

ENGLISH GRAMMAR IN USE

英语语法学与用

赵小冬 武尊民 曹瑞珍 编译

北京师范大学出版社

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〔英〕雷蒙德·墨菲

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译者前言

《英语语法学与用》(English Grammar In Use, 1988)是英国Raymond Murphy著的最新英语语法用书,由剑桥大学出版社出版,主要对象是非英语国家学习英语的中等程度的学习者。

同一般英语语法书不同,本书不是一本系统的语法专著。作者根据自己多年从事把英语作为外语来教的教学经验,着重解决外国学生学习英语语法的难点和容易混淆的问题。该书自出版后,已重印多次,很受读者欢迎。书中的语言平易、论述简明、例句丰富多样,口语化,富有生活气息。用“情景法”讲解英语语法是本书的一大特点。通过图示和作者设置的语言环境,有助于读者对某些语法问题的理解和正确运用。全书共130个单元,每一单元后面都附有练习。各项练习均针对各单元所讲的内容。只要认真学习和领会单元里所讲的内容,答案不难做出。本书程度适中,普及性较强,对我国的大、中学师生及一般英语学习者都适用。

为了便于读者学习,我们把原书的说明部分译成中文,例句英汉对照,对书中提供的情景没有加以翻译,这是因为:①一经翻译,就失去了原书的特点;②作者所用的语句简单明了,容易理解。中译本在个别地方做了改动,如第117单元,在on the street的例句后,作者认为不能说on the street,根据我们掌握的材料,将其改为“在美国英语中也可以说on the street”。至于原书的内容和体例,中译本没做任何改动。

由于我们的水平有限,译文一定会有问题和缺点,恳请广大读者批评指正。

译者

原 书 前 言

《英语语法学与用》是为需要学习和练习英语语法的中等程度的学习者编写的一本书。本书最初的设想是作为一本参考和练习用书，但是也可以用于课堂教学。如果教师认为手中使用的教程材料没有提供足够的语法覆盖面，那么本书就最为有用。

本书之水平

本书的对象是中等程度的学生(即已学过基本英语语法的学生)。书的内容主要集中在学生想要运用但常常感到困难的那些语法结构。本书对于中等、中上等程度(全部或几乎全部材料与之相当)的学习者最为有用,即可以做为基础复习又可以用来练习新内容。对于仍然有大量语法错误出现、需要有书作为参考和练习的高年级学生来说,本书也适用。本书不适用于初级程度的学生。

本书之结构

本书共有130个单元,每一单元集中在一个语法点上。有些结构(如现在完成体或冠词的用法)的内容分布在几个单元。在每一单元中都有讲解、例句和练习。

作者不想让读者从头至尾地学习全书。应当由教师决定教什么,按什么次序教,因此,最好是有选择性地、灵活地运用本书。

本书既可用于全班学生,也可用于个别学生。在用于全班学生时,建议教师用自认为合适的方法教语法点。在上课时可以用少用讲解部分,只是把它做为教学进度的记录,学生将来可以参考。这样就可以在课上做练习,或者把练习作为家庭作业。另外,如果个别学生的难点不是全班共有的,也可以指导他们自学本书的某些单元。

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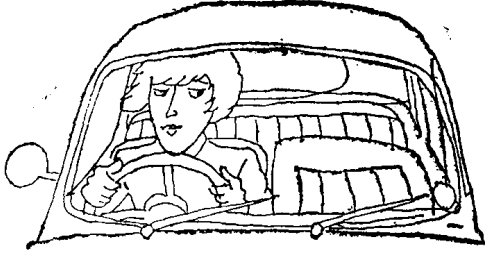
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第一章 Tenses 时态

第1单元 Present continuous 现在进行体

a) 请看下面例句的情景:



Ann is in her car. She is on her way to work.
She is driving to work.
This means: she is driving now, at the time of speaking.
现在进行体的构成形式是:
I am(=I'm)
he/she/(it)is(=he's etc.) } driving
we/they/you are(=we're etc.) }

表示此刻正在进行或发生的动作时, 用现在进行体;

- Please don't make so much noise. I'm studying. 请不要这样吵闹, 我正在学习。(不能说'I study')
- "Where is Margaret?" "She's having a bath." 玛格丽特在哪儿?" "她正在洗澡。(不能说'she has')
- Let's go out now. It isn't raining any more. 我们现在出去吧, 不下雨了。
- (at a party) Hello, Ann. Are you enjoying the party? (在晚会上) 你好, 安。你喜欢这个晚会吗? (不能说'do you enjoy')

b) 表示大概在此刻而此刻不一定正在进行的动作, 也用现在进行体。请看下面 这个例句的情景:

