

新概念英语（新版）自学辅导丛书

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新概念英语
详解

语法大全

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第二册

Practice and Progress



语法要点剖析

 简单陈述句的语序

英语中，简单陈述句的语序一般为：

主语部分	谓语部分					
	主语	动词	宾语	状语(通常无限制性)		
				方式	地点	时间
I	bought	a hat		home	yesterday	
The child	ran					
The driver	shouted at	me	angrily			
The car	stopped		suddenly			
Barbara	read		quietly	in her room	all afternoon	

主语一般为名词、代词或名词短语，通常位于动词之前。动词必须与主语一致，所以主语决定动词的单复数形式(如 I am, you are, he has)。宾语一般为名词、代词或名词短语。在主动句中，宾语一般在谓语动词之后，一个句子不总需要有宾语。状语的位置比较灵活。当一个句子里有一种以上的副词时，地点副词的位置一般是在方式副词之后、时间副词之前，如上面的最后一个例句。时间状语可以在句尾，也可以在句首。

Last night Lucy went to the theatre.

昨晚露西去剧院看戏了。

I heard a voice at the door just now.

我刚才听到门口有声音。

Sam listened to the story quietly.

萨姆静静地听着故事。

The man ran away quickly.

那人很快跑掉了。(无宾语)



语法要点练习

改变下列句型，将形容词改成定语或表语。

1. Their house is small.

2. The untidy room is mine.

你常来这里吗？

Ann takes a shower every day.

安每天都淋浴。

I always go to the library on Friday.

星期五我经常去图书馆。

Helen never writes to her brother Tony. She sometimes rings him.

海伦从来不给她兄弟托尼写信。她有时候给他打电话。

I usually have lunch at the cafeteria.

我经常在自助餐厅吃午餐。

Babies cry.

孩子们哭了。

The earth moves round the sun.

地球绕着太阳转。

The sky is blue.

天空是蓝色的。

现在进行时表示说话时正在发生的动作，即说话时动作正在发生中；虽然这个事件起点在过去，但我们强调的是现在的过程，当然此动作也可以延伸到将来。现在进行时往往与 now、just、still 等动词连用。

现在进行时的构成为：

am/is/are + v. + ing.

John is still sleeping.

约翰还在睡觉。

She is watching TV.

她正在看电视。

Celia is just dressing up.

西莉亚正在打扮。

I'm writing a letter to my parents.

我正在给我父母写信。

Mrs. Smith is cooking now.

史密斯太太正在做饭。

They are playing football.

他们正在踢足球。

现在进行时也用来表示当前（一段时间）的动向：

Jack is working hard these days.

杰克最近工作很努力。

He does not usually work hard.

他通常是不努力工作的。

感叹句

以 what 开头的感叹句结构为:

What + adj. + n. + 主语 + 谓语

感叹句中主语和谓语经常被省略。

What an interesting play!

多么有趣的一出戏!

What a lot of flowers!

这么多花啊!

What fools they are!

他们真傻!

这种感叹句中, 如果没有形容词, 则往往表示批评或不大好的意思。

What a thing to say!

多么难听的话啊!

What a day!

鬼天气!



语法要点练习

用括号里动词的适当形式完成句子。

- Shh. The baby (sleep) _____. The baby (sleep) _____ for ten hours every night.
- Look out of the window. (rain, it) _____? Should I take my umbrella?
- It's 6:30 p.m. Mary is at home. She (have) _____ dinner. She always (have) _____ dinner with her family around six o'clock.
- Ahmed (talk) _____ to his classmates every day in class. Right now he (talk) _____ to Yoko.
- It (rain) _____ a lot in this city, but it (rain, not) _____ right now. The sun (shine) _____. (it, rain) _____ a lot in your hometown?

选出正确的选项, 使每个句子符合语法规则。

- Can't you stay a little longer?
—_____.
A. I don't think so
B. I believe not
C. I am afraid not
D. I don't believe it
- Now a new road _____ near our school.
A. is being built
B. is building
C. builds
D. is built
- I didn't finish my homework _____ the teacher asked me to hand it in.
A. because
B. since
C. after
D. until
- No sooner _____ there than he fell ill.
A. did he arrive
B. had he arrived

- C. he arrived
D. he had arrived
5. Must we send in our homework this week?
No. _____.
- A. You mustn't
B. You can't
- C. You don't have
D. You needn't

Lesson 3



语法要点剖析

现在完成时

现在完成时用来表达发生在过去不确定时刻但影响到现在或持续到现在的事件。

Delta has already had lunch.

丹尔特已经吃过午饭了。

Ann hasn't had lunch yet.

安还没有吃过午饭。

Have you ever eaten at that restaurant?

你曾经在那个餐厅吃过饭吗?

I've never eaten there.

我从没在那吃过饭。

现在完成时的构成如下:

第三人称单数作主语用 **has+动词过去分词**

其余人称作主语用 **have+动词过去分词**

它们有缩写形式: 's, 've。如:

I've finished my work.

我已经做完作业了。

The students have finished Chapter 5.

学生们已经学完第五章了。

Delta has had lunch.

丹尔特已经吃过午饭了。

I've / You've / We've / They've had lunch.

我已经/你(们已经)/我们已经/他们已经吃过午饭了。

She's / He's had lunch.

她/他已经吃过午饭了。

It's been cold for the last three days.

过去三天的天气很冷。

现在完成时还可用来表示过去经常反复发生的动作,但过去的时间不确定。

Peter has eaten at that restaurant many times.

皮特在那个饭店吃过好多次饭了。

I've been to that theater five or six times.

我曾经去过那个戏院五六次。

当一般现在完成时与 *since* 和 *for* 连用时，表示发生在过去的动作影响到现在。

Erica has lived in this city since 1989.

自从 1989 年以来，埃利卡就住在这个城市里。

I have known Ben for ten years.

我认识本已经 10 年了。

We've been in class since ten o'clock this morning.

从上午 10 点我们就在教室里了。

如果过去时间是具体的，就要用一般过去时。

具体时间：

Delta had lunch at 12:00 yesterday.

丹尔特在昨天中午 12 点吃的午饭。

不确定时间：

Delta has already had lunch.

丹尔特已经吃过午饭了。

表示“曾经到过某地”，要用 *have / has been* 而不能用 *have / has gone*。

He has been to the workshop. (他曾经到过车间。他现在已经不在车间了。)

He has gone to the workshop. (他已经去了车间。现在他不在这里。)

☞ 一般过去时与一般现在时

上一课的语法提到一般现在时可以表示习惯性或经常性的动作。在一般现在时询问有关习惯的问题时，可用 *ever*。

一般过去时通常表示过去发生而现在已经结束的事件、动作或情况。它通常指动作何时发生，而不指动作持续多久。因此，过去时与表明事情何时发生的状语连用是非常重要的。

Do you ever catch a cold in the winter?

你冬天曾感冒过吗？

Yes, I caught a cold last winter.

是的，我去年冬天感冒了。

Do you ever play tennis at the weekend?

你平时周末打网球吗？

Yes, I played tennis last weekend.

是的，我上个周末打网球了。

像 *last summer*, *last winter*, *last week*, *last night* 等这类状语只能与过去时连用，不能与现在时连用，因为它们确指过去的时间。

☞ 直接宾语与间接宾语

许多及物动词后面可以有两个宾语，直接宾语通常是动作所涉及的事物，间接宾语表示

动作是对谁做的或为谁做的, 通常是人。这类动词有 give、show、send、bring、lend、tell、return、write、pay、teach、make、buy、find 等。通常情况下, 间接宾语在前, 紧跟动词。不过, 如想要强调直接宾语, 也可以将它放在动词之后、间接宾语之前, 这时, 间接宾语之前则必须用介词 to 或 for。

I bought David a book yesterday.

昨天我给大卫买了一本书。

I bought a book for David.

我买了一本书给大卫。

Pamela sent Kate a letter last month.

帕梅拉上个月给凯特写了封信。

Pamela sent a letter to Kate last month.

帕梅拉上个月给凯特写了封信。

Robert gave his sister some money yesterday.

罗伯特昨天给了他妹妹一些钱。

Robert gave the money to his sister.

罗伯特把钱给了他妹妹。

Delta bought his son a computer.

丹尔特给他儿子买了一台电脑。

Delta bought a computer for his son.

丹尔特给他儿子买了一台电脑。



语法要点练习

用括号内词的现在完成时完成句子。

1. (I, meet) _____ Ann's husband. I met him at a party last week.
2. (I, finish) _____ my work. I finished it two hours ago.
3. (I, write, not) _____ my sister a letter for a long time. I should write her soon.
4. (he, finish, not) Greg is working on his composition, but _____ it yet. He'll probably finish it in a couple of hours.
5. (she, fly) Ms. Parker travels to Washington D.C. frequently. _____ there many times.
6. (they, know) Bob and Jane are old friends. _____ each other for a long time.
7. (it, be) I don't like this weather. _____ cold and cloudy for the last three days.
8. (she, be) Kate is falling behind in her schoolwork. _____ absent from class a lot lately.

用 for 或 to 完成下列句子。

1. The teacher answered a question _____ me.
2. I opened the door _____ my mother.

3. My roommate translated a newspaper story _____ me.
4. Fred gave some candy _____ his girlfriend.
5. The teller cashed a check _____ me.
6. The mechanic fixed my car _____ me.
7. Mrs. Baker handed the baby _____ her husband.
8. The teacher pronounced "bat" and "but" _____ the students.
9. Our landlord fixed the air conditioner _____ us.
10. Could you please answer a question _____ me?

Lesson 4



语法要点剖析

现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

1. 一般过去时表示在过去的具体时间里发生的动作，而现在完成时是表示在过去不确定的时间里发生的事情。

I finished my work two hours ago.

两个小时前我就完成了我的工作。

I have already finished my work.

我已经完成我的工作了。(表示刚完成)

I was in Europe last year / when I was ten years old.

去年/在我 10 岁那年我在欧洲。(表示现在不在)

I have been in Europe many times / once (no mention of time).

我曾经来过欧洲很多次。(现在可能在欧洲，也可能不在。未提到过去的具体时间。)

2. 现在完成时表示某一已完成的动作对现在所造成的影响和结果，强调的是现在的情况，所以它不能和表示过去的时间状语连用。而一般过去时只是单纯表示过去的动作或状态，和现在不发生联系，它可以和表示过去的时间状语连用。

He has lived in Beijing since liberation.

解放后他一直住在北京。

He lived in Beijing before liberation.

解放前他住在北京。

We have visited a power station.

我们曾经参观过一个发电站。

We visited a power station last week.

上周我们参观了一个发电站。

He has gone back to his native town.

他已经回到他的家乡了。

He went back to his native town last month.

他上个月回到了他的家乡。

现在完成时与现在进行时的区别

现在完成时的时间概念有时是不确定的。我们所关心的是现存的结果，或者过去发生的事对现在的影响。现在完成时不能和明确表示过去的副词如 ago, yesterday 等连用。经常和现在完成时连用的副词和副词短语有：before (以前), so far (到目前为止), up to now (直到现在), just (刚刚), already (已经), lately (最近)；疑问句和否定句中常用 ever, yet, never, not...ever 等。现在进行时经常用于表示在短期内正在进行的动作或存在的情况，因此往往不需要和时间状语连用。试比较：

Have you washed the dishes yet?

你洗完那些碟子了吗？

I'm washing them now.

我正在洗。

I have just made the cakes.

我刚做好这些蛋糕。

I am making cakes.

我正在做蛋糕。

I have already written a letter to Dan.

我已经给丹写了封信。

I am writing a letter.

我正在写信。

Henry has never been to Germany before.

亨利以前从没有去过德国。

He is visiting Berlin.

他正在柏林观光。

同位语

一个名词(或名词短语)与另一个名词(或名词短语)并列而作为其说明或限定成分时称为同位语。同位语与它所补充说明的成分之间用逗号隔开。课文中有两句话含有同位语：

I have just received a letter from my brother, Tim.

我刚刚收到我弟弟蒂姆的来信。(Tim 是 my brother 的同位语。它们指的是同一个人。Tim 用来补充说明 my brother 的名字)

He has just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice Springs, a small town in the centre of Australia.

他刚买了一辆澳大利亚小汽车，现在去了澳大利亚中部的小镇艾利斯斯普林斯。(在这句话中，a small town in the centre of Australia 是 Alice Springs 的同位语，补充说明这是个多大的镇子，在什么地方。)

在译成汉语时，同位语或插入主语中，或另外译为一句，很少像英语中那样用逗号隔开。请参阅课文中两个句子的译文。同位语如果太长，可以另译为一句。如课文中第二个例句的后半部分可以译为：现在去了艾利斯斯普林斯。这是澳大利亚中部的一个小镇。

其他同位语的例句如：

This is John, one of my best friends.

这位是约翰。他是我最好的朋友之一。

Mrs. Smith, my neighbour, has never been abroad.

我的邻居史密斯夫人从来没有出过国。



语法要点练习

用括号内动词的现在完成时或一般过去时完成句子。


- A: Are you going to finish your work before you go to bed?
B: I (finish) _____ it. I (finish) _____ my work two hours ago.
- A: Is Jim going to have lunch with us today?
B: No. He (have) _____. He (have) _____ lunch an hour ago.
- A: Do you and Erica want to go to the movie at the Bijou with us tonight?
B: No thanks. We (see) _____ it. We (see) _____ it last week.
- A: When are you going to write your paper for Dr. Roth?
B: I (write) _____ it. I (write) _____ it two days ago.
- A: When is Jane going to call her parents and tell them about her engagement?
B: She (call) _____ them. She (call) _____ them last night.
- A: This is a good book. Would you like to read it when I'm finished?
B: Thanks, but I (read) _____ it. I (read) _____ it a couple of months ago.

用括号内词的适当形式完成句子。

- A: (you, have) _____ any plans for vacation?
B: Yes, I do. I (plan) _____ to go to New Orleans.
A: (you, be, ever) _____ there before?
B: Yes, I have. I (be) _____ to New Orleans for twice. My brother (live) _____ there, so I (go) _____ there often.
- A: Where's Jessica?
B: She (study) _____ at the library.
A: When (she, get) _____ back home?
B: In an hour or so. Probably around five o'clock.
A: How long (she, study) _____ at the library?
B: Since two o'clock this afternoon.
A: (she, study) _____ at the library every day?
B: Not every day, but often.



语法要点剖析

 带 way 的一些短语

名词 way 的用法非常灵活，能组成不同的搭配。

(1) in the / one's way 妨碍(某人):

You are in my way.

你挡着我了。

Don't stand in the way. I can't see the blackboard.

别挡着我的视线。我看不见黑板了。

(2) in the way 按照，以……方式:

You can make the cake in the way I have told you.

你可以按照我告诉你的方式做蛋糕。

(3) on the / one's way 在途中:

I met Julia on my way to school.

我在去学校的路上遇到了朱莉亚。

(4) by the way 顺便提一下(改变话题时的插入语):


By the way, have you met Bill before?

顺便问一下，你以前见过比尔吗?

(5) in a way 在某种程度上，从某种意义上:

In a way, you are right.

从某种意义上说，你是对的。

 不定冠词和定冠词

所有的名词，包括单数可数名词、复数可数名词、不可数名词都是有所指的。这里的所指都要通过定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词来实现。

说话人可用 a 与单数可数名词连用表示一般概念。

A dog makes a good pet.

狗很适合作宠物。(说话者是指狗这一类别)

说话者也可用零冠词与可数名词复数连用表示类别的概念。

Dogs make good pets.

狗很适合作宠物。

注意：上面两个例句的意义相同。如果用 some 则表示数量概念。

I saw some dogs in my yard.

我看见院子里有些狗。

说话者还可用零冠词和不可数名词连用，用来表示不确定数量的概念。

Fruit is good for you.

水果对身体有好处。(说话者是指一般的水果概念)

有时候说话者还可用不定量词 (*almost all, most, some*) 来表示一般不确定的数量概念。

Almost all dogs make good pets.

几乎所有的狗都是好的宠物。

Most dogs are friendly.

大多数的狗都很友善。

Some dogs have short hair.

一些狗的毛很短。

📖 一般过去时与现在完成时的区别

在表示过去某个特定时间发生的事情或动作时，要用一般过去时。

Yesterday, a pigeon carried the first message from Pinhurst to Silbury.

昨天，一只鸽子把第一封信从平赫斯特带到锡尔伯里。

在表示刚刚或者已经完成一个动作并且对现在有影响时，则要用到现在完成时。时间状语可以是不特指的 *now, just*，或者是 *for* 引导的一段时间，或者不加任何时间状语。

He has written a book.

他写了一本书。

...now he has just bought another garage in Pinhurst.

……现在他刚在平赫斯特买下了另一个汽车修理部。(现在拥有)

The noise has just stopped.

那声音刚停。(现在没有了)

The noise stopped a minute ago.

那声音是1分钟以前停的。(停的具体时间)

Have you ever read a Russian novel?

你读过俄国小说吗?

Yes, I read one two years ago.

我两年前读过一本。

They have been here for five months.

他们在这里已经5个月了。

在一段文章中可以同时出现一般现在时、一般过去时和现在完成时。因此，要根据具体情况灵活运用这些时态。

I have a brother, Tom. He is an engineer. He has been abroad for three years now. Several days ago, I received a letter from him.

我有一个弟弟，叫汤姆。他是一位工程师。他出国已3年了。几天前，我收到了一封他的来信。



语法要点练习

下列对话中, 试着判断说话人可能用 a/an, 还是 the.

1. A: I have _____ idea. Let's go on _____ picnic on Saturday.
B: Okay.
2. A: Did you have fun at _____ picnic yesterday?
B: Sure did. And you?
3. A: You'd better have _____ good reason for being late!
B: I do.
4. A: Did you think _____ reason Jack gave for being late was believable?
B: Not really.
5. A: Where's my blue shirt?
B: It's in _____ washing machine. You'll have to wear _____ different shirt.
6. A: I wish we had _____ washing machine.
B: So do I. It would make it a lot easier to do our laundry.
7. A: Can you repair my car for me?
B: What's wrong with it?
A: _____ radiator has _____ leak, and one of _____ windshield wipers doesn't work.
B: Can you show me where _____ leak is?
8. A: Have you seen my boots?
B: They're in _____ closet in _____ front hallway.

写出下列动词的过去式和过去分词.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1. see | _____ | _____ | 2. drive | _____ | _____ |
| 3. eat | _____ | _____ | 4. ride | _____ | _____ |
| 5. give | _____ | _____ | 6. write | _____ | _____ |
| 7. fall | _____ | _____ | 8. bite | _____ | _____ |
| 9. take | _____ | _____ | 10. hide | _____ | _____ |
| 11. break | _____ | _____ | 12. throw | _____ | _____ |
| 13. speak | _____ | _____ | 14. blow | _____ | _____ |
| 15. steal | _____ | _____ | 16. fly | _____ | _____ |
| 17. get | _____ | _____ | 18. drink | _____ | _____ |
| 19. wear | _____ | _____ | 20. sing | _____ | _____ |
| 21. draw | _____ | _____ | 22. swim | _____ | _____ |
| 23. grow | _____ | _____ | 24. go | _____ | _____ |



语法要点剖析

📖 短语动词

许多动词加上介词或副词后就会改变词义，因此需要记住整个短语，并根据上下文的意思来判断动词在句子中的意思。常见的短语动词有：put on（穿上、戴上），take off（脱掉、摘掉），look for（寻找），look after（照顾、照料）等。

Don't put the cup on the table!

别把杯子放在桌上。

It is cold outside. Put on your coat.

今天外面冷。穿上外衣。

Someone has taken my pen away.

有人把我的钢笔拿走了。

Take off your wet shoes, please.

请把你的湿鞋子脱掉。

She looked after the sick baby for three days.

她照顾了那个生病的孩子3天。

What are you looking for?

你在寻找什么？

📖 过去进行时 (1)

过去进行时是表示在过去一段时间里（如：在6点10分）或在另一个动作发生时（如：当汤姆来的时候）正在发生的动作。如：汤姆进来时，我正在吃饭。

I sat down at the dinner table at 6:00 p.m. yesterday. Tom came to my house at 6:00 p.m. I was eating when Tom came.

昨天下午6点我坐在了餐桌前。汤姆下午6点来到了我家。汤姆来的时候，我正在吃饭。

I went to bed at 10:00. The phone rang at 11:00. I was sleeping when the telephone rang.

我10点上床睡觉。11点时电话响了。电话响的时候，我正在睡觉。

When the telephone rang, I was sleeping.

电话响的时候，我正在熟睡。

The phone rang while I was sleeping.

我睡觉的时候电话响了。

这里 when=at that time; while=during that time.

当两个动作同时发生时，它们可以分别都用过去进行时。

While I was doing my homework, my roommates were watching TV.

我做作业的时候，我的室友正在看电视。

☞ a、the 与 some 的用法

当表示不确定的某个人或东西时，用不定冠词 a/an。

He bought a book this afternoon.

今天下午他买了一本书。

There is a man in front of your car.

你的汽车前面有一个男人。

当表示不可数名词时，则需要用不定冠词加量词词组。

A cup of coffee, please.

请给我来一杯咖啡。

I need a sheet of paper.

我需要一张白纸。

当表示一类事物的性质、状态时，可以用下列方法表示：

A tiger is a dangerous animal.

老虎是一种危险的动物。

Tigers are dangerous.

老虎是危险的。

Salt is necessary for us all.

我们大家都需要盐。

some 用于表示不确定的某些人或东西，可数和不可数都可以。

He put some books on the desk.

他把一些书放在了桌子上。

Some students are absent today.

今天有些学生缺席了。

如果指某个确定的人或事物或者上文已经提到过的人或事物，则要用定冠词 the。

The man has just left.

那人刚走。

Do you still want the ticket?

你还想要这张票吗？

Yesterday I saw a beautiful skirt in a shop. But the skirt was too expensive.

昨天，我在商店里看见一条漂亮的裙子，但是那条裙子太贵了。

在姓名、地名、国名以及月份、星期等前面不加任何冠词。

Tom is in Germany now. He studies physics in Berlin. He has a house in Bridge Street.

汤姆现在在德国。他在柏林学习物理学。在大桥街他有一所房子。

April is a pleasant month.

4月气候宜人。

He has classes on Monday.

他星期一有课。



语法要点练习

用适当的词填空。

1. Mary Alvarez's name is supposed to be on this list, but it isn't. Someone probably left it _____ by mistake.
2. How much does it cost to fill _____ your gas tank?
3. I made a mistake on the check I was writing, so I tore it _____ and wrote another check.
4. I can't solve this math problem. I give _____.
5. Look _____! There's a car coming.

用 a, an, the 在合适的地方填空。

1. My grandfather had _____ long life.
2. That book is about _____ life of Helen Keller.
3. Tommy wants to be _____ engineer when he grows up.
4. _____ hats are _____ articles of clothing.
5. Everyone has _____ problems in _____ life.

用 a, an, some 在合适的地方填空。

1. I need _____ money.
2. I need _____ dollar.
3. Alice has _____ mail in her mailbox.
4. I'm hungry. I would like _____ fruit.
5. I would like _____ apple.
6. I'm thirsty. I'd like _____ water.
7. Ann would like _____ milk.
8. We are doing _____ exercises in class.
9. _____ children are playing in the street.
10. Is there _____ student standing in the middle of the room?

