

博士乐

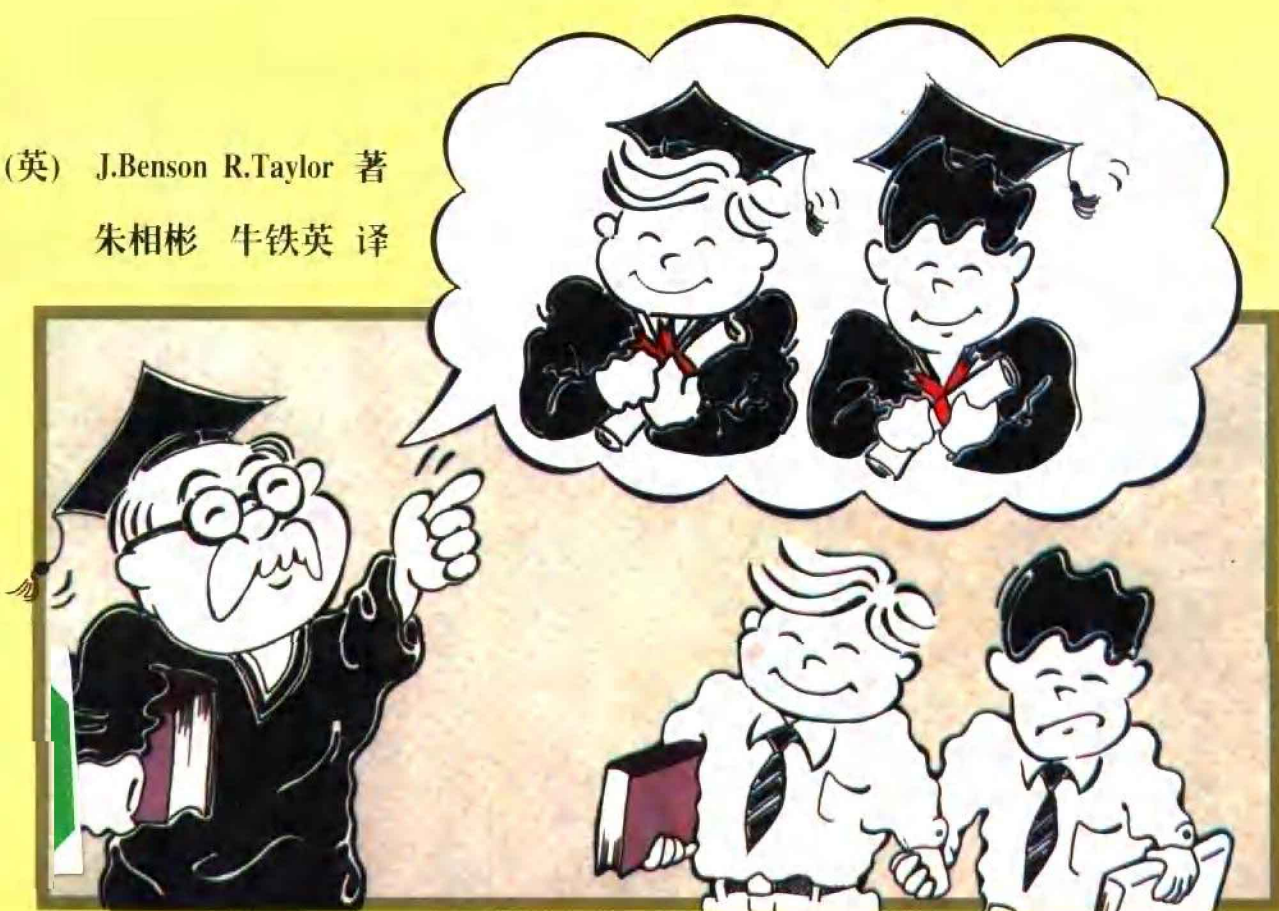
ACTIVE  
GRAMMAR BOOK

# 英语活用语法

2

(英) J.Benson R.Taylor 著

朱相彬 牛铁英 译



吉林科学技术出版社  
伟文出版社(香港)有限公司



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## 内 容 提 要

本书是伟文出版社(香港)有限公司出版的一套教材,在香港地区选作学校教材使用多年,每年都再版重印。全套共五册,每册分若干章。每章由讲解、例句和练习三部分组成。书后附有练习答案。

本书构思新颖独特,编排形式生动活泼。语法的讲解采用了问答、表格、对比和归纳等多种方法。在练习的安排上,作者严格遵循由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进的科学原则,通过大量的句子、对话、图片和短文等训练方式,达到了语法和语言融会贯通,语法真正为语言服务,使读者能比较容易地掌握语法的灵活运用。

译者在翻译过程中,在保持原貌的基础上,依据初、高中教学大纲,对少数超纲词汇做了调整,使之更符合祖国大陆初、高中学生学习的需要。因此,本书是一本非常实用的学习用书和教学参考书,适用于初、高中学生和英语教师,同时也适合于具有初、中级英语水平的读者使用。



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# Chapter 1 第一章

## BASIC ENGLISH SENTENCE PATTERNS

### 英语基本句型

## DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS

### 直接宾语和间接宾语

在本章中,我们学习下列内容:

1. the basic English sentence pattern 英语基本句型
2. verbs followed by two objects 带有两个宾语的动词

### 1. The Basic English Sentence Pattern 英语基本句型



什么是句子呢?



