole** life. (= all my life)

the whole of (the/my) + singular countable noun

I've lived here **the whole of** my life.

① We do not usually use *all* with *a/an*: We were there **a whole day**. NOT ~~all a day~~

A Write the correct word in the gap.

COLLEGE HANDBOOK

- 1 All mobile phones should be switched off during lectures. (all/every)
- 2 student taking part in sporting activities must wear appropriate games kit. (all/every)
- 3 personal property should be clearly marked with your name. (all/each)
- 4 If you lose a book which is part of a set, you might be asked to replace set. (every/the whole)
- 5 day of sickness must be reported to your personal tutor. (each/all)
- 6 student is expected to help keep the college tidy. (all the/every)
- 7 You are expected to be on time for lectures. (all of your/every)

B Complete the gaps with *all*, *whole*, *each*, *every*.

- 1 Nearly all the students live near the college.
- 2 There are two libraries. In you will find an outstanding selection of teaching materials.
- 3 The college is closed during public holidays.
- 4 Not students can afford to have their own laptop.
- 5 There is a day of staff training before college begins.
- 6 Nearly member of staff has worked here for several years.

8 After talking to you

After (+ past simple/-ing)

	First action		Second action
After	she phoned phoning	her brother,	she went out.

Before (+ past simple/-ing)

	Second action		First action
Before	I went going	to bed,	I watched TV.

① We can also say:

She went out a few minutes **after she phoned/phoning** her brother.

I watched TV **before I went/going** to bed.

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

- After leaving university, I had to find a job. (leave)
- Before I _____ for an interview, I bought a new suit. (go)
- I applied for a job in a museum after _____ an advert in the paper. (see)
- Before _____ work, I had to sell my apartment in London. (start)
- After _____ somewhere to live, I decided to buy a car. (find)
- I had to pass my driving test before I _____ drive the car. (can)

B Join the two sentences using the word(s) in brackets. Use the past simple or -ing. (1 = first action; 2 = second action)

- The man worked in a university. (1) He gave up his position as president in 1972. (2)
(Before)
Before he gave up his position as president in 1972, the man worked in a university.
Before giving up his position as president in 1972, the man worked in a university.
- Joan of Arc worked on her father's farm. (1) She led a French army against the British. (2) (Before)
.....
- She asked to be buried with the Roman Marc Antony. (1) Cleopatra ended her life. (2) (Before)
.....

9 He's quite nice

Adverbs of degree: *really/very*; *rather/fairly*; *a bit*; *quite*

To make adjectives/adverbs stronger: *really/very* (a *really/a very*)

It was **very/really** good. It was a **very/really** good film.

To make adjectives or adverbs weaker: *rather, fairly, quite*

He walks **rather/fairly/quite** slowly.

① We usually use *rather* for ideas we think are negative: The film was **rather** boring.

① He's a **rather/a fairly** shy person. He's **rather a/quite a** shy person. NOT ~~He's a quite shy person.~~ NOT ~~He's fairly a shy person.~~

① We can sometimes use:

- *quite* before extreme adjectives like *exhausted, brilliant, amazing* or absolute adjectives like *true, wrong* to mean 'completely'. I was **quite exhausted**. He was **quite wrong**.
- *a bit* (= a little) with negative adjectives. I'm **a bit tired**. NOT ~~He's a bit tired person.~~ NOT ~~He's a bit nice.~~

A Complete the sentences with the correct adverb.

- 1 Buses run *quite* frequently from here to the city centre. (a bit/quite)
- 2 The Forbidden City is _____ magnificent. You must go there. (quite/fairly)
- 3 It's _____ far to walk to the Summer Palace. I suggest you take a taxi. (a bit/a fairly)
- 4 The China World is _____ expensive hotel. This hotel is much cheaper. (fairly an/rather an)
- 5 The Zhu Bao Silk Market is _____ small market and not very touristic. (a quite/quite a)
- 6 It's _____ cold day outside. You'll need a coat. (a rather/a bit)



B Complete the sentences with a word from the box and the word in brackets. Use *a/an* if necessary.

cheap busy interesting old ~~beautiful~~

- 1 On 1st May Beijing is *very beautiful* – the city is decorated with flowers. (very)
- 2 You won't need much money. Taxis are _____. (fairly)
- 3 Sunday is a day off for most people and all the parks get _____. (rather)
- 4 The Quanjude is _____ Peking Duck restaurant. It was opened in 1864. (really)
- 5 It was _____ guidebook – it had a lot of useful information. (quite)