Lesson 7



语法要点剖析

📖 短语动词中的小品词

在前一课已经提到，许多动词加上介词或副词后就会改变词义。这些介词和副词通常被称为小品词。它们没有词形的变化。有些小品词既可以作介词，又可以作副词。判断一个小

品词是副词还是介词,要看小品词有没有带宾语。有宾语的是介词,没有宾语的是副词。介词的位置相对固定一些。

I am looking for Tim.

我在找蒂姆。(for 为介词,位置不能改变)

She looked after the baby.

她照顾那孩子。(after 为介词)

He put out the fire.

他灭了火。(out 为副词)

He put the fire out.

他灭了火。(out 为副词)

Mother woke up the children.

母亲把孩子们叫醒了。

Mother woke the children up.

母亲把孩子们叫醒了。

Put the cake on the table.

把蛋糕放在桌上。(on 为介词)

She is walking up the hill.

她正向山上走去。(up 为介词)

Please turn off the radio.

请把收音机关掉。(off 为副词)

Please turn the radio off.

请把收音机关掉。(off 为副词)

📖 表示时间的介词

1. at、in 和 on 是用于表示时间的介词。表示具体的时刻可以用 at。

We got used to getting up at six.

我们习惯于6点起床。

I'll meet you at a quarter to eight.

咱们7点45分见。

2. 一天的各个时间最常见的词组有: in the morning、in the afternoon、in the evening、at daybreak、at sunrise、at noon、at night、at midnight 等。

It always takes me ages to wake up in the morning.

每天早晨我都需要花好长时间才能醒来。

three o'clock in the morning

凌晨3点

I work best at night.

我晚上工作效率高。

3. 如果专指某一天上午、下午等,或要对这天上午或下午加以描述,就用 on 而不用 in。

See you on Monday morning.

星期一上午见。

On a cold afternoon in January, I met her in the street.

在1月的一个寒冷的下午,我在街上遇到了她。

On that particular evening, there was a strange excitement in the air.

在那个特别的晚上，天空中都弥漫着兴奋。

I don't like to see people on the nights when I've been working late.

当晚上工作很晚的时候，我不愿意见别人。

4. 谈到具体的某一天或特殊的场合，用 on。

Come back on Tuesday.

星期二回来。

On a summer day, in the month of May, he was born.

5月的一个夏日，他诞生了。

We are going to give him a surprise party on his birthday.

在他生日的时候，我们准备给他开一个惊喜晚会。

Granny's coming to lunch on Christmas Day.

奶奶圣诞节来吃午饭。

6. 泛指圣诞节、新年、复活节时，都用 at。

Are you going away at Easter?

复活节你们外出吗？

Children feel happy at Christmas.

孩子们过圣诞节感到高兴。

7. 谈到较长的时间，如星期、月、季、年、年纪等时，用 in。

It happened in Easter week.

事件发生在复活节的一周。

What month were you born in?

你是在哪个月出生的？

We usually go to the beach in summer.

我们通常是在夏季去海滩。

I went to Dalian in 1984.

1984年，我去了大连。

In the 21st century, computer science will develop greatly.

在21世纪，计算机科学将会得到大发展。

过去进行时 (2)

过去进行时的构成形式是：

be 的过去式 + 现在分词

1. 过去进行时主要表示过去某个时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作。过去进行时和一般过去时经常同在一个句子里使用。过去进行时表示过去正在进行的动作或情况，一般过去时则表示比较短暂的动作或事件。正在进行中的动作或情况往往由连词 **when**、**while**、**as**、**just as** 等引导。

While / When / As I was sweeping the floor, I found your pen.

我扫地的时候，发现了你的钢笔。

while 通常只引导持续时间较长的动作，并且主句和从句可以同时用过去进行时，而 **when** 和 **as** 一般不这么用。

John was watching TV while his wife was talking with a neighbour over the phone.

当他的妻子和一位邻居在电话中聊天时, 约翰一直在看电视。

Some students were dancing and singing while others were eating and drinking.

有些学生在唱歌跳舞, 而另一些则在吃喝。

Just as I was opening the front door, the telephone rang.

我正开前门的时候, 电话铃响了。

Just as I was leaving the house, you came in.

你进来的时候, 我正要出门。

When 也可以引导比较短暂的动作, while 和 and 一般不行。

We were eating supper when the lights went out.

我们正在吃晚饭时灯灭了。

2. 过去进行时往往与表示一段时间的状语连用, 如 all morning、all night、all day、all evening、the whole week 等, 表示这段时间一直在干什么。

What were you doing all evening? I couldn't find you anywhere.

你整个晚上都干什么了? 我到处都找不到你。

I was visiting Mary.

我去看望玛丽了。

They were preparing for the party for two whole days.

整整两天他们一直在为晚会进行准备。



语法要点练习

用表示时间的介词完成句子。

1. We have class _____ 10 o'clock.
2. We have class _____ 10:00 _____ 11:00.
3. I have class _____ the morning.
4. I work _____ the afternoon.
5. I study _____ the evening.
6. I sleep _____ night.
7. I was born _____ May.
8. I was born _____ 1975.
9. I was born _____ May 25.
10. I was born _____ May 25, 1975.
11. The bank is open _____ Friday, but isn't open _____ Saturday.
12. My birthday is _____ February.
13. I was in high school _____ 1988.
14. Our classes begin _____ January 10.
15. We have a vacation _____ August.

用一般过去时或过去进行时填空。

1. I am sitting in class right now. I (sit) _____ in class at this exact same time yesterday.
2. I don't want to go to the zoo today because it is raining. The same thing happened yesterday. I (want, not) _____ to go to the zoo because it (rain) _____.
3. I (call) _____ Roger at nine last night, but he (be, not) _____ at home. He (study) _____ at the library.
4. I (hear, not) _____ the thunder during the storm last night because I (sleep) _____.
5. My brother and sister (argue) _____ about something when I (walk) _____ into the room.
6. I got a package in the mail. When I (open) _____ it, I (find) _____ a surprise.
7. Stanley (climb) _____ the stairs when he (trip) _____ and (fall) _____. Luckily, he (hurt, not) _____ himself.
8. Tommy went to his friends' house, but the boys (be, not) _____ there. They (play) _____ soccer in the vacant lot down the street.

Lesson 8



语法要点剖析

形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

在英语中,形容词和副词一般可以有比较级和最高级。比较级相当于汉语中比……更……这种句型,最高级则表示在某个范围最……的概念。最高级在使用时前面通常要加定冠词 the,并有一个短语或从句限定其范围。

比较级和最高级的构成形式:

1. 形容词的比较级和最高级形式可根据形容词的音节来划分。单音节形容词一般用 er, est。

hard → *harder* → *hardest*

small → *smaller* → *smallest*

old → *older* → *oldest*

wise → *wiser* → *wisest*

2. 大多数双音节形容词用 more, most。

famous → *more famous* → *the most famous*

pleasant → *more pleasant* → *the most pleasant*

3. 辅音字母加 y 结尾的形容词需将 y 变 i 加 er 和 est。

busy → *busier* → *the busiest*

early → *earlier* → *the earliest*

pretty → *prettier* → *the prettiest*

4. 以 e 结尾的词加 r 和 st。

large → *larger* → *largest*

nice → *nicer* → *nicest*

5. 以一个辅音字母结尾的单音节词要双写最后一个字母，然后再加 *er* 和 *est*。

big → *bigger* → *biggest*

thin → *thinner* → *thinnest*

6. 有些双音节形容词既可以用 *er* / *est*，又可用 *more*、*most* 来表示。

clever → *cleverer* → *the cleverest*

more clever → *the most clever*

gentle → *gentler* → *the gentlest*

more gentle → *the most gentle*

7. 对于那些三个或三个以上音节的形容词，用 *more*、*most* 来表示。

important → *more important* → *the most important*

fascinating → *more fascinating* → *the most fascinating*

8. 有些形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的构成并不规则。

good / well → *better* → *best*

bad / ill → *worse* → *worst*

many / much → *more* → *most*

little → *less* → *least*

old → *older / elder* → *oldest / eldest*

far → *farther / further* → *farthest / furthest*

在使用比较级时，如果需要把所比较的两项都提到，那么就必须在比较级后面用 *than*。

I know him better than you do.

我比你了解他。

Jane's hair is darker than Mary's.

简的头发比玛丽的黑。

My room is cleaner than the one next door.

我的房间比隔壁房间干净。

如果比较级的所指很清楚，它可独立存在。

Which house do you prefer?

你喜欢那所房子？

I prefer the older one.

我喜欢那所老一点的。

最高级的限定一般用 *of*、*among*、*in* 等介词短语。

John is the tallest of the three brothers.

这三个兄弟当中约翰个子最高。

This is the coldest day in ten years.

这是 10 年来最冷的一天。

限定范围也可以是从句。

Julia is the most intelligent person I've ever met.

朱莉亚是我所遇到的最聪明的人。

如果范围很清楚，则可以省略限定范围。

April is the best season.

4月是最好的季节。(暗含范围是一年中)



语法要点练习

写出下列形容词的比较级和最高级形式。

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1. old | _____ | _____ | 2. sweet | _____ | _____ |
| 3. small | _____ | _____ | 4. expensive | _____ | _____ |
| 5. big | _____ | _____ | 6. hot | _____ | _____ |
| 7. important | _____ | _____ | 8. cheap | _____ | _____ |
| 9. easy | _____ | _____ | 10. good | _____ | _____ |
| 11. difficult | _____ | _____ | 12. bad | _____ | _____ |
| 13. long | _____ | _____ | 14. far | _____ | _____ |
| 15. heavy | _____ | _____ | 16. lazy | _____ | _____ |

用斜体形容词的比较级形式完成句子。

- good* The weather today is _____ it was yesterday.
- bad* The weather yesterday was _____ it is today.
- funny* This story is _____ that story.
- smart* Joe is _____ his brother.
- wide* A highway is _____ an alley.
- easy* My English class is _____ my history class.
- far* My house is _____ from downtown _____ your house is.
- deep* The Pacific Ocean is _____ the Mediterranean Sea.

Lesson 9



语法要点剖析

被动语态

1. 下面两句一个是主动语态，一个是被动语态，但两句的意义相同，主动语态的主语变成了by结构的宾语。

主动语态：

Bob mailed the package.

鲍勃邮寄了那个包裹。

被动语态：

The package was mailed by Bob.

那个包裹被鲍勃邮寄走了。

2. 被动语态结构如下。

be + 过去分词

注意: be 可以是下列各种变化形式: am、is、are、was、were、has been、have been、will be 等。

3. 下面是各种时态的被动语态结构。

Julia is helped by Dr. Gray.

朱莉亚得到格雷博士的帮助。

Julia is being helped by Dr. Gray.

朱莉亚正在得到格雷博士的帮助。

Julia has been helped by Dr. Gray.

朱莉亚曾经得到过格雷博士的帮助。

Julia was being helped by Dr. Gray.

那时朱莉亚正得到格雷博士的帮助。

Julia had been helped by Dr. Gray.

朱莉亚曾经得到过格雷博士的帮助。

Julia is going to be helped by Dr. Gray.

朱莉亚将会得到格雷博士的帮助。

Julia will be helped by Dr. Gray.

朱莉亚将要得到格雷博士的帮助。

Julia can be helped by Dr. Gray.

朱莉亚可以得到格雷博士的帮助。

Julia has to be helped by Dr. Gray.

朱莉亚不得不需要格雷博士的帮助。

Julia ought to be helped by Dr. Gray.

朱莉亚应该得到格雷博士的帮助。

📖 引导时间状语的介词 in、on、at、during、till 与 until

1. 用 in 的短语有以下几种。

(1) 表示一天中的某段时间:

in the morning 在早上

in the afternoon / evening 在下午 / 晚上

(2) 表示月份、年份:

in March 在3月

in 1985 在1985年

(3) 表示季节:

in spring 在春天

in winter 在冬天

注意: **in + 一段时间** 有两种含义。它可以表示在某段时间之内, 这时它可以与现在时、

过去时或将来时连用，一般与完成某个动作有关。

I always have my breakfast in ten minutes.

我总是在 10 分钟之内吃完早饭。

I finished the examination in two hours.

我在两小时之内做完了考题。

另外，它还可以表示……时间之后，与将来时连用。

Mother will be back in ten days.

母亲 10 天后回来。

2. 用 on 的时间短语有以下几种。

(1) 表示星期：

on Monday 星期一

on Friday 星期五

(2) 表示日期：

on June 2nd 在 6 月 2 日

on 23rd March 在 3 月 23 日

(3) 表示星期+日期：

on Monday, June 1st 在 6 月 1 日，星期一

(4) 表示具体时间：

on that day 在那一天

on that evening 在那天晚上

3. 用 at 的时间短语有以下几种。

(1) 表示确切的时间：

at 9 o'clock 在 9 点钟

(2) 表示用餐时间：

at lunch 在午饭时间

at teatime 在茶点时间

(3) 表示其他时刻：

at noon 在中午

at this time 在这时

4. *during* 后必须跟一个名词，可以指整个一段时间。它有时也可以用 *in* 代替。

It was very hot during / in the summer.

那年夏天很热。

但在下面的例句中则不可以用 *in* 代替 *during*。

I met him sometime during the week.

我是在这一周的某天遇到他的。

During the whole winter it never snowed.

整个冬季一直没有下雪。

5. *from...till...* 指一段明确的时间。

The tourist season runs from June till October.

旅游季节从 6 月一直到 10 月。

6. 当所用动词只表示一个短暂的动作时, 则只能在否定句中用 till/until.

I won't leave till / until Monday.

我要到星期一才离开。

否定句的两种形式: not any 与 no

对于一般疑问句, 可以有两种否定的回答。

Have you got any money?

你有钱吗?

I haven't got any money.

I've got no money.

我没有钱。

否定词 no 比 not any 的语气要强, 但这两种否定的意义是相同的。no 可构成复合词 nobody、none、nothing、nowhere, any 可构成复合词 anybody、anything 和 anywhere。

Have you seen anyone?

你见到谁了吗?

I've seen no one / nobody.

I haven't seen anyone / anybody.

我谁也没有见到。

Have you done anything today?

你今天干了什么了吗?

I've done nothing.

I haven't done anything.

我今天什么也没干。

语法要点练习

把下面的主动句变为意义和时态与之相应的被动句。

1. a. The news surprised John.

b. The news didn't surprise me.

c. Did the news surprise you?

2. a. The news surprises Erin.

b. The news doesn't surprise us.

c. Does the news surprise you?

3. a. The news will shock Steve.

b. The news won't shock Jean.

c. Will the news shock Pat?

4. a. Bob has signed the petition.

b. Paul hasn't signed it.

c. Has Jim signed it yet?

把下面的句子变成两种否定句：一种用 not...any, 另一种用 no.

1. I have some problems.

2. There was some food.

3. I received some letters from home.

4. I need some help.

5. We have some time to waste.

6. You should have given the beggar some money.

7. I trust someone.

8. I saw someone.



语法要点剖析

现在进行时和过去进行时的被动语态

主动语态与被动语态皆指动词的形式而言。在主动句中，动词的主语是执行动作的人或物。

John cooked the food last night.

约翰昨天晚上做了饭。

在被动句中，动作是对主语执行的。

The food was cooked last night.

饭是昨天晚上做的。

现在进行时的被动语态的结构是：

am / is / are + being + 过去分词

The secretary is typing some letters.

那个秘书正在打印一些信。

Some letters are being typed by this secretary.

一些信正在被那个秘书打印。

Has the film been shown yet?

这部电影上映了吗？

It's being shown now.

目前正在上映。

Someone is building a new hospital.

有人正在建造一所新的医院。

A new hospital is being built.

一所新的医院正在被建造。

过去进行时的被动语态的结构是：

was / were + being + 过去分词

The secretary was typing some letters.

那个秘书正在打印一些信。

Some letters were being typed by this secretary.

一些信正在被那个秘书打印。

Someone was building a new hospital.

有人正在建造一所新的医院。

A new hospital was being built.

一所新的医院正在被建造。

只有及物动词有被动语态，及物动词就是带宾语的动词。

Bob mailed a letter.

鲍勃邮寄了一封信。

The letter was mailed by Bob.

一封信被鲍勃邮寄了。

不及物动词没有宾语，因此不能用于被动语态。

An accident happened.

发生了一起事故。

错误：*An accident was happened.*

☞ 双重所有格

-'s 结构的所有格也可用于 **of 结构** 之后，如：*a friend of my father's*（我父亲的一个朋友），意思是我父亲的许多朋友之一。出现这种情况是因为在一个名词前通常只用一个限定词。例如在 *son* 一词之前，我们不会同时用 *this* 和 *my* 两个限定词，而只可说 *this son of mine*（我的这个儿子）。其他一些表示所属关系的代词的例子如 *a friend of yours*（你的一个朋友），*an uncle of hers*（她的一个叔叔）等。在名词前，我们可以用 *a*、*this*、*that*、*these*、*some*、*any*、*no* 等，但不用 *the*。*He is a friend of mine*（他是我的一个朋友）比 *He is my friend* 更常用，后者含有他是我的一个特殊的或唯一的朋友之意。而 *He is no friend of mine* 的含义是“我根本不认识他”或“他是我的敌人”。



语法要点练习

将下面的主动句变为被动句。

- Someone is building a new house on Elm Street.

- The Smith Construction Company is building that house.

- Yoko is reading this sentence.

- Someone is repairing my shoes.

- Someone was repairing my shoes.

- Someone is organizing a student trip to the art museum.

用 *a friend of / friends of* 造句。例如：

You have a friend in Tokyo. You wrote a letter to this person.

→ *I wrote a letter to a friend of mine in Tokyo.*

- Mary has a friend in Beijing. She wrote a letter to this person.

2. Jack and Tom have friends in Shanghai. They invited him.

3. You have a good friend. You want to introduce me to this person.

4. You and I have a mutual friend. We ran into this person at the railway station.

5. You have a friend. You invited this person to spend the weekend with your family.

6. Mary and Jane have some friends. They usually have dinner with these people.

Lesson 11



语法要点剖析

📖 动词 + 名词/代词 + 带 to 的不定式

某些动词之后的带 to 的不定式之前可以有一个名词或代词。有些动词后的名词/代词可有可无，但有和没有经常影响整个句子的意义：

I want to speak to John.

我想和约翰谈话。(=I will speak)

I want you to speak to John.

我希望你和约翰谈谈。(=You will speak)

但是，还有一些动词后面用不定式宾语时，其后通常必须有一名词或代词。这类动词有：allow、advise、help、teach、tell、request 等。这些动词不但可用于主动语态，也可用于被动语态。

We were not allowed to see the picture.

人们不许我们看那幅画。

He taught me to paint.

他教我绘画。

Jane helped Julie to cook the meal.

简帮着朱莉做饭。



语法要点练习

改写下列句子。

1. Joe said, "Please come to my party."
Joe invited me _____.



语法要点剖析

一般将来时

一般将来时由 **will** 加动词原形构成, 可以用来预言将来发生的事, 如说出我们设想会发生的事或者请对方预言将要发生什么事。

will 可用于所有人称:

I will leave at nine tomorrow morning.

我将在明天早上9点离开。

Julia will be at the meeting tonight.

朱莉亚今天晚上将来开会。

此外, 还可用 **shall** 表示将来时间, 但它一般和第一人称连用。

I shall leave at nine tomorrow morning.

我明天早上9点离开。

We shall leave at nine tomorrow morning.

我们明天早上9点离开。

will 在书面语和流利的口语中, 在元音之后可以缩略为 **'ll**, 如 **I'll, we'll, you'll** 等。

When will you have time to get some stamps?

你什么时候能有时间去买些邮票?

I'll get them before lunch.

我午饭前去买回来。

Have you seen Tom yet?

你见到汤姆了吗?

No, I'll see him the day after tomorrow.

我后天见他。

注意:

'll 在下列场合之后也可用于辅音之后。

人名之后:

Tom'll be here soon.

汤姆马上就来这儿。

疑问词之后:

When'll Julia be back?

朱莉亚什么时候回来?

普通名词之后:

The concert'll start in a minute.

音乐会一会儿就要开始了。

That film 'll be on next Sunday.

那部影片下星期五上映。

总结：本课应识记结构为 shall / will + v.

1. 陈述句。

I / You / He / she / It / We / they will come tomorrow.

2. 否定句。

I / You / He / she / It / We / they will not (won't) come tomorrow.

3. 疑问句。

Will / I / you / he / she / it / we / they come tomorrow?

shall 和 will 在口语中和书面语中都有缩写形式。如 I'll、you'll、she'll、he'll、it'll、we'll、they'll。

Bob + will = Bob'll

the teacher will = the teacher'll



语法要点练习

把句子变为由 will 引导以表示将来时。

1. I'm going to arrive around six tomorrow.

2. Fred isn't going to come to our party.

3. He's going to be out of town next week.

4. Sue is going to be in class tomorrow.

5. She has a cold, but she isn't going to stay home.

6. Jack and Peggy are going to meet us at the movie theatre.

7. They're going to be there at 7:15.

8. Tina is going to stay home and watch TV tonight.

用现在进行时改写下列句子。

1. Mother mops the kitchen floor.

2. I sit on the grass.

3. They plan to visit London this summer.

4. How do you get along with your classmates?

5. He digs a hole in the garden to plant the tree.

Lesson 13



语法要点剖析

📖 将来进行时

将来进行时由 **will / shall + be + 现在分词** 构成, 通常用于表示最近和很久的将来正在进行的动作。将来进行时也常用来表示说话人设想已经安排好的事情。

The train will be arriving at two o'clock.

火车两点进站。

I shall be writing to you soon.

我会很快给您写信。

He won't be coming to your party this evening.

他不会参加你今晚的聚会。

I'll be telling you all about it when we meet again.

下次见面的时候, 我会把一切都告诉你。

Will you be putting on another play soon?

你们很快会上演其他的剧目吗?

I hope you will be sending her a message soon.

我希望你尽快给她捎个口信。

You can use my bike. I won't be needing it tomorrow.

你可以用我的自行车, 我明天不用。

虽然将来进行时与一般将来时有时表达的意思差不多, 但它们之间还是有一些区别的。一般将来时中的 **will** 经常具有蓄意为之的含义(如表示主语的意愿、决心、许诺等), 将来进行时不具有这些含义, 只表示单纯的将来, 或者说只陈述将来的事实, 但它具有一种温和效应, 比单用 **will** 时委婉客气。

When will you finish these letters?

你什么时候处理完这些信件?(如上司对下属)

When will you be seeing Mr. White?

你什么时候会见怀特先生?(如下属对上司)

What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

你明天这个时候会在干什么?(不是问意图, 只问事实)

I'll be playing tennis.

我会在打网球。

否定式也有些区别:

Julia won't pay this bill.

朱莉亚不付账。(她拒绝付账)

Julia won't be paying this bill.

朱莉亚不会付账。(将来的事实)

Won't you join us for dinner?

你来和我们一起吃饭好吗?(邀请)

Won't you be joining us for dinner?