Tom and Ann are talking and drinking in a café. Tom says: "I'm reading an interesting book at the moment. I'll lend it to you when I've finished it." 此刻汤姆并没有读那本书。他的意思是他已开始读那本书了, 还没有读完, 刚读了一半。又如:

- Silvia is learning English at the moment. 西尔维娅此刻正在学英语。(不能说'learns')
- Have you heard about Tom? He is building his own house. 你听说了吗? 汤姆正在建他自己的房子。(不能说'builds')

虽然以上两句用的都是现在进行体, 但是或许西尔维娅和汤姆在谈话之时没有在学习英语和建房子。

- c) 现在进行体可以表示现阶段正在进行的动作, 可与today, this season等词或短语连用;
 - "You're working hard today." "Yes, I have a lot to do." "你今天工作勤奋."
 "是的, 我有许多工作要做."
 - Tom isn't playing football this season. He wants to concentrate on his studies. 汤姆在这个季节没踢足球, 他想集中精力学习。
- d) 现在进行体还可以表示正在变化的情形;
 - The population of the world is rising very fast. 世界人口增长很快。(不能说'risers')
 - Is your English getting better? (你的英语好些了吗? (不能说'does...get'))

练习

1.1 用下列动词的适当形式填空。

Examples: Please don't make so much noise. I am studying (study).

Let's go out now. It isn't raining (not/rain) any more.

Listen to those people. What language are they speaking (they/speak)?

- Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.
- Look! It (snow).
- Why (you/look) at me like that? Have I said something wrong?
- You (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
- Excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
- (in the cinema) It's a good film, isn't it? (you/enjoy) it?
- Listen! Can you hear those people next door? They (shout) at each other again.
- Why (you/wear) your coat today? It's very warm.
- I (not/work) this week. I'm on holiday.
- I want to lose weight. I (not/eat) anything today.

1.2 用下列词完成句子。有的词可以不用, 有的词可以重复使用:

get become change rise improve fall increase

Example: The population of the world is rising very fast.

- The number of people without jobs is rising at the moment.
- He is still ill but he is getting better slowly.
- These days food is becoming more and more expensive.
- The world is changing. Things never stay the same.
- The cost of living is increasing. Every year things are dearer.
- George has gone to work in Spain. When he arrived, his Spanish wasn't very good but now it is improving.
- The economic situation is already very bad and it is getting worse.

1.3 读下列对话, 给动词填上适当的形式。

Brian and Steve meet in a restaurant:

Brian: Hello, Steve. I haven't seen you for ages. What (1) are you doing (you/do) these days?

Steve: I (2) am training (train) to be a shop manager.

Brian: Really? (3) do you enjoy (you/enjoy) it?

Steve: Yes, it's quite interesting. How about you?

Brian: Well, I (4) _____ (not/work) at the moment, but I'm very busy.

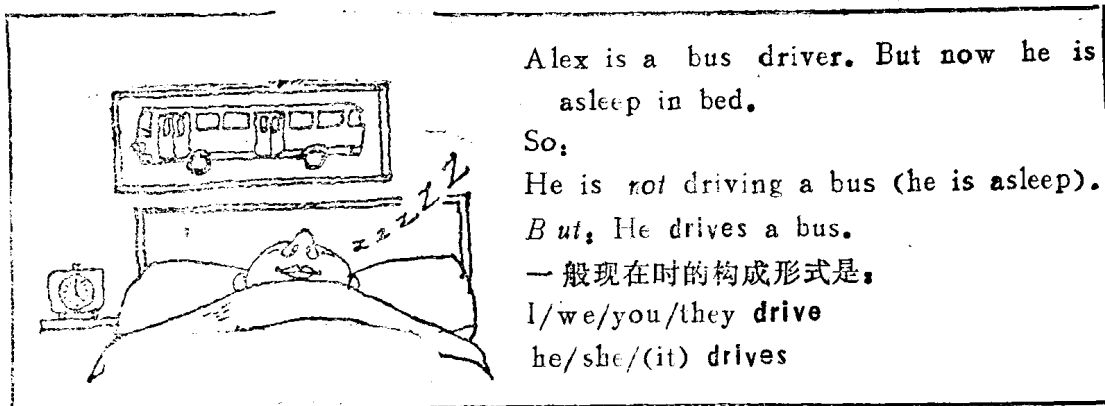
I (5) _____ (build) a house.

Steve: Really? (6) _____ (you/do) it alone?

Brian: No, some friends of mine (7) _____ (help) me.