句子就是一组词,用来表达一个完整的意思。

英语中最常见的句型是:

主语(S) + 动词(V) + 有含义的词语

什么是主语和有含义的词语呢?



句子的主语是被谈论的人、地方、东西或活动。换句话说,主语可能是名词、代词或动名词(v+ing)。

有含义的词语是一个词或一组词,它使句子的意思更加清楚。在很多情况下,它就是一个宾语。

例如:

主语

动词

有含义的词语

Mother  
Shanghai  
He  
Jogging

has prepared  
is  
goes  
keeps

our dinner.  
the biggest city in China.  
to school by bus every day.  
you fit.



注意:

并不是所有的句子都用这种句型。也有些例外:

(1) 在命令和请求句中,你所知道的主语没有提到。

例: *Go away!*

*Please go away.*

(2) 在含不及物动词的句子中,句意完整,没有必要接宾语。

例: *He's sleeping.*

*They've left.*



练习一 请看下列句子。完整的句子划✓,不完整的句子划×。然后在每个句子中的主语下面划横线。

例如: David's dog was chasing the neighbour's cat. (✓)

Cathy pushed. (×)

1. I saw an elephant in the zoo. ( )
2. Peter lives in Shatin. ( )
3. The teacher is. ( )
4. We were singing. ( )
5. Esther and Jason got married. ( )
6. You have helped me a lot. ( )
7. Dancing is good exercise. ( )
8. Climbing a mountain. ( )
9. They prefer. ( )
10. She likes chocolate sundaes. ( )



练习二 模仿示例,连词成句。

例如: on a washing line / a lady / is hanging / her clothes

A lady is hanging her clothes on a washing line.

1. Mr Houghton / at a map / is looking

2. a nice girl / is / Caroline

3. his leg / he / injured



4. bought / they / a new stereo / last week
5. off my skateboard / I / fell / yesterday
6. went / my family and I / to Disneyland / last year
7. to buy / for Dad's birthday / don't forget / a present
8. Happy Valley / far from here / is
9. hunting animals / cruel / is
10. with each other / Tim and his sister / never fight

## 2. Verbs Followed by Two Objects 带有两个宾语的动词



动词后面可以接两个以上的宾语吗？



可以。实际上,动词后面能跟两类宾语:

直接宾语和间接宾语。

在一般情况下,一个指物,一个指人。

指物的叫直接宾语,指人的叫间接宾语。

句中的宾语有两种不同结构:

(1) 主语 + 动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

(2) 主语 + 动词 + 直接宾语 + 介词 + 间接宾语

在第二种结构中,间接宾语变成了介词宾语。

例如:

(1)	主语	动词	间接宾语	直接宾语	
	<i>She</i>	<i>lent</i>	<i>her friend</i>	<i>some money.</i>	
	<i>We</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>many presents.</i>	
(2)	主语	动词	直接宾语	介词	间接宾语
	<i>She</i>	<i>lent</i>	<i>some money</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>her friend.</i>
	<i>We</i>	<i>gave</i>	<i>many presents</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>them.</i>





练习三 选出最佳答案,并在方框内划✓。

1. Have you told James our secret?  
☐ A. Yes, our secret I told. ☐ C. No, I haven't told it to anyone  
☐ B. No, told it to James I didn't. ☐ D. Yes, I told our secret him.
2. Emma made her sister a velvet hat.  
☐ A. She made one me too. ☐ C. Emma made a velvet hat to m  
☐ B. She made one for me as well. ☐ D. Emma a velvet hat made me.
3. Andrew brought his mother a cup of tea.  
☐ A. He brought one for his father, too. ☐ C. He brought a cup of tea.  
☐ B. A cup of tea he brought. ☐ D. Would you like me to bring on
4. I'd like to paint you a picture.  
☐ A. That picture is well-painted. ☐ C. Please paint one for me, too.  
☐ B. Will I paint you a picture? ☐ D. A picture he'd like to paint.
5. Show your license to the policeman!  
☐ A. I refuse to show the police. ☐ C. Can I show you my license?  
☐ B. Okay, here is my license. ☐ D. To the policeman, I won't show



练习四 模仿示例,连词成句。

例如:

Sally / a bedtime story / to the child / is reading

Sally is reading a bedtime story to the child.

gave / my brother / for Christmas / I / a toy car

I gave my brother a toy car for Christmas.