你会和我们一起吃饭吗?(将来的事实)

名词所有格

名词所有格放在其所修饰的名词之前。名词所有格的构成有一条简单的规则,即除了以's结构的复数名词只需要一个省字号(')外,任何人称名词都可以加's。具体构成规则如下:

1. 在单数名词及不以s结尾的人名后加's。

a child's words 小孩的话

Tom's new job 汤姆的新工作

2. 以s结尾的单数名词后面加's。

a waitress's job 一个女招待员的工作

3. 在规则的复数名词之后加省字号(')。

boys' school 男校

4. 如果是用and连接的两个人名,则在第二个人名上加's。

John and Mary's child 约翰和玛丽的孩子

也可能同时有两个所有格:

My brother's neighbour's sister is nurse.

我兄弟的邻居的妹妹是一名护士。

5. 以s结尾的人名后应加's,如Hans's address(汉斯的地址)。有些无生命的物体后面也可以用所有格,如与时间有关的。

a day's work 一天的工作

a month's salary 一个月的薪水

a week or two's time 一两周的时间

表示值多少钱也可以用所有格:

two pounds' worth of bread 两英镑的面包。



语法要点练习

用将来进行时或一般现在时填空。

1. Right now I am attending class. Yesterday at this time, I was attending class. Tomorrow at this time, I (attend) _____ class.

- Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I (arrive) _____ at the airport, my whole family (wait) _____ for me.
- When I (get) _____ up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine) _____, the birds (sing) _____ and my roommate (lie, still) _____ in bed fast asleep.
- Next year at this time, I (do) _____ exactly what I am doing now. I (attend) _____ school and (study) _____ hard next year.
- Look at those dark clouds. When class (be) _____ over, it (rain, probably) _____.

用括号里名词的所有格形式完成句子。

- (Mrs. Smith) _____ husband often gives her flowers.
- (boy) The _____ hat is red.
- (children) The _____ toys are all over the floor.
- (baby) The _____ toys are in her crib.
- (wife) This is my _____ coat.
- (Sally) _____ last name is White.
- (Phyllis) _____ last name is Young.
- (boss) That's my _____ office.

Lesson 14



语法要点剖析

过去完成时

过去完成时由 **had + 过去分词** 构成, 它表示过去某时或某动作发生之前已经完成的动作或情况。在用过去完成时态的句子中, 常用的连词有 **when、after、as soon as、until、by that time** 等。

When I woke up in the morning, she had already had her breakfast.

当我早上醒来时, 她已经吃过早饭了。

常与现在完成时连用的副词如 **already、just、never、never...before** 也常与过去完成时连用, 以强调事件发生的先后次序。

The children loved the zoo. They had never seen wild animals before.

孩子们喜欢动物园, 以前他们从没见过野兽。

现在完成时与过去完成时的区别:

- 现在完成时所表示的动作发生在过去, 但时间是不确定的。

I am not hungry now. I have already eaten.

我现在不饿。我已经吃过饭了。

2. 过去完成时表示在过去的过去所发生的动作, 其时间也是不确定的。

I was not hungry at 1:00 p. m. because I had already eaten.

下午1点的时候我不饿, 因为我已经吃过饭了。

过去进行时与过去完成时的区别如下。

1. 过去进行时表示过去某个特定时间发生的正在进行的动作。

I was eating when Bob came.

鲍勃来的时候我正在吃饭。

2. 而过去完成时表示在过去某一特定时间之前发生的动作。

I had eaten when Bob came.

鲍勃来的时候我已经吃过饭了。



语法要点练习

用括号内的词完成句子。要求用现在完成时或过去完成时。

- I am not hungry.
I (eat, already) _____.
- I was not hungry
I (eat, already) _____.
- Last night I went to bed at ten o'clock.
I (finish, already) _____ my homework.
- By the time I went to bed last night, I (finish, already) _____ my homework.
- I was late. The party (start, already) _____ by the time I got there.

选出正确的选项, 使每个句子符合语法规则。

- Would you do me _____ favour? Do me _____ favour to turn on the TV.
A. a; the
B. the; a
C. ×; a
D. the; ×
- I used to play the violin and now I often play the piano. _____.
A. So did Li Ping
B. So does Li Ping
C. so can Li Ping
D. So it is with Li
- I _____ reading novels _____ watching TV.
A. rather; than
B. prefer; to
C. prefer; than
D. would rather; than
- Everybody _____ on hearing his interesting experience in America.
A. is amused
B. are amused
C. is amusing
D. are amusing
- No teacher and no student _____ the film.
A. has seen
B. have seen
C. wants seeing
D. want seeing



语法要点剖析

直接引语和间接引语

把某人所说的话告诉另外一个人时, 应该使用间接引语。间接引语转述他人的意思, 不一定是原话, 但动词和人称一般要随之发生变化, 不用引号。

Ann said, "I am hungry."

安说: “我饿了。”

Ann said that she was hungry.

安说她饿了。

Tom said, "I need my pen."

汤姆说, “我需要我的钢笔。”

Tom said that he needed his pen.

汤姆说他需要他的钢笔。

上述例子中, 动词和人称在转化中都发生了变化。在正式语体中, 如果主句的动词是过去时态, 宾语从句中的动词也是过去时态。一条普遍的规则是: “现在时变为过去时, 过去时变为过去完成时”。在直接引语转变成间接引语的过程中, 宾语从句的动词要发生相应的变化。试比较:

1. He said, "I work hard."
→ *He said that he worked hard.*
2. He said, "I am working hard."
→ *He said that he was working hard.*
3. He said, "I have worked hard."
→ *He said that he had worked hard.*
4. He said, "I worked hard."
→ *He said that he had worked hard.*
5. He said, "I am going to work hard."
→ *He said that he was going to work hard.*
6. He said, "I will work hard."
→ *He said that he would work hard.*
7. He said, "I can work hard."
→ *He said that he could work hard.*
8. He said, "I must work hard."
→ *He said that he had to work hard.*
9. He said, "I should work hard."
→ *He said that he should work hard.*



语法要点练习

将下面的直接引语变为间接引语。

1. Jim said, "I am sleepy."

2. Mr. Rice said, "I'm going to go to Chicago."

3. Sally said, "I don't like tea."

4. Mary said, "I am planning to take a vacation."

5. Tom said, "I have already called my doctor."

6. Kate said, "I will have lunch."

7. Jean said, "I can't afford to buy a new house."

8. Alice said, "I should visit my mother often."

把下列句子改写为否定句。

1. Put it on the table.

2. Open the door.


3. Give her the book.

4. Listen to the stereo.

5. Turn on the television.



语法要点剖析

 条件句(1)

条件句指某一事情完成之后其他事情才能发生。第一种条件句,我们通常也叫它真实条件句,是指所讲的条件是事实或在说话人看来是可能实现的事情。其动词形式是:在条件状语从句中,用动词的一般现在时,在主句中用一般现在时,或者一般将来时,或者用情态动词 can。

1. 条件句可以用来表示普遍真理和客观事实。

You'll break that vase if you're not careful.

你若是不小心,就会打碎花瓶的。

If you heat ice, it melts.

如果给冰加热,它就会融化的。

Don't wake her up if she's sleeping.

如果她正在睡觉,那就别叫醒她。

If you pour oil on water, it floats.

如果向水里倒油,它就会浮上来。

2. 表示现在习惯动作。

If I make a promise, I keep it.

如果我承诺,我会履行的。

If it rains, I go to work by car.

如果下雨,我就开车上班。

3. 条件句也可用来表示过去习惯动作。

If I was hungry, I usually had a full meal.

如果饿了,我一定吃饱。

If it snowed, the road got very slippery.

如果下雪,路就很滑。

4. 但下面的形式(即条件句中用一般现在时,主句中用情态动词 will / can 表示将来的动作)是用得最多的。

If it's fine tomorrow, we can go out.

如果明天天气好,我们可以出门去。

If you need some money, I will / can lend you some.

如果你需要钱,我会借给你一些。

注意:在 if 条件句中不能使用 will / shall。

在条件句中,用现在时表示将来时。

Maybe it will rain tomorrow. If it rains tomorrow, I'm going to stay home.

I have to look after the baby.

我得照看这孩子。（客观原因）

I must see the boss.

我必须见老板。（主观要求）

I have a very important test tomorrow. I have to / have got to / must study tonight.

我明天有一个非常重要的考试。我今天晚上不得不/必须在家学习。

They must leave tomorrow.

他们明天必须出发。

I have to go downtown today.

我今天不得不去市中心。

Rita has to go to the bank.

瑞塔不得不去银行。

I've got to study tonight.

我今天晚上必须学习。

与 *always*、*sometimes* 等频度副词连用时，用 *have to* 往往比 *have got to* 好。

I often have to get up at 5. Do you ever have to get up at 5?

我经常5点钟起床。你有时候也得5点起床吗？

在书面语和正式口语中 *have to* 用得较多。*have got to* 只用在非正式口语中。*have to*、*have got to* 和 *must* 的过去式是 *had to*。

I had to study last night.

我昨天晚上不得不学习。

在表达难道你不能不（做……）的含义时，一般用 *Must you...?* 句型，而不用 *Do you have to...?* 句型或 *Have you got to...?* 句型。

Must you leave now?

难道你非得现在就走吗？

I'm afraid so. I have to study for an exam.

恐怕是的。我得准备一个考试。



语法要点练习

练习回答下列问题。

1. What are some of the things you have to do today or tomorrow?

2. What does Mary have to do today?

3. What have you got to do after class?

4. Can you think of something very important that you must do today or tomorrow?

5. What is something that you had to do yesterday?

2. have 还可用来表示性质。

I haven't a very good temper, I'm afraid.

恐怕我脾气不大好。

She hasn't got blue eyes.

她的眼睛不是蓝色的。

3. have 还可以表示部分地包括。

This coat has no pocket.

这件大衣没有兜。(there are no pockets in this coat.)

4. have + 宾语: 动作带宾语, 可用来表示各种不同的活动, 其意思依据不同的词组而定。to have lunch / to have a try / to have trouble doing something 等。

Have a cigarette, Sam.

萨姆, 请抽烟。

I'm having a drink.

我正在喝饮料。

5. have 后面可跟宾语 + 不带 to 的动词不定式, 宾语 + 动名词, 或宾语 + 过去分词。

Have Mr. Smith come in now, please.

现在请让史密斯先生进来。

We'll soon have your car going again.

我们很快就会使你的汽车重新开动起来。

I really must have my watch repaired.

我一定得把表拿去修理。

I will not have my house turned into a hotel.

我不会把我家变成旅馆。

6. have 还可以表示得到、获得、收到的意思。

I had a letter today.

我今天收到一封信。

We gave the letter to him, but he wouldn't have it.

我们把那封信给了他, 但是他没有收下。



语法要点练习

用括号里的词完成句子。

1. Mrs. Crane had her house _____ (paint).
2. The teacher had the class _____ (write) a 2000-word research paper.
3. I went to the bank to have a check _____ (cash).
4. When Scott went shopping, he found a jacket that he really liked. After he had the sleeves _____ (shorten), it fit him perfectly.
5. Alice stopped at the service station to have the tank _____ (fill).
6. We had a professional photographer _____ (take) pictures of everyone who participated in our wedding.

- A. has joined
C. has joined in
9. You _____ stay at home if you do not want to go with us.
A. may well
C. might as well
10. Call to let me know at _____ when you reach the town, please.
A. one time
C. times
- B. has been in
D. joined
B. as may
D. might as
B. one
D. once

Lesson 20



语法要点剖析

介词与动名词

动名词和现在分词的形式完全一样，都是由动词+ing 构成的。从广义上讲，动名词可以代替名词，尽管它像动词一样可带宾语。

介词后可以接动名词而不能接不定式。用介词+动名词结构可以将两个短句合为一句话，或者将一个从句变为动名词结构。

I can't watch TV without falling asleep.

我看电视时必定会睡着。

Tom always knocks before entering a room.

汤姆在走进一个房间前总是要敲门。

Kate insisted on coming with us.

凯特坚持和我们一起来。

We're excited about going to Beijing.

我们因要去北京而感到兴奋。

I apologized for being late.

我为迟到的事道歉。

动名词的否定式是在它前面直接加 not。

He apologized for not writing to you.

他为没有给你写信而表示道歉。

此外，动名词也可以用于表示完成时的 having+过去分词结构。

You can't leave the restaurant without having paid the bill.

在没有付账之前你不能离开饭店。



语法要点练习

选出正确的选项完成句子。

- _____ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles.
A. Believe
B. To believe
C. Believing
D. Believed
- Football is my favourite sport. It is _____.
A. the one I like best
B. prefer
C. my best
D. the best
- How much salt is there in the bottle?
—_____.
A. None
B. No one
C. Nothing
D. No much
- Is there any coal left?
—_____.
A. No one
B. None
C. Not one
D. Nobody
- There are _____ so deaf as those who will not hear.
A. not every
B. none
C. nobody
D. no one
- I don't take Jack's pen because I don't like _____.
A. that pen of his
B. that his pen
C. his that pen
D. that pen of him
- I saw one of my friends _____ violin in a garden at 3:00 p.m. yesterday.
A. to play
B. play
C. playing the
D. to play the
- Mary is very successful _____ pop songs.
A. at singing
B. in singing
C. to sing
D. singing
- How many English words _____ in the past three years?
A. did you learn
B. do you learn
C. have you learned
D. had you learned
- I fell off the bike _____.
A. while riding
B. while I am riding
C. while I rode
D. while I on my bike



语法要点剖析

情态助动词在被动语态中的使用

在 Lesson 10 的语法中，我们已经讲到了被动语态在现在进行时、过去进行时的句子中的使用情况。被动语态还可以和大部分情态动词连用。

1. Bob will mail it.
→ *It will be mailed by Bob.*
2. Bob can mail it.
→ *It can be mailed by Bob.*
3. Bob should mail it.
→ *It should be mailed by Bob.*
4. Bob ought to mail it.
→ *It ought to be mailed by Bob.*
5. Bob must mail it.
→ *It must be mailed by Bob.*
6. Bob has to mail it.
→ *It has to be mailed by Bob.*
7. Bob may mail it.
→ *It may be mailed by Bob.*
8. Bob might mail it.
→ *It might be mailed by Bob.*

be supposed to 和 be used to 的用法

1. be supposed to 意思是应该，据估计等。

Mike is supposed to call me tomorrow.

迈克明天应该会给我打电话。

例句中我估计迈克会给我打电话，因为我告诉过他给我打电话，他也答应了给我打电话。在这种情形下，就可以用 be supposed to 句型。它的现在时形式，既可表示现在时间，又可以表示将来时间。

2. be used to 意思是习惯于……，相当于 be accustomed to，后接名词或动名词。

I am used to hot weather.

我习惯了炎热的天气。

I am accustomed to hot weather.

我习惯炎热的天气。

I am used to living in a hot climate.

我习惯了居住在炎热的地区。

I am accustomed to living in a hot weather.

我习惯了在炎热天气下生活。



语法要点练习

根据题目要求, 完成下列练习。

- You have leaned over 1000 words _____ these years.
A. with
B. over
C. by
D. before
- You should at least tell me the reason _____ your doings.
A. of
B. with
C. for
D. why
- The bad news makes him _____ mad.
A. becomes
B. drive
C. go
D. turns
- Who is knocking at the door?
—_____.
A. It's me
B. I am
C. This is I
D. Its me
- _____ red is a beautiful colour.
A. The
B. ×
C. A
D. An
- If we had followed the plan, we could have done the job better with _____ money and _____ people.
A. less; less
B. fewer; fewer
C. less; fewer
D. fewer; less
- He said that the noise could _____ out in the streets.
A. hear
B. be heard
C. be hearing
D. have heard
- Towards _____ evening _____ cold rain began to fall.
A. the; a
B. ×; ×
C. a; the
D. an; a
- I think that young children often appreciate modern pictures better than _____.
A. anyone
B. anyone else
C. someone
D. no one
- The reason why he couldn't answer the question was _____ he hadn't learnt this lesson.
A. that
B. which
C. because
D. because of



语法要点剖析

一些常见的动词词组

许多动词后面加上介词后仍具有其通用意义，但它们与哪些介词连用却往往是固定的，如 borrow from、believe in、receive from 等。还有些动词可与不同的介词连用，而动词的意义改变并不大，如 dream of / about、help in / with、expect of / from 等。在学习时要牢记哪些介词与它们连用。下面是一些常见的动词词组。

- ask out 邀请某人赴约
- call back 回电话
- call off 取消
- call on 点名，号召
- call up 打电话
- cross out 用线划掉
- do over 再做一遍
- drop in (on) (顺便) 拜访
- drop out (of) 退学，辍学
- figure out 找出 (解决问题的方法)
- fill in 填空
- fill out 填表
- fill up 装满，加满
- find out 找出 (真相)
- fool around (with) 闲游取乐
- get along with 和……处得好
- get back from 返回
- get in 到达，当选
- get off 下车 (飞机)
- get on 上车
- get out (of) 从……出来
- get over 康复
- get through with 完成
- give back 送回
- give up 放弃
- grow up (in) 长大

带有这种性质的动词词组的例句有：

He has already been warned of them.

他已经被警告过了。

I have never heard of the actress.

我从来没听说过这位女演员。

He borrowed three books from Mary.

他从玛丽那里借了3本书。

He always asks for help from his parents.

他总是向父母求助。

Do you believe in everything he says?

你相信他的每一句话吗?

She delights in working hard.

她喜欢努力工作。

He failed in his French test.

他的法语考试没有通过。

Jack helped me in driving the sheep home.

杰克帮我把羊赶回家。

He finally decided on going home.

他最后决定回家。

You can't live on fruit only.

你不能只吃水果。



语法要点练习

用 one 或 ones 填空。

1. This is not my pen. The blue _____ is mine.
2. These are not my books. The heavy _____ are mine.
3. The big dogs aren't his. The small _____ are his.
4. The black coat is not Hans'. The red _____ is his.
5. The short pencils are not mine. The long _____ are mine.

用 His, Her, Our 或 Their 填空。

1. —Is this your father's tie?
—No, it isn't. _____ tie is brown.
2. —Are these children's books?
—No, they aren't. _____ books are blue.
3. —Are these your dogs?
—No, they aren't. _____ dogs are small.
4. —Is this dress Helen's?
—No, it isn't. _____ dress is white.
5. —Is this skirt Tim's?
—No, it isn't. _____ skirt is yellow.



语法要点剖析

并列句的语序

英语中，简单陈述句的语序一般为：主语+动词+宾语（可有可无）+状语（可有可无，分为方式、地点和时间状语，位置相对比较灵活）。通过并列连词可以把几个简单句连接起来就构成并列句。

Julia is a nurse, her brother is a doctor, and her parents are both famous writers.

朱莉亚是名护士，她的哥哥是名医生，而她的父母都是著名的作家。

两个或两个以上的并列句通常是由并列连词连接的。常用的并列连词有 **and**、**and then**、**but**、**so**、**yet**、**or**、**both...and**、**either...or**、**neither...nor**、**not only...but also** 等。英语有三个主要的并列连词，即 **and**、**or**、**but**。

并列句基本上保留了简单句的语序：

主语 动词 状语 连词 主语 动词 宾语

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

You can wait here and I will get the car.

你可以在这儿等着，我去找车。

1. 以 **and** 为代表的表示语义引申的并列连词，包括 **and**、**both...and**、**not only...but also**、**not...nor**、**neither...nor** 等。这一类并列连词在语义上表示其所连接的成分是对前项的补充和引申，包括对肯定和否定两种意义的引申。

As is reported, a trade agreement was signed, and a cultural exchange was arranged.

据报道，双方签订了贸易合同和文化交流协议。

Mr. Cox is both kind and gentle to his pupils.

考克斯先生对小学生既善良又和蔼。

Not only he himself is interested in the subject, but all his students are beginning to show an interest in it.

不仅他自己对这门学科有兴趣，而且他的全体学生也开始有兴趣了。

Neither has Mimi wanted to rent a house, nor has her husband.

咪咪和她的丈夫都不同意租房子。

Jane is not going to the movies, nor am I.

简和我都不想去看电影。

2. 以 **or** 为代表的表示选择的并列连词，包括 **or** 和 **either...or**。

You have to do it one way or the other.

你得想办法去做。

The workers were cheerful, or at least they appeared to be cheerful.

工人们都很高兴，至少他们看上去都很高兴。

Either you or I must do it.

或是你，或是我必须做这件事。

There are only two possibilities: either you know or you don't know.

只有两种可能，你要么知道、要么不知道。

3. 以 *but* 为代表的表示语义转折和对比的并列连词，包括 *but*、*not...but*、*while* 等。

Delta speaks Spanish, but his wife speaks French.

丹尔特讲西班牙语，而他的妻子却讲法语。

The young man has often been praised, but he is never too proud.

这个年轻人经常受表扬，但他从不骄傲。

He said that he was busy today but that he would be free tomorrow.

他说他今天忙，但明天休息。

Tom is strong while Jane is weak.

汤姆很强壮而简却很虚弱。



语法要点练习

将下列句子改成疑问句。

1. There is a desk near the window.

2. There are some books on the book-shelf.

3. There is a picture on the wall.

4. There are some girls in the shop.

用现在进行时组词成句。

1. He / open / the window

2. Tim / read / a magazine

3. Tom / put on / his shirt

4. She / climb / the tree

5. The dog / drink / its milk



语法要点剖析

一般现在时与现在进行时的动词使用

一般现在时可以用于表述现在的特征或状态。

I am an art student and I paint a lot of pictures.

我是个学美术的学生，画了很多画。

一般现在时也经常用于表述经常性或习惯性的动作，或带有普遍性的情况，频度副词可有可无。

They always tell you what a picture is about.

他们总是告诉你一张画的意思是什么。

有些表示状态和感觉的动词通常用于一般现在时。这些动词一般不用在现在进行时中。

请看例句：

错误：*I am hearing a bird right now.*

正确：*I hear a bird now. It is singing.*

我听见了小鸟的声音。它正在唱歌。

在此句中，hear 为静态动词不能用于进行时。

I heard some voices.

我听到有些说话声。

I'm hungry. I want a sandwich.

我饿了。我想要一个三明治。

This book belongs to Tom.

这本书属于汤姆。

以下是不能用于进行时的动词：hear、believe、be、own、need、like、forget、see、think、exist、have、want、love、remember、understand、process、prefer、hate、know、belong，但是有时 think 和 have 也可以用于进行时。如：当 think 表示相信或认为的意思时，不能用于进行时。

I think they're watching TV.

我想他们正在看电视。

I think that grammar is easy.

我想语法很容易。

当 think 作考虑讲时，可用于进行时。

I am thinking about grammar right now.

我正在考虑语法问题。

当 have 表示所属关系时，不能用于进行时。但是当 have 表示动词有的意思时，可以用于进行时。

Tom has a car.

汤姆有辆车。

I'm having a good time.

我正玩得开心。



语法要点练习

将下列句子改成一般疑问句和否定句。

1. The children are playing on the playground.

2. The students are planting trees.

3. Jenny is reading a picture book.

4. He is drawing on the wall.

5. They are having a good time.

6. They are drinking coffee.

7. His son is studying hard.

8. They are watching TV at the moment.

选出正确的选项, 使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. I like _____ two records.

A. these both

B. both these

C. all these

D. these all

2. Before he retired, Frank was the head of a very large business company, but as a boy he used to _____ in a small shop.