第2单元 Present simple 一般现在时

2) 请看下面例句的情景:



一般现在时表示一般的状态或动作，不仅仅限于现在时间。一般现在时表示或是一直或是反复发出的动作，或是客观真理和事实。所发生的动作是否在此刻并不重要：

- The earth goes round the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。
- Nurses look after patients in hospitals. 在医院里护士照顾病人。
- In Britain most of the shops close at 5.30 p. m. 在英国大多数商店在下午5:30分关门。

注意要在he/she/it等词的动词后加-s:

- I work in a bank. Barry works in a shop. 我在银行工作，巴里在商店工作。

b) 一般现在时的疑问句和否定句用do/does:

do I/we/you/they } work?	I/we/you/they don't } work
does he/she/it }	he/she/it doesn't }

- Excuse me, do you speak English? 对不起, 你讲英语吗?
- "Would you like a cigarette?" "No, thanks. I don't smoke." "你想吸烟吗?" "不, 谢谢, 我不吸烟。"
- What does this word mean? 这个词的意思是什么? (不能说 'What means this word?')
- Rice doesn't grow in Britain. 英国不种水稻。

关于疑问句见第49单元。

c) 一般现在时表示现在经常性的动作:

- I get up at 8 o'clock every morning. 我每天早晨8点钟起床。(不能说 'am getting')

- How often do you go to the dentist? 你多长时间去看一次牙医?
- Ann doesn't often drink tea. 安不常喝茶。
- In summer Tom usually plays tennis twice a week. 在夏天汤姆通常一周打两次网球。

d) 注意, 当问对方 Where do you come from? 时, 该句的意思等于 Where are you from? 。

- Where do you come from? 你从哪儿来?(不能说 'Where are you coming from?')
- He comes from Japan. 他来自日本。(不能说 'He is coming from Japan.')

e) 可用 "Why don't you..." 的句式表示建议:

- "I'm tired." "Why don't you go to bed early?" "我累了。" "你为什么还不睡觉?"

练 习

2.1 用下列动词的适当形式填空:

Examples: Water _____ boils _____ (boil) at 100 degrees centigrade.
 George _____ doesn't go _____ (not/go) to the cinema very often.
 How many languages _____ do you speak _____ (you/speak)?

- 1 The swimming bath _____ (open) at 9.00 and _____ (close) at 18.30 every day.
- 2 What time _____ (the banks/close) in Britain?
- 3 I have a car but I _____ (not/use) it very often.
- 4 How many cigarettes _____ (you/smoke) a day?
- 5 "What _____ (you/do)?" "I'm an electrical engineer."
- 6 "Where _____ (your father/come) from?" "He _____ (come) from Scotland."
- 7 If you need money, why _____ (you/not/get) a job?
- 8 I _____ (play) the piano, but I _____ (not/play) very well.
- 9 I don't understand the word 'deceive'. What _____ ('deceive'/mean)?

2.2 改正下列句子。这些句子的英文是正确的, 但是意思是错误的。将每一句改写为两个正确的句子:

Example: The sun goes round the earth. The sun doesn't go round the earth. The earth goes round the sun.

- 1 The sun rises in the west. _____
- 2 Mice catch cats. _____
- 3 Carpenters make things from metal. _____
- 4 The River Amazon flows into the Pacific Ocean. _____

2.3 用括号中给的词将下列句子变成疑问句:

Examples: Tom plays tennis. (How often?) How often does Tom play tennis?

I get up in the morning. (What time/usually?) What time do you usually get up?

- 1 Ann watches television. (How often?) How often _____
- 2 I write to my parents. (How often?) _____
- 3 I have dinner in the evening? (What time/usually?) _____
- 4 Tom works. (Where?) _____
- 5 I go to the cinema. (How often?) _____

- 6 People do stupid things. (Why?) _____
- 7 The car breaks down. (How often?) _____

第3单元 Present continuous or present simple 现在进行体还是一般现在时

a) 比较下列说明和例句:

现在进行体(I am doing) 表示此刻或大概在此刻发生或进行的动作:	一般现在时(I do) 表示经常性的动作:
I am doing past now future The kettle is boiling. Can you turn it off, please? Listen to those people. What language are they speaking? "Where's Tom?" "He's playing tennis." (you find a stranger in your room) What are you doing here? Silvia is in Britain for three months. She's learning English. 表示暂时性的动作: I'm living with some friends until I can find a flat. That machine isn't working. It broke down this morning.	← I do → past now future Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius. Excuse me, do you speak English? Tom plays tennis every Saturday. What do you usually do at weekends? What do you do? (= What's your job?) Most people learn to swim when they are children. 表示持续性的动作: My parents live in London. They have been there for 20 years. That machine doesn't work. It hasn't worked for years.

b) 有些动词只能用一般现在时。例如, 不能说"I am knowing", 只能说"I know"。下列这些词一般不用于现在进行体(但是有例外):

want	like	belong	know	suppose	remember
need	love	see	realise	mean	forget
prefer	hate	hear	believe	understand	seem

have(当意思是'posses'时, 见第24单元)

think(当意思是'believe'时)

- Do you like London? 你喜欢伦敦吗? (不能说'are you liking')
- He doesn't understand. 他不理解。(不能说'he isn't understanding')
- These shoes belong to me. 这些是我的鞋。(不能说'are belonging')
- What do you think Tom will do? (= What do you believe he will do?) 你认为

为汤姆将做什么?

