

 Pearson



培生初级 英语语法 (下册)

BASIC ENGLISH GRAMMAR

(美) Betty S. Azar (美) Stacy A. Hagen 著



附赠原版音频及视频讲解



华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

《培生初级英语语法》适用于初级水平学习者，既可用作语法自学用书，也可作为课堂教学的辅助资料。

本书完整复刻国外语法名师的引导式教学过程：

从热身练习引入，通过语法规则表讲解知识点，设置多样化的任务型练习，循序渐进学习语法，一步步掌握语法。

- 内容重点突出：通过简明的语法规则表，将语法结构与规则可视化呈现；
- 技能全面提升：听、说、读、写四方面针对性练习环环相扣，强调真实语境下技能的运用；
- 配套资源丰富：听力音频、知识难点教学视频超值附赠。

培生英语语法系列	CEFR (欧洲共同语言参考标准)	国内适用年级	对应国际考试			
培生初级英语语法	A1	小学	剑桥少儿英语2级 (Movers)			新概念英语1
	A2	初一、二	剑桥少儿英语3级 (Flyers)	剑桥通用五级考试 KET		
培生中级英语语法	B1	初二、三 高中		剑桥通用五级考试 PET	小托福各部分得分 250-275	雅思4-5 新概念英语2
培生高级英语语法	B2	高中		剑桥通用五级考试 FCE	小托福各部分得分 280-300	雅思5-7 新概念英语3, 4
	C1	大学		剑桥通用五级考试 CAE		

免费获取

请任选以下一种方式获取本书资源：

1. 扫描右侧二维码，关注“华理英语”服务号，发送5900获取本书配套音频、视频及参考答案
2. 直接扫描书内章节处的二维码，原版音视频资源，随扫随用
3. 进入出版社官方网站<http://www.ecustpress.cn>，注册登录后，搜索本书，获取本书参考答案



ISBN 978-7-5628-5900-0



9 787562 859000 >

定价：80.00元（全两册）



目 录

第9章	表达过去时间 (2)	1
9-1	where, why, when和what time引导的一般过去时	1
9-2	what引导的疑问句	4
9-3	who和whom引导的疑问句	8
9-4	不规则动词的过去式 (第5组)	12
9-5	不规则动词的过去式 (第6组)	15
9-6	不规则动词的过去式 (第7组)	17
9-7	before和after引导的时间状语从句	20
9-8	when引导的时间状语从句	23
9-9	现在进行时和过去进行时	25
9-10	过去进行时中while的用法	28
9-11	一般过去时和过去进行时	29
第10章	表达将来时间 (1)	39
10-1	表达将来时间: be going to	39
10-2	现在进行时表达将来时间	43
10-3	表示过去和现在的时间词	45
10-4	a couple of/a few + ... + ago表过去; in + a couple of/a few + ...表将来	50
10-5	today, tonight, this + morning/afternoon/evening/week/ month/year	52
10-6	表达将来时间: will	55
10-7	will引导的疑问句	57
10-8	动词小结: 现在、过去、将来	61
10-9	动词小结: be动词的形式	63
第11章	表达将来时间 (2)	70
11-1	may/might和will	70
11-2	maybe和may be	73
11-3	before, after和when引导的时间状语从句	78
11-4	if从句	82
11-5	时间状语从句和if从句	84
11-6	what + do的形式	88