A. working

B. work

C. works

D. be working

3. People always tell me _____ a picture is about.

A. what

B. that

C. which

D. how

4. She often tells me _____ my pictures are good or not.

A. whether

B. that

C. if

D. until

5. When class began, we stopped _____ to the teacher carefully.
A. listening
B. listen
C. listens
D. to listen

Lesson 27



语法要点剖析

表示过去习惯动作的 **used to** 和一般过去时的特殊用法

used to 用来表示过去的习惯，这个习惯现在已不存在了。如：

I used to live with my parents.

我以前和我的父母住在一起。

Ann used to be afraid of dogs, but now she likes dogs.

安以前很怕狗，但是现在她很喜欢狗。

Don used to smoke, but he doesn't any more.

唐以前吸烟，但是他现在不吸烟了。

Did you use to drink coffee at breakfast?

你以前早饭时有喝咖啡的习惯吗？

I never used to drink coffee at breakfast, but now I always have coffee in the morning.

我以前早饭从来不喝咖啡，但是我现在每天早上都喝。

在有些语境中，一般过去时也可以表示现在时间和将来的时间请求。

I wondered if you'd go with me.

我想知道你是否会跟我去。

Did you want me?

你想找我吗？

I'd rather you went now.

我希望你现在就走。

If I were in your place, I would accept his offer.

如果我在你的位置上，我就会接受他的帮助。



语法要点练习

将下列句子改为现在进行时的句子（把时间状语部分改为 **now**）。

1. He has his breakfast every day.

2. She types letters every morning.



语法要点剖析

📖 现在完成时与 since

在 Lesson 4 的语法中，我们讲到与现在完成时连用的副词和副词短语，其中包括 before、so far、up to now、just、already、ever、never 等。例如：

What a good film!

这部电影真好！

Yes, I've never seen such a good film before.

是的，我从来没看过这么好的电影。

How many times have you had that dream?

那个梦你做过几次了？

I've had it three times so far.

迄今为止我已做过 3 次。

除了这些词之外，since 也常与现在完成时连用，表示直到现在的时段。since 常和过去时间连用，它所描述的动作发生在过去一个具体的时间点上，并持续到现在，也可以表示发生在过去不确定时间且持续到现在的动作。

I have been here since eight o'clock.

since Tuesday.

since 1998.

since the beginning of the semester.

since 应该与现在完成时连用，因此下面两句话是不正确的：

I lived here since May.

I am here since May.

但却可以说 *I was here since May.*（强调我一直在这。）

since 也可引导时间状语从句。

I have lived here since I was a child.

自从我小的时候我就住在这。

Ann has met many people since she came here.

自从安到这儿以后她已经认识很多人了。

📖 关系从句及关系代词

关系从句又可称为定语从句或形容词从句，它像形容词一样可以形容人、物及事件。关系从句可分为限定性关系从句（不带逗号）和非限定性关系从句（带逗号）。本课所讲的是限定性关系从句。

可以用来表示人的关系代词有 who、whom 和 that 以及所有格形式 whose，口语中 whom

经常由 **who** 代替。用来表示事物和动物的关系代词有 **which** 和 **that**。不论这些关系代词指的是单数还是复数，其形式都保持不变。关系代词在关系从句中作宾语时往往可以省略，作主语时则不能省略。如：（括号中表示可以省略）

This is the photo (that / which) I took.

这是我拍的照片。

The man (who / whom) I served was wearing a hat.

我接待的那个人戴着一顶帽子。

The lady who is standing behind the counter served me.

接待我的是站在柜台后面的那位女士。

I bought the books which are on the counter.

我买的**就是**柜台上的那些书。



语法要点练习

用 **be going to** 改写下列句子。

1. We're reading.

2. They are doing their homework.

3. I am cooking.

4. She is listening to the stereo.

5. I'm waiting for a bus.

6. He's seeing Martin the day after tomorrow.

7. I'm making a phone call to my brother.

8. She's giving the little girl a present.

9. Laura is eating ice cream.

10. Louise is writing to her mother.



语法要点剖析

现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

现在完成时表示某个已完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果，强调的是现在的情况，所以它不能和表示过去某一点的时间状语连用，表示过去不确定的时间发生过的并与现在有某种关系的动作。而一般过去时单纯表示过去的动作和状态，和现在不发生联系，它可以和表示过去的时间连用。

I've eaten those apples.

我已把那些苹果吃了。

I hope you washed them before you ate them.

但愿你吃之前把苹果洗过了。

He has lived in Beijing since liberation.

解放后，他一直住在北京。

He lived in Beijing before liberation.

解放前，他住在北京。

Have you ever kept a cat?

你养过猫吗？

Yes, but I haven't seen it for two months.

养过，但我有两个月没见到它了。

We have visited a power station.

我们去过电厂了。

We visited a power station last week.

上周我们参观了电厂。

He has gone back to his native town.

他已回到家乡。

He went to his native town last month.

上个月他去了一次家乡。

同样的，如果用了与现在时没有联系的确定的时间状语，要用一般过去时或过去进行时。

I've been all over Africa.

我已经走遍了非洲。

I went all over Africa in 1965.

1965年，我游遍了非洲。

You look tired.

你看上去很疲倦。

Yes, I've been working nonstop until seven o'clock.

是的,我一直不停地工作到7点。

Have you found that letter yet?

找到信了吗?

Yes, I found it when I tidied my drawer.

我清理抽屉的时候找到的。



语法要点练习

用 *be going to* 连词成句,注意主谓一致。

1. George / turn off / the television

2. Tim / put on / his hat

3. I / show / him / the picture

4. Sally / put off / her shoes

5. She / give / the children / these ice creams

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. Yesterday he went to the bookstore and bought a used book _____ ten dollars.

A. by

B. from

C. for

D. in

2. Five days ago, the policeman told him the bicycle _____ in a small village 400 miles away.

A. picked up

B. was picked up

C. picked

D. was picked

3. Our neighbours appeared _____ after their summer holiday.

A. relaxed

B. relaxedly

C. relaxing

D. relaxingly

4. He asked me "Have you met a person _____ John?"

A. calls

B. called

C. calling

D. who called

5. So far, the work _____ easy.

A. had been

B. is

C. has been

D. was



语法要点剖析

定冠词 the 的用法

the 可以用在单数可数名词前，复数可数名词前和不可数名词前。

The sun is rising.

太阳正在上升。

Please close the door.

请关上门。

Julia is in the kitchen.

朱莉亚在厨房。

在使用 the 的时候，说话者和听话者关注的都是同一事情。

Did you feed the dog?

你喂狗了吗？（说话者和听话者谈论的是同一条狗）

I had some banana and some apples. I gave the bananas to Mary.

我有香蕉和苹果，我把香蕉给玛丽了。（说话者在第二次提到香蕉的时候用了定冠词 the）

试比较其他用法：

The pencil on that desk is Jim's.

桌子上的铅笔是吉姆的。

Please turn off the lights.

请把灯关了。

The fruit in the bowl is ripe.

碗里的水果是熟透的。

I have drunk some coffee and some milk. The coffee was hot.

我喝了咖啡和牛奶，咖啡有点烫。

I can't hear you. The music is too loud.

音乐太响了，我听不见你说话。

The air is cold today.

今天，天太冷了。

在姓名、地名、国名（非复合词）前面通常不加任何冠词。但是，在特指的海洋、河流、山脉以及部分复合词形式的国名前，一定要用定冠词 the。

What's the Rhine?

莱茵河是什么河？

It's a river in Europe.

它是欧洲的一条河。

What's the Alps?

阿尔卑斯是什么?

It's a mountain range in Europe.

它是欧洲的一座山脉。

John lives in London which is on the Thames.

约翰住在泰晤士河畔的伦敦。

some 与 any 的区别

some 与 any 都表示一些。some 通常用于肯定句。

There are some eggs in the fridge.

冰箱里有些鸡蛋。

any 通常用于否定句和疑问句中。

Is there any soup?

有汤吗?

Yes, there's some on the table.

是的, 桌子上有些。

There isn't any meat in the fridge.

冰箱里没肉了。



语法要点练习

将下列句子改成否定句、疑问句, 并作简略回答。

- There are some newspapers behind the TV set.

- The boy can put the box on the shelf.

- It's often cold in December.

- She is drinking tea in the garden.

- He usually washes clothes at night.

- John always plays basketball with his friends after school.

- She teaches us English this term.

- There's some coffee in those cups.



语法要点剖析

过去进行时和一般过去时

过去进行时表示过去某个时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作，和一般过去时经常在一个句子中使用。与一般过去时相比，它更强调动作的持续性，一般过去时则表示比较短暂的动作或事件。

I was reading a novel yesterday.

昨天我正在读一本小说。

I read a novel yesterday.

昨天我读了一本小说。

They were building a dam last winter.

去年他们正在修建一个大坝。

They built a dam last winter.

去年冬天他们修建了一个大坝。

When did it begin to rain?

什么时候开始下雨的？

It was just beginning to rain when I left the office.

我离开办公室时刚开始下雨。

如果仅仅陈述一个事实，我们用一般过去时。如果强调动作的过程，我们则用过去进行时。

It rained last night.

昨天晚上下雨了。

It was raining last night.

昨天下了一夜雨。

He worked all through the night.

他整晚都在工作。（强调事件发生过。）

He was working all through the night.

他整晚都在工作。（强调事件过程。）

used to do 的用法

我们用 *used to do* 表示过去有过但现在已不存在的习惯，以便将过去与现在形成对照。如：

We used to swim every day when we were children.

当我们还是小孩子的时候我们每天都游泳。

It used to be thought that the earth was flat.

以前人们认为地球是平的。

used to do 后面经常用由 but now..., but not...any more / any longer 等构成的, 用了一般现在时的句子, 以强调过去和现在的不同之处。

He used not to like fish, but now he does.

他以前不喜欢鱼, 但是现在他喜欢。

I used to smoke, but I don't any more.

我过去常吸烟, 但现在不吸了。

used to do 仅用于一般过去时。它的疑问句和否定句形式可以不用助动词 do, 而用 used 本身。

Used he to smoke?

他过去吸烟吗?

He used not to smoke.

他从前从不吸烟。

但比较常用的形式是 did 和 didn't。

Did he use to smoke?

他过去吸烟吗?

He didn't use to smoke.

他从前从不吸烟。



语法要点练习

连词成句, 注意时态与搭配。

1. Susan / have / lunch / now

2. My father / shave / in the morning

3. She / go to the shops / tomorrow

4. Robert / can / get up / today / early

5. Jimmy / must / stay in bed

6. There / be / a car race / every year

7. There / be / a race / last month

8. I / be / at the butcher's / last Sunday

9. She / go to school / every day

Lesson 32



语法要点剖析

比较结构表示法

1. as...as 表示比较。比较结构 as / so...as 相比的两部分，在某种程度上相同或相等。

People aren't so kind as they used to be.

人们不再像以前那样友善了。

Tina is 21 years old. Sam is also 21. Tina is as old as Sam (is).

蒂娜今年 21 岁，萨姆也是 21 岁，蒂娜和萨姆一样大。

I haven't seen as many places as you have.

我到过的地方没有你多。

Mike came as quickly as he could.

迈克尽可能快地来了。

应识记的结构：as + 形容词/副词 + as。as...as 的否定形式是 not as...as。

Ted is 20. Tina is 21. Ted is not as old as Tina.

泰德今年 20 岁，蒂娜 21 岁，泰德没有蒂娜年龄大。

否定形式还可以用 not so...as。

He is not so quick in answering as his sister is.

他回答得不如他妹妹那样快。

Ted is not so old as Tina.

泰德不如蒂娜大。

2. 由 than 和 -er 或 more 构成。

A is older than B.

A 比 B 大。

A and B are older than C and D.

A 和 B 都比 C 和 D 大。

Ed is more generous than his brother.

艾德比他的兄弟慷慨。

3. 由 -est 或 most 和介词词组组成最高级比较结构。

A, B, C and D are sisters. A is the oldest of all four sisters.

A, B, C 和 D 是姐妹。A 是最年长的。

A woman in Turkey claims to be the oldest person in the world.

土耳其有位妇女声称自己是世界上最老的人。

Ed is the most generous person in his family.

艾德是他家庭里最慷慨的人。

📖 little 和 few 的用法

1. little 和 a little 与不可数名词一起使用。little 表示否定，有几乎一点儿也没有的含义。

He has little hope of winning this race.

他几乎没有希望赢得这场比赛。

a little 表示肯定，具有 some 的含义。

Have you got any bread?

咱们有面包吗？

Yes, there's a little in the fridge.

是的，冰箱里有点儿。

2. few 和 a few 与复数名词连用。few 表示否定，与 little 相似。a few 与 a little 相似，有 some 的含义。

They had few guests last weekend.

上个周末几乎没有客人去他们那里。

There isn't many apples.

几乎没有苹果了。

That's all right. I only want a few.

不要紧，我只要几个。

3. little 的比较级为 less; few 的比较级为 fewer.

Is the airport as busy as usual?

机场像平常一样繁忙吗？

No, there are fewer travelers than there usually are.

不，比平常的人少多了。

During the holiday, there is less noise in the building.

放假期间，楼里的噪音比平时小多了。



语法要点练习

将下列句子改成过去时态，时间状语作相应的改变。

1. Susan is making her dress by herself.

2. I always get up at seven.

3. They will leave Beijing next Monday.

4. We walk to the cinema.

5. Who's driving that car?

6. Sam sits on that seat.

7. Miss Feng lives in the house.

8. They ask many questions.

9. How much is the meat?

10. Are those students in our class?

Lesson 33



语法要点剖析

用于表示方向和目的的介词和副词

表示方向的介词有: to、from、into、out of 等。

1. to 表示方向。

She stood up and walked to the direction of window.

她站起来向窗子走去。

She pointed to the moon.

她指着月亮。

She threw the ball to me.

她把球扔给我。

We are hoping to go to London for the holiday.

我们打算到伦敦去度假。

The robber was sent to prison for five years.

强盗被判处蹲 5 年监狱。

2. from 表示开始点。

The plane flies from Moscow to New York.

这架飞机从莫斯科飞往纽约。

The train starts from London.

火车从伦敦开出。

A cold wind blow from the sea.

冷风从海上吹来。

She went from shop to shop to find what she wanted.

她到处去买她想要的东西。

Where do we go from here?

我们现在去哪？

The birds have come from over the sea.

鸟从海上飞来。

3. into 表示进到某事物里面。

When did you come into the restaurant?

你什么时候进的餐馆？

They broke into the store.

他们闯进商店。

He's got to go into hospital.

他要去医院了。

Please go down some steps into the garden.

请到下面花园里去。

4. out of 表示从某处出去。

We ran out of the house.

我们从屋里跑出来。

Tom is moving out of Rome.

汤姆正搬出罗马。

I threw it out of the window.

我把它从窗户扔出去了。

5. for 表示去往某处。

He went for home.

他回家了。

He set out for New York yesterday.

他昨天动身去纽约了。

The children set off for school.

孩子们上学去了。

The escaped prisoner ran for the shelter of the woods.

囚犯逃向树林避难。

This train is for London only.

火车只去伦敦。

6. at 表示动作的方向。

We arrived at the station in the evening.

晚上我们到达车站。

He threw the ball at me.

他把球向我砸来。

He ran at me with a knife, but he never reached me.

他拿刀追我，却追不上。

He shouted at me.

他向我大喊大叫。

After aiming at the birds carefully, he missed it completely.

尽管他瞄准很认真，却根本没打着。

7. through 和 across 等表示穿过、越过等。

How did you get through the fence?

你怎么穿过篱笆的？



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

- The cat is _____ (run) along the wall.
- I'm going to _____ (stay) at home on Saturday.
- My mother _____ (go) to the butcher's every day.
- He _____ (telephone) me yesterday.
- My wife and I _____ (be) at the race.
- I _____ (be) busy last night. I _____ (do) my homework and some housework.
- She often _____ (go) shopping on Monday. But she _____ (stay) at home last Monday.
- Listen, someone _____ (knock) at the door.
- It _____ (rain) heavily last night.
- He _____ (get) up very late this morning.
- Robert _____ (telephone) you three times this morning.
- _____ (not drive) so fast. Look, the policeman _____ (wave) to you.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- He did the work _____ the best of his ability.
A. for
B. with
C. to
D. on
- Mr Green went home _____ Christmas, the children had a good time _____ Christmas Eve.
A. on; on
B. at; on
C. in; in
D. at; at
- When he was young, Lincoln spent much time _____ law _____ his spare time.
A. on; in
B. in; in
C. in; on
D. on; with
- She went pale _____ the news.
A. at
B. of
C. with
D. from
- _____ reaching the shop, the salesman was closing the door.
A. On
B. In
C. For
D. To
- They fought _____ the end and won _____ the end.

A. in; to

B. to; in

C. in; in

D. to; to

7. For the cold weather my mother got a cold, then I have to call her now.

A. for

B. at

C. on

D. off

Lesson 34



语法要点剖析

被动语态用法补充

1. 一般来说, 无论是主动语态还是被动语态, 句子的主语往往是说话者认为比较重要或想要强调的。如果说话人想避免用不明确的词(如 someone、a person 等)作主语, 就常常使用被动语态。在“动词+宾语+不定式”结构中, 既可以让动词用被动语态而不定式用主动语态, 也可以让不定式用被动语态。

He's been told not to go for a walk when the weather is like this.

他已被告知不要在这种天气下去散步。(谁告诉他的相对来说并不重要)

The thief has been arrested.

小偷已经被逮住了。(谁逮的并不重要)

I never expected him to be arrested.

我以往从未想到他会被逮住。(不定式为被动语态)

2. 需要注意的是, 有些时候意思和语法并不能总是一致起来。并不是所有的主动式动词都具有主动的意思; 并不是所有的被动式动词都具有被动的意思。假如你说某人 receives (收到) 什么东西或者 suffers (遭受……), 你实际上是说: 他蒙受(别人)施加于他的一个动作。动词形式虽然是主动的, 但意思是被动的。有一些英语的主动式动词译成某些别的语言时就可能译成被动结构。

She is sitting.

她正坐着。

有一些英语的被动结构译成别的语言就不一定用被动式。

I was born in 1936.

我生于1936年。

English is spoken here.

这里讲英语。

3. 有几个主动式动词有时用起来可以有被动的意思。

Your report reads well. (= It is interesting to read your report.)

你的报告读起来有味道。

This dress does up at the front.

这件裙子在前边系扣子。

有时候，主动的和被动的动词不定式用起来意思很相近。

There's a lot of work to do / to be done.

有许多工作需要去做。

在 *need*、*want* 和 *require* 后面，主动的 *-ing* 形式用起来可以有被动的意思。

My watch needs cleaning. (=...to be cleaned.)

我的表需要擦洗了。

4. 当现在分词 (*-ing* 形式) 用作形容词时，通常具有主动的意思。

a crying child 一个正哭着的小孩子

过去分词 (*broken*、*invited* 等) 一般具有被动的意思，但是有例外的情况。

the people invited 被邀请的那些人



语法要点练习

改写下列句子。

- Dick drives a car to the office every day. (last Friday)

- The girl sings an English song well. (at the party)

- Mary has her birthday party with her family every year. (last year)

- Lucy helps her mother with the housework every Sunday. (yesterday evening)

- Bill and Jim talk to each other every day. (this morning)

- The boys play basketball every Saturday. (last Saturday)

- The baby cries every night. (last night)

- She listens to the radio every day. (last night)

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- Great changes _____ in the city, and a lot of factories _____.
A. have been taken place; have been set up
B. have taken place; have been set up
C. are taken place; are set up
D. were taken place; were set up
- Tom fell down from the tree, _____ one of his legs.
A. to break
B. breaking

- C. breaks
D. broke
3. At the next corner the bus stopped and _____ three people.
A. got on
B. picked up
C. got in
D. picked on
4. Do you think it is the safest way to have your gold and silver _____ banks?
A. stored in
B. hidden in
C. held out
D. taken in
5. According to his wet clothes, I knew that he _____ by the rain.
A. caught
B. was caught
C. has caught
D. was caught

Lesson 36



语法要点剖析

will 和 be going to

be going to 和 will 一样也常用来预言将要发生的事。口语里经常用 be going to, 尤其是指不久即将发生的事, 但在正式的书面语中, 通常用 will 而不用 be going to。

She is going to succeed because she works hard.

由于她的工作努力, 所以她就要成功了。

She will succeed because she works hard.

由于她的工作努力, 所以她就要成功了。

I'm going to watch TV.

我打算看电视。

be going to (而不是 will) 是表示事先考虑好的计划或对即将发生的事预先有所了解。

They're going to be married soon.

他们不久将要结婚。

I bought some wood because I am going to build a bookcase for my apartment.

我买了一些木头, 因为我要为我的房间做一个书柜。

如果表示说话时决定去做某事, 或者表示建议、请求、肯定或不肯定等含义时, 要用 will 而不用 be going to。

You won't forget to bring something to sleep in, will you?

你不会忘记带上睡觉的东西吧?

I'll look after the baby while you cook lunch.


你做饭时我来看孩子。

This chair is too heavy for you to carry alone. I'll help you.

对于你来说这个椅子太重了, 你搬不动它。我来帮你。



语法要点剖析

 一般将来完成时

如果我们想表示在一个特定的将来时间之前完成的动作，我们就可用将来完成时。其形式是：

will / shall + have + v. + ed

They've started to repair the car.

他们已经开始修车了。(现在完成时)

I hope they'll have finished it in time for the journey.

我希望他们能在旅行开始之前修好它。(将来完成时)

将来完成时常与 by 和 not...till/until + 表示时间名词连用。

You will have completed the elementary English course by this time next year.

到明年这个时候，你就完成基础阶段的英语课程了。

I'll have finished my work by five this afternoon.

今天下午5点我就完成我的工作了。

I'll have typed them by this evening.

今天晚上之前我会把它们打出来的。

 将来完成进行时

如果将来完成时的动作延续到将来某一特定的时间，而且在说话时还在进行，就可用将来完成进行时。其形式是：

shall / will + have + been + doing

By the end of next month I shall have been working here for 20 years exactly.

准确地说，到下个月底我就在这工作20年了。

If it rains again tomorrow, then it will have been raining for a whole week.

如果明天再下雨的话，就已经下一周雨了。



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

1. I have _____ (finish) my homework.
2. I've already _____ (have) my breakfast.
3. She has _____ (telephone) her boss.
4. Tom _____ (get) up very early yesterday.
5. My mother _____ (cook) meals every day.

两个表示两个先后发生的时态时，往往可以互换使用。如两个先后动作，通常一个用一般过去时表示，另一个用过去完成时表示。

When I reached the station, the train had already left.

当我到火车站的时候，火车已经开了。

I reached the station after the train had left.

火车离开之后我才到火车站。

I didn't reach the station until after the train had left.

直到火车离开我才到火车站。

The train had left before I reached the station.

在我到火车站之前火车就已经离开了。

由于连词 *before* 和 *after* 本身已体现动作的先后性，所以也能用两个一般过去时。

The train (had) left before I reached the station.

在我到达火车站之前，火车就（已经）离开了。

After the teacher (had) left the room, the children started talking.