但是说: What are you thinking about? (= What is going on in your mind?) 你在想什么?

练习

3.1 判断下列句中动词时态的正误, 并将错误改正:

Examples: I don't know your telephone number.

RIGHT

Please don't make so much noise. I study.

WRONG-am studying.

1 Look! Somebody is climbing up that tree over there.

2 Can you hear those people? What do they talk about?

3 Are you believing in God?

4 Look! That man tries to open the door of your car.

5 The moon goes round the earth.

6 I'm thinking it would be a good idea to leave early.

7 The government is worried because the number of people without jobs is increasing.

8 I'm usually going to work by car.

3.2 给下列动词填上正确的形式, 或现在进行体或一般现在时:

Examples: Please don't make so much noise. I am studying (study).

How many languages does Tom speak (Tom/speak)?

This machine doesn't work (not/work). It hasn't worked for years.

1 I _____ (not/belong) to a political party.

2 Hurry! The bus _____ (come). I _____ (not/want) to miss it.

3 The River Nile _____ (flow) into the Mediterranean.

4 The river _____ (flow) very fast today — much faster than usual.

5 _____ (it/ever/snow) in India?

6 We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ (not/grow) any.

7 A: Can you drive?

B: No, but I _____ (learn). My father _____ (teach) me.

8 You can borrow my umbrella. I _____ (not need) it at the moment.

9 (at a party) I usually _____ (enjoy) parties but I _____ (not/enjoy) this one very much.

10 George says he's 80 years old but I _____ (not/believe) him.

11 Ron is in London at the moment. He _____ (stay) at the Hilton Hotel. He usually _____ (stay) at the Hilton Hotel when he's in London.

12 My parents _____ (live) in Bristol. They were born there and have never lived anywhere else. Where _____ (your parents/live)?

13 She _____ (stay) with her sister at the moment until she finds somewhere to live.

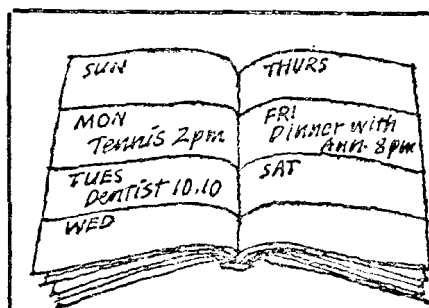
14 A: What _____ (your father/do)?

B: He's a teacher, but he _____ (not work) at the moment.

第4单元 Present tenses with a future meaning 现在时表示将来时间

a) 现在进行体表示将来时间

请看下面例句的情景：



This is Tom's diary for next week.

He is playing tennis on Monday afternoon.

He is going to the dentist on Tuesday morning.

He is having dinner with Ann on Friday.

上述例句中所列的事情，都是汤姆已经决定并打算要做的。

表示按计划或安排在将来时间要做的事情，用现在时进行体不用一般现在时：

- A: What are you doing tomorrow evening? 明天晚上你打算做什么? (不能说 'What do you do')

B: I'm going to the theatre. 我打算去看戏。(不能说 'I go')

- A: Are you playing football tomorrow? 明天你打算踢足球吗?

B: Yes, but Tom isn't playing. He has hurt his leg. 是的。但是汤姆不打算踢，他的腿伤了。

- A: Ann is coming tomorrow. 安明天来。

B: Oh, is she? What time is she arriving? 啊，是吗？她什么时候到？

A: At 10.15. 10时15分。

B: Are you meeting her at the station? 你打算到车站接她吗？

A: I can't. I'm working tomorrow morning. 不行，我明天早晨要工作。

也可以用going to (do)结构：

- What are you going to do tomorrow evening? 你明天晚上打算做什么？

- Tom is going to play tennis on Monday afternoon. 汤姆打算在星期一下午打网球。

但是通常现在进行体比going to(do) 结构更自然。

表示按计划发生的动作时，不要用will：

- What are you doing this evening? 你今晚打算做什么? (不能说 'what will you do')

- Alex is getting married next month. 亚历克斯下个月结婚。(不能说 'Alex will get')

b) 一般现在时表示将来时间

一般现在时用来表示按时刻表、节目单等的规定和安排将要发生的动作和状态(如公共交通、影院等)：

- What time does the film begin? 电影什么时候开始?