第12章	情态动词(1): 表能力	97
	12-1 can的用法	97
	12-2 can和can't的发音	99
	12-3 can用于疑问句	101
	12-4 know how to的用法	104
	12-5 could的用法	105
	12-6 be able to的用法	109
	12-7 very/too + 形容词	111
第13章	情态动词(2): 表建议、需求、要求和提议	119
	13-1 should的用法	119
	13-2 have to的用法	123
	13-3 must, have to和should的比较	127
	13-4 礼貌性的问句: may I, could I和can I	131
	13-5 礼貌性的问句: could you和would you	133
	13-6 祈使句	135
	13-7 情态动词	139
	13-8 情态动词和类似短语	140
	13-9 let's的用法	144
第14章	名词和修饰语	149
	14-1 形容词/名词+名词	149
	14-2 多个形容词的词序	154
	14-3 连系动词 + 形容词	160
	14-4 形容词和副词	163
	14-5 表达数量: all of, most of, some of, almost all of	167
	14-6 数量的表达: 主谓一致	169
	14-7 every, everyone, everybody和everything的用法	171
	14-8 something等不定代词的用法	173
第15章	比较	181
	15-1 比较级: -er和more	181
	15-2 最高级: -est和most	187
	15-3 one of + 最高级 + 复数名词	195
	15-4 副词的比较	202
	15-5 the same (as), similar (to)和different (from)的比较	205
	15-6 like和alike的比较	208
	15-7 but的用法	210
	15-8 but后面的动词	212
附录1	字母的书写	219
附录2	数字的表达	220

附录3	时间表达	221
附录4	日期/月份/季节	222
附录5	补充表格	223
	A5-1 首字母大写的基本规则	223
	A5-2 动词词尾-s的清音和浊音	224
	A5-3 规则动词过去式词尾-ed的发音	224
听力文本		225
说一说: 答案		236
Acknowledgments		239



第9章

表达过去时间 (2)

9-1 where, why, when和what time引导的一般过去时



听音频



看视频

练习1. 热身练习。(表9-1)

根据每个问题, 选择正确的回答。

- When did you get to school?
 - Yes, I did.
 - Downtown.
 - At 11:00.
- Where were you born?
 - At midnight.
 - In this city.
 - Yes, I was.

9-1 where, why, when和what time引导的一般过去时

疑问句		简短回答
(a)	<i>Did you go downtown?</i>	→ Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
(b) <i>Where</i>	<i>did you go?</i>	→ <i>Downtown.</i>
(c)	<i>Were you downtown?</i>	→ Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
(d) <i>Where</i>	<i>were you?</i>	→ <i>Downtown.</i>
(e)	<i>Did you run because you were late?</i>	→ Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
(f) <i>Why</i>	<i>did you run?</i>	→ <i>Because I was late.</i>
<i>Why</i>	<i>didn't you walk?</i>	→ <i>Because I was late.</i>
(g)	<i>Did Ann come at six?</i>	→ Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
(h) <i>When</i> } <i>What time</i> }	<i>did Ann come?</i>	→ <i>At six.</i>
比较		what time 经常用来询问钟表上某个具体的时间
(i) <i>What time</i> did Ann come?	→ <i>At six.</i> → <i>Seven o'clock.</i> → <i>Around 9:30.</i>	
(j) <i>When</i> did Ann come?	→ <i>At six.</i> → <i>Friday.</i> → <i>June 15th.</i> → <i>Last week.</i> → <i>Three days ago.</i>	对 when 的回答可以是多种多样的时间表达

练习2. 学语法。(表9-1)

根据Rosa的假期情况,用一般过去时写出疑问句并作答。

Rosa's travel plans
To Hawaii
For a vacation
Leave at 2:00 P.M.

1. Where ... go?
2. Why ... go there?
3. When/What time ... leave?

1. A: Where did Rosa go?
B: She went to Hawaii.
2. A: _____
B: _____
3. A: _____
B: _____

练习3. 学语法。(表9-1)

用**where**, **when**, **what time**或**why**写出疑问句。

1. A: Where did you go yesterday?
B: To the beach. (I went to the beach yesterday.)
2. A: _____
B: Last month. (Mr. Chu arrived in Canada last month.)
3. A: _____
B: At 7:05. (Their plane arrived at 7:05.)
4. A: _____
B: Because I was tired. (I stayed home last night because I was tired.)
5. A: _____
B: Because I stayed up the night before. (I was tired because I stayed up the night before.)
6. A: _____
B: To Greece. (Sofia went to Greece for her vacation.)
7. A: _____
B: Around midnight. (Lia finished her homework around midnight.)
8. A: _____
B: Five weeks ago. (I came to this city five weeks ago.)

练习6. 学语法。(表9-1)

完成否定疑问句。

1. A: I didn't go to class yesterday.

B: Why didn't you go to class _____?