老师离开教室后，孩子们就开始说话。

也可在以 *before* 引导的时间状语分句中用过去完成时，以强调动作的未实现或未完成。

He offered me a drink before I had taken off my coat.

在我离开我的船之前，他给了我一杯酒。

He arrived before I had finished my lunch.

在我吃完午饭之前，他就到了。



语法要点练习

将下列句子改成否定句和疑问句，并作简单回答。

- The students on duty have closed the windows.

- I have met him before.

- They have had a beautiful cake.

- Mary has received a letter from home.

- Mother has made a pot of tea.

- James has washed all the chairs.

- He has had some bread.

- I've worked hard all week.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- He _____ beer, but now he drinks wine.
A. used to drink B. would
C. used to drinking D. is used to drink
- There _____ be tall trees along the road.
A. used to B. ought
C. seems to D. would
- How _____ is it from railway station to the museum?
A. soon B. far
C. long D. often
- When he entered college, he began to learn _____ language.
A. a third B. the third
C. a three D. the three
- The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone _____ get out.
A. had to B. would
C. could D. was able to

Lesson 39



语法要点剖析

间接引语中的 say、tell 和 ask

比较 say 和 tell 的用法：say 后面紧接名词从句，而 tell 则不。tell 后紧接名词或代词作宾语，然后再接名词性从句。

Ann told me that she was very hungry.

安告诉我她非常饿。

Ann told us that she was very hungry.

安告诉我们她非常饿。

Ann told John that she was very hungry.

安告诉约翰她非常饿。

注意：*Ann told that she was hungry.* 是不正确的句子。转述一般疑问句时，我们用 ask 不用 say / tell。试比较：

Sam said to me, "Are you hungry?"

→ *Sam asked me if I was hungry.*

Sam said to Jane, "Are you hungry?"

→ *Sam asked Jane if she was hungry.*

在 ask 后转述名词性从句时，我们用 if 而不用 that 连接。例如：*Sam asked me that I was*

hungry. 是不正确的。在 *ask* 后也可使用 *whether*。

Sam asked me whether I was hungry.

萨姆问我是否饿了。

动词 *ask* 后的名词或代词可省略。

Sam asked if I was hungry.

萨姆问我是否饿了。

在转述一般疑问句时除了用 *ask* 以外，我们还可以用 *want to know*、*wonder* 和 *inquire* 等。

Sam wanted to know if I was hungry.

萨姆想知道我是否饿了。

间接一般疑问句

转述一般疑问句时必须使用 *if* 或 *whether*，不可省略。助动词 *do/does* 和 *did* 在转述疑问句里消失了。

Did he go home?

他回家了吗？

She asked me if / whether he had gone home.

她问我他是否已经回家了。

ask、*want to know*、*wonder* 等后面的 *if* 和 *whether* 通常可以互换，但是 *whether* 表示的怀疑程度比 *if* 要大一些。

I wonder if / whether he's phoned the doctor.

我不知道他是否给医生打电话了。

I asked if / whether he'd phoned the doctor, but no one knew.

我问他是否给大夫打过电话，但没人知道。

在表示两者挑一时，更常用 *whether*。例如：

She asked me whether I wanted tea or coffee.

她问我要茶还是要咖啡。

转述疑问句中带有 *or not* 时，通常用 *whether* 引导。

He wants to know whether or not we want dinner.

他想知道我们想不想吃饭。

间接疑问词疑问句

在转述疑问词疑问句时，不加 *whether* 或 *if*，通常用原来的疑问词。

Why didn't Julia speak during the class?

朱莉亚在课堂上为什么没发言？

Our teacher asked why Julia didn't speak during the class.

我们老师想知道为什么朱莉亚没在课堂上发言。

Where are you going?

你们去哪儿？

He asked us where we were going.

他问我们上哪儿去。



语法要点剖析

条件句(2)

在 Lesson 16 的语法中, 我们学习了第一类条件句, 它谈论将有可能发生的事情, 并且考虑其将来的真实结果。它的一般形式如下:

You'll miss the train if you don't hurry.

如果不抓紧时间, 你会误了火车。

if 条件句常用来表示与客观事实相反的事情。

If I had enough money, I would buy a car.

如果我有足够的钱, 我一定会买一辆车。

If the weather were nice today, I could go to the park.

如果今天的天气好, 我就会去公园。

用 if 表达与事实相反的从句叫做第二类条件句。在这种条件句中, 应使用虚拟语气。它的构成是:

1. 从句: If+一般过去时, 主句: would / could 等+动词原形。表示与现在事实相反。

If it rained tomorrow, we would stay at home.

如果明天下雨, 我们将呆在家里。

If I had enough money, I would buy a ticket.

如果我有足够的钱, 我就会去买一张票。

2. 从句: If+过去完成时, 主句: would / could 等+have+过去分词。表示与过去事实相反。

If I had had enough money, I would have bought.

如果那时我有足够的钱, 我会买一张票。

第二种类型的条件句有变体形式。

If we were to miss the 10 o'clock train, we wouldn't get there till after lunch.

如果赶不上 10 点的火车, 我们就得等到午饭后到那里。

If our train were to arrive in time, we should have time to visit your sister.

如果火车正点到达, 我们就有时间去看望你妹妹。

这个变体形式的动词结构是: (if) were to+不定式+(主句) would 等+动词不定式。要注意表示非真实的 were to 与表示义务的 am / is / are to 的区别。试观察:

If he were to get in touch with me, I could explain. (假设他跟我联系是非真实条件。)

If he was to get in touch with me, why hasn't he done so? 此句中 he was to get in touch with 表示义务。



语法要点练习

连词成句，注意时态与搭配。

1. my mother / always boil two eggs / in the morning

2. Susan / air the room / now

3. she drink the milk / a minute ago

4. I / already / paint the bookcase

5. the boy / already sharpen his pencils

用 have / has been 或 have / has gone 填空。

- My brother _____ in the army for nearly three years.
- They _____ (never) to Yan'an.
- Miss Green _____ in Beijing since 1997.
- Lucy _____ (always) a good student.
- A: Where _____ Mary _____?
B: I think she _____ to the cinema by herself.
- He _____ to the museum. He was at the museum just now and is now already back.
- She _____ to the library. She _____ at the library for about two hours.
- A: _____ you ever _____ to Sudney?
B: No, I _____ (never be) there.

Lesson 41



语法要点剖析

must 的用法

must 用于肯定陈述句可表示逻辑必然，即表示现在时间说话人的推测。

He must be there.

他一定在那儿。

You must be feeling rather tired.

你一定很累了吧。

You must be joking.

你是在开玩笑吧。

must 也可与不定式完成时连用, 表示说话人对过去时态的推测。

Why isn't he here? He must have missed the train.

他怎么没来? 他一定没赶上火车。

You must have left your handbag in the theater.

你一定是把手提包忘在戏院里了。

注意: 在否定句中通常用 cannot / can't (即通常不用 must not / mustn't) 表示不可能。

He can't be there.

他不可能在那儿。

He can't have missed the train.

他不可能没赶上火车。

📖 have to 的用法

have to 相当于情态动词 must 的含义, 表示义务, 即必须。如: I have to do this. = I must do this. 否定或疑问形式常借助动词 do 的一定形式来表示。

I don't have to do this.

我不需要做这些。

Do you have to do this?

你需要做这些吗?

也可以由 have 的否定形式来表示:

I haven't to do this.

我没有做这件事。

📖 need 的用法

need 作为情态动词, 主要是用于疑问句和否定句。第一, 表示义务, 即必要, 必需。

Need you leave so soon?

你有必要这么早就走吗?

Yes, I need.

是的, 我必须走。

Need you go yet?

你有必要去吗?

No, I needn't.

不必。

第二, 表示逻辑推理。

It needn't be true.

不一定是真的。

It needn't always be my fault.

未必总是我的错。



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的正确时态填空。

1. My mother _____ already _____ (air) the room.
2. I _____ (meet) my friend in Paris last week.
3. _____ you _____ (find) your pen yet?
4. Mr. Jones _____ (drive) to work every day.
5. The boss _____ (leave) yet.
6. It _____ (be) ten o'clock now. I _____ (go) to bed in ten minutes.
7. Winter _____ (be) over. It _____ (get) warm. The days _____ (be) long.
8. She _____ (begin) to learn English three years ago. Now she _____ (speak) good English.
9. The boy _____ (have) a bad cold the day before yesterday. Today he _____ (feel) better.
10. The children usually _____ (do) their homework in the evening. But now they _____ (watch) a football match on TV.
11. I _____ (know) her since she was a little girl.
12. I _____ (not see) him for a long time, but his father often _____ (see) him.
13. My sister _____ (be) not in her room now.
She _____ (still read) in the reading room.
14. I _____ (not finish) my homework yet. I _____ (still do) it.
15. Don't turn off TV. I _____ (still watch) the programme.
16. The mechanics _____ (still repair) my father's car.
17. It _____ (still rain) heavily.
18. The girl _____ (still sing) loudly.

Lesson 42



语法要点剖析

have + 名词代替普通动词

have 可以用于多种情况。它可以有一般动词的种种变化形式，如：has、have、had、having 等。

Have you seen Mary?

你看见玛丽了吗？

No, I haven't.

不，我没有。

I have a headache.

我的头有些痛。

I haven't a headache.

我没有头痛病。

Have you got a headache?

你头痛吗?

have 的另一种用法是 have + 名词代替普通动词表示完成该动作。

Did you have a pleasant walk?

你们愉快地散步了吗?

Yes, we walked round the park.

是的, 我们绕着公园散步了。

Let me have a smell.

让我来闻一闻。

Delta and I have just had a long talk.

我和丹尔特刚进行了一次长谈。

I must have a wash before lunch.

午饭前我得洗一洗。



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的正确时态填空。

- I _____ (read) this book for three times.
- She _____ (dust) the room yesterday.
- The cat is _____ (run) along the wall now.
- _____ you _____ (open) the window yet?
- I _____ (live) in London since 1996.
- A: How long _____ you _____ (study) English?
B: I _____ (study) English for ten months.
- A: Where _____ you _____ (be) ?
B: I _____ (be) to the dentist.
A: _____ he _____ (take) out your bad tooth?
B: Yes, he _____.
- A: I have just heard Peter is in Australia.
B: Oh, _____ you _____ (not know) ? He _____ (fly) out at the beginning of the month.
- A: _____ you _____ (hear) from him? Does he like the life there?
B: Yes, I _____ (get) his letter last week. He _____ (tell) me about his job. But he _____ (not say) whether he liked the life there or not. Perhaps it's too soon to say. He's only been there for three weeks.

选出正确的选项, 使每个句子符合语法规则。

- He had a little trouble _____ his tires.

- A. to fix
C. fixed
2. He can't help but _____ that he was wrong.
A. admit
C. to admit
3. He hurried to school, only _____ it was Sunday.
A. to find
C. found
4. Three hours _____, the meeting was finished.
A. later
C. after
5. Please give children some books _____.
A. to read
C. to be readed
- B. fixing
D. fix
- B. admitting
D. has admitted
- B. finding
D. find
- B. late
D. next
- B. to be read
D. to be reading

Lesson 43



语法要点剖析

can 的用法

1. 表示能力。

Billy is only 9 months old and he can already stand up.

比利只有9个月大，而他已经能站起来了。

John can speak three foreign languages.

约翰能说3门外语。

I can't lift that heavy box.

我不能抬起那个重箱子。

2. 表示许可。

Can I borrow your umbrella?

我可以借用一下你的雨伞吗？

You can use my phone.

你可以用我的电话。

You can't go home now.

你现在不能回家。

3. 表示可能性。

When can you have lunch with me?

你什么时候可以和我一起共进午餐？

I can have lunch with you tomorrow if you like.

如果你愿意,我明天可以与你共进午餐。

Can the news be true?

那条新闻能是真的吗?

He can't have been there.

他不可能曾经到过那儿。

4. 表示建议。

Can I help you?

我能帮你吗?

Can I carry your bag?

我可以帮你拿包吗?

5. 表示请求。

Can you come here a minute, please?

你可以来这里一会儿吗?

Can you do me a favor?

你可以帮我个忙吗?

be able to 的用法

be able to 表示能力与 can 同义,在许多情况下可以交替使用。

I tried again and found I could swim / was able to swim.

我再次努力,就发现自己会游泳了。

As I have enough money, I can / am able to help her.

因为我有足够多的钱,所以可以帮助她。

表示过去的的能力可以用 could 和 was able / were able to,但在肯定句中 could 所表示的能力仅是泛指过去的一般能力:

She could play the piano when she was only six.

在她年纪六岁的时候,她就会弹钢琴。

At that time I could still read without glasses.

在那个时候,我仍然可以不戴眼镜读书。

如果要表示过去做某件具体事情的能力,通常用 was / were able to。

He was able to translate the article without a dictionary.

他可以不用字典翻译文章。

Could he borrow a car?

他能借到车了吗?

Yes, he was able to borrow a car after all.

是的,他最终还是能借到车了。



语法要点练习

用一般过去时或现在完成时填空。

- A: _____ you _____ (have) enough to eat?
B: Yes, I _____ (have) plenty. Thank you.
- We _____ (live) in London for two years and then _____ (go) to Edinburgh.
- A: _____ you _____ (plant) your peas?
B: Yes, I _____ (plant) them on Tuesday.
- You can't go out because you _____ (not finish) your homework yet.
- A: When _____ you _____ (arrive) ?
B: We _____ (arrive) at 2:00.
- My brother _____ (write) several plays. He _____ (just finish) his sixth one.
- Shakespeare _____ (write) a lot of books.
- A: How long _____ you _____ (live) here?
B: We _____ (live) here since 1980.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- Are you interested in _____ English or _____ English?
A. speak; write
B. spoken; written
C. speaking; written
D. spoken; writing
- Could you _____ a photo of us?
A. make
B. get
C. do
D. take
- You _____ succeed if you keep up your good work.
A. must
B. will be sure to
C. must be able
D. are sure to
- I'm busy now. So I can't help _____ the radio.
A. repair
B. repairing
C. think
D. thinking
- I'm glad you've come; I was _____ telephoning you, but you've saved me the trouble now.
A. about to
B. to
C. going to
D. on the point of



语法要点剖析

动名词与不定式

有一些动词如 *start*、*begin*、*continue* 等后面，既可以接动名词又可以接不定式，而且意义没有什么差别。

It began to rain.

开始下雨了。

It began raining.

开始下雨了。

在 *love*、*like*、*prefer* 等动词后面，用不定式和动名词意义有所区别。带不定式时，常表示特定的未来的事件（如正准备做某事或建议做某事）；带动名词形式时，则表示目前正在进行的活动或一般的行为。在 *prefer...to...* 结构中只能用动名词。

I'd like to watch TV.

我（现在）想看电视。

I like watching TV.

我喜欢看电视。

在 *need*、*want* 之后，动名词形式具有被动的含义，相当于被动的不定式。

The windows need cleaning.

这些窗子该擦了。（= *need to be cleaned*）

His shirt needs washing.

他的衬衣该洗了。

介词 *by* 和 *with* 的用法

By 的后面接动名词表示做某事的方式。

Pat turned off the tape recorder by pushing the stop button.

派特按下了停止按钮，关闭了录音机。

by 和 *with* 加名词也是表示用什么方式做某事。

Julia goes to work by bus.

朱莉亚坐公共汽车去上班。

by 的后面可接交通工具或其他的词来表示交通或沟通方式。如：*by boat*、*by bus*、*by car*、*by foot*、*by mail*、*by phone*、*by fax*、*by air*、*by land*、*by sea* 等。

with 是用来表示用某种工具和身体的某个部分做某事。

Andrea stirred her coffee with a spoon.

安德利亚用一个调羹搅拌咖啡。

I cut down a tree with an axe.

我用一把斧头砍倒了大树。
I swept the floor with a broom.
我用扫帚清扫地面。



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的正确时态填空。


- A: When _____ you _____ (meet) him?
B: I _____ (meet) him yesterday evening.
- A: _____ you _____ (be) to London before?
B: Yes, I _____ (spend) my holiday there last year.
A: _____ you _____ (have) a good time?
B: No, it never _____ (stop) raining.
- She _____ (telephone) me tomorrow.
- They _____ (drive) to London yesterday.
- I _____ already _____ (sweep) the floor.
- When _____ she _____ (move) to the country?
- Tom must _____ (have) a haircut tomorrow.
- _____ you _____ (shave) yesterday?
- Mr. Ian _____ (not sell) his house yet.
- Mrs. Jones always _____ (go) to the butcher's on Sunday.
- Susan _____ (speak) to him the day before yesterday.
- I _____ already _____ (eat) a bar of chocolate.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- The meeting _____ now is very important.
A. being held
B. to be held
C. hold
D. held
- The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street but his mother told him _____.
A. not to
B. not to do
C. not do it
D. don't do
- He said the earth _____ around the sun.
A. is moving
B. moved
C. had moved
D. moves
- I practice _____ English every day.
A. speaking
B. to speak
C. talking
D. saying
- The assistant of the bookshop doubted Jim _____ a book.
A. had stolen
B. stolen
C. stole
D. have stolen



语法要点剖析

 被动语态中 by 词组的使用

在被动语态中,当施动者是比较重要的信息时,就使用 by 词组。

This sweater was made by my aunt.

这件毛衣是我婶子织的。

通常被动语态不用 by 词组,因为一般我们使用被动语态时,往往不知道谁是施动者或者施动者无足轻重,不值一提。

That sweater was made in Korea. (by someone.)

那件毛衣是韩国制造的。

Spanish is spoken in Colombia. (by people)

哥伦比亚人说西班牙语。

That house was built in 1940.

那所房子是 1940 年建造的。

Rice is grown in many countries. (by people)

许多国家都在种植水稻。



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的正确时态填空。

1. _____ you _____ (dust) the room yesterday?
2. Mr. Jones _____ (fly) to Rome next week.
3. _____ the train _____ (leave) yet?
4. Jimmy _____ (play) in the garden now.
5. I _____ (have) a holiday next month.
6. I _____ (write) a book at the moment. I _____ (finish) it next month.
7. My family often _____ (go) for a picnic on Sunday. But next Sunday we _____ (stay) at home.
8. It _____ (be) ten o'clock now. I _____ (just finish) my homework. I _____ (go) to bed in ten minutes' time.
9. My brother usually _____ (get) up late. But tomorrow he _____ (get) up early, because his friends _____ (come) to see him.
10. _____ you _____ (be) at home tomorrow afternoon? No, I _____. I _____ (go) to town with my friend.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- The bag must _____ left here by Mary last night.
A. be
B. been left
C. have been
D. had been
- I thought he must _____ the truth of the case.
A. know
B. have known
C. knew
D. had known
- Many people favor _____ more nuclear power plants.
A. to build
B. build
C. built
D. building
- A good administrator must know _____.
A. to be firm
B. to have firmness
C. the way of firmness
D. how to be firm
- When mother went home, Mike told her he _____ his book.
A. lost
B. had lost
C. have lost
D. lose

Lesson 46



语法要点剖析

动词与介词 to、at、for 和 with 的搭配

介词是英语中最活跃的词类之一，特别是一些常用介词搭配组合能力特别强，可用来表示种种不同的意思。

介词和动词的搭配通常有以下四种情况。

1. 动词+介词。

I'm looking for my passport.

我正在找我的护照。

2. 动词+宾语+介词。

The police can charge someone with an offence.

警察可以控告有罪的人。

3. 动词+副词+介词。

It's going on for tea-time.

茶点时间到了。

4. 动词+宾语+副词+介词。

We shouldn't put the dispute down to some misunderstanding.

我们不应该还没有达成共识就放弃争论。

- C. contented
D. convinced
3. If you work hard, you'll get the reward _____ time.
A. in
B. at
C. into
D. with
4. The mountaintop was wrapped _____ mist.
A. up
B. on
C. with
D. in
5. Don't put your glasses _____ the edge of the desk. It may get knocked off.
A. at
B. on
C. in
D. up

Lesson 49



语法要点剖析

复合句的语序

复合句的构成方法是可以把简单句连接在一起。但与并列句不同的是，它的各个组成部分并非同等重要，其中总有一个独立分句（主句）和一个或一个以上的从属分句（从句），主句往往可以独立存在。

复合句可以用两种方法构成。一是用连词把从句和主句连接起来；二是用分词结构或不定式，它们构成复合句的一部分，因为它们可以用从句的形式表现出来。

1. 用连词连接的复合句。

简单的从属连词有：after、although、as、because、before、for、if、since、that、though、till、unless、when (ever)、where (ever)和 while 等。正是这些从属连词决定着主句和从句的语义关系。如：下面两个句子可以通过不同的从属连词连接成不同意义的主从结构：

Air traffic is closely controlled.

空中交通管制很严。

Flying is relatively safe.

坐飞机相对来说要安全一些。

如将第一句作为第二句的条件状语，就是：

If / Provided that / In case / Assuming that air traffic is closely controlled, flying is relatively safe.

如果空中交通管制很严，那么相对来说坐飞机要安全一些。

如以第一句为第二句的原因状语，就是：

As air traffic is closely controlled, flying is relatively safe.

Because / Since / Considering that air traffic is closely controlled, flying is relatively safe.

因为空中交通管制很严，所以相对来说坐飞机要安全一些。

如以第一句为第二句的时间状语，就是：

When / Whenever / While / Once air traffic is closely controlled, flying is relatively safe.

一旦空中交通管制很严，那么相对来说坐飞机就安全一些。

如以第一句为第二句的地点状语，就是：

Where / Wherever air traffic is closely controlled, flying is relatively safe.

哪里空中交通管制严，相对来说哪里坐飞机就安全一些。

如以第一句为第二句的否定条件状语，就是：

Unless air traffic is closely controlled, flying is relatively safe.

除非空中交通管制很严，坐飞机才会相对安全一些。

如以第一句为第二句的让步状语，就是：

Although / Even though air traffic is closely controlled, flying is relatively safe.

尽管/即使空中交通管制很严，但是坐飞机只是相对安全。

或者说：

Whether or not air traffic is closely controlled, flying is relatively safe.

无论空中交通管制是否很严，坐飞机相对来说都安全一些。

2. 分词结构的复合句。

用现在分词结构可以代替时间从句、原因从句、关系从句等。

I got very angry speaking to them.

和他们谈话我变得非常生气。

Feeling tired, I went to bed earlier than usual.

我觉得很累，所以睡得比平时早。

The train arriving at 8 o'clock is from Beijing.

8点到的这趟列车是从北京来的。

3. 不定式结构的复合词。

I borrowed some money to get a new car.

为了买辆新车，我借了些钱。

To get into university you have to pass a number of examinations.

要进入大学，你必须通过一系列考试。



语法要点练习

间接引语改为直接引语。

1. Mary says that she has finished her homework.

2. The children say that they have never been to London.

3. The mechanics say that I need a new car.

4. Mrs. Blake says that she is waiting for a bus.

5. Tom says that Mary can speak English very well.

6. Mr. West says that he will sell that house.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- I want to know _____.
A. what the word mean
B. what does the word mean
C. what the word means
D. what did the word mean
- You must admit _____ the mistakes which you shouldn't.
A. having
B. having made
C. making
D. make
- Before you go to work you should turn the lights _____ in order to save electricity.
A. in
B. on
C. off
D. down
- When he raised his advice, the teacher shook _____ head to mean that he didn't agree with it.
A. his
B. the
C. ×
D. a
- He talks as if he _____.
A. knows all about it
B. has known all about it
C. knew all about it
D. knowing all about it

Lesson 50



语法要点剖析

动态动词和表态动词

英语中动词按词汇意义可分为动态动词和表态动词。大多数动词是动态动词。动态动词既可以用于进行时，也可以用于非进行时。

It is raining.

