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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

左学右练英语语法 / 赵世平主编. — 西安:西安
交通大学出版社, 2000. 11
(左学右练大学英语学习系列丛书=21世纪英语素质教育
经典篇)
ISBN 7-5605-1311-5

I 大... II 赵... III 英语-语法-高等学校-教
学参考资料 IV.H314

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2000)第70354号

*

西安交通大学出版社出版发行
(西安市兴庆南路25号 邮政编码:710049 电话:(029)2668316)
西安向阳印刷厂印装
各地新华书店经销

*

开本:787mm 1092mm 1/16 印张:145 字数:408千字
2000年11月第1版 2001年2月第2次印刷
印数:5 001~15 000
全套共三册 总定价:50.00元 本册定价:17.00元

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Unit 1 动词的时态

英语的时态 (tense) 是一种动词形式, 不同的时态用来表示不同的时间与体。从时间 (time) 上看, 英语的时态有现在、过去、将来、过去将来之分。从体 (aspect) 方面来看, 英语的时态又有“一般”、“进行”、“完成”、“完成进行”之分。动词的动作可以发生在四种不同的时间, 表现在四个不同的体。不同的时间和不同的体的结合就构成一种时态。因此英语动词共有十六种时态。以下我们就常用的时态进行具体的讲解。

1.1 一般现在时 (The Simple Present)

一般现在时主要表示包括现在在内的不确定的时间里经常、反复发生的动作或客观存在的状态, 它主要用动词原形来表示, 但第三人称单数后要加词尾 *-s* 或 *-es*, 动词 *be* 和 *have* 有特殊的人称形式。

一般现在时的基本用法:

1) 表示不受时间限制的客观真理、科学事实和格言。



Nurses look after patients in hospitals.
The stock market rises and falls as its internal feature.
Constant dripping wears away a stone.
The earth goes round the sun.

2) 表示现在时间里某种习惯性的、永久性的或反复发生的动作, 常与频度副词 *always*, *often*, *never*, *usually*, *every week*, *on Mondays*, *twice a week*, *seldom*, *occasionally* 等连用。



We usually receive five e-mails every morning.
His grandmother takes a walk in the park every afternoon.
He usually has lessons on weekdays.
It occasionally rains in the city.

此外, 以 *when*, *whenever* 引导的表示时间的状语从句及主句中的谓语动词均用一般现在时表示有规律的、习惯性的动作或状态。



Whenever it rains, the roof leaks.
When you open the door, a light goes on.
Whenever you meet him, tell him the news.

3) 表示目前存在的状态, 这种状态带有一定的持续性, 所以要用静态动词。



He's a CEO (高级主管) of that joint venture.
He speaks English very fluently.
The hotel has all modern comforts.
The little girl has a sweet tooth.

To be continued on page 4



Forward

仔细做练习吧!



1.1.1 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets:

1. Students often _____ (speak) English in and out of class in our department.
2. My new campus _____ (be) free from the hustle and bustle of a metropolis.
3. Peter _____ (see) that beggar almost every day.
4. Every man _____ (have) a fool in his sleeve.
5. Wisdom _____ (go) beyond strength.
6. He hardly ever _____ (make) a mistake when he writes.
7. How often you _____ (wash) your hair?
8. Contradictions _____ (exist) everywhere.
9. The swimming pool _____ (open) at 8 o'clock and _____ (close) at 18:30 every day.

1.1.2 Complete the sentences with the words given, add "not" when necessary:

make eat rise flow believe translate tell drink

1. The sun _____ in the east.
2. Vegetarians _____ meat.
3. Jenny _____ tea every morning.
4. An interpreter _____ from one language into another.
5. A liar is someone who _____ the truth.
6. Bees _____ honey.
7. The river Amazon _____ into the Atlantic Ocean.
8. An atheist _____ in God.

1.1.3 Ask Lisa questions about herself and her family:

1. You know that Lisa goes rollerblading. You want to know how often. Ask her.

2. Perhaps Lisa's sister goes rollerblading too. You want to know. Ask her.

3. You know Lisa's brother works. You want to know what he does. Ask Lisa.

4. You don't know where Lisa's mother drinks tea with her friend every afternoon. Ask her.

5. You hear that Lisa reads a magazine every week. You want to know if it is true. Ask her.

To be continued on page 5



Forward



To be continued from page 2 **Back**

一般现在时的其它用法 (一)

- 1) 一般现在时用于询问或引用书籍、通知或新近收到的信件的内容时, 多与动词 say 连用。



What does the notice say? It says: "No Parking."