A: Because I was sick.

2. A: I didn't finish my homework.

B: Why didn't _____?

A: Because I didn't have enough time.

3. A: I didn't eat breakfast this morning.

B: Why didn't _____?

A: Because I wasn't hungry.

4. A: I didn't clean my apartment last week.

B: Why didn't _____?

A: Because I was too tired.

5. A: I didn't turn on my cell phone yesterday.

B: Why didn't _____?

A: Because I wanted to finish my work.

练习7. 听一听。(表9-1)



听录音, 判断你所听到的动词是 **did** 还是 **didn't**, 并做出选择。

注意: **Did you** 听起来会像 “**Did-ja**”, **Did he** 听起来会像 “**Dih-de**”。

Example: You will hear: Why didn't he help?

You will choose: did didn't

1. did didn't

5. did didn't

2. did didn't

6. did didn't

3. did didn't

7. did didn't

4. did didn't

8. did didn't

□ 9-2 what引导的疑问句

练习8. 热身练习。(表9-1)

选择正确的答案。

What did you want?

a. Some help.

b. Yes, I did.

c. Yes, I was.

d. Mr. Harris.

9-2 what引导的疑问句

要询问某个事物是什么时，使用**what**。询问某个人的身份时，则应使用**who**。（带who的疑问句见表9-3）

(疑问词 + 主动词 + 主语 + 主动词)				简短回答	(完整回答)
(a)	<i>Did</i>	Carol	<i>buy</i> a car?	→ Yes, she did.	(<i>She bought a car.</i>)
(b)	<i>What did</i>	Carol	<i>buy?</i>	→ <i>A car.</i>	(<i>She bought a car.</i>)
(c)	<i>Is</i>	Fred	<i>holding</i> a book?	→ Yes, he is.	(<i>He's holding a book.</i>)
(d)	<i>What is</i>	Fred	<i>holding?</i>	→ <i>A book.</i>	(<i>He's holding a book.</i>)
S(主) V(动) O(宾)					
(e)	Carol bought a car.		(e)句: a car 是该句动词的宾语		
O(宾)V(动)S(主)V(动)					
(f)	<i>What</i> did Carol buy?		(f)句: what 是该句动词的宾语		

练习9. 学语法。(表9-2)

根据应答句写出疑问句。

- A: Did you buy a new TV?
B: Yes, I did. (I bought a new TV.)
- A: What did you buy?
B: A new TV. (I bought a new TV.)
- A: _____
B: Yes, she is. (Maya is carrying a suitcase.)
- A: _____
B: A suitcase. (Maya is carrying a suitcase.)
- A: _____
B: Yes, I do. (I see a plane.)
- A: _____
B: A plane. (I see a plane.)
- A: _____
B: No, I'm not. (I'm not afraid of mice.) Are you?
- A: _____
B: The map on the wall. (The teacher is talking about the map on the wall.)

9. A: _____

B: Some soup. (Franco had some soup for lunch.)

10. A: _____

B: Yes, he did. (Franco had some soup for lunch.)

11. A: _____

B: A sandwich. (Franco usually eats a sandwich for lunch.)



12. A: _____

B: No, he doesn't. (Franco doesn't like salads.)

练习10. 说一说: 班级活动。(表9-2)

回答老师所提的问题。注意动词的词尾发音要清楚, 回答时不能看书本。

Example: walk to the front of the room

TEACHER: (*Student A*), walk to the front of the room.

STUDENT A: (*walks to the front of the room*)

TEACHER: (*to Student B*) What did (*Student A*) do?

STUDENT B: She/He walked to the front of the room.

TEACHER: (*to Student A*) What did you do?