天正在下雨。

It never rains but it pours.

不雨则已，一雨倾盆。

而表态动词通常只用于非进行时。

It doesn't matter.

没有关系。

而不能说 *It isn't mattering.*

表态动词是表示静止状态的动词，它们通常用于一般现在时而不用于现在进行时。如：
appear、appreciate、believe、feel、forget、hear、know、like、look、notice、remember、resemble、
see、think、understand。除了这些动词之外，另外有些表示所属关系以及喜好、憎恶、需要
等感情的动词通常也只用于一般现在时而不用于现在进行时。这些动词包括：belong to、
consist of、contain、desire、detest、dislike、hate、hope、love、matter、mean、mind、need、
want、wish 等。它们往往表示通常的状态而不是具体动作。

I refuse to listen to anyone who sings pop songs.

我拒绝听任何人唱流行歌曲。

We have friends all over the world.

我们的朋友遍天下。

This rule applies to everyone.

这个规章制度适用于所有人。

This camera belongs to me.

这个照相机是我的。

She doesn't hear very well.

她的听觉不好。

I can see a plane flying in the sky.

我能看见天上正飞过一架飞机。

I believe we have met before.

我确信我们以前见过面。

Mr. Hunt knows Chinese.

亨特先生会汉语。

I need a new hat.

我需要一顶新帽子。

Why is she wearing that dress?

她为什么穿那件衣服?

I expect she likes it.

我想她喜欢它。



语法要点练习

把下列句子改写为间接引语。

1. The boy says, "I feel thirsty."

2. Mrs. Jones says, "I have a bad cold."

3. He needs a haircut. (He knows...)

4. She says, "I must buy a new car."

5. My father says, "We need a new house."

将下列句子改为感叹句。

1. He is a clever boy.

2. This is a lovely dress.

3. They are wonderful actors.

4. It is a high building.

5. It is a terrible film.

6. These are beautiful pictures.

Lesson 51



语法要点剖析

一般过去时

一般过去时所表示的过去时间与现在时间不发生关系。因此，用一般过去时表示的动作或状态都已成为过去，现已不复存在。试比较：

She lived in Rome for a long time.

她曾经在罗马住过很长一段时间。（现在不在了）

She has lived in Rome for a long time.

她已经在罗马住了很长一段时间。（现在仍在罗马）

一般过去时还可以用在句型中，表示现在时间和将来时间。主要有以下几种情况。

1. 表示婉转语气。

I wondered if you'd go with me.

我想知道你是否愿意和我一起走。

上述句子也能用于一般现在时，但语气不如用过去时婉转。这一用法只限于 want、wonder、think、hope 等几个少数动词。

2. 在 as if、as though、it's time、if only、wish、would rather 之后，以及某些条件句中，表示一种假定或主观设想。

He acted as if he wanted to make trouble.

他装作想惹麻烦的样子。

It's time we were leaving.

是我们该离开的时间了。

I wish you could drive a car.

我希望你会开车。

I'd rather you told me the truth.

我宁可你跟我讲真话。

If I were in your place, I would accept his offer.

如果我是你，我就会接受他的提议。

一般过去时也可以用于时间状语从句中。

When did she hear a noise?

她什么时候听到响声的?

She heard it when she walked forward.

她在向前走时听到的。

在一段文字中，初次使用一般过去时的时候通常要有明确的时间状语，随后的叙述则可以不一定使用时间状语；如果不加 *before*、*after* 等词，过去的动作就被认为是按照所描述的顺序发生的。

One afternoon, she set out from the coast in a small boat and was caught in a storm. Towards evening, the boat struck a rock and the girl jumped into the sea.

一天下午，她乘小船从海岸出发，遇上了风暴。天将黑时，小船撞在了一块礁石上，姑娘跳进了海里。



语法要点练习

请将下面的祈使句改为直接引语。

1. Don't play football after school.

2. Don't be late for class.

3. Don't drop the vase.

4. Don't speak here.

5. Please tell them the story in English.

6. Get up early.

7. Sweep the floor, please.

8. Go out and see it.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- I learnt to _____ a bicycle when I was six years old.
A. conduct B. drive
C. guide D. ride
- When she woke _____, she found herself in a hospital.
A. back B. away
C. up D. off
- Henry looked very much _____ when he was caught cheating in the biology exam.
A. embarrassed B. discouraged
C. shy D. disappointed
- I felt _____ for what I did.
A. embarrass B. embarrassed
C. embarrassing D. embarrassment
- He was absent from school _____ but not often.
A. never B. seldom
C. occasionally D. ever

Lesson 52



语法要点剖析

现在完成时和现在完成进行时

1. 现在完成时的用法。

现在完成时由 **have / has + 动词过去分词** 构成，有两个主要用法，即**已完成**和**未完成**用法。
已完成用法是指动作或过程发生在说话之前某个没有明确说出的过去时间（常指最近的过去时间），现在已经完成了，并与现在的情况有联系。

He's turned off the light.（含义是：灯在一个过去时间被关掉，说话时仍然关着。）

未完成用法是指动作或状态从过去某时开始，持续到现在，可能继续下去，也可能刚刚结束。

He's lived here since 1960.（含义是：他从1960年来到这里居住，至今还住在这里，偶尔也可以根据上下文理解为刚刚搬走。）

这两种用法的主要区别在于：**已完成**用法通常不和表示一段时间的状语连用，而**未完成**用法通常与表示一段时间的 **since** 和 **for** 结构连用。

- A. should be; was
C. was; was
5. But this does not matter, as he has often remarked, one is never
A. too old to learn
C. so old to learn
- B. be; be
D. was; should
B. too old to learning
D. so old to learning

Lesson 53



语法要点剖析

一般过去时、现在完成时与现在完成进行时

1. 一般过去时通常被称为确定的过去。这种确定的过去主要通过以下三种方式予以明确：第一种方式是使用确定的时间状语。

World War I broke out in 1914.

第一次世界大战在 1914 年爆发。

He saw a film last night.

他昨晚看电影去了。

They sold their house when he left.

当他离开时，他们就把房子卖了。

第二种方式是使用上下文。

I've been to Italy once, and I loved it.

我去过意大利一次，我很喜欢它。

Mr. Turner isn't in. He went out.

特纳先生不在，他出去了。

第三种方式是既不用时间状语，也没有表示过去时间的上下文，但在说话人看来，这种过去的时间是不言自明的。

Did the postman bring any letters for me?

邮递员来过吗？

2. 现在完成时表示不确定的过去，时间状语可以不表示出来，也可以用 *ever*、*never*、*before (now)* 予以强调。

I've seen this before.

我以前见过这个。

He has never been abroad.

他从未出国过。

Have you ever been to Beijing?

你去过北京吗？

它也可以用来指最近的过去，常用 *already*、*just*、*lately*、*recently*、*yet* 等状语予以明确。

1. I _____ (get) up very early yesterday morning.
2. It's raining now. They _____ (stay) at home.
3. It will rain tomorrow. They _____ (hold) the party indoors.
4. I think you _____ (not wait) for him.
5. He _____ (go) to school on foot every day.
6. I _____ (not water) the garden every day last summer.
7. "Soon he _____ (go) to sleep" means "Soon he _____ (fall) asleep."
8. His grandpa _____ (be) dead for ten years.
9. I think your bike needs _____ (repair) .
10. He remembered he had _____ (put) the football under his bed.

用括号中形容词的原级、比较级或最高级填空。

1. This question is _____ (difficult) than that one.
2. Hans' new car is _____ (expensive) than mine.
3. Sally is the _____ (old) student in our class.
4. It's very _____ (warm) in spring here.
5. This refrigerator is _____ (small) than that one.

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. The room was a _____ of old and new styles.

A. mix	B. mixed
C. mixture	D. mixer
2. You must pay attention to the traffic _____ along the road.

A. signs	B. marks
C. things	D. matters
3. As a _____ of fact, talking to friends is nice but being alone is also enjoyable.

A. thing	B. business
C. matter	D. fair
4. We were all dismayed _____ his refusal to go together with us.

A. at	B. on
C. for	D. of
5. As the man tried to swing the speedboat round, the steering wheel _____ in his hands.

A. came on	B. came along
C. came across	D. came away



语法要点剖析

used to 和 would

used to 和 would 都是用来表示过去存在，但现在结束了的习惯。但是 would 常用在故事的开头。试比较：

We used to swim every day when we were children.

我们还是小孩子的时候天天去游泳。

We would run down to the lake and jump into the river.

我们要跑到湖边跳进小河里。

说到 used to 的否定形式，它的否定形式一般有两种：一是 usedn't to，另一个是 didn't use to。但有时也可用否定词来构成。

He never used to express the same idea.

他以前从不会表达同一个意思。

最佳疑问结构：Did he use to / didn't he use to? 但有时候 Used / Usedn't he to 也是可以的。

以下是 used to 与 would 一些用法的比较：

used to 表示过去的习惯。would 是另一个用于描述过去经常性行为的词，它与 used to 有时可以互换，有时则不可以，而且 would 需要指出具体时间，used to 则不需要。

1. 当 used to 暗示与现在的对照时，不可用 would 替换。

I used to drink heavily, but I have given up drinking now.

我过去喝酒很厉害，但我现在已戒了。

I never used to eat a large breakfast, but I do now.

我过去早饭吃得不多，可现在我吃得很多。

2. 当 used to 描写过去的状态时，也不可 with would 互换，would 只表示过去特有的习惯或行为。

I used to be a waiter, but now I'm a taxi-driver.

我过去是个侍者，但现在我是出租车司机。

They used to own a car.

他们过去有辆车。

3. 当 used to 不强调与现在的对比时，可与 would 互换。

What sort of things did she like doing as a girl?

她小时候喜欢做什么事？

She used to / would climb trees whenever she could.

她一有机会就爬树。



语法要点练习

按括号中的要求改写下列句子。

1. There isn't any milk in the bottle. (no+名词)

2. There isn't any coffee in the tin. (no+名词)

3. I haven't got any bread. (no)

4. I can't swim. He can't swim. (neither)

5. She likes ice cream. I like ice cream. (so)

Lesson 56



语法要点剖析

比较结构的修饰语

1. as...as 结构之前可用 almost、quiet、just (about)、nearly、twice、by no means、not half 等表示程度的修饰语修饰。

He is not half as intelligent as his brother.

他不如他兄弟一半聪明。

This week has been almost as rainy as last week.

这周几乎和上周下雨一样多。

2. more than 结构之前可用(so) very much、far、(quite) a lot、a great deal、(just) a bit、rather、still、somewhat 等词语和表示度量、倍数、百分比等名词词组作修饰语。

She has made much greater progress this term than last term.

和上学期相比,她这学期已经有了很大的进步。

This package is five kilos heavier than that one.

这个包裹比那个重 5 公斤。


3. 修饰最高比较结构的可用 by far、nearly、by no means、next、second 等。

Wang Tao is by far the fastest runner in our school.

到现在为止,王涛是我们学校跑得最快的选手。

My hometown will be the second largest city in the province.

我的家乡将成为我们省的第二大城市。

 **the same as 的比较结构**

the same as 表示与……相同/同样。

Our TV is the same as yours.

我们的电视机和你们的一样。

You've made the same mistake as Tom.

你和汤姆犯了同样的错误。

有时 the same 可以单独使用，不带 as。

My mother is much younger than yours.

我妈妈比你妈妈年轻得多。

She isn't! They're about the same age.

不是的！她们岁数差不多。

 **different from 的比较结构**

different from 表示与……不同，different 前面可加 very、much、a little 等修饰语。

Is French food very different from Italian food?

法国食品与意大利食品区别非常大吗？

A Frenchman could tell you better than I can!

法国人可以更好地回答你！

We're planning something different this year from what we did last year.

我们今年计划做些与去年不同的事。

German cars are quite different from Japanese car.

德国造的汽车与日本造的汽车很不一样。




语法要点练习

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. We _____ (have) a meeting when he came last week.
2. She _____ (dust) the windows at that moment.
3. Alice _____ (write) a letter at 9 this morning.
4. My wife _____ (wash) the clothes while I _____ (read) the newspaper.
5. — _____ you _____ (finish) reading the book?
— Yes, I _____ (read) the book the whole morning.
6. She _____ (be) at the butcher's last Friday.
7. Tommy _____ (drink) milk now.
8. He cut himself while he _____ (shave).
9. The train _____ (leave) when I was buying the tickets.
10. The phone rang when I _____ (wash) the dishes.


 语法要点剖析


 用于描写人物的介词 in 和 with

介词 in 和 with 常常被用来描写人与物之间的关系。

A man in a white jacket is coming toward you.

穿白夹克衫的人正向你走来。

I mean the man over there with a scar on the face.

我是指那边脸上有疤痕的人。

这里 in 是表示穿, 戴的意思, 而 with 是有的意思。我们还可以用 with 表示携带或伴随的意思。

John looks very handsome in that uniform, doesn't he?

约翰穿那套制服时看上去非常英俊, 是不是?

He looks handsome in anything.

他穿任何衣服看上去都很英俊。

The man with a beard over there is Sam.


那边那个留胡子的人是萨姆。

Do you see the man with the umbrella?

你看见拿雨伞的那个人了吗?

There was a copper ashtray with a copper elephant on the rim.

这个铜烟灰缸有个铜象镶嵌的边。


 表示地点和位置的介词和副词 in、at 和 off

at 通常用于表示居住地点和某个停留地点、工作地点等。而 in 则表示里面或包围的含义。

I stopped at London on the way to New York.

去纽约的途中, 我曾在伦敦停留。

I live in London.

我住在伦敦。

off 常与动词连用, 表示位置的变化, 即与……分离, 可以翻译为脱掉、脱落等, 其反义词为 on。

Why doesn't he take off his hat?

他为什么不拿下帽子?

He says he wants to keep it on.

他说他想戴着。

He took the cup off the shelf.

他从架子上取下茶杯。



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的正确时态填空。

1. My uncle _____ (be) to London twice.
2. He _____ (fall) off his bike when he _____ (ride) to school.
3. I _____ (lose) my bike. So I have to buy a new one.
4. I _____ (not go) much farther before I caught them up.
5. Look! How fast Mary _____ (run)!
6. He bought a new car after he _____ (sell) his old one.
7. She _____ (see) the program after she had turned it on.
8. They _____ (sweep) the floor when I arrived.
9. After she had finished the housework, she _____ (go) out.
10. I _____ (make) an appointment before I went to the dentist.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. Phyllis entered _____ the examination _____ any hope at all of passing.
A. for; without
B. into; with
C. for; in
D. into; at
2. —I didn't do well in the exam. How about you?
—I did _____ you.
A. not better than
B. as well as
C. no worse than
D. no better than
3. I met an old friend of mine _____ the entrance of the cinema.
A. on
B. at
C. in
D. to
4. It is said _____ our teacher will go to Beijing University next year.
A. what
B. who
C. that
D. when
5. The runners are rushing toward the finish line and people are watching _____ excitement.
A. in
B. at
C. of
D. for



语法要点剖析

由 get 与过去分词构成的被动语态

有时 get 后也可以接过去分词构成被动语态,这种被动语态一般用于口语中。动词 get 后的过去分词有些像形容词,描述句子主语的属性。

I am getting tired. Let's stop working.

我已经累了。咱们停止工作吧。

Steve and Rita got married last month.

史蒂夫和雷塔上个月结婚了。

注意 get used to 这一特殊结构。它的意义和用法类似于 be used to 和 be accustomed to。

I just moved from Florida to Alaska. I have never lived in a cold climate before, but I am getting used to (accustomed to) the cold weather here.

我刚刚从佛罗里达州搬到阿拉斯加。以前我从没在寒冷的气候下生活过,但是我现在正在习惯这里的寒冷天气。

I get used to living in a big city.

我习惯了住在大城市。

注意: get used to 后面接名词或动名词。

It is said that... 结构

用 It is said that... 结构表示说话者不是非常有把握。用于这种被动语态的动词除了 say 之外,还有 believe、know、find、fear、think 等。

It is feared that many lives have been lost in the train crash.

在这次列车事故中,恐怕有不少人丧生。

It is said that there is a great deal of oil in Africa.

据说非洲有大量的石油。

除了 It is said that... 这种结构外,上面的句子还可以变成另一种形式的被动句,其意义不变。它的结构为 There / 名词主语 / 代词主语 + 被动语态 + 带 to 的不定式。

There is said to be great deal of oil in Africa.

据说非洲有大量石油。

Dan is said to be the most intelligent student in his class.

据说丹是他们班级里最聪明的学生。



语法要点练习

将下列句子变成复数形式。

1. The gentleman is going to speak to us.

2. This lady comes from China.

3. That child is lovely.

4. His life was very interesting.

5. My wife is very beautiful.

6. That knife isn't very sharp.

7. This shelf is clean.

8. This loaf of bread is fresh.

Lesson 59



语法要点剖析

no 和 none

no 是个限定词，可以用在单数（可数的和不可数的）名词和复数名词前面。它的意思和 not a 或者 not any 几乎一样。它可以代替这些词语，用在一个句子的开头，或者当我们要强调否定含义的时候，可以用在句子的其他地方。

No cigarette is completely harmless.

没有什么香烟是完全无害的。

I can't get there—there's no bus.

我到不了那里——没有公共汽车。

Sorry I can't stop—I've got no time.

对不起，我不能停下来——我没有时间。

nobody、no one、nothing 和 nowhere 的用法相似。只有当一个名词前面没有冠词、物主词或者指示词的时候，才可以用 no。（no 和 any 相似——它不能和另一个限定词连用）。在

the、my、your 等词和 this、that 等词前面，应该用 none of。none of 的意思是 not any of，它和 no 一样，可用在一个句子的开头，或者当我们要强调否定含义的时候，用在句子的其他地方。

None of the furniture got wet, fortunately.

家具一件也没有弄湿，真是走运。

I liked none of that music.

那样的音乐我一点也不喜欢。

He's paid none of his bills.

他欠的许多账一笔也没还。

none of 还可以用在代词前面，而 none 可以单独作代词用。

None of them came in time.

他们谁也没及时到。

none of 和复数名词连用的时候，动词可以是单数，也可以是复数，在非正式的文体中更常使用复数的动词。

None of her relations are / is interested.

她的亲戚没有一个表示关心。

 表示目的的几种方式: to、in order to、so as to、so that、in order that

I went to live in France to / in order to / so as to learn French.

我去法国居住，以便学习法语。

I shut the door quietly, so as not to / in order not to wake the baby.

为了不惊醒婴儿，我轻轻地关上门。

I've arrived early so that / in order that I may get the tickets.

我到得早，以便能买到票。

I bought a new car in order that / so that my wife might learn to drive.

我买了辆新车，以便我夫人能学习驾驶。



语法要点练习

连词成句，注意形容词与动词的变化。

1. this box / be large / than / that one

2. I / already / see the film

3. she / be at the grocer's yesterday

4. he / go to Sydney / next week

5. it / must be / the film star I like

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- I need one more stamp before my collection _____.
A. has completed B. completes
C. has been completed D. is completed
- _____ what he was doing, the boy put his books instead of the wood into the fire.
A. Knowing B. Known
C. Unknown D. Not knowing
- The films made by Disney _____ all over the world.
A. is used to show B. is used to showing
C. used to be shown D. used to show
- The production of our country has increased _____ 20%.
A. by B. to
C. at D. for
- We spent weeks _____ games.
A. play B. to play
C. playing D. to playing

Lesson 60



语法要点剖析

现在进行时表示将要发生的事

在英语中，现在进行时也可以用来表示为将来安排好的活动或事件。这种用法通常需要一个表示时间的状语（往往是不久的将来）。

We're spending next winter in Australia.

明年冬天我们将要在澳大利亚度过。

arrive、come、go、leave 等动词的进行时经常有这种用法，表示行程安排有关的将达到，将离去等意思。

A relation of yours is coming to see you.

您的一个亲戚就要来看您了。

He's leaving tomorrow afternoon.

他明天下午离开。

He's arriving this evening.

他将于今天傍晚到达。

语法要点练习

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. Who _____ (take) my basket away?
_____ you _____ (know) ?
2. Somebody wants _____ (see) you, Mr. Smith.
3. I'll go out and _____ (take) a walk in the park.
4. Where _____ they _____ (put) their bikes yesterday?
5. She began _____ (feel) a little afraid.
6. Joan usually _____ (watch) TV before she _____ (go) to bed.
7. What _____ they _____ (do) now?
8. If he _____ (come) tomorrow morning I _____ (give) him the present.

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. Our motherland belongs to the _____ countries still.
A. developing
B. developed
C. develops
D. to develop
2. Weather _____, we will permit you _____ in the woods.
A. permitting; to go hunting
B. having been permitted; go to hunt
C. permitted; go to hunting
D. having permitted; to go hunting
3. The students will hand in their papers _____ the bell rings.
A. a moment
B. at moment
C. the moment
D. in a moment
4. He will ring us later today. He _____ his exam results by then.
A. Will receive
B. will have received
C. has received
D. receives
5. The lamplight struck him _____.
A. in the face
B. at his face
C. at the face
D. in his face



语法要点剖析

It is the first time that... 结构

在 It is the first time + that 分句 结构中, 当主句动词为 is / will be 时, that 分句动词一律用现在完成时; 引导词 that 可以省略。

It is the first time I've been here.

这是我第一次到这里。

Don't forget, it'll be the first time I've spoken in public.

不要忘了, 这将是我第一次在公共场合发表演讲。

当主句动词为 was 时, that 分句的动词通常用过去完成时, 偶尔也可用一般过去时; 如果有明确的时间状语, 而说话时这个时间尚未成为过去, 偶尔还可以用现在完成时。

It was the first time she'd been at a summer school and she thoroughly enjoyed it.

这是她第一次参加夏令营, 她过得十分快乐。

It was the first time this year he hadn't / hasn't worked on a Saturday.

这是他今年第一次周六不工作。

在上述结构中, 主句的主语还可以用 this、this evening、yesterday 等; 这种结构中的 first 也可使用其他序数, time 还可以由其他名词代替, that 分句中的动词形式同上。

This is the tenth time that...

This evening will be the first time (that)...

Yesterday was the second time that...

It's the first month that...



语法要点练习

将下列句子改成用 it 作形式主语的句子。

1. Reading in bed is no good.

2. To walk on such a road is dangerous.

3. Talking like that is no use.

4. That they'll come on time is doubtful.

5. That we have walked to the wrong way is undoubtful.

他知道他以前见过她。

2. 表示一个动作或状态在某一时间之前已经开始，一直延续到这一过去时间，而且到那时还未结束，仍有继续下去的可能性。

By six o'clock they had worked twelve hours.

到6点他们已经工作了12个小时了。

She said that she had made much progress since he came here.