Shakespeare says, "All the world is a stage."

The Bible says, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

《圣经》中说道: "施与者比接受者更受祝福。"

What does John say in the letter?

- 2) 可用于新闻标题或小说章节题目。



China Launches the Long March III Carrying Rocket (中国发射了长征 III 号运载火箭)

War Breaks Out in the Gulf (海湾战争爆发)

Peace Talks Fail (和平谈判失败)

- 3) 用于图片解说、戏剧舞台说明、电影及电视解说词。



When the curtain rises, Miss Ogden is looking at a water-color painting and appears quite interested. (舞台说明)

Chinese Kungfu fighters fight with American boxers in a trial competition held last Saturday. (图片说明)

- 4) 在某些简单句中, 某些动词如 be, begin, arrive, come, close, depart, dine, end, go, leave, sail, start, return, fall, stop 等可以用一般现在时代替一般将来时, 表示根据规定预计会发生的情况, 或强调对该动作做好了安排。



The train starts at ten o'clock in the morning.

The new term begins on September 1st.

How long do you stay here?

- 5) 有些表示感觉和状态的动词, 常用一般现在时代替现在进行时。如 love, see, believe, hate, wish,



prefer, hear, think, feel, look, seem, sound, be, have, want, hope, need, know, understand, remember 等。

I love you. / I'm loving you. (wrong)

That sounds a good idea.

He feels a sharp pain in his head.

注: 有时表示动作的动词间或可用于这一时态, 表示现在的动作, 且动作持续时间极短。若用进行时反而不妥当。



I accept your advice.

We thank you for your kind invitation.

The teacher advises me to be careful.

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Forward



To be continued from page 3

Back

练习还要

继续哦!



1. 1. 4 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong:

- The picture shows us the moving sight of the Red Army men on the Long March.
- Plane Crashed in Fog.
- Francis Bacon said, "Reading makes a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man. (弗朗西斯·培根说:“读书使人充实,讨论使人机智,笔记使人准确。”)
- Marx says, "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."
- Tomorrow will be Sunday.
- What time does the train leave?
- I m hoping you have a pleasant journey.
- The doctor advices him to stop smoking.
- I 'm never drinking coffee.
- The plane will arrive in a few minutes.

1. 1. 5 Fill the sentences with the words given:

arrive	be	seem	accept	start	say	leave	hate	believe
--------	----	------	--------	-------	-----	-------	------	---------

- Lao Tze , "He who knows others is learned, and he who knows himself is wise." (老子说:“知人者智,自知者明。”)
 - The patient the doctor's advice.
 - The meeting at nine o'clock in the morning.
 - It a good idea.
 - The delegation of the American government in London at ten this evening.
 - there a volley-ball match on TV tonight?
 - I Beijing tonight.
 - I selfish people.
 - Everyone that he will be famous someday.

1. 1. 6 Complete the sentences with the words in the brackets:

- I (be) told to attend this meeting.
- I (understand) it now.
- You (remember) the day when we met at the station for the first time?
- My brother and I (like) fishing.
- The teacher said that knowledge (come) only from practice.
- It (take) me an hour to get to work. How long (it / take) you?
- I don't understand this sentence. What (this word / mean)?
- She (play) the piano, but she (not / play) well.
- What time (the library / close) in Britain?
- I (know) that he is a generous boss.

To be continued on page 7



Forward



To be continued from page 4 **Back**

一般现在时的其它用法 (二)

1) 用于表示一系列的动作, 尤指路途中的行动, 多用于旅行社的活动。

We leave Shanghai at 9:00 tomorrow and arrive in Kunming at 14:00. We spend 4 hours in Kunming and leave for Xi'an at 18:00.

2) 当主句是一般将来时, 从句是时间状语从句、让步状语从句或条件状语从句时, 则该从句可以用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

If you see him, please give him a message.

Take an umbrella with you, unless it rains.

As soon as he earns some money, he will spend it.

We'll carry out our plan no matter what difficulties we meet with.

As long as we are closely united, we'll surely overcome these difficulties.

3) 在 I hope, I bet, I don't care, I don't mind 以及 suppose, assume 后的从句中, 可以用一般现在时表示不久的将来发生的事情。

I hope it remains fine for a few more days.

I bet he doesn't come back tomorrow.

I don't mind what they talk about me tomorrow.