1. get / a clean towel / please / me

\_\_\_\_\_

2. have paid / to the waiter / the bill / I

\_\_\_\_\_

3. her brother / lent / she / her walkman

\_\_\_\_\_

4. my parents / a piano / bought / me / last week

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



5. I have / into the teapot / put tea

---

6. Betty / outside / I met / the supermarket / yesterday

---

7. for my teacher / need to get / some chalk / I

---

8. Amy / a puzzle / is doing / with her brother

---

9. is showing / George / his stamp collection / to his friends

---

10. the shopkeeper / a plastic bag / Billy / is giving

---

---



# Chapter 2

# 第二章

## USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

## 有用的词语

在本章中,我们学习下列内容:

1. group nouns 名词短语
2. made of 和 made from 的用法
3. the one 和 the ones 的用法

### 1. Group Nouns 名词短语

什么是名词短语?



在此, 名词短语是用来表示数量的 of 词组, 其构成是: 数量名词 + of + 可数名词或不可数名词。表示数量的名词可根据情况用单数或复数。可数名词用复数形式, 而不可数名词用单数形式。



例如:

名词短语	可数名词	名词短语	不可数名词
<i>crowd of</i>	people	<i>piece of</i>	cloth, news, chalk,
<i>gang of</i>	robbers, thieves,		information, cake
	shoplifters	<i>roll of</i>	sellotape
<i>pack of</i>	cards, dogs, wolves	<i>loaf of</i>	bread
<i>set of</i>	tables and chairs,	<i>can (tin) of</i>	beer, Coca Cola
	cups and saucers,	<i>sheet of</i>	paper
	stamps, coins	<i>lump of</i>	butter, lead
<i>bunch of</i>	flowers, bananas, keys	<i>set of</i>	furniture
<i>herd of</i>	cows, goats, elephants	<i>bar of</i>	soap, chocolate
<i>flock of</i>	sheep, birds, geese	<i>drop of</i>	water
<i>fleet of</i>	boats, ships	<i>bag of</i>	rice, flour
<i>pile of</i>	books	<i>jar of</i>	honey, jam
<i>group of</i>	children, workers,	<i>bottle of</i>	milk, fruit juice
	students	<i>cup of</i>	tea
<i>litter of</i>	puppies, kittens,	<i>glass of</i>	wine
	rabbits		
<i>school of</i>	fish, sharks		
<i>collection of</i>	stamps, coins, antiques		



### 记住

- (1) 当我们用名词短语作主语时,谓语动词应该与它保持一致。

例: That *pile of books* is about to fall off the table.

This *bag of rice* seems heavy.

The *two bunches of roses* in the kitchen look lovely.

- (2) 名词短语作主语,谓语动词可以用单数或复数形式。如果我们把名词短语看作一个整体,谓语动词用单数。如果看作若干个体,则用复数。

例: Our team is the best in the school. (整体)

Our team *are* wearing their new uniforms. (若干个体)



练习一 用下列可数名词和不可数名词把每个名词短语连接起来。其中两个已完成。

#### 名词短语

a bunch of  
a chain of  
a piece of  
a pile of  
a collection of  
a group of  
a herd of  
a fleet of  
a glass of  
a gang of  
a slice of

#### 可数/不可数名词

stamps  
buffalo  
thieves  
ships  
milk  
dancers  
shops  
bread  
bananas  
books  
chalk



练习二 用第二个方框里的适当短语连接购物单里面的词。前两个已完成。

SHOPPING LIST (购物单)	
cereal	Coca Cola
potatoes	butter
rice	chocolate
biscuits	milk
honey	bread



a bar of	a tin of	a box of	a lump of	a jar of
two cans of	a loaf of	five bottles of	a bag of	a sack of

I need to buy \_\_\_\_\_ *a box of cereal, a sack of potatoes*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Made Of 和 Made From 的用法



made of 和 made from 之间有什么不同呢?

made of 和 made from 都表示最后产品原材料的含量。  
然而, made of 表示最后产品的原材料没有发生变化。  
made from 则表示最后的产品不再像原材料了。



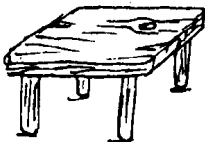
例如:

**made of**

The bracelet is *made of* gold.



This table is *made of* wood.



**made from**

Wine is *made from* grapes.



These cakes are *made from* eggs, butter, sugar and flour.



**练习三** 模仿示例,用下面所给的词造句。记住每个句子的第一个字母必须大写,用句号结尾。

例如:

that pencil sharpener / made / plastic  
That pencil sharpener is made of plastic.