她说自从他来之她已经有了很大的进步。

过去完成进行时

过去完成进行时由 *had been + -ing* 分词构成。它的主要用法与现在完成进行时的用法相仿，只是时间推到了过去。它主要用于强调过去更早的某一段时间内一直在进行，并对过去某一时刻产生结果。过去完成进行时也可用来表示过去经常重复的动作。

I'd been working for some time when he called.

他来电话的时候我已经工作一段时间了。

Jill was angry. Delta had been phoning her every night for a whole week.

吉尔生气了。整整一个星期，丹尔特每天晚上都给他打电话。

We had been waiting for her for two hours by the time she came.

她来的时候，我们已经等她两个小时了。

She was very tired. She had been typing letters all day.

她很累了。她整天都在打信件。

I realized that I'd been overworking, so I decided to take a couple of days' holiday.

我知道我已经额外完成工作了，所以我决定休息两天。

How long had it been raining before you shut the window?

在你们关窗户的时候，已经下多长时间的雨了？

有时过去完成进行时和过去完成时可以替换使用。但口语中倾向于使用过去完成进行时。

I'd been working for three hours when he called.

他打电话时，我已经连续工作了3个小时。（我还在工作）

I'd worked for three hours when he called.

他打电话时，我已经工作了3个小时。（我已经停止工作）

但需要表示某个工作已经完成时，只能用过去完成时。

When I arrived, they'd already put the fire out.

我到达时，他们已经把火扑灭了。



语法要点练习

把下列直接引语改写为间接引语。

1. Mary said, "I'm going to Paris."

2. My mother said, "I have cooked the meal."

3. He said, "I've finished my homework."

4. Miss Marsh said, "I'm going to retire."

5. The old man said, "I'm too tired."

6. He said, "I'm watching television."

7. She told me, "My father flew to London."

8. Susan said, "I typed the letter."

9. He told me, "I like black coffee."

10. She said, "I sharpened the pencils."

11. The monitor said: "We want to help Charles."

12. He said, "My father is watching TV now."

13. Jim told her, "It's an American film and it costs a lot of money."

14. She told me, "I have given you a picture."

15. We said, "We're hungry."

16. The boy said, "This is the best way."

17. A woman said, "The purse is mine."

18. Mr. West told me, "I have sold the car."



语法要点剖析

祈使句的间接引语

在 Lesson 15 和 Lesson 39 中，我们学习了陈述句和疑问句变为间接引语的情况，它们基本上都是引述词+间接宾语+从句的结构。

He asked if Mr. Gilbert's operation had been successful.

他问吉尔伯特先生的手术是否成功。

祈使句的情况有所不同。引述祈使句多半采用动词+宾语不定式结构。常见的引述动词有 ask、beg、tell、urge、warn、remind、advise 等。这些动词后往往有间接宾语。

“*Leave the room quietly.*”

→ *He told me to leave the room quietly.*

他告诉我离开房间时轻一点儿。

“*Be careful with the dog.*”

→ *He warned you to be careful with the dog.*

他告诉你们小心那条狗。

引述表示命令的祈使句时，可以用动词+that 分句结构，that 分句中谓语动词通常为 be to +不定式或 have got to +不定式。

“*Don't drive too fast.*”

→ *He told me that I wasn't to drive too fast.*

他告诉我不要开得太快。

“*Fill in the form.*”

→ *She said I had got to fill in this form.*

她让我去填表。

在转述这类祈使句的否定形式时，必须将 not 放在带 to 的不定式之前。

I advise you not to buy her anything.

我建议你别给她买任何东西。

引述表示建议、劝告的祈使句时，可以用 suggest / say + that 分句或 suggest + 现在分词结构等。

“*You must help him!*”

你们必须帮助他！

He still insisted that we should help him.

他仍然坚决要求我们必须帮助他。

“*Let's stay here till the storm has passed.*”

让我们呆在这里直到暴风雨过去。

→ *He suggested that we should stay here till the storm had passed.*

他建议我们呆在这里直到暴风雨过去。

或者为:

→*He suggested staying here till the storm had passed.*

他建议呆在这里直到暴风雨过去。



语法要点练习

用现在完成时填空。

1. He _____ (just make) the beds.
2. Steve _____ (just return) from America.
3. Jim _____ (just meet) his girl friend at the airport.
4. _____ Sue _____ (eat) all the cream cakes?
5. Billy _____ (just get) a letter from his parents.
6. Sorry, Mum. I _____ (just break) windows.
7. _____ he _____ (already hand) his paper to Mr. White?
8. Jim _____ (just take) the dog for a walk.

把下列直接引语改写为间接引语。

1. Hans said, "I can swim."

2. My mother said, "I will go to the butcher's."

3. She told me, "I can't cook."

4. She said, "I may retire."

5. The actress said, "I may make a new film."

6. Penny said, "I will type the letter."

7. He said, "I can change the note."

8. Tom said, "We have to buy it on installments."

9. My father said, "We can't afford it."

10. Hans said, "I may travel by air."



语法要点剖析

条件句 (3)

在 Lesson 16 的语法中, 我们学习了用第一类条件句表示将来很可能发生的事。

If you park your car in the wrong place, a traffic policeman will soon find it.

一旦你把汽车停错了地方, 交通警察很快就会发现。

在 Lesson 40 的语法中, 我们学习了用第二类条件句谈论想象中的情况或描写完全不可能的事。

If you ate more and talked less, we would both enjoy our dinner!

如果你多吃点、少说点, 我们两个都会吃得很好。

第三类条件句是表示与过去事实相反的非真实条件句。这种条件句的基本形式是: if 从句需用过去完成时, 主句用 would have / should have + 过去分词。

第三类条件句在 if 从句里设想纯粹想象的事情, 在主句里讲述想象的结果。它与第二类条件句有一定的相似之处。但是, 第三类条件句所谈的是没有或永远不可能有的结果, 因为它们指的是过去没有过的事情。它们是所谓的假设条件句。

If it had rained, we would have stayed at home.

要是下雨, 我们就会呆在家里了。

If we had caught the 10 o'clock train, we would have got there by lunch time.

如果我们坐 10 点的火车, 早在午饭时就到那儿了。

We would / might / could have called you if we had known your telephone number.

要是知道你的电话号码, 我早就给你打电话了。

I didn't feel well; that's why I didn't go with him.

我之所以没跟你去是因为感觉不舒服。

So if you'd felt well you'd have gone with him, would you?

你要是感觉好的话, 就跟他去了, 是不是?

You didn't tell me to. If you'd told me to, I'd have paid him of course.

你也没告诉我, 否则我一定付给他钱。



语法要点练习

把下列句子改为被动语态。

1. My aunt is making my coat now.

2. I post a letter to my parents every month.

3. They told me to be there before 6.

4. The policemen caught two thieves last Sunday.

5. You can't go into the room. Father is mopping the floor.

6. Jane gave us a lecture last week.

7. I make the bed every day.

8. Before English class, we always sing an English song.

9. My mother gave me a book.

10. She has found her pen.

11. I moved the table.

12. Mary has typed the letter.

Lesson 65



语法要点剖析

表示“应该”和“必须”的情态助动词 **must**、**have to**、**should** 和 **ought to**。 **must** 和 **have to** 均可表示必须，不同的是：

1. **must** 表示说话人的主观看法，**have to** 表示客观的需要。

You must come to the office at eight in the morning.

你必须在早上 8 点来到办公室。

You have to produce your passport when I come in.

我来时你得准备好护照。

2. **must** 表示必须的意思时，只有现在时，过去形式用 **had to**，而表示将来的时间要用 **will have to**。

We will have to be told the truth.

我必须被告知事实真相。

I had to go to the dentist yesterday about my bad tooth.

我昨天牙太疼了，必须去看牙医。

should 作为情态动词时，表示：

1. 应当。

I should stop smoking.

我应该戒烟。

You should get some rest; you've been working very hard lately.

你工作太辛苦了，该休息了。

You've spelt it wrong. There should be another "r".

你拼错了，还应该有一个“r”。

2. 表示委婉地陈述自己的意见。

I should like to have a talk with you.

我应该与你谈一谈。

I should advise you to pay more attention to state affairs.

我建议你在正事上用点儿心。

3. **should+have+过去分词**表示某事本应在过去做，但没有做。

You should have done your homework.

你应该把作业做完了。(实际上没有做完)

The project should have been completed last month.

工程本应在上月完工。(实际上没有完工)

ought to 一般用来表示道义上的职责、义务和需要。在大多数情况下，可以被 should 取代；就这两个词来说，ought to 更具有强调的作用。

Teachers ought to be honored.

应该尊重教师。

I knew that I ought not to be honored.

我知道我没有必要被尊重。

Ought we to do it at once?

我们应该现在做吗？

He ought to have returned by now.

这会儿他该回来了。

I ought to wash them, but I'm not going to!

我应该把它们洗了，不过我不打算洗！



语法要点练习

将下列主动语态的句子改为被动语态。

1. He has opened the box.

2. My mother will boil an egg for me.

3. Someone has eaten the cake.

4. She will wash the clothes.
5. He will paint the bookcase.
6. They can't change the note.
7. Hans repaired the car.
8. My sister has emptied the basket.
9. He has sharpened the pencils.
10. I shut the door just now.
11. She has swept the floor.

Lesson 66



语法要点剖析

使役动词 have 的用法

have 作为完全动词可以构成使役式，其形式为：

have + 名词或宾格代词 + 动词的过去分词

由于 have 是完全动词，所以其疑问句与否定句由 do/did 构成。与被动语态相似，使役式动词着重强调的是对某物（或某人）做了什么而不是某人做了什么。

I'm repairing my car.

我在修理自己的车。

My car is being repaired.

我的汽车正在检修。

I'm having my car repaired.

我正在让别人修理我的汽车。

Tom had his leg broken when playing football.

汤姆在踢足球时把腿伤着了。

He had his money stolen on the bus.

他在车上丢了钱。

I really must have my watch repaired.

我真该把表修修了。



语法要点练习

用下列短语或词语的正确形式填空。

concern convince at large take seriously claims

- What do you think about Mary? She _____ to be the cleverest student in class.
—I don't think she is highly intelligence.
- Essex country police are still searching for the madman who is _____ in the forest.
- These pieces of evidence are extremely important. They should _____.
- A magazine had been stolen from the reading-room and Tom was suspected of the theft.
—But I'm still _____ of his honesty.
- How was the examination, Dick?
—Well I think I passed in maths, but failed in English. Some of the questions were too difficult for me.
—I'm sure they _____ you.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- The truth is as clear as _____.
A. crystal
B. crystallize
C. crystallized
D. crystallization
- I met an old friend of mine _____ the entrance of the cinema.
A. on
B. at
C. in
D. to
- So fast _____ that he can catch up with his classmate.
A. he was
B. did he run
C. does he run
D. runs he
- He was interested in the things and persons _____ he saw abroad.
A. who
B. whom
C. which
D. that
- Don't _____ the children to do too much homework.
A. have
B. make
C. let
D. force


 语法要点剖析


 can、be able to 和 manage to 的比较

can 用来表示现在的能力；将来的能力通常用 will / shall be able to 来表示。

I can't remember where I've seen him.

我想不起来我在什么地方见过他。

I can sing some songs, but I can't play the piano.

我会唱一些歌，但我不会弹钢琴。

No one can answer the question.

没人能回答这个问题。

Monica will be able to walk in a few weeks.

莫尼卡几周后就能走路。

Jane can't swim yet. she'll be able to swim in a few months' time.

简不会游泳。再过几个月，她就会游泳了。

过去的的能力通常用 was / were (not) able to 表示。can 的过去式形式 could 泛指过去能力，但不能用于特定的某一能力。

When I was young, I could / was able to climb any trees in the forest.

小时候，什么树我都能爬上去。

Although the pilot was badly hurt, he was able to explain what had happened.

飞行员虽然受伤了，但仍可以告诉我们发生了什么。(不能说 He could explain.)

上述这种用法上的区别不存在于否定句中。在否定句中 couldn't 与 was / were not able to 可以互换使用。

Perhaps she couldn't / was not able to get away from the office.

她也许不能离开办公室。

表示一个阶段延续至今的能力，用 have / has been able to。

I'm sorry I haven't been able to answer your letter.

非常抱歉，我不能给你回信。

表示能力的另一种方式是用 manage to do。在表示成功地完成过去某个动作时，它经常代替 be able to。与 be able to 相比，它更强调虽然困难很大，但仍能……这种含义。

He finished the job yesterday.

他昨天把工作做完了。(陈述一个事实)

He was able to finish the job yesterday.

他昨天把工作做完了。(表示可能)

He managed to finish the job yesterday.

他昨天设法把工作做完了。(暗示克服了不少困难)



用所给的词或词组按照例子造句。

1. I wonder why he left the house without saying goodbye to the host.
without

2. Instead of giving us a help, he gave all kinds of obstacles to our work.
instead of

3. Apart from a few slight faults, he almost did nothing in the house.
apart from

4. Apart from cooking the meal, he hadn't much work all afternoon.
apart from

5. She is particularly interested in finding faults with others.
interested in

6. Would you mind lending me a few pounds?
would you mind

7. He insisted on walking to the office after the celebration.
insist on

8. She is such a spoiled child that I can't imagine how she plays the role of a housewife.
imagine

9. She would rather remain single all her life than marry such an old millionaire.
would rather ... than

10. Although he owned a large car, the man preferred to go to work on foot.
prefer



语法要点剖析

📖 动词与动名词

1. 有些动词后面可以用动名词做宾语,但不能用不定式。这些动词包括 avoid、admit、deny、fancy、finish、enjoy、mind (在乎、在意)、suggest 和 stand (容忍) 等。

I tried to avoid meeting him.

我试图避开他。

I never enjoy meeting Nigel Dykes.

我就怕遇到奈杰尔·戴克斯。

2. 有些结构通常要接动名词,如 busy、worth、it is no / little use、bored with、interested in、insist on、prevent...from 等。

I'm busy making meat pies.

我正忙着做肉馅饼。

He insisted on paying.

他坚持要付钱。

I'm interested in acting.

我对表演感兴趣。

3. come 和 go 之后可以跟户外活动相关的动名词,如 climbing、driving、fishing、riding、shopping、walking 等,表示建议、邀请或叙事。

Why don't we go swimming?

为什么我们不去游泳呢?

Come dancing this evening.

今晚来跳舞吧。



语法要点练习

仿照例子改写下列句子。

例: The salvage operation had been a complete failure.

The salvage operation had failed completely.

1. There was great excitement on board when a chest was raised from the sea.

People

2. Two cars were in his possession.

He

3. We have no interest in such boring topics as politics.

We are

4. That event left a strong impression on my mind.

I

例: You'd better listen to my advice, or else you'll miss the only opportunity.

Yes, unless you listen to the advice, you'll miss the only opportunity.

5. You'd better do according to the routine, or else you'll be criticized.

Yes, unless you

6. You'd better stop smoking, or else you'll have serious disease.

Yes, unless you

7. You'd better try harder, or else you'll never catch up with others.

Yes, unless you

8. You'd better do as you are instructed, or else you'll spoil the whole plan.

Yes, unless you

Lesson 69



语法要点剖析

被动语态中的动词词组

有些动词词组在意义上相当于一个及物动词，因此尽管动词本身是不及物动词，但也有被动语态。主要有以下几种情况。

1. 动词+介词。

The children are well looked after.

孩子们被照顾得很好。

Other possibilities were talked about at the meeting.

其他的可能性在会议中也谈到了。

This matter is being looked into.

这件事正在调查之中。

2. 动词+副词。

When was the hospital set up?

医院是什么时候建的?

The sports meeting is to be put off.

运动会被推迟了。

A new system will soon be brought about.

新的系统就要诞生了。

3. 动词+副词介词。

That sort of things should be done away with.

那类事情应该被废除。

There's no running away from the facts; they just have to be faced.

事实铁证如山, 他们必须面对。

☐ 不定式的被动语态

当不定式的逻辑主语是动作的承受者时, 这个不定式要用被动语态。

He never expected the thief to be arrested.

他从未指望那小偷能被逮着。

I am proud to be chosen.

我很自豪被选中。

I hope to be sent to Tibet.

我想被派到西藏去。

It is impossible for lost time to be made up.

想补回失去的时间是不可能的。

☐ 现在分词的被动形式

当现在分词的逻辑主语是动作的承受者时, 就要用现在分词的被动语态。

The man called the police after being robbed.

那人遭抢劫后给警方打了电话。

He killed a child before being arrested.

他在被捕之前杀死了一个孩子。

The problem being discussed is very important.

正在讨论的问题很重要。

After being told that her mother was seriously ill, she hurried back to England.

得知母亲病重后, 她连忙回到英国。



语法要点练习

用句末的斜体词把下列句子改写为复合句。

1. He knew that they wouldn't give up the lost ship. It had been carrying a precious cargo of gold.
for

2. He paid a high price for the divorce. It couldn't compensate for her spiritual loss. *no matter what*
3. Take a raincoat. It may rain. *in case*
4. I went to live in France. I could stay with my grandchildren. *in order that*
5. He found that the door was guarded by a soldier, so he jumped into the house through the window. *finding*
6. This family came here last year. Since then they have made many friends among the neighbors. *since*

Lesson 70



语法要点剖析

形容词后的介词

很多形容词与介词搭配，而且一个形容词可以与不同的介词相搭配，当然词意也是不一样的。

1. 与 for 连用的形容词有 eager、enough、ready、sorry、famous 等。

My aunt is famous for his beauty.

我姑姑因为貌美而闻名。

I'm ready for the journey.

我已经做好了旅行的准备。

They were eager for the performance to begin.

他们热切地等待演出的开始。

2. 与 with 连用的形容词有 angry、busy、content、popular 等。

The bull was busy with the matador at the time.

当时那公牛正忙于对付斗牛士。

She wasn't content with her life.

她对自己的生活不满。

Uncle Sam is always popular with children.

萨姆叔叔总是很受孩子们的欢迎。

3. 与 of 连用的形容词有 afraid、aware、unaware、careful、certain、kind、north、south、east、west、short、shy、sure 等。

The drunk was unaware of the danger.

醉汉没有意识到危险。

Are you certain of his coming?

你确信他会来吗?

I was short of money at the time.

那时我正缺钱。

4. 与 to 连用的形容词有 close、cruel、dear、new、obvious、polite、sensitive、rude、useful、similar 等。

Most people are sensitive to criticism.

大部分人对别人的批评很敏感。

Our house is close to a river.

我们家紧挨着一条河。

My car is similar to yours.

我的车与你的车相似。

5. 与 at 连用的形容词有 good、bad、clever、expert、quick、slow 等。

Jane is good at English.

简擅长英语。

Tom is slow at learning new things.

汤姆学新东西学得慢。

6. 与 from 连用的形容词有 away、different、far、safe 等。

The lake is far from London.

这个湖离伦敦很远。

The village is safe from floods.

这个村子没有遭受洪水袭击的危险。

7. 与 in 连用的形容词有 fortunate、honest、weak 等。

I'm weak in chemics.

我化学很差。

Frank is honest in business.

弗兰克做生意老实。

8. 与 on 连用的形容词有 dependent、intent、keen 等。

She was keen on tennis.

她热衷于打网球。

Are you still dependent on your parents?

你还靠父母生活吗?

9. 与 about 连用的形容词有 curious、doubtful、right、uneasy 等。

She is uneasy about her future.

她为自己的前途担心。

He was curious about the strange noise.

她对那奇怪的响声感到好奇。



语法要点练习

用-ing 形式改写下列句子。

1. He hardly ever used his car, but preferred always to go on foot.
He hardly ever used his car, _____.
2. He put the coins on the counter and asked the assistant to count them.
He put the coins on the counter, _____.
3. The lorry driver saw a cake flying out and pulled up all of a sudden.
_____, the lorry driver pulled up all of a sudden.
4. She hang up the phone in a hurry and attended to the baby.
_____, she attended to the baby.
5. The learner suddenly got into a panic and stopped her car.
_____, the learner stopped her car.
6. Your husband arrived and unexpectedly brought three guests to dinner.
Your husband arrived, _____.

Lesson 72

279



语法要点剖析

情态动词 must 用法复习

must 意思是(某人)必须做某事,表示说话人一种强烈的意愿,而 have to 只是从客观或外界因素表示做某事的必要性。

You must stay for dinner. (= because I want you to.)

你必须留下来吃晚饭。

I'm sorry you have to stay for dinner. (= There is nowhere else to go.)

很抱歉你不得不留下来吃晚饭了。

be to 的意思类似 must,但是一般不用于这种类似于邀请的意思中,而用于比较正式的政府公告、命令和政策等。

Officers must / are to wear their uniforms at all times.

军官必须时刻穿制服。(军事命令)

We are to arrive at 6 o'clock.

我们将于6点到达。(安排)

因为 must 没有过去时,所以当我们提到过去的义务时,我们就需要使用 have to 或 be to

do 的过去式来替代。

I said he had to / was to go.

我说他得走了。



语法要点练习

用条件语气改写句子。

1. We didn't stay there a week longer as we didn't have enough money.
If _____.
2. It is winter now, so you can't swim in the river.
If _____.
3. You don't know the seriousness of the problem, so you don't worry about it.
If _____.

把下列句子改写为复合句。

1. You want to join the army. You have to pass a number of tests.
If you _____.
2. The stranger saw light in the house. He knocked at the door.
Seeing _____.
3. I phoned him this morning. Since then, I have been waiting for his answer.
Since I _____.
4. He found he had been lost in the city. He turned to the police for help.
Finding _____.
5. You travel to the north. You must take more clothes.
If you _____.

参考答案


Keys and References

 Lesson 139~140

1. where Paul go
2. how old Kate is
3. why Tim left
4. when Tim left
5. where the post office is
6. what country Ann is from
7. when he is going to leave
8. who lives in that apartment
9. who you saw last night
10. what kind of car Pat have
11. who broke the window
12. how long Ted has been living there
13. whether Karen is at home
14. whether Jerry can speak English
15. whether we are going to have a test tomorrow

 Lesson 141~142

1. The package was mailed by Bob.
2. Our mails are delivered by Mr. Catt.
3. The letter was written by Linda.
4. Many people are employed by that company.
5. My old car was bought by a college student.
6. The windows were washed by Mr. Fox.
7. I was invited to dinner by Ms. Hopkins.
8. The photograph was invited by Thomas Edison.
9. The island is surrounded by water.
10. James Swan was arrested by the police.

 Lesson 143~144

1. The cake was eaten by the children.
2. My watch is going to be fixed by the jeweler.
3. Our class will be taught by Ms. Bond.
4. Sue has been hired by that company.
5. The letters are going to be faxed by secretary.
6. The work will be done by Mr. Adams.
7. The hotel room will be cleaned by a maid.
8. The leaky faucet is going to be fixed by a plumber.
9. The sick child has been examined by the doctor.
10. You will be amazed by the news.



第二册参考答案

 Lesson 1

1. The small house is theirs.
2. My room is untidy.
3. My aunt's cat is lovely.
4. The clean coats are ours.
5. The beautiful dress is your sister's.
6. Jim's book is old.
7. The thin father is mine.