Suppose it rains tomorrow, what shall we do?

Assuming that he doesn't agree, what shall we do?

4) 在口语中, 某些动词如 say, tell, write, see, learn 和 hear 等, 可以用一般现在时表示一个已经发生的动作。此时, 动作发生的时间在说话人头脑中处于很不重要的地位。

They say Xiao Wang is back. Is it true?

The eight o'clock news says that there's going to be an earthquake.

I hear that he has passed the TOFEL examination.

My friends tell me that you've been unwell.

5) 一般现在时还可以用在以 here 或 there 开头的句子里, 表示惊叹。

Here she comes!

There goes the bell!

6) 它还可以用于以下句型中, 如 I promise..., I apologize..., I advise..., I insist..., I agree..., I refuse... 等, 如做出允诺, 可以说 "I promise...", 提建议, 可以说 "I suggest..."。

I promise I won't be late. (不说 "I'm promising".)

"What do you suggest I do?"

"I suggest that you stop smoking."

To be continued on page 8



Forward



To be continued from page 5 **Back**

继续努力，
没结束呢！



1. 1.7 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in the brackets:

1. I don't mind what we _____ (have) for supper.
2. It doesn't matter whether we _____ (win) or not this evening.
3. As soon as the rain _____ (stop), we'll leave.
4. If it _____ (be) a fine day tomorrow, we'll have a basketball match.
5. I don't care why he _____ (behave) so rudely?
6. I _____ (hear) that he has found a decent job.
7. This gauge _____ (tell) you how much petrol is left.
8. Here the bus _____ (come).
9. The newspaper _____ (say) it's going to be hot today.
10. Sherry _____ (write) to say that she can't visit us this week.

1. 1.8 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong:

1. When the curtain rises, Julie is sitting at her desk.
2. We will leave Nanjing at 10:00, next Tuesday and arrive in Hangzhou at 13:00. We will spend two hours in Hangzhou and leave again at 15:00.
3. Somebody say that you collect stamps. Is it true?
4. Suppose you had a lot of money, what will you do?
5. I will work as long as I live.

1. 1.9 Raise questions with the underlined parts:

1. Julie wants to be a nurse.
2. She has to wait for a year before she can begin her training.
3. She makes up the customer's bills when they have finished.
4. Betty enjoys talking with the customers.
5. The chef does the cooking.
6. She looks after twelve to fifteen tables.
7. She works five hours a day.

1. 1.10 Complete the sentences using one of the following:

I suggest I promise I insist I apologize I recommend

1. It's a fine day. _____ we go to the park.
2. I won't tell him what you said, _____.
3. (In a restaurant) you must let me pay for the meal. _____.
4. _____ for what I have said. It wasn't true and I shouldn't have said it.
5. The new novel by Wang Shuo is good. _____ it.

To be continued on page 9



Forward



To be continued from page 6

Back

1.2 现在进行时(The Present Progressive)

现在进行时表示正在进行的动作和短期内的重复性动作,这种动作是没有结束的。它是由助动词 be 的现在时形式 (is, am, are) 加 -ing 分词构成的。

现在进行时可用于:

1) 表示说话时正在进行的动作,能用于现在进行时的动作一般都是表示持续动作的动态动词。



He's showing a foreign guest round the city.

They're playing the computer games.

The boy is wearing his sunglasses.

Look, Miss Liz is singing an American song for her parents.

2) 表示现阶段一直在进行的动作或行为,这种动作或行为是持续、反复地进行的,但说话时不一定正在进行,常与时间状语 today, this week, this evening 连用。



Where are you rehearsing this week?

Ida is studying MBA while her sister is doing gym.

You are making rapid progress.

Fish and birds are returning to the rivers these days.

3) 表示按计划安排近期内即将发生的动作,这种将来事态通常都按照现在的计划安排,近期内即将发生。



A professor is giving a lecture in English this afternoon.

We're leaving on Friday.

They're publishing a new translation of the novel this autumn.

When are you going to Beijing to have a visit?

但是,现在进行时的这种用法仅限于少量动词,如: come, go, start, leave, move, arrive, reach, get to, take off, return, dine, work, stay, play 等。



Hurry up! The train is starting.

What time are you coming back, Jenny?

4) 表示事物正在起着渐进的变化,说明某个渐变过程或趋势。



How are you getting along with your English?

The population of the world is rising very fast.

I feel I'm growing old.

Today, many rivers that were polluted are getting cleaner and cleaner.