STUDENT A: I walked to the front of the room.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. smile | 11. wash your hands (<i>act out</i>) |
| 2. laugh | 12. touch the floor |
| 3. cough | 13. point at the door |
| 4. sneeze | 14. fold a piece of paper |
| 5. shave (<i>act out</i>) | 15. count your fingers |
| 6. erase the board | 16. push (<i>something in the room</i>) |
| 7. sign your name | 17. pull (<i>something in the room</i>) |
| 8. open the door | 18. yawn |
| 9. close the door | 19. pick up your pen |
| 10. ask a question | 20. add two and two on the board |

练习11. 词汇和语法。(表9-2)

向老师请教下面所给单词的意思。用 **what** 开头, 进行提问。

Example: century

STUDENT: What does *century* mean?

TEACHER: *Century* means "100 years."

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. humid | 4. grocery store | 7. murder |
| 2. awful | 5. pretty difficult | 8. enjoy |
| 3. quiet | 6. ill | 9. old-fashioned |

练习12. 说一说: 班级活动。(表9-2)

向老师提问, 将每个人一天的活动内容都填入下面的表格中。*

场景: 表格中的所有女生昨天都没有上学。她们各自做了什么事? 在你看来, 谁的一天过得最美好?

Example:

STUDENT A: What time did Jenny wake up?

TEACHER: 7:00 A.M.

STUDENT B: What did Jin eat for breakfast?

TEACHER: Rice.

	wake up	eat for breakfast	spend the day	go to bed	absent
JENNY	7:00 A.M.				
JIN		rice			
JADA			at the beach		
JANICE				10:00 P.M.	
JULIANNA					Because she needed to earn extra money for school tuition.

练习13. 听一听。(表9-1和表9-2)



听录音, 完成下面的空格。

Example: You will hear: Where did they go?

You will write: Where did they go?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. _____ arrive? | 5. _____ say? |
| 2. _____ leave? | 6. _____ move? |
| 3. _____ want? | 7. _____ move to? |
| 4. _____ study? | |

*老师可参见“说一说: 答案”。

9-3 who和whom引导的疑问句

练习14. 热身练习。(表9-3)

将图片与正确的对话配对。



Picture A



Picture B

1. A: Who did you pick up at the airport?

B: My father.

2. A: Who picked you up at the airport?

B: My father.

9-3 who和whom引导的疑问句

疑问句	回答	
(a) <i>What</i> did they see?	→ <i>A boat.</i> (<i>They saw a boat.</i>)	询问某个事物时, 用 what 。
(b) <i>Who</i> did they see?	→ <i>Jay.</i> (<i>They saw Jay.</i>)	询问某人的身份时, 用 who
(c) <i>Who</i> did they see?	→ <i>Jay.</i> (<i>They saw Jay.</i>)	(c)句和(d)句的意思相同。 whom 用于正式英语, 作谓语动词(V)或介词的宾语(O)。 (c)句: 在日常英语中, who 而不是 whom 更为常见 (d)句: whom 用在非常正式的英语表达中, 很少用于日常口语
(d) <i>Whom</i> did they see?	→ <i>Jay.</i> (<i>They saw Jay.</i>)	
(e) <i>Who(m)</i> did they see?	→ <i>Jay.</i> (<i>They saw Jay.</i>)	(e)句: who(m) 是该句谓语动词(V)的宾语(O)。
(f) <i>Who</i> saw Jay?	→ <i>Ella.</i> (<i>Ella saw Jay.</i>)	常规的疑问词顺序如下: 疑问词+助动词+主语+主动词
(g) <i>Who</i> lives there?	→ <i>Ed.</i> (<i>Ed lives there.</i>)	(f)(g)(h)句: who 是该疑问句的主语(S)。该句不用常规的疑问词顺序。 当 who 是疑问句的主语时, 不用 does, do 或 did , 也不要改变动词的形式: 动词在这类疑问句中的形式和在回答中是一样的
(h) <i>Who</i> came?	→ <i>Eva.</i> (<i>Eva came.</i>)	
误: <i>Who did come?</i>		

练习15. 学语法。(表9-3)

和你的搭档合作,先说出**who**疑问句,然后再写下来。

Example: The teacher saw Alan. The teacher talked to Alan. The teacher helped Alan.