1. this belt / made / leather

2. this drink / made / oranges

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



3. plastic / made / oil

4. my T-shirt / made / cotton

5. that statue / made / ivory

6. this salad / made / many different vegetables

7. that bag / made / crocodile skin

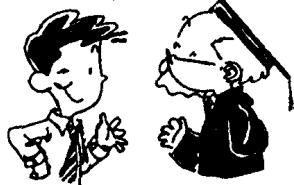
8. those earrings / made / silver

9. this table / made / metal

10. Suzie's wig / made / straw

### 3. The One 和 The Ones 的用法

什么时候用 the one 和 the ones?



在句子中，想要避免重复已经提到或已经知道的名词时，就用 the one 或 the ones。

例如：

Which boy is Dan?

The one in black shorts.

I've been looking at these earrings. The ones with the green stones are nice.

I like the gold ones.



练习四 模仿示例，用括号里所给出的词回答下列疑问句。

例如： Which of those pencils is yours? (in the pencil case)

The one in the pencil case.

1. Which coat did he wear yesterday? (grey)



2. Which cassette tape is yours? (on the shelf)

---

3. Which books did Leslie take with him? (he borrowed from the library)

---

4. What kind of films do you enjoy seeing? (about UFOs)

---

5. Which record did Gary buy? (by Phil Collins)

---

6. Which mountain did they climb? (called Mount Everest)

---




练习五 阅读下列句子, 选出最佳答案。

1. How much are these postcards?  
☐ A. They're ten dollars a group.      ☐ C. They're one dollar a collection.  
☐ B. They're six dollars a set.      ☐ D. They're five dollars a fleet.
2. Does she like this dress?  
☐ A. No, she prefers the red one.      ☐ C. No, it isn't.  
☐ B. Yes, she likes that ones better.      ☐ D. Yes, she likes.
3. Who took your mother's money?  
☐ A. A flock of robbers did.      ☐ C. A herd of robbers did.  
☐ B. A pack of robbers did.      ☐ D. A gang of robbers did.
4. That's a pretty chair.  
☐ A. It's made from copper.      ☐ C. It's made of mahogany.  
☐ B. It's the best ones.      ☐ D. It's made by Hong Kong.
5. What kind of juice is that?  
☐ A. It's made of mango.      ☐ C. It used mango.  
☐ B. I made mango with it.      ☐ D. It's made from mangoes.
6. Which is the best new film at the moment?  
☐ A. The comic one.      ☐ C. The ones which are funny.  
☐ B. The ones showing near here.      ☐ D. 'Rambo' is the better one.
7. What did you get for your birthday?  
☐ A. A piece of radio.      ☐ C. A pack of bicycles.  
☐ B. A collection of records.      ☐ D. A herd of bananas.
8. I made this kite yesterday.  
☐ A. Is it the one of red?      ☐ C. What is it made of?  
☐ B. Is it the one made from?      ☐ D. The ones on the table?
9. What did you ask for?  
☐ A. A litre of potatoes.      ☐ C. A box of matches.  
☐ B. A flask of apples.      ☐ D. A bag of cigarettes.
10. Which of the girls over there is your girlfriend?  
☐ A. Her hair is curly.      ☐ C. The ones in the corner.  
☐ B. The one wearing sunglasses.      ☐ D. The crowd of girls.



# Chapter 3 第三章

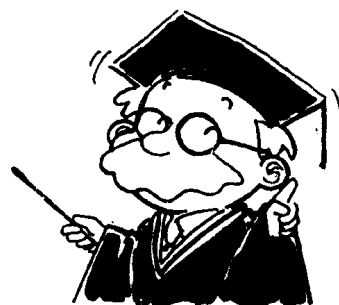
## INTERROGATIVES 疑问句

在本章中,我们学习下列内容:


1. the interrogative form of different tenses 不同时态的疑问式
2. the negative interrogative form of different tenses 不同时态的否定疑问式

### 1. The Interrogative Form of Different Tenses 不同时态的疑问式

在第一册里,我们学习了几种时态的疑问式。  
看下列表格,重新温习一下。



时 态	肯 定 式	疑 问 式
一般现在时	I eat.	<i>Do I eat?</i>
现在进行时	I am eating.	<i>Am I eating?</i>
一般过去时	I ate.	<i>Did I eat?</i>
过去进行时	I was eating.	<i>Was I eating?</i>
将来时 <i>going to</i>	I am going to eat.	<i>Am I going to eat?</i>
一般将来时	I will eat.	<i>Will (Shall) I eat?</i>
现在完成时	I have eaten.	<i>Have I eaten?</i>

 练习一 模仿示例,把下列句子变成疑问句。

例如:      The doctor has saved the boy who was dying.  
                 *Has the doctor saved the boy who was dying?*

1. The next dancing contestant has begun her routine.