Fortunately people are beginning to realize just how serious the whole situation is.

To be continued on page 10



Forward



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Back

还要加油噢!



1.2.1 Complete the sentences with the right forms of the verbs given:

teach study leave get work stay

- 'You _____ today.' 'Yes, I have much to do.'
- The days _____ longer.
- The delegation _____ the day after tomorrow.
- Your brother _____ hard this term?
- They haven't got anywhere to live at the moment. They _____ with friends until they find somewhere.
- A technician _____ him how to use a computer.

1.2.2 Complete the sentences with the words in the brackets:

- '_____ this month?' 'No, he's on holiday.' (Mr. White/work)
- Why _____ at me like that? What happened? (you/stare)
- 'Tommy is a good student at school' 'Is he? What _____' (he/study)
- _____ TV or can I turn it off? (anybody/watch)
- How is your study? _____ better. (it/get)
- Where is Mr. Wang? _____ computer games. (he/play)

1.2.3 Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: get, change, rise, fall, increase. You don't have to use all of them and you can use a verb more than once:

- The world _____. Things never keep the same.
- The population of the world _____ very quickly.
- The cost of living _____. Every year things are more expensive.
- The political situation is already very bad and it _____ worse.
- My grandma is still ill but she _____ better slowly.

1.2.4 Read the following dialogue between Linda and Peter, then complete it:

LINDA: Peter! How nice to see you! What _____ (you/do) now?

PETER: I _____ (train) to be an office clerk.

LINDA: Really? What's it like? _____ (you/enjoy/it)?

PETER: It's all right. What about you?

LINDA: Well, actually I _____ (not/work) at the moment. I _____ (try) to find a job but it's not easy. Nevertheless I'm very busy. I _____ (collect) the advertisement in newspapers.

PETER: _____ (you/do) it alone?

LINDA: No, my parents _____ (help) me.

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Forward



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现在进行时的其它用法

1) 表示刚刚过去的动作, 这种情况只适用于口语中描写表示说话的动词, 如 tell, talk, say, exaggerate 等。

I don't know what you are talking about.



You know I'm telling the truth.

I think you are too exaggerating.

I cannot understand what you are saying.

2) wonder, hope 等少数动词的进行时态表示婉转语气。



I'm wondering if I may have a word with you.

I'm hoping you'll give us some suggestion.

I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.

We're hoping to hear from you soon.

3) 在时间或条件状语从句中, 也可以用现在进行时表示将来的意思。



Don't turn on the light when I'm sleeping.

Don't talk while the teacher is writing on the blackboard.

Your parents will be very angry if you are not studying hard.

I'll explain all about the matter to my wife when I'm meeting her.

4) 现在进行时还可用来对前面所叙述的内容进行补充说明或逻辑解释, 来阐明具体的目的或因果关系。



When I say that, I'm thinking of you.

Do you want to go now? It's raining!

He says that he is just joking.

She loves Jim, she is helping him to develop an interest in life.

5) 在所有的时态中, 最富于表现感情色彩的时态莫过于现在进行时。现在进行时可用来表达以下几种感情色彩:

① 表示赞扬、满意等。



He is always thinking of how he could do more for the people.

② 表示烦恼、抱怨等。

He's always borrowing money and forgetting to pay me back.

③ 表示威胁、警告或责备等。

His sister is constantly leaving things out.

④ 表示厌恶。

Now, the boy is again blowing his trumpet.

⑤ 表示惊奇、同情等。

Is he really waiting dinner for us?

To be continued on page 12



Forward



To be continued from page 9

Back

仔细做练习吧!



1.2.5 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong:

1. Jack is doing fine work at school.
2. The child is being naughty today.
3. I'm thinking that is your key. Am I right?
4. Are you believing in God?
5. It's always raining in England.

1.2.6 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets, add "not" when necessary:

1. I _____ (hope) to see you soon.
2. I'm tired. I _____ (go) to bed now.
3. We can go to the playground now. It _____ (rain) any more.
4. I want to lose weight. So this week I _____ (eat) less.
5. If he _____ (walk) as quickly as others are, he has no need to worry about lagging behind.
6. The man always _____ (boast).
7. His wife always _____ (want) money for new clothes.
8. Tommy _____ (speak) German very well.