BCCCC

Lesson 2

1. is sleeping, sleeps
2. Is it raining
3. is having, has
4. talks, is talking
5. rains, is not raining, is shining, Does it rain

AADBD

Lesson 3

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. I have met | 2. I have finished |
| 3. I haven't written | 4. has not finished |
| 5. She has flown | 6. They have known |
| 7. It has been | 8. She has been |

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. to | 2. for |
| 3. for | 4. to |
| 5. for | 6. for |
| 7. to | 8. for |
| 9. for | 10. for |

Lesson 4

1. have finished, finished
2. has had lunch, had
3. have seen, saw
4. have written, wrote
5. has called, called
6. have read, read

1. Do you have, planned, have you ever been, have been, lives, go
2. is studying, will she get, has she been study, Does she study

Lesson 5

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. an, a | 2. the |
| 3. a | 4. the |
| 5. the, a | 6. a |
| 7. The, a, the, the | 8. the, the |
-
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. saw, seen | 2. drove, driven |
| 3. ate, eaten | 4. rode, ridden |
| 5. gave, given | 6. wrote, written |
| 7. fell, fallen | 8. bit, bitten/bit |
| 9. took, taken | 10. hid, hidden |
| 11. broke, broken | 12. threw, thrown |
| 13. spoke, spoken | 14. blew, blown |
| 15. stole, stolen | 16. flew, flown |
| 17. got, got | 18. drank, drunk |
| 19. wore, worn | 20. sang, sung |
| 21. drew, drawn | 22. swam, swum |
| 23. grew, grown | 24. went, gone |

Lesson 6

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. out | 2. in |
| 3. up | 4. up |
| 5. out | |
| 1. a | 2. the |
| 3. an | 4. The, the |
| 5. the, the | |
| 1. some | 2. a |
| 3. a | 4. some |
| 5. an | 6. some |
| 7. some | 8. some |
| 9. Some | 10. a |

Lesson 7

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. at | 2. from, to |
| 3. in | 4. in |
| 5. in | 6. at |
| 7. in | 8. in |
| 9. on | 10. on |
| 11. on, on | 12. in |
| 13. in | 14. on |
| 15. in | |

1. was sitting
2. didn't want, rained
3. called, was not, was studying
4. didn't hear, was sleeping
5. was arguing, walked
6. opened, found
7. was climbing, tripped, fell, didn't hurt
8. were not, were playing

Lesson 8

1. older, oldest
2. sweeter, sweetest
3. smaller, smallest
4. more expensive, most expensive
5. bigger, biggest
6. hotter, hottest
7. more important, most important
8. cheaper, cheapest
9. easier, easiest
10. better, best
11. more difficult, most difficult
12. worse, worst
13. longer, longest
14. further\farther, furthest\farthest
15. heavier, heaviest
16. lazier, laziest

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. better than | 2. worse than |
| 3. funnier than | 4. smarter than |
| 5. wider than | 6. easier than |
| 7. farther, than | 8. deeper than |

Lesson 9

1. a. John was surprised by the news.
b. I am not surprised by the news.
c. Are you surprised by the news?
 2. a. Erin is surprised by the news.
b. We are not surprised by the news.
c. Are you surprised by the news?
 3. a. Steve will be shocked by the news.
b. Jean won't be shocked by the news.
c. Will Pat be shocked by the news?
 4. a. The petition has been signed by Bob.
b. It hasn't been signed by Paul.
c. Has it been signed by Jim yet?
-
1. I don't have any problem. I have no problem.
 2. There wasn't any food. There was no food.
 3. I didn't receive any letter from home. I receive no letter from home.
 4. I don't need any help. I need no help.
 5. We don't have any time to waste. We have no time to waste.
 6. You shouldn't have given the beggar any money. You should have given no money to the beggar.
 7. I don't trust anyone. I trust no one.
 8. I didn't see anyone. I saw no one.

Lesson 10

1. A new building is being built by someone on Elm Street.
 2. That house is being built by Smith Construction Company.
 3. The sentence is being read by Yoko.
 4. My shoes are being repaired by someone.
 5. My shoes were being repaired by someone.
 6. A student trip to the art museum is being organized by someone.
-
1. Mary wrote a letter to a friend of her in Beijing.
 2. Jack and Tom invited friends of them in Shanghai.
 3. You want to introduce me to a good friend of you.
 4. You and I ran into a mutual friend of us at the railway station.
 5. You invited a friend of you to spend the weekend with your family.
 6. Mary and Jean usually have dinner with some friends of them.

Lesson 11

1. to come to his party
2. to take another English course
3. to use the phone
4. to take a deep breath
5. to make an appointment with the dentist
6. to take a long vacation

7. to come to their house for dinner
8. to pay a fine of fifty dollars

CBBCA

Lesson 12

1. I will arrive around six tomorrow.
2. Fred will not come to our party.
3. He will go out of town next week.
4. She will go to class tomorrow.
5. She has a cold, but she will not stay home.
6. Jack and Peggy will meet us at the movie theatre.
7. They will be there at 7:15.
8. Tina will stay home and watch TV tonight.

1. Mon is mopping the kitchen floor.
2. I am sitting on the grass.
3. They are planning to visit London this summer.
4. How are you getting along with your classmates?
5. He is digging a hole in the garden to plant the tree.

Lesson 13

1. will be attending
2. arrive, will be waiting
3. get, will be shining, will be singing, will be still lying
4. will be doing, will be attending, studying
5. is, will probably be raining

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Mr. Smith's | 2. boy's |
| 3. children's | 4. baby's |
| 5. wife's | 6. Sally's |
| 7. Phyllis' | 8. boss' |

Lesson 14

1. have already eaten something
2. had already eaten something
3. had already finished
4. had already finished
5. had already started

ADBAA

Lesson 15

1. Jim said that he was sleepy.
2. Mr. Rice said that he was going to Chicago.
3. Sally said that she doesn't like tea.
4. Mary said that she was planning to take a vacation.
5. Tom said that he has already called his teacher.
6. Kate said that she would have lunch.
7. Jean said that she couldn't afford to buy a new house.
8. Alice said that she would visit her mother often.

1. Don't put it on the table.
2. Don't open the door.
3. Don't give her the book.
4. Don't listen to the stereo.
5. Don't turn on the television.

Lesson 16

1. I will buy a BMW
2. I will travel around the world
3. we will go hiking
4. you can be admitted by any university
5. I will show him around the campus
6. the air ticket is cheap enough

AACBC

Lesson 17

1. I will finish all my homework today and have a good rest tomorrow.
2. She has to hand in her art paper.
3. I have to get my dirty clothes washed after class.
4. I must review what I have learnt in English class today and review it again tomorrow.
5. I had to take a PE examination.
6. Jack has to get his homework finished after class.

BABBB

Lesson 18

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. painted | 2. written |
| 3. cashed | 4. shortened |
| 5. filled | 6. taken |

BABCC

Lesson 19
BDCDC BABCD

Lesson 20
AAABC ACBCA

Lesson 21
BCCAB CBABA

Lesson 22

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. one | 2. ones |
| 3. ones | 4. one |
| 5. ones | |
| 1. His | 2. Their |
| 3. My | 4. Her |
| 5. His | |

DCCBC

Lesson 23

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. bottles | 2. children |
| 3. trousers | 4. shelves |
| 5. policemen | |
| 1. some, some | 2. any |
| 3. some | 4. some |
| 5. any | 6. any, some |
| 7. any, some | 8. some |

ACBAA

Lesson 25

1. Is there any desk near the window?
2. Are there any books on the book-shelf?
3. Is there any picture on the wall?
4. Are there any girls in the shop?

1. He is opening the window.
2. Tim is reading a magazine.
3. Tom is putting on his shirt.
4. She is climbing the tree.
5. The dog is drinking its milk.

Lesson 26

1. Are the children playing on the playground? The children are not playing on the playground.
2. Are the students planting trees? The students are not planting trees.
3. Is Jenny reading a picture book? Jenny is not reading a picture book.
4. Is he drawing on the wall? He isn't drawing on the wall.
5. Are they having a good time? They aren't having a good time.
6. Are they drinking coffee? They aren't drinking coffee.
7. Is his son studying hard? His son isn't studying hard.
8. Are they watching TV at the moment? They aren't watching TV at the moment.

BBAAD

Lesson 27

1. He is eating his breakfast now.
2. She is typing letters now.
3. I am doing my homework now.
4. My father is shaving now.
5. My grandfather is cooking for us now.
6. Bessie is dusting the dressing table now.
7. I am making the bed now.
8. My brother is sharpening his pencils now.

ADCAB

Lesson 28

1. We are going to read.
2. They are going to do their homework.

3. I am going to cook.
4. She is going to listen to the stereo.
5. I am going to wait for a bus.
6. He is going to see Martin the day after tomorrow.
7. I am going to make a phone call to my brother.
8. She is going to give the little girl a present.
9. Laura is going to eat ice cream.
10. Louise is going to write to his mother.

Lesson 29

1. George is going to turn off the television.
2. Tim is going to put on his hat.
3. I am going to show him the picture.
4. Sally is going to put off her shoes.
5. She is going to give the children these ice creams.

CBABC

Lesson 30

1. There aren't any newspapers behind the TV set. Are there any newspapers behind the TV set? Yes, there are. *OR:* No, there aren't.
2. The boy can't put the box on the shelf. Can the boy put the box on the shelf? Yes, he can. *OR:* No, he can't.
3. It isn't often cold in December. Is it often cold in December? Yes, it is. *OR:* No, it isn't.
4. She isn't drinking tea in the garden. Is she drinking tea in the garden? Yes, she is. *OR:* No, she isn't.
5. He doesn't usually wash clothes at night. Does he usually wash clothes at night? Yes, he does. *OR:* No, he doesn't.
6. John doesn't always play basketball with his friends after school. Does John always play basketball with his friends after school? Yes, he does. *OR:* No, he doesn't.
7. She doesn't teach us English this term. Does she teach us English this term? Yes, she does. *OR:* No, she doesn't.
8. There isn't any coffee in those cups. Is there any coffee in those cups? Yes, there is. *OR:* No, there isn't.

Lesson 31

1. Susan is having lunch now.
2. My father shaves in the morning.
3. She will go to the shops tomorrow.
4. Robert could get up early today.
5. Jimmy must stay in bed.
6. There is a car race every year.
7. There was a race last month.
8. I was at the butcher's last Sunday.
9. She goes to school everyday.
10. My father is painting the table now.

Lesson 32

1. Susan was making her dress by herself.
2. I used to get up at seven.
3. They would leave Beijing last Monday.
4. We walked to the cinema.

5. Who was driving the car?
6. Sam sat on that seat.
7. Miss Feng lived in the house.
8. They asked many questions.
9. How much was the meat?
10. Were those students in our class?

Lesson 33

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. running | 2. stay |
| 3. goes | 4. telephoned |
| 5. will be | 6. was, was doing |
| 7. goes, stayed | 8. is knocking |
| 9. rained | 10. got |
| 11. telephoned | 12. Don't drive, is waving |

CBAAA BC

Lesson 34

1. Dick drove a car to the office last Friday.
2. The girl sang an English song well at the party.
3. Mary had her birthday party with her family last year.
4. Lucy helped her mother with the housework yesterday evening.
5. Bill and Jim talked to each other this morning.
6. The boys played basketball last Saturday.
7. The baby cried last night.
8. She listened to the radio last night.

BBBAB

Lesson 36

1. I was at the butcher's last Sunday.
2. Susan gets up early everyday.
3. Hans can cook very well.
4. My mother went to the shop yesterday.
5. He painted the table last week.

DBCCA

Lesson 37

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. finished | 2. had |
| 3. telephoned | 4. got |
| 5. cooks | 6. got |
| 7. will not be, went | 8. am writing, started |
| 9. go, are going to stay | 10. rises, sets |


ADACA

Lesson 38

1. The students on duty haven't closed the windows. Have the students on duty closed the windows? Yes, they have. *OR:* No, they haven't.
2. I haven't met him before. Have you ever met him before? Yes, I have. *OR:* No, I haven't.
3. They don't have beautiful cakes. Have they had beautiful cakes? Yes, they have. *OR:* No, they


- haven't.
4. Mary hasn't received a letter from home. Has Mary received a letter from home? Yes, she has. OR: No, she hasn't.
 5. Mother hasn't made a pot of tea. Has mother made a pot of tea? Yes, she has. OR: No, she hasn't.
 6. James hasn't washed all the chairs. Has James washed all the chairs? Yes, he has. OR: No, he hasn't.
 7. He hasn't had any bread. Has he had any bread? Yes, he has. OR: No, he hasn't.
 8. I haven't worked hard all week. Have you worked hard all week? Yes, I have. OR: No, I haven't.

AABAD

 Lesson 39


1. has already had, had, had, is coming, are having, will leave, are going, has already had, is not going, will stay
2. had
3. have, seen
4. goes
5. is typing
6. have, been

DBAAB

 Lesson 40

1. My mother always boils two eggs in the morning.
2. Susan is airing the room now.
3. She drank the milk a minute ago.
4. I have already painted the bookcase.
5. The boy has already sharpened his pencils.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. has been | 2. have never been |
| 3. has been | 4. has always been |
| 5. has, gone, has gone | 6. has gone |
| 7. has gone, has been | |
| 8. Have, been, have never been | |

 Lesson 41

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. has, aired | 2. met |
| 3. Have, found | 4. drives |
| 5. hasn't left | 6. is, will go |
| 7. is, is getting, are | 8. began, speaks |
| 9. had, feels | 10. do, are watching |
| 11. have known | 12. have not seen, sees |
| 13. is, is still reading | |
| 14. have not finished, am still doing | |
| 15. am still watching | 16. are still repairing |
| 17. is still raining | 18. is still singing |

 Lesson 42

1. have read
2. dusted
3. running
4. Have, opened

5. have been living
6. have, studied, have studied
7. have, been, have been, Had, taken, had
8. didn't, know, flew
9. Have, heard, got, told, didn't say

BBAAA

 Lesson 43


- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Have, had, have had | 2. lived, went |
| 3. Have, planted, planted | 4. haven't finished |
| 5. will, arrive, will arrive | 6. wrote, has just finished |
| 7. wrote | 8. have, lived, have lived |

BDDAA

 Lesson 44


- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. did, meet, met | |
| 2. Have, ever been, spent, Did, have, stopped | |
| 3. will telephone | 4. drove |
| 5. have, swept | 6. will, move |
| 7. have | 8. Did, shave |
| 9. has not sold | 10. goes |
| 11. spoke | 12. have, eaten |

AADAA

 Lesson 45


- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Did, dust | 2. will fly |
| 3. Has, left | 4. is playing |
| 5. will have | 6. am writing, will finish |
| 7. go, will stay | |
| 8. is, have just finished, will go | |
| 9. gets, will get, will come | 10. Will, be, won't, will go |

CDDDB

 Lesson 46


1. He said that he felt cold.
2. She said that she had a headache.
3. Sally said that she needed a license.
4. Jimmy thinks that he wants some money.
5. They're sure that they must wait for the bus.

BCADB

 Lesson 49

1. Mary says, "I have finished my homework."
2. The children say, "We have never been to London."
3. They mechanics say, "You need a new car."
4. Mrs. Black says, "I am waiting for a bus."
5. Tom says, "Mary can speak English very well."
6. Mr. West says, "I will sell that house."

CBCAC

 Lesson 50


1. The boy says that he feels thirsty.
2. Mrs. Jones says that she has a bad cold.
3. He knows that he needs a haircut.
4. She says that she must buy a new car.
5. My father says that they need a new house.

1. How clever a boy he is!
2. How lovely a dress this is!
3. How wonderful the actors are!
4. What a high building it is!
5. What a terrible film it is!
6. What beautiful pictures these are!

 Lesson 51

1. Mum says, "Don't play football after school."
2. The teacher says, "Don't be late for class."
3. My grandmother says, "Don't drop the vase."
4. The policeman says, "Don't speak here."
5. The English teacher says, "Please tell them the story in English."
6. Mum says, "Get up early."
7. The boss says, "Sweep the floor please."
8. The tour guide says, "Go out and see it."


DCABC

 Lesson 52

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. isn't it | 2. aren't you |
| 3. won't he | 4. didn't they |
| 5. doesn't she | |

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. prettier | 2. largest |
| 3. taller | 4. younger |
| 5. smallest | |


BBDA A

 Lesson 53

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. can he | 2. have you |
| 3. did they | 4. are they |
| 5. will you | |

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. less | 2. worst |
| 3. smaller | 4. bigger |
| 5. heavier | |

CBABA

 Lesson 54

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. got | 2. are staying |
| 3. will hold | 4. should not wait |

5. goes
7. will go, will fall
9. to be repaired

6. didn't water
8. has been
10. put

1. more difficult
3. oldest
5. smaller

2. more expensive
4. warm

CACAD

Lesson 55

1. There is no milk in the bottle.
2. There is no coffee in the tin.
3. I have got no bread.
4. I can't swim. Neither can he.
5. She likes ice cream. So do I.

Lesson 56

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. were having | 2. was dusting |
| 3. was writing | 4. was washing, was reading |
| 5. Have, finished, have been reading | |
| 6. was | 7. is drinking |
| 8. was shaving | 9. left |
| 10. was washing | |

Lesson 57

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. has been | 2. fell, was riding |
| 3. have lost | 4. could not go |
| 5. is running | 6. had sold |
| 7. saw | 8. were sweeping |
| 9. went | 10. had made |

ADBCA

Lesson 58

1. The gentlemen are going to speak to us.
2. These ladies come from China.
3. Those children are lovely.
4. Their lives were very interesting.
5. Our wives are very beautiful.
6. Those knives aren't very sharp.
7. These shelves are clean.
8. These loaves of bread are fresh.

Lesson 59

1. This box is larger than that one.
2. I have already seen the film.
3. She was at the grocer's yesterday.
4. He will go to Sydney next week.
5. It must be the film star I like.

DDCAC

Lesson 60

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. has taken, Do, know | 2. to see |
| 3. take | 4. did, put |
| 5. to feel | 6. watches, goes |
| 7. are, doing | 8. is coming, will give |

AACBC

Lesson 61

1. It is not good to read in bed.
2. It is dangerous to walk on such a road.
3. It is of no use to talk like that.
4. It is doubtful whether they will come on time.
5. It is undoubtful that we have walked to the wrong way.
6. It is useful to learn English.
7. It is necessary to study English everyday.
8. It is true that we have been to Beijing.

BABBA

Lesson 62

1. Mary said that she was going to Paris.
2. My mother said that she had to cook the meal.
3. He said that he had finished his homework.
4. Miss Marsh said that she was going to retire.
5. The old man said that he was too tired.
6. He said that he was watching the television.
7. She told me that her father had flown to London.
8. Susan said that she had typed the letter.
9. He told me that he liked black coffee.
10. She said that she had sharpened the pencils.
11. The monitor said that they wanted to help Charles.
12. He said that his father was watching TV then.
13. Jim told her that it was an American film and it cost a lot of money.
14. She told me that she have given me a picture.
15. We said that we were hungry.
16. The boy said that that was the best way.
17. A woman said that the purse was hers.
18. Mr. West told me that he had sold the car.

Lesson 63

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. has just made | 2. has just returned |
| 3. has just met | 4. Has, eaten |
| 5. has just got | 6. have just broken |
| 7. Has, already handed | 8. has just taken |

1. Hans said that he could swim.
2. My mother said that she would go to the butcher's.
3. She told me that she could cook.
4. She said that she might retire.
5. The actress said that she might make a new film.
6. Penny said that he would type the letter.

7. He said that he could change the note.
8. Tom said that we had to buy it on installments.
9. My father said that we couldn't afford that.
10. Hans said that he might travel by air.

Lesson 64

1. My coat was being made by my aunt now.
2. A letter was posted by me to my parents every week.
3. I was told by them to be there before 6.
4. Two thieves were caught by the policemen last Sunday.
5. You can't go into the room. The floor is being mopped by father.
6. A lecture had been given by Jane last week.
7. The bed is made by me every day.
8. Before English class, an English song was usually sung by us.
9. A book was given to me by my mother.
10. Her pen has been found by her.
11. The table was moved by me.
12. The letter had been typed by Mary.

Lesson 65

1. The box has been opened by him.
2. An egg will be boiled by my mother for me.
3. The cake has been eaten by someone.
4. The clothes will be washed by her.
5. The bookcase will be painted by him.
6. The note can not be changed by them.
7. The car was repaired by Hans.
8. The basket has been emptied by my sister.
9. The pencils have been sharpened by him.
10. The door must be shut by me now.
11. The floor has been swept by her.

Lesson 66

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. is claimed | 2. at large |
| 3. be taken seriously | 4. convinced |
| 5. will concern | |

ABCDD

Lesson 67

1. I wonder how he finished the work without other's help.
2. Instead of spoiling her child, the mother gave the child all kinds of difficult problems.
3. Apart from some spelling mistakes, this composition is perfect.
4. Apart from working out math problems, Chen Jingrun could do little.
5. I am interested in chatting with my friends.
6. Would you mind opening the windows?
7. He insisted on returning me the money he had borrowed from me.
8. I can hardly imagine anybody who has a more dramatic life than Harry Porter.
9. I would rather do homework rather than do nothing useful the whole night.
10. Although I have a PC, I still prefer to read books as an entertainment.

Lesson 68

1. People on board got excited when a chest was raised from the sea.

2. He processes two cars.
3. We are not interested in such boring topics such as politics.
4. I have a strong impression of that event.
5. Yes, unless you do according to the routine, you'll be criticized.
6. Yes, unless you stop smoking, you'll have serious disease.
7. Yes, unless you try harder, you'll never catch up with the others.
8. Yes, unless you do as you are instructed, you'll spoil the whole plan.

Lesson 69

1. He knew they wouldn't give up the lost ship for it carried a precious cargo of gold.
2. No matter what a high price he paid for the divorce, it wouldn't compensate for her spiritual loss.
3. Take a rain coat in case it rains.
4. I went to France in order to stay with my grandchildren.
5. Finding the door was guided by a soldier, he jumped into the house through the window.
6. The family made many friends among the neighbours here since they came last year.

Lesson 70

1. preferring to go on foot
2. asking the assistant to count them
3. Seeing a cake flying out
4. Hanging up the phone in a hurry
5. Suddenly getting into a panic
6. bringing three guests to dinner

Lesson 72

1. we have enough money, we will stay here a week longer
 2. it is winter, you can not swim in the river
 3. you don't know the seriousness of the problem, you will not worry about it
-
1. want to join the army, you have to pass a number of tests
 2. light in the house, he knocked at the door
 3. phoned him this morning, I have been waiting for his answer
 4. himself lost in the city, he turned to the police for help
 5. want to travel to the north, you must take more clothes



三册参考答案

Lesson 1

1. We must have a meeting to discuss the political issue.
2. I have to finish all my homework today.
3. The deadline of the essay is due tomorrow. I'm afraid we have got to finish it tonight.
4. Playing in the street is dangerous. You mustn't let your children play in it.
5. He has nothing to do with the meeting. You needn't have told him about it.
6. You needn't lend me your pen, for Mary has already lent me hers.
7. The teacher looks so angry. He must be going to scold someone.
8. The classroom is dirty. Someone must have had a party in it.
9. There is no one in the classroom. All the students must be having PE class on the playground.

Lesson 2

1. raise
2. were damaged