- a. Who saw Alan ? The teacher.
- b. Who talked to Alan ? The teacher.
- c. Who helped Alan ? The teacher.
- d. Who did the teacher see ? Alan.
- e. Who did the teacher talk to ? Alan.
- f. Who did the teacher help ? Alan.

1. Alan called Yuko. Alan visited Yuko. Alan studied with Yuko.

- a. _____ ? Alan.
- b. _____ ? Alan.
- c. _____ ? Alan.
- d. _____ ? Yuko.
- e. _____ ? Yuko.
- f. _____ ? Yuko.

2. Ron talked to the kids. Ron watched the kids. Ron played with the kids.

- a. _____ ? Ron.
- b. _____ ? The kids.
- c. _____ ? Ron.
- d. _____ ? The kids.
- e. _____ ? Ron.
- f. _____ ? The kids.

练习16. 学语法。(表9-3)

根据题目写出疑问句,并在需要的地方做出回答。

1. Astrid carried the baby.

- a. Who carried _____ ? Astrid.
- b. Who did _____ ? The baby.

2. The firefighter saved the woman.

a. Who did _____? The woman.

b. Who saved _____? The firefighter.



3. Professor Ramic taught the students.

a. Who taught _____? _____.

b. Who did _____? _____.

练习17. 学语法。(表9-3)

根据应答句写出疑问句。

1. A: _____

B: Nina. (I saw Nina at the party.)

2. A: _____

B: Nina. (Nina came to the party.)

3. A: _____

B: Kenji. (I talked to Kenji.)

4. A: _____

B: Abbey. (Barak helped Abbey.)

5. A: _____

B: Barak. (Barak helped Abbey.)

6. A: _____

B: Barak and Abbey. (I invited Barak and Abbey.)

练习18. 说一说: 分组对话。(表9-1→表9-3)

分角色对话: 一位扮演家长, 另一位扮演青春期的孩子。发挥你的想象力, 可以让对话很有趣, 也可以很严肃。



PARENT: Where did you go last night?

TEENAGER: _____
1

PARENT: What did you do?

TEENAGER: _____
2

PARENT: Who did you see?

TEENAGER: _____
3

PARENT: Who saw you?

TEENAGER: _____
4

PARENT: When did you get home?

TEENAGER: _____
5

PARENT: Is there anything else you want to tell me?

TEENAGER: _____
6

PARENT: You're grounded!*

*to be grounded=禁足(一种不许出去玩的惩罚)

练习19. 听一听。(表9-1→表9-3)



听录音, 选择最佳的答案。

Example: You will hear: Why was John late?

You will choose: a. Yesterday. b. At the park. c. Because he slept too long.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. a. At midnight. | b. Because it was late. | c. With my parents. |
| 2. a. Last month. | b. In a small town. | c. Because he was a co-worker. |
| 3. a. In a minute. | b. Some money. | c. John and Sarah. |
| 4. a. At work. | b. At 10:00. | c. There was a party. |
| 5. a. An apartment downtown. | b. Next week. | c. Because we like the city. |
| 6. a. The bus. | b. Because her car didn't start. | c. Maya did. |
| 7. a. Because I didn't have time. | b. My friends. | c. It was fun. |

练习20. 做游戏。(表9-3)

分组游戏。从下面的词语中选出两处地方, 并针对这两个地方尽可能多提问题。尽量使用各种用wh-开头的疑问句: **when**, **where**, **what time**, **who**和**why**。写出正确的句子最多的小组获胜。

Example: Your friend just got home from the shopping mall.

Possible questions: What did you buy? Where did you shop? Etc.

Your friend just got home from ...

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. the shopping mall. | 4. the dentist's office. | 7. the hospital. |
| 2. the library.
vacation. | 5. the train station. | 8. a one-week |
| 3. the airport.
tournament. | 6. the movies. | 9. a soccer |

□ 9-4 不规则动词的过去式 (第5组)

练习21. 热身练习。(表9-4)

用自己的话补全下面的句子。

- a. Right now a pack of gum costs _____.
b. When I was a child, a pack of gum cost _____.
- a. In restaurants, some chefs make _____ for dinner.
b. The last time I cooked dinner, I made _____.