1.2.7 Complete the sentences with the words given, add "not" when necessary:

exaggerate wonder feel write build ripen say read

1. How you _____ today?
2. ~~Don't believe him.~~ He always _____.
3. A girl continually _____ him to ask when he is leaving for Hong Kong.
4. They _____ a tower, which will be finished next year.
5. The wheat doesn't need any rain and _____.
6. He _____ where he will go to meet her.
7. I don't know what you _____.
8. He loves reading. Now he _____ a book by Mark Twain.

1.2.8 Read the conversation between Jean and Jack. Complete it with the words in brackets:

JEAN: Excuse me, _____ (I/wonder) if you can help me?

JACK: I'm glad to. But _____ (I/plant) some trees in the garden at the moment.

JEAN: It won't take you much time. You know there is a very beautiful fur coat. I ...

JACK: I know what you need. You _____ always (borrow) money from me and never _____ (return) it.

JEAN: _____ (I/assure) you I'll pay you back this time.

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1.3 现在进行时和一般现在时的用法比较

1) 现在进行时表示说话时正在发生的行为, 动作还没有完成, 而一般现在时表示一般行为或不断重复发生的行为。



The computer is working perfectly. (正在发生的动作)

The computer works perfectly. (经常性的行为)

Cynthia is in Britain at the moment. She's learning English.

Most people learn to swim when they are children.

2) 现在进行时表示暂时的状况, 而一般现在时表示永久的情况。



She's studying English at the university. (强调现阶段)

She studies English at the moment. (强调事实)

John is working hard today.

John isn't lazy. He works very hard all the time.

3) 现在进行时表示的动作带有感情色彩, 而一般现在时则无此含义, 只说明事实。现在进行时常与 always, continually, constantly, forever 等频度副词连用, 对现阶段经常发生的动作表达某种感情色彩, 多表示说话人的不满情绪。



She's always complaining about the weather. (表示说话人对 She 的行为的厌烦)

She always complains about the weather. (说明事实)

He's always watching TV.

He always watches TV.

当然, 这种结构在特定的上下文中也可能不带感情色彩, 频度状语只起强调作用。如 Healthy and happy children are always playing. 句中的 always 只是强调玩耍动作的反复出现。

4) be 动词的进行时态表示人的行为举止或目前表现, 其形式为 am/is/are/being, 而一般现在时只说明事实。



The boy is being naughty. He isn't usually like that. (being naughty = behaving naughtily at the moment)

The boy is naughty. (The boy is naughty generally, not only at the moment.)

但在下列情况下, 通常不用 be 的进行时。



It's cold today. (not 'It is being cold')

Helen is very thirsty. (not 'being thirsty')

5) 在第一节中所列的表示状态和感觉的动词, 一般不用于进行时态, 因为他们不能表示正在进行的动作。但是如果词义转变, 能表示一个正在进行的动作, 则能用于进行时态。



The doctor is feeling his pulse. (touch)

Why are you smelling the milk. (sniff at)

She's tasting the cake to see if it is fresh enough. (to taste the flavor of)

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练习还要

继续哦!



1.3.1 Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct the verbs that are wrong:

- The earth goes round the sun.
- "Hurry up! It's time for us to go." "Ok. I come."
- Can you hear him? What does he talk about?
- Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- Hurry up, John! The bottle boils.
- My brother usually goes to work by bike.
- I hear you've started to learn Japanese. How do you get on?
- I must go now. It gets late.
- The cake is delicious. It's tasting really good.
- I'm thinking this is your idea. Am I right?

1.3.2 Finish B's sentences by using "always V-ing":

- A: I'm afraid I've lost my wallet again.
B: Not again! You _____.
- A: Listen! You've made the same mistake again.
B: Oh, no, not again! I _____.
- A: Oh, I've forgotten to turn off the light again.
B: Typically! You _____.
- A: The bus has broken down again.
B: That bus is useless! It _____.

1.3.3 Complete the sentences by using the most suitable form of BE. You may use either the simple present (am/is/are) or the continuous:

- Why isn't Professor Brown in school today? _____ ill?
- Generally you are very clever, so why _____ so silly about this issue?
- Alice _____ very kind to me at the moment. I wonder why.
- I can't understand why he _____ so foolish. He isn't usually like that.
- You'll like Eva when you meet her. She _____ very kind-hearted.

1.3.4 Put the verbs into the correct form, simple present or present continuous:

- Are you thirsty? _____ something to drink? (you/want)
- I used to drink a lot of tea but these days I _____ coffee. (prefer)
- Albert says he's 70 years old but nobody _____ him. (believe)
- The dinner _____ good. (smell)
- Who is that lady? What _____? (she/want)
- Who is that man? Why _____ at me? (he/look)

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1.4 一般过去时

一般过去时 (The Simple Past) 和一般现在时一样, 都可以表示状态、习惯和重复性的动作, 但它更多地表示一次性的动作, 通常要跟时间状语。它是由动词的过去时表示。一般过去时可用于以下几种情况:

- 1) 表示过去某一时间内或某一时刻发生的动作或存在的状态, 常用的时间状语有 yesterday, last week, this morning after midnight, an hour ago, the other day, just now, once upon a time, in 1997, at 5 o'clock 等。



President Clinton visited China in 1998.

Exactly at zero hour, July the first, 1997, Hong Kong returned to China.

Susan learned to drive last week.

I bought a notebook computer the other day.

- 2) 表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。



He always took a book with him wherever he went.

Tom wore glasses as a child.

While I was in Dalian, I always went to the beach on Sundays.

表示过去经常或反复发生的动作以及存在的状态, 也可用 “used to + 动词原形” 或 “would + 不带 to 的动词不定式”。



They used to get up early every weekend.

Everyday after work, he would go to the bar and drink a glass of beer.

3) 一般过去时还可用于特定句型中表示现在时间和将来时间。在口语中一般过去时有时可用来代替一般现在时, 使语气变得婉转一些。如下列例句中, 既可用一般现在时也可用一般过去时, 但用过去时显得客气一些 (带有更多的商量口吻)。



Do / Did you want to see me?

I want / wanted to ask if I can/could borrow your DVD player?

一般过去时还可用在 It's time ..., I wish..., I'd rather ... 等结构后面的 that 分句中, 以及在某些条件句中, 表示主观设想。



It's time you had a holiday. (与现在事实相反的主观设想。)

A: Shall I open the window?

B: I'd rather you didn't. (对将来事实的主观设想。)

Suppose Father saw you do that, what would he say? (对将来事实的主观设想。)

- 4) 在句型 “It's (a long time/two years ago etc.) since something happened” 中用一般过去时。



It's three years since I last saw Tommy. (=I haven't seen Tommy for three years / The last time I saw Tommy was three years ago.)

It's ages since they went to the cinema. (=They haven't been to the cinema for ages.)

How long is it since Mrs. White died? (=When did Mrs. White die?)

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继续努力，
没结束呢！



1.4.1 Complete the sentences with the words given:

cost buy spend compose tell sleep take see build

1. He always _____ a book with him wherever he went.
2. In the evening he _____ a fire and _____ like a dead man.
3. Mary's grandmother once _____ the Queen.
4. In The Ugly Duckling Hans Christian _____ the story of his own life.
5. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
6. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
7. Diana _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which _____ \$ 100.

1.4.2 Ask one of your friends questions who just came back from the United States:

1. (where / go ?) _____?
2. (go / alone ?) _____?
3. (how long / stay ?) _____?
4. (stay / at a hotel ?) _____?
5. (how / travel ?) _____?
6. (meet anybody interesting ?) _____?

1.4.3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs, add "not" when necessary:

1. The girl was very tired, so she _____ to bed early. (go)
2. I knew Peter was very busy, so I _____ him. (disturb)
3. Helen wasn't hungry, so she _____ anything. (eat)
4. We went to visit Professor Brown but he _____ at home. (be)
5. Although he made a silly mistake, nobody _____ at him. (laugh)
6. The window was open and a bird _____ into the classroom. (fly)

1.4.4 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in the brackets:

My friend and I 1 (come) to Salonika by air yesterday morning. The plane 2 (take off) from Athens airport at 9:15 and, a moment later, we 3 (see) the Parthenon from five hundred feet up, it 4 (be) a magnificent sight. Before we 5 (settle down) to our newspaper, we 6 (ask) the stewardess to point out Mount Olympus when the time 7 (come). The plane 8 (be) very steady and I soon 9 (go to sleep) over my paper. I still 10 (sleep) when the stewardess 11 (come) to tell us that we 12 (pass) Mt. Olympus. We 13 (look) out of the window and 14 (be) surprised to see it far away in the distance to our left. We 15 (not fly) over it, as we had hoped. We 16 (fly) over the sea. Fifteen minutes later, we 17 (land). A car 18 (wait) to take us into Salonika. We 19 (do) what we 20 (have) to do. Later we 21 (have) lunch at a restaurant and then we 22 (drive) back to the airport. At half past five, we 23 (be) back in Athens.

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